

THE EQUITY.

No. 2, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
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St. Paul's Church S. S. picnic will be held on Friday of the week, at Green Lake.

A big picnic is to be held at Otter Lake on July 7th in aid of the new R. C. Church.

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.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal will visit the Parish of Clarendon on Sunday, July 11th. Morning service at Parkman, 10.30 a. m. Afternoon service at Radford 3 p. m. and evening service at St. Paul's Church, Shawville 7.30.

The Bristol and Clarendon Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Joseph Glenn, Thursday, July 8th, at 2 p. m. Program:—Report of the Convention held at MacDonald; Roll call: What to do in case of emergency.

A Social Time at the Rectory

Weather conditions did not favor the garden party held on the rectory grounds last Wednesday evening, yet the attendance left little to complain of, as something over \$80.00 was taken in at the gate. It was an evening favorable to the consumption of hot coffee and tea rather than ice cream, but evidences were not lacking of a desire on the part of a goodly number to indulge their innate passion for that frigid delicacy. The ladies of the congregation were lavish in the abundance of good things provided, and in the very efficient attention which they devoted to the tables over which they presided, so that all demands were met promptly and with a degree of courteousness that was appreciated to the full.

In the illumination of the grounds and dispositions for the comfort of guests the rector's good taste and forethought were manifest on all sides, and had the evening been warm, it would have left little to be desired.

While tea was in progress, the young people amused themselves with divers games, and the band alternated with the rector's excellent victrola, in furnishing choice music.

The main feature of the program apart from the several musical numbers, was a most interesting and instructive address by Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Red Cross Society, of Ottawa, in which he told what this Society is composed of, what it is doing in the way of alleviating the sufferings of sick or wounded soldiers, and its urgent needs in carrying on this noble and heroic work. He dwelt with much force, touched with pathos, on the incumbency of all Canadians to share in the responsibility of providing in adequate measure for the needs of those who had gone to fight our battles and who were sacrificing their lives in defence of the principles which we all held dear. The Doctor's fervent appeal made a deep impression on many of his hearers, and it seems reasonable to predict its effect will produce fruit in due season.

At the conclusion of Dr. Robertson's remarks, Rev. Mr. Seaman took occasion to express his personal sentiments on the subject which had been so ably dealt with, and also to convey to the Doctor the thanks of the audience for the splendid address he had given.

Plantation choruses by a company of the young men, more victrola selections and a short address by the Rev. Mr. McCallum, were succeeded by a display of fireworks which made a pleasing innovation at this, the concluding stage of the proceedings.

The rendering of the National Anthem by the band was accepted as the signal for dispersing, and in a short time the animated scene had flickered out to live again only in the memories of those who had participated in its enjoyments.

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.

After July 1st, our stock of ladies' hats will be sold at half price. Call early and get first choice. Miss Ina Armstrong.

The Orangemen of this district are to attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening, July 11th, when Bishop Farthing, of Montreal will preach the sermon.

The Yarm Homemakers' Club will meet at the Hall, on July 3rd, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Subjects: Proper seating and serving of wedding guests—Miss Phyllis Hodgins; Social life in the country—Miss Maud Hodgins; Roll call; How to exterminate the house-fly.

WHAT ARE YOU doing to help the Red Cross Society which is being taxed to the uttermost to minister to the wants of our wounded soldiers in France who have faced death to preserve your freedom? Much money is needed to carry on the work. The women, who are performing a noble part in making up hospital requisites, would do more if they had money to buy the material required. Make the sacrifice of denying yourself some personal comfort, and hand the money over to the local treasurer of the Red Cross Society. If every man would do this, an immense fund would soon be accumulated, and no one would feel that he had been unduly pinched. Try it.

SOCIAL WAS GOOD—A large number of Shawvilleites attended the lawn social at Mr. Fred Thomas' residence on Friday evening, and all are in accord that it was a marked success, financially and otherwise. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tripp, and addresses were given by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M. A., Miss S. J. Armstrong and others. A fine musical and literary program was presented, and there was also a cleverly executed girls' drill, under the direction of Miss Hyde, teacher. The spacious lawn was very tastefully arranged for the occasion, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The supper provided was of a class to satisfy the tastes of the most exacting epicure, and the supply of good things seemed unlimited, so remarked one who pays particular attention to this important feature of an entertainment.

Presentation to Dr. Lippiatt

In view of Dr. Lippiatt's contemplated early departure from Shawville, to serve on the medical staff of His Majesty's forces at the front, a few of the leading citizens of the village, representative of many more, assembled at the Pontiac House on Monday evening and presented the worthy medico with a substantial purse, in token of the high esteem in which he is held, and also of the spirit of patriotism which prompted him to relinquish a large practice to respond to the call of duty. The address accompanying the gift was read by Rev. Mr. Seaman, while the latter was presented by Mr. A. Dover. The Doctor, in a well-worded reply, gave expression to his most sincere thanks for so handsome an evidence of the esteem and good will of the citizens of Shawville, and remarked that it was not the first time he had been shown kindness at their hands. After the war was over, if he was spared, he would assuredly re-visit Shawville, and perhaps remain.

After a few felicitous remarks from Rev. Mr. McCallum and the singing of the National Anthem, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and lastly—to give the proceedings a bit of a Scotch tone—a verse of "Auld Lang Syne," were lustily rendered.

Dr. Lippiatt left by Tuesday morning's train. A number of friends were at the station to bid him farewell.

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

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

Shawville Branch
Quyon Branch

W. F. DRUM, Acting Mgr.

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

BOWLING 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.

PURE GASOLINE—In order to accommodate the car owners of Shawville and vicinity, G. A. Howard installed, some time ago, a complete gasoline filterer, and is in a position to handle gasoline with a small profit. The gasoline is filtered twice after leaving the tank, therefore it is guaranteed pure.

The price of gasoline has been 22 cents, but is now being sold at 20 cents. Your patronage solicited.

HOWARD'S GARAGE, Shawville.

Births

At Chapleau, Ont., June 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Robinson, a daughter.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Phillips of Ottawa, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. A. Hodgins, 8th line.

Miss D. Waddell, of W. A. Hodgins' staff, left here Monday, to spend a month's vacation with her parents at Metcalf, Ont.

Miss Mildred Prendergast returned to town Saturday, after a two weeks' absence visiting Ottawa friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills Clarke, who have been visiting Morehead relatives, returned to Ottawa on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Tripp and family, arrived in town last week. The new Methodist parson held his first services here on Sunday.

Mr. George O'Hara, Mrs. O'Hara and children, also Mrs. Shoullice, of Wakefield, were week-end visitors of Dr. and Mrs. O'Hara.

Rev. A. W. Morrison arrived from N. Ontario this week to visit his mother, who, we regret to report, has been seriously ill for some days.

Messrs. K. Hodgins, Wm Chisnell and other members of the Pontiac section, C. F. E., returned from Petewawa camp on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hodgins, accompanied by Miss Harriet Elliott, left for the West on Tuesday morning. The first named go to visit their son, Elwin at Redvers, and the latter to visit her brother, Herbert at Lemsford, Sask.

Bishop Farthing's Appointments

The following is a list of the appointments of the Bishop of Montreal during his approaching visit to the Ottawa Valley this month:

July 4—Sunday, 11 a. m., Aylmer; 3 p. m., S. Augustine's, Eardley; 7 p. m., S. Luke's, Eardley.

" 5—Monday, 3 p. m., S. Onslow; 7.30 p. m., Quyon.

" 6—Tuesday, 3 p. m., Bristol Mines; 7.30 p. m., Bristol Corners.

" 7—Wednesday, 3 p. m., Caldwell; 7.20 p. m., North Clarendon.

" 8—Thursday, 2.30 p. m., Thorne Centre; 7.30 p. m., Otter Lake.

" 9—Friday, 2.30 p. m., Greer Mount; 7.30 p. m., Campbells Bay.

" 11—Sunday, 10.30 a. m., Parkman; 3 p. m., Radford; 7.30 p. m., Shawville.

" 12—Monday, 7.30 p. m., Portage du Fort.

" Tuesday, 3 p. m., Bryson; 7.30 p. m., Clarke's.

J. J. S. SEAMAN,
Rural Dean.

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—Good general chore man for Scobie House, Norway Bay. Apply to Scobie House proprietor, Norway Bay.

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 curbing 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.

Early Closing Agreement

We, the undersigned business men of the village of Shawville agree to close our respective places of business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 o'clock.

G. F. Hodgins' Co.
W. A. Hodgins
J. H. Shaw
P. E. Smiley
H. Shadel
A. Dover
Geo. E. Wainman
H. Smith
Murray Bros.
Geo. W. Dale
Ina R. Armstrong
G. A. Howard

The Orangemen of Ladysmith have issued posters announcing a celebration on July 15th in Bretzlaiff's grove. A number of the county lodges have been invited.

This district was visited by a very severe electric storm on Sunday night and the rain fell in torrents; considerable damage was done, but so far as can be learned the most serious loss was that of Mr. James Stewart, back of Sand Point, who had several head of cattle killed by lightning; also Mr. Nat Gordon and Mr. Patrick Pilon of Torbolton, who suffered a similar loss; and Mr. John Green of McNab who had a large barn partially destroyed. — Arnprior Chronicle.

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 Bergers 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

Selected Recipes.

Beray Eggs.—Fry some sausages. Warm some tomato sauce, fresh or preserved. Add a little meat juice. Fry some eggs in butter, and arrange round the sausages with the tomato sauce.

Souffle of Fish.—Take fish that has been left over from a meal, remove the bones, and cut it into small pieces. Add an equal quantity of uncooked macaroni, and cook the whole in salted water. Drain it, and add one-half the quantity of grated Swiss cheese; mix everything well, put the whole in a baking dish, and small pieces of butter, and cook it in the oven. Serve it hot.

Orange Mint Salad.—Remove the pulp from four large oranges by cutting the fruit into halves, crosswise, and using a spoon. Sprinkle it with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped, fresh mint leaves, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Chill it thoroughly, and serve it in glasses garnished with a sprig of mint. If the oranges are very juicy, it is well to pour off a portion of the juice before serving.

Bachelor Buttons.—Cream together one cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of butter; add one egg and beat the mixture; then add one cupful of bread flour with a pinch of salt, and three tablespoonfuls of almonds chopped fine, and mix the ingredients thoroughly. Drop the batter by teaspoonfuls on a buttered making tin, and spread it in the form of buttons, being careful not to have the dough any thinner on the edges than in the middle. Place one-half of a nut on top of each button, and bake them in a moderate oven.

Cauliflower Pudding.—Break a cauliflower into sprigs, and soak it in cold salted water for half an hour; then drain it. Cover the mixture with sweet milk and boil it until it is tender. Drain it, add one-half of a cupful of thick, sweet cream, the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of ground mace, a dash of Cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of soft butter, and the juice of one-half of a lemon. Mix everything well, pour the whole into a buttered pudding dish, and bake it in a slow oven until it is firm.

Pineapple Wax.—Pineapple wax is especially delicious on ice cream or other frozen desserts. The receipt is as follows: Pare a fresh pineapple, and cut it into cubes of uniform size. Put them into a steamer, and steam them until they are tender (until the cubes look clear). The juice that results is not used, because it is too strong, but it may be of use in flavoring other fruits. It should not be wasted, for it has a very strong pineapple flavor. When the cubes are done, make a thick syrup of water and sugar, and, when it boils, drop in the cubes, and cook them until they again look clear. It makes a preserve a little stiffer than a marmalade, and when it is poured over a frozen dessert, it becomes a wax that is very delectable.

Muffins.—This receipt was introduced to a certain household by a servant from Hungary. In Hungary, she explained, she used salt pork, but she found bacon better than pork. She sifts 1½ cupfuls of flour with 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. Then she adds a beaten egg, a teaspoonful of melted butter and half a cupful of sweet milk. After beating smooth she adds half a cupful of bacon. The bacon is first fried or broiled until crisp and then chopped and measured. The muffins are baked in hot muffin pans until done and they are eaten without butter. The bits of bacon throughout the muffins give sufficient flavor of the sort butter would supply.

The Banana.

The banana is the housekeeper's main dependence among fruits. It supplies the table all the year around.

Banana Float.—Place four ripe bananas in a moderately hot oven for 20 minutes. Remove the skins and reduce the hot fruit to a pulp. Have ready the well-beaten whites of two eggs, and while the banana pulp is hot, rapidly beat together, with two teaspoons of sugar. When cold serve with whipped cream. This is delicious.

Fried Bananas.—Peel and slice lengthwise in three parts. Have hot

lard deep enough to cover the slices. Fry a light brown, and very carefully lift with a flat cooking shovel, from the fat to kitchen paper to drain a few minutes. Lightly sprinkle with sugar and send to table hot.

Banana Fritters.—Peel two bananas and slice in thin circles. Dip in a batter made of one cup of sifted flour, a rounded teaspoon of butter, one tablespoon of sugar, a pinch of salt, one egg and one-half cup of sweet milk. Fry in hot lard. Serve with this sauce: Beat the yolks of two eggs with half cup of sugar. Add two tablespoonfuls of orange juice; steam until smooth and thick. Then add two well beaten whites of eggs, dust slightly with grated nutmeg and serve.

Banana Layer Cake.—Bake a white cake batter in layer pans. Ice each layer over the top with a thick coat of icing and over that put a thick layer of round banana slices. Place the layers of cake one over the other and ice the top and sides. It should be eaten while fresh if in summer. In very cold weather, the banana cake will keep for a few days. The filling needs no other flavoring than the bananas.

Useful Table.

This table may help the young housekeeper:

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of soup.

One teaspoonful of salt to two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk.

One teaspoonful of extract to one plain loaf cake.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.

One scant cupful of liquid to two cups of flour for muffins.

One scant cupful of liquid to one cupful of flour for batters.

One quart of water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.

One-half cup of yeast or one-quarter cake compressed yeast to one pint liquid.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs for each quart of water for soup stock.

Things Worth Knowing.

Vinegar heated to the boiling point will soften paint brushes that have become dry and hard.

When boiling a ham leave it in the water in which it has been boiled until it is quite cold. This will make it juicy and tender.

One ounce of Epsom salts added to a gallon of water makes an excellent rinsing mixture for colored blouses and washing dresses.

When a hand embroidered blouse begins to show wear and little holes appear, simply buttonhole around the tear or embroider a dot over the worn place.

If you wish to prevent green vegetables from boiling over, drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the centre of them, just as they commence to boil.

If a glove splits at the thumb or near a seam a sure and permanent way to repair it is to buttonhole the kid either side of the split, then sew the buttonhole edges together.

In using butter with meat the first thing to remember is that the butter should not be burned. Burned fats of any sort are exceedingly indigestible and ruin the flavor of the meat.

In using a white sauce with meat, which is a usual procedure with the French cook, great care is taken to have the white sauce thoroughly cooked before it is added to the meat.

According to a man who makes fly paper, the resin used to make the paper sticky is soluble in castor oil, and any article which has come in contact with the fly paper can be cleansed if the spot is soaked in it.

When making a steamed pudding put a piece of well greased paper over the top before tying the cloth. This will prevent the cloths from becoming greasy, and they are no trouble to wash.

To keep ferns fresh and green all the year round get a large tub, and put into it some water about two inches in depth; stand the pots in this, and allow the water to soak up from the hole in the bottom. The chill should be taken off the water first but on no account pour water on the top of the ferns. Pot flowers may also be kept in this manner.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS LEAVE NEW YORK



This picture shows some of the 500 Italian Reservists who sailed from New York on the steamer Duca d'Abruzzi for Naples to be assigned to their various regiments in Italy's second line army.

Who was Fooled?

Billy Parker grinned joyously. It would be such a good joke on Miss Allen to send the letter. Here Hugh had been in the Philippines for two years. What would she think when she received a local letter in the well-remembered handwriting?

In his mind's eye he could see her eagerly tearing open the letter in the postoffice. He would be outside to yell "April fool!" Miss Allen always stopped for her mail on her way to school. There could be no possible chance of a slip-up if he mailed the letter Sunday.

He had been looking in Hugh's desk for some fish hooks when he had run across the envelope, carefully tucked away in the bottom of a drawer. There had been a time when he had carried a lot of the selfsame letters to the teacher, but that had been before Hugh began to talk about the Philippines as a place for young men to grow up with the country.

All day Sunday Billy grieved over his anticipated joke, and Monday morning he entirely ignored the flannel cakes that he might be certain to be at the postoffice in time, and went off leaving his mother greatly concerned over his failing appetite. Usually Billy preferred flannel cakes to promptness at school.

He had not long to wait, for presently Nita Allen came briskly along and entered the postoffice. As she turned away Billy noted that she held in her hand only a long blue envelope and a newspaper. He thought regretfully of flannel cakes as he realized that his April Fool joke had miscarried, and turned and followed Miss Allen down the street.

There were the usual pranks played in the school yard, but Billy, always the leader in all mischief, stood apart and wondered. He was certain that he had stamped the letter properly, and anyway Mr. Meade would have given the letter to her and collected the money had the stamp fallen off. It was something he could not understand, though he puzzled his brain until the last bell rang and he slipped into his seat just in time.

Some one must have been playing jokes on the teacher, for her eyes snapped and about her mouth there played a smile that made Billy want to hug her. Even when Ned Matthews sought to pick up a reader only to have it jerked from beneath his grasp by a bit of thread, Miss Allen only looked the other way and tapped with her pencil on the desk, though surely at other times the source of this demonstration would have been as patent to her as to the class.

During the lunch hour Billy's mystification was further increased, for stopping at the postoffice, he asked for mail for Miss Allen. "She was expecting two letters this morning and she only got one," he explained to Mr. Meade.

"Go on with your April fool jokes," he laughed good naturedly. "She got two letters this morning."

Billy knew better, but there was no use asking questions. He had seen her come out with just the one big envelope and that was from the School Committee. The other was not under the big one, for he had pretended to drop his cap as an excuse to look at the under side and there had been nothing hidden beneath.

But if Billy had hung about the schoolroom instead of pursuing his investigations at the postoffice he would have seen that Mr. Meade was right, for on teacher's desk was the envelope he had dropped into the box, and for the 10th time teacher, with glowing cheeks, was reading the note.

"I have not the courage to speak," it ran, "but I am coming back Monday on the 4.38. If your answer is 'yes' will you meet me at the train. If you are not there I shall know the answer is 'no,' but if you can find it in your heart to love me, dear, please be there to greet me. The others think I am coming on the night train and we shall have a chance to walk home alone."

The explanation was very simple. She had slipped the envelope inside of the folds of the paper as she had received it. Somehow she did not

want others to see the precious missive and with instinctive modesty she had hidden it.

The afternoon dragged interminably for her. Every stroke of the clock every tick of the pendulum brought Hugh nearer to her, and yet the minutes passed with leaden wings. It was only a 10-minute walk to the station, and she lingered over the compositions, her eye constantly seeking the slow-ticking watch in front of her until at last the minute hand had come almost to the half hour. She put on her wraps and hurried down the street.

Billy, keeping watch at the post-office, was spending a weary vigil, but her road took her in the opposite direction and he did not know that he was waiting in vain.

The train had just whistled as she reached the platform, and in a few minutes the heavy string of coaches pulled into the station yard, the engine panting like some tired animal. She looked quickly up and down the long line of cars until with a tremendous acceleration of the heart's bearings she recognized a muffled form stepping from one of the sleepers.

"Nita!" he cried as she sped toward him, "this is a surprise indeed."

"Didn't you expect me?" she demanded smilingly. "Did you think I could forget so soon?"

Hugh looked puzzled as he fell into step and passed out of the station. "But no one knew I was coming," he declared. "You don't mean to tell me that my advent was anticipated?"

"I did not tell a soul," she said. "I only got your letter this morning."

"But I did not write any one, not even you," was the puzzled declaration. Nita laughed.

"You don't mean to say that you expect a school teacher with a class like mine to forget this is April fool?" she asked. "The boys were tormenting me all day, and now you want me to believe that you did not write me that letter. You must have written some one else, too, for mine bore the local postmark."

"Seeing's believing," he suggested. With a pretty flush she thrust her hand inside her jacket and presently withdrew the letter. He glanced at the superscription and smiled.

"And this is your answer?" he said gently. Her eyes gave reply. "I have the courage to ask you myself now," he said, tenderly. "This is a letter I wrote before I went to New York to arrange about my going to the East?"

"Then you didn't send it?" she asked tremulously.

"No," he said. "I didn't send it because I have come all the way from Manila to ask you to go back with me. I never had the courage to send you this. I think it must be that young brother of mine. He probably ran across it in my desk."

"What can you think of me?" she said with glistering eyes.

"If I told you," he said, sincerely, "I should make a scandal by hugging you right here on the street. I think you are the dearest little woman in the world. I never had hoped to learn my answer so quickly."

"You have Billy to thank for that," she laughed.

"I don't know whether to thrash or thank him," he smiled. "Perhaps it would be better to do both—in that order."

"Huh," mused Billy a few hours later as he lovingly fingered a gold piece, "Hugh says that I'm the April fool. I don't think so. He's in the front parlor acting more like a fool than I am. I wouldn't just sit kissin' a girl like that. I'd go up to the postoffice and show off before the fellows if I'd just come home."

Vowed to Shield Her.

He clasped her tiny hand in his. She stood before him quite erect, one of nature's fairest forms. He vowed to shield her from the wind and from the coldest storms. She set her beautiful eyes on him, and in sweet silvery tones she said: "Won't an umbrella do as well?"

Vulgar Display of Wealth. "My face is my fortune," said the conscious beauty.

"Well, it isn't necessary for you to be constantly flashing your roll," remarked the male cynic.

FRUIT BRANCH CIRCULAR.

Issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Many fruit growers are not just sure as to when they should prune their trees; when they should spray them; and what they should spray with. Also many fruit growers would often be glad of information in reference to such topics as How Best to Control Various Insect Pests, Fertilizers for the Orchard, Summer Pruning, Fruit Bud Formation, Cultivation of the Orchard, Legislation re Spraying Trees in Full Bloom, Fruit By-Products, The Fruit Marks Act, Markets for Ontario Fruits, Modern Methods of Packing Fruits, and many other live subjects of a similar nature.

In an endeavor to fill this need, in part at least, the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is starting, with this circular, a series which it is intended shall be issued at least once a month during the year, each issue to deal with orchard operations and other fruit topics which are of most importance at the time. That is, information on a subject such as spraying will be distributed early in the year before spraying commences, on summer pruning just previous to the time when this should be done, and so on with many other timely topics. Summaries of information contained in various Experiment Station bulletins, dealing with fruit problems, will also be included as such bulletins appear.

Growers who receive this circular will greatly assist the Fruit Branch if they will send in the names of neighboring fruit growers whom they would like placed on the regular mailing list.

Thinning Fruit.

Most varieties of peaches and many of our varieties of apples would show far bigger returns at the end of the year if the fruit were thinned in heavy crop seasons. In a thinning experiment on apples, conducted during 1914, at the Vineland Experimental Station, the following results were obtained:

	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
No. of Trees.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.*
26 Thinned ..	48.7	15.1	20.6
20 Unthinned ..	25.4	23.6	23.7

*Including all windfalls.
Reckoned on a tree basis, the thinned trees averaged 1.87 bbls. No. 1, .6 bbls. No. 2, and .8 bbls. No. 3, while the unthinned trees averaged 1.27 bbls. No. 1, 1.18 bbls. No. 2, and 1.18 bbls. No. 3.

The thinned trees produced almost 57.2 per cent. No. 1 apples, and 42.8 per cent. No. 2's and 3's. The unthinned trees produced 34.9 per cent. No. 1's and the balance, 65.1 per cent., No. 2 and 3. The trees in the above experiment received exactly the same treatment in every way except the thinning.

In addition to a higher per cent. of No. 1's a share of the firsts on the thinned trees were fancy and would therefore sell for more money than ordinary No. 1's. Another benefit of the thinning is its effect on the crop for another year. It is generally recognized that thinning the fruit in heavy crop years promotes annual bearing in trees that ordinarily bear biennially. The strength of the apple tree is used up, not in producing so much "apple sauce," but in the production of the seed. In the above experiment it was found that the removal of 55 per cent. of the young apples made no difference in the total yield. That means that the apples left, on the average, grew to double the size of the fruit on unthinned trees, producing just as many barrels of apples, and the trees had to mature only half as many individual fruits, thus conserving energy and food material for another season.

Thinning is best done when the apples are about the size of walnuts. The earlier it is done the better start the fruit receives. Also the stems of young apples break off easier when young than when later, so that fewer fruit spurs are pulled from the tree. Thin the apples to from four to six inches apart, removing all small, misshapen or injured fruits. Do not be afraid of taking too much fruit off. Usually too much is left on. One apple to a spur is a good rule to follow. The apples should not touch one another when full grown.

Thinning produces a higher per cent. of No. 1 fruit. A high per cent. of No. 1's means less labor in picking, grading and packing, because the fruit is larger and there are less culls to grade out. Thinned apples will sell better because the results of experiments shows that they average better color. Add thinning to your list of orchard operations.

Fruit Crop Prospects.

Apples, generally speaking, give promise of a medium to light crop only, which is to be expected after last season's heavy crop. Spys are fair where they were good in 1914, and very good in orchards that had only a light crop last year. Greenings and Baldwins generally are light to very light. Russets light. Snows fair. Early apples give promise of a good crop. Prices for early and late apples this year should rule higher than 1914, especially during the early part of the apple season, on account of the lighter crop. Also it is expected that the West will be able to take larger quantities of apples this year, and at better prices, as present indications point to a record grain crop and consequent increased prosperity.

Pears generally promise a medium to heavy crop. Plums and peaches are a heavy crop in practically all sections. The canning factories appear to be in no hurry to make contracts for their supply of peaches, probably expecting that they will be very cheap. Cherries give promise of an excellent crop.

Strawberry patches generally have come through the winter in very good shape, being in far better condition than last spring. Prospects were for a heavier crop. Late spring frosts, however, during the early part of the week of the 17th of May did a great deal of damage in many sections, Norfolk, Middlesex, and the Burlington, Oakville, Clarkson districts all reporting serious damage.

Bulletins.

The following Fruit Bulletins will be sent free to anyone sending in a request for any of them:

- No.
- 187—The Codling Moth.
- 194—Apple Orchard.
- 198—Lime Sulphur Wash.
- 202—Grape Growing in the Niagara Peninsula.
- 210—Strawberry Culture and the Red Raspberry.
- 211—Fruits Recommended for Ontario Planters.
- 216—Box-Packing of Apples.
- 219—The San Jose Scale and Oyster Shell Scale.
- 222—Currants and Gooseberries.
- 223—Fertilizers.
- 226—Plum Culture in Ontario.
- 227—Cherry Fruit Flies.
- 230—The Cherry in Ontario.

Developments in Motor Building

By Henry B. Joy.

A student of the trend of the motor car art has seen a wonderful evolution in the past twenty years. The automobile has been as epoch making in the world's history as has any other single step of man's ingenious progress, writes Henry B. Joy, president of a motor company. My father, who died in 1896, never saw a motor car. To-day horses are practically relegated to the "Zoo."

To-day we talk to San Francisco. To-day man makes his way by motor car from coast to coast in fifteen days over the rapidly improving roadways without attracting particular attention.

The progressive evolution of mechanical, chemical, electrical science is placing in the possession of the people of the earth daily more development than occurred in each

thousand years prior to the last century.

The motor car reached the stage of practical use first in Europe. Practically Mr. Levassor of Paris, France, devised the transmission system, which, as far as its general scheme is concerned, is unaltered to-day, says the encyclopaedia. But inventions breed new inventions. The spark which ignited Mr. Levassor's inventive brain was the sight of Gottlieb Daimler's crude internal combustion engines propelling boats on the River Seine in connection with the Paris exposition of 1887, says the same authority.

Actually Mr. Levassor and his co-laborers had set the world on fire with zeal to further develop his conceptions of the ultimate in individual transportation.

FEATS OF WAR AIRCRAFT

AIDS COMMANDERS TO SEE AS WELLINGTON WANTED TO.

They Have Made Raids on Ammunition and Supply Depots with Great Effect.

"One of the things demonstrated by the present war is the military value of aircraft. The scouting aeroplane has enabled commanders to see, as Wellington longed to see, what is 'on the other side of the hill.' Several times its work has been of supreme importance. The co-operation of aeroplanes with artillery in directing the fire of long range guns has proved highly effective. Aeroplanes have made raids on airship stations and ammunition and supply depots which have had a definite

Effect on Military Operations.

On the other hand, large airships like the Zeppelins have proved disappointing. The seaplane has an achievement to its credit in the British raid on Cuxhaven.

The first test of the scouting aeroplane came soon after the arrival of the British expeditionary force in France, and in the words of Sir John French, the British commander, it rendered services of incalculable value, helping to save the army from annihilation. It was on the evening of August 23 that quite unexpectedly Sir John French learned by telegram from Gen. Joffre that the Germans—having battered Namur into submission at amazing speed—had thrust their way across the Sambre and were forcing the French to retire. The two British corps were, it said, threatened by three German army corps on their front and by a fourth which was stealing round them for a flank attack.

The Position Was Critical.

The French, falling back, left the English army exposed; on neither flank had it protection. And the Germans, pressing forward irresistibly, were on the eve of a crushing attack. But before he could retreat it was necessary for Gen. French to have definite information concerning the positions of the enemy.

Here, made for them by circumstance, was just the opportunity our

flying men required. Not only, was scouting needed, but it was needed in haste—in such haste, indeed, that no craft, save the aeroplane itself, could have brought back the news in time. In a flash there went a message to the aircraft base, and out upon their errands flew the fastest scouts.

At twice the pace of an express train, rushing smoothly through the air, went these high-speed craft; and their pilots, peering down on the land below, had a view as from a mountain top. And in an hour, thanks to their tremendous speed, they had gleaned news that could have been procured only in a day by any other means. They found the hostile forces that were destined for

A Main Attack.

marked their positions on their maps, made estimates of their strength; they located also, with accuracy, the flanking movement that was so grave a menace. And this work was done, as it needed to be done, at lightning speed.

The aircraft had leaped upward and disappeared; then, in a space of time that seemed incredibly short, they were swooping earthward again, their mission done. Sir John French, given the news he sought, and by an instrument of which he, of the great commanders in war, was the first to make striking use, was able to frame his plans that night with swiftness and precision; and next day at dawn our little army began its retreat.

The strategy of this war, owing largely to the use of aeroplanes, and as it has been studied in Belgium or France, may be illustrated perhaps as follows. The Germans move up troops, say, to their right wing, but this is observed by British air scouts, and so the latter strengthen the point menaced. Then the French, perhaps at a point to the eastward, assemble two army corps for a flanking movement; but this, in its turn, is detected by German aviators; and so, again, it is a question of move and counter-move.

There is only one result to such constant checkmating: the opposing battle fronts, stretching mile after mile until it becomes

A Journey of Days

from wing to wing, are bound in places to grow weak. The problem is one of men, of endurance, and of stanchness in resisting attack.

So far gunfire has not been effective against aeroplanes. A high-speed scout, travelling at 120 miles an hour,

covers in each second a distance of more than 170 feet, while a projectile from the ground, fired at such a craft when it is 6,000 feet high, takes several seconds to reach this altitude. To aim directly at the machine, therefore, is hopeless. The gunner must point his weapon, at the moment of firing, at a point some distance in advance of the aeroplane; and this precise point, unless he knows the speed of the craft, can be found only by trial and error.

Sometimes aeroplanes are disabled by the enemy's fire; again engines balk or other mishaps occur while aviators are over hostile territory; in either case it is necessary to descend, and lively adventures have come about in this way.

Aeroplanes of the allies have repeatedly tried to drop bombs on the headquarters of the German General Staff. They have been more successful in attempts to interrupt German

Lines of Communication.

One such feat is described to illustrate this phase of the aviator's work:

By using large bombs and sending out several armed craft to co-operate with each other the French obtained more than once surprising results in their air attacks on railways. In one instance, during that stage of the war which followed the deadlock on the Aisne, a French pilot in a single seated machine, returning to headquarters after a fight above the enemy's flank, observed two German trains which, bringing up stores and ammunition, were moving along a branch line.

He alighted at his base and gave the news, and the commandant saw the chance for an aeroplane attack. He ordered out three of the bomb dropping biplanes. They flew one behind the other toward the point where the German trains were passing slowly along a single line of metals.

Disdaining a splutter of machine gun and rifle fire directed against it by the soldiers travelling with the first train, the leading biplane dived swiftly, discharging a bomb at the engine. The range was short and the bomb fell true; the engine was hit. With a rent torn in its side and the sound of a shattering report, it rolled sideways, and crashed from the metals, dragging several trucks with it, and spreading a scene of ruin all around.

Meanwhile the second biplane, also flying low, had dropped its two bombs on the permanent way, which was uprooted and flung in all directions. The third bomb dropper, flying toward the second train, missed with his first bomb, but placed the other in the middle of a row of trucks, with the result that the train was set on fire. In five minutes, appearing without warning out of the sky, the se machines had brought about a complete disaster, both trains being damaged, one of them on fire, and the permanent way broken.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

They Are Working to the Verge of Breaking Down.

The society women are active in benevolence and nursing up to the very verge of breaking down, says a writer in the Liverpool Post. Doctors will tell you that they have a greater number of genuine nerve cases than ever before, but that the malade imaginaire has ceased to exist in this time of stress. No one has leisure or patience to listen to the recital of her trifling ailments, and so she has risen up and taken to good works as an alternative recreation to fostering her own symptoms.

Many of our fully qualified nurses who have been on the Continent have returned for spells of essential repose; their emotions have in some cases been so overwrought that they will not trust themselves to allude to the scenes they have witnessed. Some of the horrors of the French typhoid hospitals in the early months of the war need a Russian novelist to describe them adequately; it is good to know that practically all the errors have by now been rectified.

Other women seem to find nothing to lay their hands to, and irritably resent the impotence due to their lack of previous training. One girl, at least, has made a vigorous effort to enlist. She has many friends, and is highly connected. Donning her brothers' clothes and cutting her hair, she drilled regularly with one of the unrecognized volunteer corps, in which her efficiency was particularly noted. She hoped thence to be transferred to the regular service, but the medical examination proved unavoidable, and so the patriotic intention of this ardent anti-suffragette was frustrated.

In the Russian Army quite a number of women are said to be serving in a male capacity, it being not uncommon for an officer to have his wife or sweetheart as his efficient orderly. No such case has yet become known in France, though the novelist of the future is likely to utilize the theme.

Meaning of the Barber Pole.

In former times the barber served his customers in the capacity of surgeon, and when the operation of bleeding was extensively practiced he was in the habit of performing in that line. The spiral red stripe so frequently seen on the barber's pole is said to symbolize the winding of a ribbon or bandage round the arm when the blood-letting operation was resorted to.

To make night on earth as bright as day, there would have to be over 800,000 moons in the sky.



First Double V.C.

Lieutenant Arthur Martin Leake, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, is the first man to be granted a clasp to his Victoria Cross since the order "For Valor" was instituted in 1856. He gained the coveted distinction during the South African War, through which he served as surgeon-captain in the South African Constabulary. The Cross was awarded for ministering to a wounded man, and also an officer, under heavy fire at Vlaakfontein; while engaged in this humane task, he himself was shot three times. The clasp, which is equivalent to a second Cross, was awarded for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the present campaign especially near Zonnebeke, through the trying period, October 29th to November 8th, 1914, when, although exposed to a constant fire, he succeeded in rescuing a number of men who had been badly wounded.

ANTI-GERMAN PROGRAMME.

Can Their Treachery and Awful Crimes Be Forgotten.

The following letter, referring to such an extremely important matter, which appeared recently in the Toronto Daily World, is given in full:

Editor World: Your article "Never Again Must Germany Come Back" is most opportune. The notorious Dernburg is already talking peace and says their hate is only artificial, and thinks that mutual interests will make us forget their treachery, their abominable crimes, cutting off the hands of women and children, murdering the wounded, roasting captives alive, crucifying Canadians, and committing outrages too horrible to print.

Germany must be so dismembered that she and her kultur shall never again menace civilization. Her great prosperity and resources are largely the result of England's trade policy. England has permitted Germany to buy at the same price as English consumers 12,000,000 tons of coal (1913) annually, which supplied her factories, warships, and forged Krupp guns. England also sold her (1913) £15,000,000 worth of raw wool and yarns. Germany prospered by selling finished goods to England for twice the amount of her imports from Britain.

If we give her another chance to recuperate and make other alliances, in a few years she would repeat the Belgian atrocities in England and burn London as they have always threatened to do.

John Bull, an influential London weekly, with a circulation of nearly a million, has sounded the tocsin: After the war the Vendetta. We must have a Solomon League and Covenant, to which every British subject should subscribe for the protection of himself and descendants:—

Never to have any intercourse with a German, either social or commercial.

Never to buy from or sell to a German.

Never permit a German article in his house.

Never to deal with a merchant who keeps a single article of German manufacture in his store.

Never to travel in Germany nor permit any of his family to visit there.

Permit no Germans to enter Canada except on higher terms than Chinese—a head tax of \$1,000.

The British Empire can do without German trade; the loss to Germany of the British Empire's trade will be worse than the loss of her whole fleet annually.

For 43 years the French refused to list German securities on their markets, have abstained from visiting or trading with Germany, and we can do the same.

Let us follow the example of our gallant allies. "Delenda Est Germania."

J. ENOCH THOMPSON.

Toronto, 14th June, 1915.

Doubtful.

"When do you expect to see Mr. Green again?"

"I don't know."

"But don't you usually see him once or twice a week?"

"Yes. But yesterday I loaned him five that he was surely to pay back tomorrow, and it is doubtful now that I shall see him for a month or two."

Admiral Beatty's flagship, the Lion, which is an eighth of a mile long, and is half as heavy again as the Dreadnought, was the first British warship to cost over two millions sterling. In five minutes' continuous firing she can discharge 100,000lb. of metal, and her shells leave the muzzles of her guns at a rate equal to 1,841 miles an hour.

WHAT BRITAIN IS HOLDING

HOW IT COMPARES WITH OTHER POWERS.

30,800 Miles of Sea Frontier and 31 Miles of Battle Line.

Britain's participation in the war by land means much more to the allies than the number of miles she is holding at the front would indicate. The various land fronts of the belligerents in the great war make a total mileage of 1,867 miles, of which the British army occupies a front of 31 miles. The Germans have the longest land front, of which part is opposed to the Russian and the remainder to the French, British and Belgian armies. The Russians, who come next to the Germans in point of mileage, maintain contact with the enemy for 1,056 miles, and are opposed to all three nations in combination against the allies.

Things to Consider.

In considering the 31 miles held by the British force, the nature of the country held and the character of the fighting must be considered. Along certain parts of the French line, as around Belfort and Epinal, strongly-fortified areas render the passage of the Germans almost impossible, and the task of the French is correspondingly easier. At other points, as in the Vosges and the Argonne, French and Germans oppose one another only at certain strategic points, and in such places there is no connected fighting line, but only a discontinuous line of small detached bodies of troops struggling for points of vantage.

British Face Great Odds.

With the British force, however, this is not so. Every inch of the ground is held only by the severest attack and counter-attack. The ground is quite open and exposed, and is constantly swept by artillery and machine-gun fire. Also, a short time ago the German attempt to break the opposing line was made and repulsed along the British front at Ypres, and before that the British had held, in the face of overwhelming numbers, the positions along the Aisne, where the Germans were expecting to retrieve partly the rush back from Paris. So that it will readily be conceded that the holding of this 31 miles means the holding of a storm-beaten bastion which meets the full force of the gale.

Land Fighting Lines.

The following table shows the extent of the land fighting lines of the warring powers:

Germans.	Miles.
Western front	592
Polish front	500
	1,092
Austrians.	
Austro-Russian front	218
Servian front	356
	574
Russians.	
Polish and Austrian front	856
French	
Western front	543
Servian and Montenegrin.	
Austrian front	218
Turks.	
Black Sea territory near Erzerum	200
British	
Western front	31
Belgian	
Western front	17

Britain's Value on Sea.

The great value of Britain's participation in the war is more readily appreciated when the extent of the sea fronts defended by the allies are considered. The British fleets alone protect a sea frontier of over 30,000 miles. France, which comes next, has a total—with her colonies—of some 5,400 miles.

Keeps Open the Oceans.

In order properly to visualise the great part the British Empire is playing in the present war, however, it is necessary to bear in mind that not only does the British navy protect our own sea frontiers, but it also keeps open the great ocean trade routes by which the ships of all the friendly and neutral nations can bring the supplies necessary for their well-being.

Have Small Sea Fronts.

Germany and Austria have relatively very small sea fronts to protect—700 and 390 miles respectively. The Austrian sea front is, of course, confined to the Adriatic Sea, whilst the German colonies having, since the beginning of the war, been abandoned by the German naval authorities, the sea front to be protected is correspondingly reduced.

Sea Fronts of the Powers.

The following figures represent the sea fronts of the belligerents:

British Empire.	Miles.
British Isles	2,500
Australia	7,250
Canada	6,000
India and Ceylon	3,700
New Zealand and Tasmania	2,800
South Africa	1,500
Egypt and British East Africa	1,000
New Guinea	800
North Borneo	900
Aden and Somaliland	900
Straits Settlements	600
Solomon Islands	500
Fiji	400
Gold Coast and other territories	1,900
	30,800



France.	
South-east France	300
Morocco, Tunis and Algiers	1,800
Madagascar	2,100
Annam and Tongking	1,200
	5,400

Russia.	
Russian Coasts in the Baltic and Black Seas	2,000
Germany.	
German Coasts in North Sea and Baltic	700
Austria.	
Austrian Adriatic Coast	390

Look To The Future

Canada can benefit by hearkening to the recommendation recently made by the British Board of Agriculture, in a notice issued to farmers. It strongly urged them to raise as much stock as possible during the war, and gives the following advice:

Do not send breeding and immature stock to the butcher simply because prices are attractive now.

Do not market unfinished animals; it is wasteful of the country's resources and is against your own interests.

Do not kill calves—rear them; it is well worth it.

Do not reduce your stock; when you cannot buy stores, buy calves.

Maintain your flocks and breed your sows; it will pay you to do so.

The board adds that the above recommendations are made not only in the national welfare, but because it believes them to be for the ultimate benefit of British agriculturists.

\$200,000,000 Missed by Germany.

The Prager Tageblatt of recent date says it has information that the government of the United States soon will refuse to issue any passports to Americans desiring to go abroad, in order to guard against any possibility of foreign entanglements. In this connection it quotes an article in the Berlin Confectioner, which says:

"Every spring the floating hotel palaces brought thousands of Americans to our shores. The destination of most of these Americans was the health resorts in Germany and Austria, but they spent a great deal of their time also in seeing the cities and especially Berlin. The money these Americans spent for hotel bills and in amusing themselves has amounted as high as 800,000,000 marks (\$200,000,000) in a season. These very welcome sojourners whom we have seen in such large numbers in Berlin streets and in the corridors of our hotels we certainly will miss very much this year."

Where Fish Climb Trees.

Fish that climb trees are not an unusual sight in India, as mud skippers or jumping fish are numerous in the large rivers and along the sea coast of that country. The fish literally climb the trees, they do not jump into them. At ebb tide these little fish leave the trees to hunt for tiny crabs, flies, etc., and their strong pectoral and ventral fins, aided by their tail, enable them to move about easily and to climb upon trees, grass and leaves.

There are three million officials in Germany—one-twentieth of the total population.

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enables you to buy safe dividend-paying issues in any quantities—one, five, ten, twelve, sixteen, thirty, by making a small first payment and balance in monthly instalments as you can afford—\$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40. You receive all dividends while making payments, and may sell securities at any time. Many securities are selling at below their normal level and at present prices yield a most attractive income.

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TORONTO.

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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 1, 1915.

It is stated that Premier Borden will leave for England this week to consult with the Imperial Government on important matters arising out of the war. He will be accompanied by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P. for Calgary. It is also stated that Major General Sam Hughes is likely to leave shortly to visit the Canadian troops at the front.

A powerful indictment of the attitude of Laurierism towards good roads for the farmers of the country was given in the memorial recently presented to the Government by the heads of Canadian municipalities. It declared that one of the chief causes of the high cost of living at the present is the inadequacy of roads as avenues of transportation from the farm to the city.

As time goes by it becomes more and more apparent that the heaviest blow ever struck the agricultural interests of this country was the decision of the Laurier majority in the Senate to kill the Borden Government's Highways Aid Bill.

Not only would the measure have been a boon to the farmers of the country, but it would have provided employment for thousands who are today out of work.

But it was emasculated of its value by the hirelings of the party that poses as the friend of the farmer and working man, and the hand of the clock of agricultural progress was put back several years. For that one piece of stupidity or worse the Laurier leaders are entitled to a long vacation from the cares of office at their own expense.

Joseph Demers, Liberal member for St. John's and Ierville, Quebec, does not yet know that a political truce exists in Canada. In Montreal a few days ago he delivered a tirade against the Conservative Government which Frank Oliver in his best form could not have equalled. His chief objection appeared to be the fact that his party was out of power and that this had led to a war stamp of two cents on cheques. This burden would ruin the habitant whose prosperity would be gradually sapped by this tax on his banking facilities. Mr. Demers had a precedent for his criticism, for that great patriot, Hon. George P. Graham, had lately asked the people of North Bay every time they licked the one cent war tax stamp for a letter to remember Hon. Frank Cochrane who had been a party to the placing of this burden on their shoulders. Hon. George P. Graham was a one-cent critic but Joseph Demers is not that small—his objection is of the two-cent variety. And these are the men who imagine they have the mental calibre requisite for statesmen!

Austro-German Legions Drive Russians from Lemberg.

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which was occupied by the Russians on Sept. 3rd last, was re-taken by the Teutonic forces on June 22nd. The Russians, however, retired in good order, after inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, who were determined to drive the Russians out of Galicia, wholly regardless of the sacrifice of life.

During the six weeks campaign in Galicia, in which they steadily gave ground before the enemy's hosts, the Russians claim to have made 130,000 prisoners and captured a large quantity of stores and artillery.

The opinion in Austria and Germany is that the Russian army has received a blow from which it cannot recover. But this view is likely to prove erratic. Lack of ammunition to supply the millions of men which Russia can place in the field has obliged her to play a waiting game; but this drawback is being gradually overcome, and another offensive movement from the north may be looked for before many weeks.

If the Teuton drive through Galicia terminates with the re-taking of Lemberg it will likely mean the transfer of large forces of the enemy to the west, where the French and Germans have been slowly pressing the Germans back of late. Should the enemy do this another attempt to reach Calais may be expected, and in that case the bloodiest battle of the whole conflict in this region is among the probabilities of the near future.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

June 19, 1915.—Board of School Commissioners met this day. Members present: Chairman Palmer; Commissioners Draper, Smiley, Harris and Carson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Smiley that we accept Miss Annie Hume for the Junior Department of No. 3 School, Starks Corners, and Miss Sarah Wilson for No. 13.—Carried.

Moved by com. Smiley, seconded by com. Draper that we advertise in Herald and Star for teacher for No. 12 School.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Smiley that a refund of \$2.00 be made to Peter Daley for fees paid for little child, who is unable to attend School No. 12.—Carried.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Harris that the following bills be paid: J. A. Cowan, printing for the year, \$27.50; Henry B. Hodgins, fencing No. 9 School grounds, \$39.00; Miss Hyde, No. 3, supplies and specimen paper, \$2.00; Thomas Palmer, school business, \$2.00; Miss Gladys Findlay, caretaking No. 7, \$6.00; Robert Leitch, \$12, for kindling wood and firing No. 3—2 schools; Andrew McKnight, planting trees No. 6 School grounds, \$2.00; Miss Wilson, No. 2, box chalk, 25c; G. F. Hodgins Co., supplies for different schools, \$2.43; and C. Caldwell, board bill, \$49.—Carried.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Carson that Thomas Palmer, the chairman, be appointed presiding officer for election of School Commissioners to take place July 5th; also that Messrs W. A. Hodgins and H. S. Barnett be appointed auditors of Sec. Treasurer's books.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet July 5th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

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

Minutes Bristol School Commissioners.

Bristol, June 18, 1915.

The Public School Commissioners of Bristol met on the above date.

Present: The chairman, Mr. Hugh Ross, and Commissioners Campbell, McGuire and Horner.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Moved by com. Horner that we accept the applications of the following teachers:

Miss A. Macfarlane, No. 1, salary \$400
Miss I. Argue, " 4, " 300
Miss Sadie Lang, " 5, " 400

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

D. Sheppard, cleaning School No. 1, \$2.00
G. Derragh, firing No. 1 School, 6.00
A. McKee, sweeping No. 10, 7.00
" " bal. 1913-14, 2 wks. 1.40
M. Elliott, sweeping No. 4, 6 mos. 4.20

Moved by com. Campbell that our chairman, Mr. H. Ross, act as presiding officer at the election of School Commissioners on July 5th, and W. D. Campbell as poll clerk.

Moved by com. Horner that the Secretary send J. Marks, caretaker of No. 6 School, the dimensions of No. 6 School grounds, and instruct him to have the grounds fenced forthwith.

Moved by com. McGuire that we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Pontiac Boy Writes from the War Zone

Mr. Joseph A. Brownlee, of Radford section recently received the following letter from his brother Hugh E., who is with the Canadian forces in France:

"France, May 31st, 1915.

"Dear Brother,—I am still getting along all right. We have been out in the reserve trenches for a few days, but we go back into the firing line tomorrow night. We have had some pretty hard fighting since we came over here and have lost quite a number of men. If it were not for the German artillery we would soon finish them up. They hardly ever wait for a hand to hand fight when we make a charge. But those big guns are awful. You can see men and trenches go one hundred feet in the air. The big shells will blow a hole in the ground twenty feet deep and fifty wide, and when both sides get to going with about two hundred guns, and we are in between them, it is a pretty exciting place.

I have three or four holes in my cap and my nose skinned, but no holes in me yet. When we capture a trench it is thick with dead Germans, and sometimes we can't get them all buried for a couple of days. It has to be all done at night, and both sides keep sending up star shells, and you can only show yourself for about two minutes when you go a light and you have to drop and lay still till it goes out, unless you want about fifty holes in you from a machine gun.

The Germans pay particular attention to the Red Cross men, carrying out our wounded, and they also shell our hospitals whenever they can locate them. But we give them back lots of their own medicine, for prisoners we capture say their losses are frightful.

The war can't end any too soon for me. I have seen enough fighting to last me a long time. This is a fine country, but it is certainly blown to pieces badly for ten or fifteen miles along the firing line.

Well, Joe, I have no more news. You see we are not supposed to give out too much information; so good-bye.

Your affectionate brother,
H. E. BROWNLEE.
No. 641, No. 4 Co., 8th Batt.,
1st Canadian Exp. Force.

NOTICE

Any person or persons found trespassing on the premises of the L. 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,
June 11, 1915. Secretary.

SHAWVILLE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Organized Nov. 16, 1914.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

—RECEIPTS—

Rev. J. A. Macfarlane.....	\$2 00
Rev. W. F. Perley.....	2 00
Rev. J. J. S. Seaman.....	2 00
J. H. Shaw.....	2 00
Claude Shaw.....	2 00
Harold Hodgins.....	2 00
A. Dover.....	2 00
J. R. McDowell.....	2 00
Mrs. J. K. McKinley.....	2 00
Miss James.....	2 00
G. A. Howard.....	2 00
Mrs. Howard.....	2 00
P. E. Smiley.....	2 00
Mrs. Smiley.....	2 00
Unknown.....	2 00
Miss Dahms.....	2 00
Miss Brund.....	2 00
Miss McCredie.....	2 00
W. A. Hodgins.....	2 00
Miss Carey.....	1 00
J. A. Cowan.....	2 00
Mrs. J. W. Brownlee.....	2 00
Wm. Sturgeon.....	2 00
Mrs. W. A. Hodgins.....	50 00
Miss S. J. Armstrong (per Agricultural Society).....	25 00
Contributions of St. Paul's Parish for hospital cot, as under.....	67 05
	\$187 05

\$3.00—Peter Brownlee.	
\$3.00—Dr. Lippitt.	
\$2.00—J. H. Shaw, Mrs. F. Clayton, Miss E. Shaw, Thos. Eades, jr.; Mrs. Thos. Eades, James Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Seaman, Mrs. J. L. Shaw, Miss A. Brownlee, Mrs. W. F. Drum, Mrs. Peter Brownlee, Mrs. James Hanna, William Smith, Miss Smith.	
\$1.00—Mrs. J. W. Brownlee, Miss Ruby Wilson, Mrs. Norman Brownlee, J. A. Cowan, Miss F. H. Dale, Miss Carey, Mrs. R. W. Hodgins, Mrs. J. G. Elliott, Miss Lena Caldwell, Mrs. Andrew Hodgins, Mrs. M. J. McCuaig, Mrs. George Hynes.	
Miscellaneous offerings—\$19.05.	

EXPENDITURE.

1915.	
Feb. 6. Yarn, Austin Club, Miss S. J. Wilson.....	\$1 20
Mar. 18. Yarn, Shawville Club, Mrs. R. W. Hodgins.....	3 30
Apr. 7. Yarn, Ladies' Aid Socy, Miss Gertie McDowell.....	2 85
Apr. 12. Shawville cot, in Clivedon Hospital.....	50 00
May 5. L. Aid, Miss McDowell.....	3 75
27. Shawville H. M. Club, Mrs. R. W. Hodgins.....	1 20
June 25. Mrs. W. A. Hodgins cot.....	50 00
" " St. Paul's Parish cot.....	67 05
	\$179 35
On hand.....	\$7 70
	W. A. HODGINS, Treasurer.

Dunraven.

June 24.—A heavy thunderstorm passed over this section but did little damage.

Sherwood Moore, Bessie Letts, Alvin Carswell and Janet Carswell have returned home after spending a week in Shawville writing on their exams. I trust they have been successful.

Mrs. James Ostrom has returned home from Ottawa in pretty good health. We shall hope for good results. Rev. Carl Allum has been visiting friends on the Island. We were delighted to see him again.

Mr. D. Letts spent the week end with his daughter Mable at Hodgins. The weekly prayer meeting which has been closed on account of the absence of "The Willing Workers," we hope will be resumed on their returning.

Mr. Horatio Cahill is busy erecting a new building.

The road labor is just done in time and we hope not too rough to dull the shoes of the "chestnut."

Miss Hattie Letts has returned home from a visit to Smiths Falls, where we are sure she enjoyed the change.

There have been rumors of a change of rural route, but we still have to go farther than the gate for the mail.

PANSY.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

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 75c	
Wool washed per lb.....	30c to 32c
Hay per ton.....	\$16.50

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:	
Butter, in prints 30c to 32c	
Butter in pails 25 to 28c	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 18c to 19c	
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c	
Pork, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to 13.00	
Beef, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to 12.50	
Oats per bushel.....	65c
Hay per ton.....	18.00 to 21.00

Equity Advts. Pay.

TURKISH SOLDIERS.

They Are Always Prepared and Ever Willing to Fight.

The popular western conception of the Turkish army is something in the nature of a wild zouave, marshaled in battalions and dreed with a fanatical, homicidal mania. But nowhere in Turkey will you find such a conception realized.

The great majority of Ottoman regulars are singularly plain, unpicturesque, unpretentious soldiery. On their heads they wear either gray bashlyks wound urbanwise, or plain fezzes or "kalpaks" of a yellowish brown color corresponding to their German made uniforms of rough woolen cloth. Their legs are wound in a bulky way with the same material in a Turkish conception of a puttee, and on their feet either short boots or the soft leather moccasins-like shoes of the Balkans give them a comfortable agricultural look.

Singly or in bulk, there is nothing at all smart about them, but they look exceedingly equal to the delivery of the goods. Altogether they appear as well able to fade indistinguishably into the landscape as anything human could. Many of them are Anatolians and some are ruddy faced Kurds from the Caucasus. Others come from the Taurus mountains, back of Konla and Aleppo, swarthy Syrians and Arab types.

Any one of them will fight at the drop of a hat. He would not have to change anything. There is nothing about him to polish or to be kept clean. As he stands he sleeps and eats, drills, marches and goes into battle.—World's Work.

A SMALL WORD.

It Has Only Two Letters, Yet It Is Not Easy to Define.

To define one word in the English language one modern dictionary takes eighteen columns of small type. And this solitary word upon which the dictionary bestows such a wealth of elucidation is one that hardly anybody except a dictionary maker can define at all. The ordinary educated English-speaking person's knowledge of it could be expressed in about half a single line.

This fecund word is "of." If you were asked to define it—"unless you are a dictionary maker or of an allied trade—probably you would have to reply: "Of? Why, of just means of." You might add defensively, "I always comprehend perfectly what it means when I see or hear it and can use it correctly in speech, so what do I want to define it for anyway?"

But if you were a child your actual mastery of "of" would stand you in no stead whatever. You would be set to digging out and memorizing the things the dictionary had to say about it, or the driest and least informing of them, as, for instance, that in some cases it is such a kind of preposition and in other cases some other kind and that prepositions have such and such properties when they don't have some other, every bit of which you would absolutely and mercifully forget at the first possible moment.—Exchange.

Hardly Worth Mentioning.

As a New Orleans hotel keeper tells the tale a ninety-year-old negro man who was homeless, penniless, infirm and crippled crawled into a hayloft in a strange neighborhood to spend his last hours. The darky who owned the hay saw a suspicious figure slinking into his stable and came with his shotgun to make the intruder a prisoner. Cautiously entering the stable, he detected a rustling in the hay and, aiming his gun in the direction whence the sound came, yelled out: "I got you! Doggone you, I got you!" The expiring wanderer raised his head and as he gazed down the gun barrels replied wilyly: "An' a great git you got!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Britain's Greatest Precipice.

The wild fowls of St. Kilda find nesting places that enable them to bid defiance to the sportsman and to the most daring of bird catchers. There is, for example, the precipice called Conagher, the same being far and away the greatest precipice in the British Isles, the deepest perpendicular precipice. It rises from the sea level to a clear height of 1,220 feet. Consider that a man might jump from the top of Conagher into the sea without getting a scratch by the way.—London Graphic.

Moon Blunders.

The moon has innocently been the cause of much blundering on the part of authors. Wilkie Collins in some mysterious fashion made it rise on one important occasion in the west. Rider Haggard in "King Solomon's Mines" contrives an eclipse of the new moon for the benefit of his readers, and Coleridge ingeniously places a star between the horns of the crescent moon as she rises in the east.

Different Forms of Exercise.

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Comrox, "I walked eight miles to go to school."
"And yet," rejoined his son Clyde, in a tone of gentle reproof, "you blame me for going in so strong for physical culture."—Washington Star.

First Cable Messages.

When the first cable was laid between this country and England in 1866 it cost \$100 to send a message of twenty words, no shorter being accepted.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.



TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.

For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

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 suited than at this store? Where else 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.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

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

New Spring Goods

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.

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 trespassing this notice will be dealt with according to law.
AUGUST SCHOCK.
Ladysmith, June 8, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon
Public Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Clarendon, and the Valuator 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

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

LEGAL.

R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.
ADVOCATE
Ville Marie - - - Que.

S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.
ADVOCATE,
Bryson - - - Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

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.

Wise Fool.
"Everything comes to the man who
waits," remarked the sage.
"Unless he happens to be waiting for
his wife," added the fool.—Cincinnati
Tribune.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Canada Should Profit by Influx of
Belgian Refugees.

"Intensive" and "extensive," as
terms descriptive of methods of cul-
tivation, are set off against one an-
other in the language of agriculture.
By intensive farming is meant thor-
ough cultivation of a small area; by
extensive farming is meant super-
ficial cultivation of a wide expanse,
says the Toronto Globe. Ordinary
farm cultivation in this province is
extensive, while that made use of in
market gardening is worthy of being
described as intensive. These terms,
however, are often used loosely, and
they are always comparative. One
man may cultivate his farm intensi-
vely, while another may treat his
garden superficially.

Intensive farming has not been
unknown in Ontario, but nothing
worthy of that name has ever been
attempted on any large scale. There
are difficulties in the way of giving
such an experiment a fair trial,
scarcity of labor being the most for-
midable obstacle to overcome. In
ordinary farming the cultivator sup-
plements the plow, but intensive
farming calls for much more thor-
ough treatment, such as spading and
hoeing. In ordinary farming the
fields are treated to quite small or
only moderately large quantities of
fertilizers; intensive cultivation calls
for much more liberal and expensive
treatment with a view to rapid
growth and an abundant crop.

Those who are interested in the
development and perfecting of agri-
cultural methods should watch care-
fully the practice of intensive farm-
ing by a settlement of Belgian refu-
gees, who have come to Ontario and
may be located in the Niagara Penin-
sula. Belgium, as a farming coun-
try, was, until devastated by war,
very densely populated. Labor was
therefore abundant and cheap. Much
of the soil of Belgium lends itself
naturally to intensive cropping. The
home market in a thickly populated
country is a profitable one to the
grower of farm produce, and the
short distance across the North Sea
to Great Britain makes the British
market available for surplus pro-
ducts. Nowhere in Ontario can such
conditions be found, and therefore
the intensive farmer must depend
very largely on facilities for export
to the United States. These consid-
erations go to show that the experi-
ment above mentioned should be
conducted with a great deal of cau-
tion.

Fire Hill Indians "Do Their Bit."

It will interest many to know that
enthusiasm for the cause of Great
Britain at the present time is not
confined to our white citizens. The
Indians of the Fire Hill Agency, Sas-
katchewan, are an example to many of
paler complexion. Most of the work
on this reserve is done by the young-
er Indians settled in a portion of
the Agency set apart for ex-pupils
of the Government schools. These
young settlers are good farmers and
thirty of them on a section known as
"Colony" raised 100,000 bushels of
wheat in 1913. In 1914, despite
a drought which affected their sec-
tion, the yield was nearly 50,000
bushels. Of their own free will these
young people subscribed to the pa-
triotic fund quantities of wheat and
oats which, when sold by the Indian
agent, Mr. William Graham, realized
\$502, an average of about \$15 for
each young farmer. Two of them
have also joined the second contin-
gent. The old Indians are also in-
terested in the war. An aged medi-
cine man, Kee Wist, brought to Mr.
Graham a dollar one day, saying,
"It's for the poor, poor people, far
across the big water, who suffer so
terribly from the war." All the old
Indians are very poor, so far as cash
goes, and this sacrifice meant some-
thing. On the reserve, among the
younger men who contributed to the
Patriotic Fund, were two sons and
a nephew of Gabriel Dumont, a lieut-
enant of Louis Riel in the Rebel-
lion of 1885. The Indian women
have also been busy knitting for the
Red Cross Society, and have a
branch on the reserve. An excellent
brass band, made up from young In-
dians on the Fire Hill Reserve, has,
by giving concerts for white men in
the nearby towns like Belcarres and
Melville, netted over \$300 for the
Belgian Relief Fund.

Deserves His V. C. Now.

If any soldier in the British army
deserves his Victoria Cross that man
will be James Todd, when James is
enlisted.

Todd is not wearing the colors
yet, but he has undergone more pain
than thousands who have been wear-
ing khaki for months. Todd was
accepted for the first contingent, but
when he reached the concentration
camp at Valcartier, they turned him
down because he had bandy legs.

Most men would have been satis-
fied with that; but Todd is a patriot
and was determined to have a hand
in that fighting business across the
sea. So he went back to his home at
Saskatoon and entered a local hos-
pital. There he succeeded in per-
suading the surgeons to break both
legs just below the knee and at the
ankle and then reset the bones ac-
cording to military requirements.

He will soon offer his services
again to the British empire, and if
they value a plucky man more than
the shape of his legs—although
Todd's underpinning is now said to
be all right—they'll take him on
with no question. After a man has
stood all this pain voluntarily, what
will be a little discomfort at the
front?

Picnic Days are Here

We heard from the weather man that there is
a hot spell due right now. We don't want to
see you "roasting" at the picnics.

New Mid-Summer Dress Goods

Just to hand a new selection of mid-summer
Dress Goods. Plain and Flake Voile, Rice
Cloths, Near Linens, Flowered Muslins, Persian
Lawns and Organdies.

Blouses

A clearing of 15 Blouses. These comprise
Voiles, Ratene and Vestings, \$1.00 and \$1.25
values, to clear at 75 cents.

Silk Gloves

Long Silk Gloves in Tan, Black and White.
Double finger tips, 20 and 23 inch lengths. 50
and 75 cents.

Here's Your Hat

You will need a new "lid" for the picnics.
We can show you Sailors in different heights of
crown and widths of brim, Split and Sennets,
Dip Crown, Soft Brims.

Neckties

You cannot have too many Ties. The flowing
ends are the correct thing—minus your vest—
splendid dressy ties at 50 and 75 cents.

Picnics

1st July, 7th July, 12th July. Let us fill your basket.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

We are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

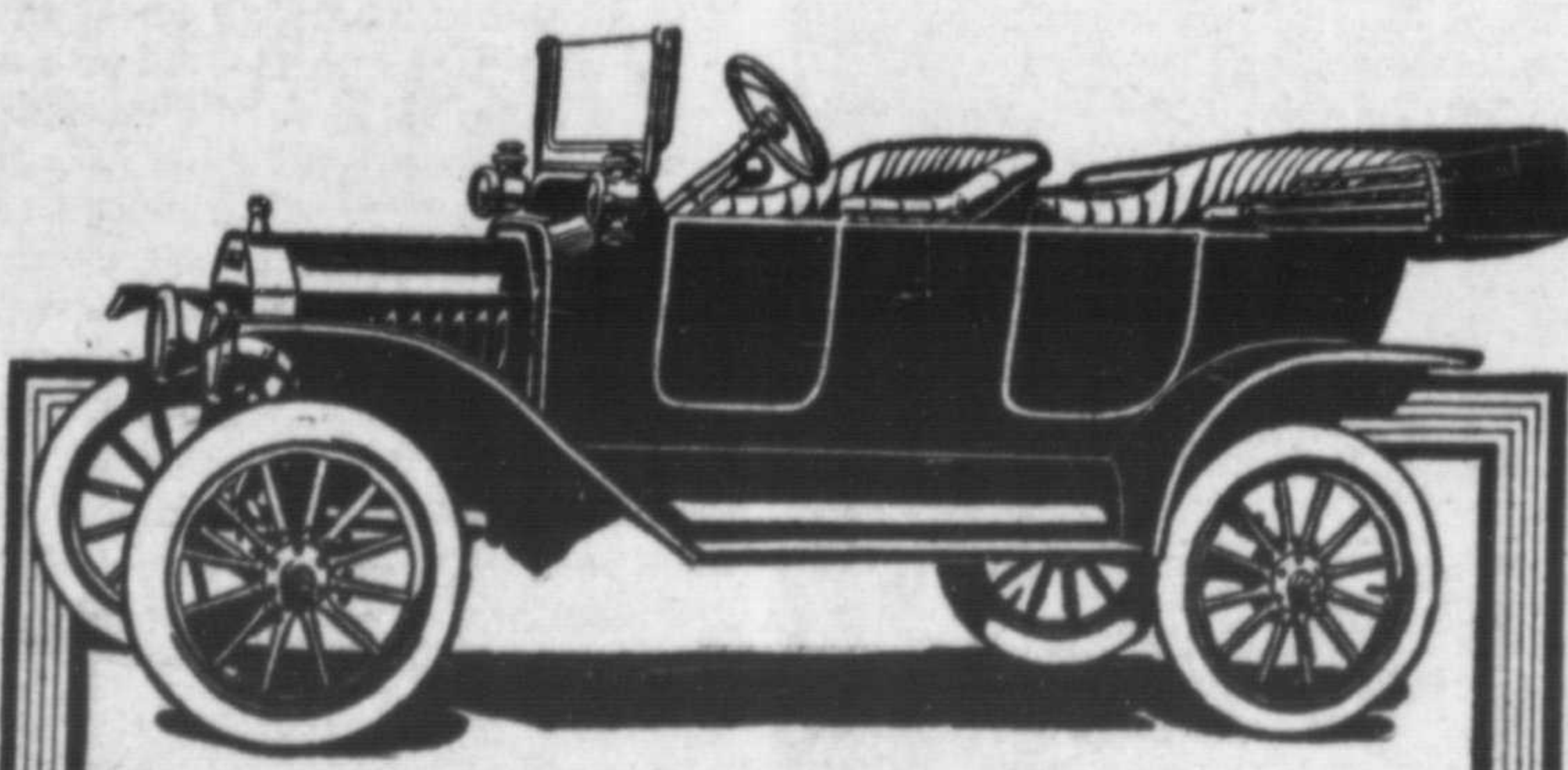
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

And any Tinwork required in building.

Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced
an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car
may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87
more than the price of the car ready to run.
Another big slice off the "after cost" of
motoring.

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.



IN A NAVAL FIGHT

Vital Work is Done in the Con-
trol Room of the Vessel.

THE HEART OF THE WARSHIP

Through This Steel Cell, Deep Under
the Deck, the Commander in the
Conning Tower is in Touch With
Every Person and Event on Board.

When a warship sails into action her
heart pulses and throbs as eager for
the fray as the hearts of any of her
crew. Yes, a warship has a heart.
The heart of a warship is the control
room, deep down under the deck, situ-
ated aft, usually abaft the second
funnel.

Even on big fighting ships the heart
is small. Generally it is only ten feet
by six, and is almost noise proof and
eerily quiet. It is really a steel vault,
entered by a door not unlike the door
of a burglar proof safe.

From floor to ceiling the walls are
lined with dials, wires, gauges, electric
bells, speaking tubes, switches and a
great amount of other apparatus which
keeps the commander in constant touch
with every corner of the ship. It is
the most wonderful and the most fear-
ful room on earth or sea.

It is a fortress within a fortress, a
steel cell within the steel walls of the
fighting engine.

To be in the control room during ac-
tive service is to feel like being in a
vault with the door locked on the out-
side. This little compartment, which
visitors seldom see, will keep alive as
long as there is a living soul on board
able to hear and answer a call.

It is through the control room that
the commander issues his instructions,
observes and notes how the battle is
going, calls the gun crews from place
to place, directs the engineers, steers
the whole fabric and supervises every-
thing. If a submarine is seen in any
direction it is through the control room
that it is reported.

A little bell rings, a voice far away
speaks, "Submarine on the port bow,
sir, two leagues off." In an instant
the answer thrills the gun crews:
"Ware submarine on the port bow;
enemy's craft. Ready!" The gunners
have been ready for some time, and
when the chief gunner has "laid" the
gun to his satisfaction bang goes a
message the enemy will not forget if it
hits him.

If a gun has to cease fire the order
comes through the control room. If
the enemy lands a shell on deck or
anywhere in the warship the doctors
are notified that they are wanted at
that spot almost as soon as the men
have fallen. If the gun crew are dead
it is from the heart of the ship that the
order is given for fresh men to fill
their places.

Though the captain himself is in the
conning tower above, he knows through
the officer in the control room just
what has happened to his ship and the
extent of the damage, and if the cap-
tain is killed in the conning tower or
on the bridge the chief officer in the
control room goes up at once to take
his place.

There are generally about six men
in this little throbbing heart of the bat-
tle-ship, including operators and junior
officers.

The chief officer gives directions to
the torpedo operators, the gunners, the
searchlight manipulators and the offi-
cers in charge of the fighting masts, if
such are part of the ship's equipment.
But, besides all this, there are a thou-
sand and one things to attend to dur-
ing an engagement.

Every order has to be given at an
instant's notice; given distinctly, firm-
ly, without the slightest hesitation or
doubt. It is only in the control room
that one learns what the phrase "de-
votion to duty" really means.

Everything goes with automatic pre-
cision in the heart of a warship, and
as it is the most vital spot on board
special care is taken to preserve it
from harm.

Think of the steady nerves required
of those men, cooped up in this small
room when the shells are flying around
and the hull is being battered by the
enemy's guns! A wrong signal might
mean disaster, but the organization is
so near perfection that mistakes are
practically unknown.

There is no rest for the officers in
the control room during a fight. They
must stay at the ship's heart tele-
graphing and telephoning to every
part of the vessel, without taking no-
tice of the wreckage that is being
heaped up on every hand. They know
that when the men in turret No. 1 or
turret No. 2 cease to reply to their
signals something serious has hap-
pened.

They know that even when the con-
ning tower has been smashed by shot
and shell and the bridge has been
swept away they must stick to their
switches so long as there is an officer
alive to direct operations. Not until
the ship is blown up or rammed are
they allowed to leave that little room,
and then they go down with her.—St.
Louis Globe-Democrat.

Always Truthful.
"Does your husband ever lie to you?"
"Never."
"How do you know?"
"He tells me that I do not look a day
older than I did when he married me,
and if he doesn't lie about that I don't
think he would about less important
matters."—Houston Post.

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., etc.

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Amprior, Ont.

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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.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the
undersigned, and endorsed "Tender
for Superstructure of the North Temis-
kaming 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 ob-
tained at this Department and at the
offices of the District Engineers, Shaugh-
nessy Building, Montreal, P. Q.; Con-
federation 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, stat-
ing their occupations and places of re-
sidence. 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 per-
son tendering decline to enter into a con-
tract when called upon to do so, or fail to
complete the work contracted for. If
the tender be not accepted the cheque
will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to
accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at
the Department of Public Works by de-
positing an accepted bank cheque 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 in-
tending 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.

FOR SERVICE.

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

H. A. HORNER,
8th Line Clarendon.

St. Lawrence Sugar

SUCCESSFUL CANNING AT HOME

Requires Fruit perfect in shape and quality and a clear well made Syrup.

The Syrup must be made with pure good sugar, as organic matter in sugar acts like over-ripe fruit and causes fermentation. To avoid such disappointment and loss, it's worth while insisting on being supplied by your dealer with the old reliable more than 99.99 per cent pure **St. Lawrence Standard Granulated Sugar**.

Made exclusively from pure cane sugar in a perfectly equipped and right up-to-date refinery **ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR HAS THE REPUTATION WITH HOME JAM AND PRESERVE MAKERS OF BEING LUCKY**, and it's even, steady excellence and purity are the secrets of its success.

To avoid mistakes buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in Refinery sealed packages, 2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, which assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights. Take your choice of the three sizes of grain: fine, medium and coarse. Any good dealer can fill your order.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Woman Against Woman or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XIX.

With a long-drawn sigh bubbling through the happiness in his heart, Lloyd Ogden left Ailsa; but instead of going at once to his room, he threw on a heavy overcoat and went out into the night air. Lighting a cigar, he strolled leisurely down the street, thinking deeply and planning out his future.

The utter weariness and hopelessness of Ailsa's expression had decided him upon one thing: His wife could no longer continue beneath the roof of his sister!

That Ailsa loved him he had no more doubt than he had of the constancy of the stars that shone so resplendently above his head.

He would as soon as thought of doubting the word of God as the look of truth and earnestness in her eyes. He loved her with that perfect faith that casteth out fear, and it was only of her good and welfare that he thought as he wandered on.

"I can not allow her to sacrifice her life to Ethel," he mused. "She loves my poor little sister, and for her sake and mine the great-hearted girl would give up everything; but I can not permit her to do it. How tired she looks—and sad! Heigh-ho! What a world of sorrow Ethel has brought into our lives! But how nobly Dunraven has borne it! And yet, I would bear a burden a thousand times greater for the sake of my wife that will be! My wife! And a month ago I would have sworn that there was no woman in the world whom I would ask to be my wife! Yet in that time she has crept into my heart and twined herself around my very life until it would kill me to lose her! To lose her—or to doubt her!"

There was a smile about his lips—a tender, boyish smile that would have told the most casual observer of his love, for no man smiles like that who does not love. It was radiant, ecstatic, yet in the background of it there was an undefined sadness that was touching.

He wandered about in the cold night air until he had induced a sense of drowsiness which was the sensation he was in search of, then turned again in the direction of his home.

It was late—almost twelve o'clock. He had not observed the passage of time in his absorption; but as a town clock chimed the hour, he smiled and hurried his loitering footsteps.

There were many more pedestrians upon the street at that hour than usual, but if he thought of it at all he explained it by the thought that there was a playhouse in the vicinity and that the theatre was just out. He went through them hurriedly, but was recalled to the fact that they increased as he neared home until before he had reached the corner the crowd had become so dense that he was forced to elbow his way through them.

He paused to ask the cause, aroused to the fact at last that something unusual had taken place.

"It's a fire!" the man whom he addressed replied.

"Where?" inquired Ogden, with increased interest.

"They say it's the Dunraven mansion," the man answered.

"Good Heavens!"

Almost before the words had been

completed Lloyd Ogden had burst through the crowd and sprung forward.

He was seized by a policeman and held back.

"You can't pass this line!" cried the officer of the law, excitedly.

"But I must, I tell you!" gasped Ogden. "My house is burning; my family are all there!"

Already he had shaken off the policeman's hand and had dashed forward.

The flames were leaping from the windows, lighting the scene with a fierce glow that was hideous. Great clouds of dense, black smoke occasionally choked the flame; but once more the savage crimson belched forth, licking up the sides of the house, creeping from window to window with terrific fury.

Lloyd paused only long enough to see the flame, then sprang forward. Staggering down the stoop he saw his brother-in-law with a burden in his arms, the burden apparently lifeless; but though he recognized the form of his favorite sister, he did not pause to think even of her condition.

"Where is Ailsa?" he gasped.

The blanched face was raised to his, the inert form fell from Leslie's arms. But for the fortunate presence of a fireman Ethel would have rolled down the stoop. Both men stood there facing each other, neither speaking.

It was a moment which neither of them ever forgot.

"Is every one out?" asked the fireman, holding Ethel safely in his arms.

Desperately Lloyd turned to him.

"Who has left the building?"

"The servants and one lady. There they stand over there!"

"I astily both men threw their eyes in the direction indicated. Huddled together where the light from the fire lighted up their terrified countenances with a fiendish glare were the servants of the household and Muriel Ogden, but it only required one glance for both men to realize that Ailsa was not there.

With one bound Lloyd Ogden had sprung up the stoop and was about to enter the burning building, but a detaining hand was laid heavily upon his shoulder.

"No man could live for five minutes in there!" a fireman called hoarsely.

"You dare not attempt it!"

But before the words of warning were finished, Lloyd had flung aside his hands and rushed into the flames. They closed about him, a dense volume of smoke belched out, the crimson, crackling flames leaped higher and shut him out from sight.

Stunned, dazed, Dunraven stood there, scarcely realizing what had occurred. He heard the fireman's voice, like something in a vague dream, say gruffly:

"He would take no warning. It is death as sure as that building is burning! I told him, but he would not heed!"

Some one led Dunraven away, but he seemed not to know. He had forgotten all about his wife, whose life he had saved.

"Dead!" he kept muttering mentally. "Dead! And it is Lloyd who dies with her—not I! It is Lloyd who dies in an attempt to save her! Oh, if it had been me!"

And yet he had made no effort to go! He had saved his wife—Ethel,

not Ailsa! He had forgotten the girl he loved until Lloyd had spoken her name! Forgotten her very existence until another man had mentioned her—another whose love seemed as little to him by comparison with his own as a purring stream is to the surging ocean.

He was stunned, helpless, yet stood there like a statue.

What did Lloyd know of love? What was Lloyd's calm affection to the passion that was tearing his heart? He was willing to resign the world—home, wife, his own good name, the honor which he had valued above all else, yet another man was perishing with her because he could not live without her.

How he envied that man! And yet he stood there looking on in stupid silence!

Meanwhile, Lloyd had sprung up the steps three or four at a time. He had slipped out of his greatcoat and wrapped it about his head, so that he was somewhat protected. There was no reason why he should see, knowing the house as he knew it.

Fortunately Ailsa's door was not locked. He flung it open and called to her:

"Ailsa! Ailsa, my darling! Are you here?"

A heavy groan answered him.

He sprang forward to the bed and lifted her, all dressed as she was.

"Don't be afraid, sweetheart," he whispered. "I will save you! Put your arms about my neck!"

She was not fully awake, and had not yet realized their terrible danger, but as they reached the hall a burst of flame told her the awful truth. Almost before she had seen it, however, he had wrapped the greatcoat about her head, whispering at the same time:

"Hold your breath, dear. It will be barely a minute until you are safe!"

She herself would have been a heavy burden to carry, but bundled as she was in the coat he had wrapped about her, a less athletic man would have failed in the undertaking he had set before himself. Even as it was, he staggered under it, but went bravely on.

He had descended the steps to the landing upon which Ailsa had stood the day before when she had seen Simonson leaving Muriel's room. Below him the flames were leaping across the hall in frantic fury, the loud crackling, coupled with the hoarse voices of the firemen issuing their orders and the play of the water upon the building, made a babble of sound and wild confusion that reminded him of nothing short of perdition.

There was only a moment in which he could think of it, however, for suddenly a terrible explosion occurred almost beneath his feet.

He staggered and fell back for a second, but only for a second.

The lights had all gone out! He could feel the heat upon his face; the smoke was well-nigh suffocating him; there was a pain stabbing through his eyes like the keen cut of a knife, but he did not pause to think what frightful thing it was that happened.

He could see no flame, and yet the heat was scorching him as he plunged through the door and out into the night.

There was a wild cheer from the people outside.

He heard it dimly, faintly. He knew that some one had come to him and had taken Ailsa from him, and he recognized by the voice that it was Doctor Paxton, but the pain in his eyes was so great that he felt his strength leaving him rapidly.

And then he heard the voice of the medical man whom he had known since he was a boy, exclaim:

"Good gracious, Lloyd! What has happened to you?"

He could see no light about him, the voices were becoming confused in his ears. How was it that they could see in that intense darkness?

And then the import of a hideous sentence fell upon him:

"Great Heavens! He is blind!"

He did not hear the woman's cry that rent the air, did not feel the wild clutch of arms that he thought would have recalled him from the dead, but lay where he fell, silent—insensible.

CHAPTER XX.

Some one suggested having Lloyd Ogden carried to a hospital, but Dunraven shook his head in negation.

"No," he answered, authoritatively:

"we shall take him to a hotel."

And to a hotel they went, not even waiting to see what damage resulted from the fire.

Lloyd was placed in a carriage with the doctor and Dunraven in attendance, the ladies placed in another, and the order given to drive carefully, for Lloyd still remained in the death-like swoon into which he had fallen.

Eyebrows, lashes and mustache were burned from his face, his hands were blistered, even his lips scorched; but that was nothing to the terrible affliction that had so suddenly befallen him.

Blinded while playing the part of hero as few men had ever played it! Ailsa was unhurt!

Not even a hair of her bonny head was singed to tell of the fiery ordeal through which she had passed. She lay back among the cushions of the carriage, her eyes closed, her face white as death, not a muscle of her form moving to tell that she lived.

Opposite her, Muriel sat, her uncanny, staring eyes fixed upon the girl's face, her hands crossed listlessly upon her lap. Ethel half lay, half sat beside Ailsa, trembling in every limb; yet, forgetful of self, she leaned forward and took the cold hands in both her own.

"Are you ill, dear?" she questioned, almost entreatingly. "Speak to me, won't you?"

Ailsa shivered.

"Don't!" she answered, hoarsely. "I should think you would hate me! What trouble have I not brought into this household! Heaven knows it is no fault of mine. I would have done anything, suffered anything to have saved you sorrow, and now I have added this to all the other pain I have brought upon you. I have cost your brother his sight!"

She opened her eyes as she finished speaking, but it was into Muriel's they looked, not Ethel's. She barely repressed a scream of horror. Ethel felt the sudden start and followed the direction of her eyes. She, too, seemed to have realized that presence for the first time, and sinking back into the corner of the carriage, relapsed into a silence that was heavy.

A scornful smile played about Muriel's lips, a fiery gleam came into the staring eyes, but she spoke not.

They drove in silence to the hotel that had been indicated to the driver, and found Dunraven awaiting them.

"How is Lloyd?" whispered Ailsa, feverishly, as he lifted her from the carriage.

"Still unconscious," he answered.

"May I go to him?"

She did not observe the drawn look of his haggard countenance, but felt the strained expression of his voice as he replied:

"Not to-night! The doctor would not wish it. If he should regain consciousness I will call you at once. I think you know that you may trust me!"

There was something so strange in his manner of uttering the words that she glanced up into his face, but looked down again when she saw the hungry eagerness of his bloodshot eyes. His expression frightened her.

It seemed to her that she could ask no more questions. Her own voice alarmed her until the sound of it caused her to start with fear. She shuddered heavily, and made no objection when Dunraven himself showed her to her room, not even inquiring where Ethel was to be placed.

She heard Dunraven's voice as in a dream as he said:

"Remain here. If we should want you we will know where to come for you. Yours will be the first name he speaks when he regains consciousness."

(To be continued.)

Got All His Earnings.

An old miner, a bachelor, had a pretty niece who kept his house, and at his death he bequeathed all his earnings to her on condition that she married Tom J., a nice young miner in whom he had always taken a deep interest. But the pretty niece had no wish to marry Tom, and put herself out of his reach by wedding a hard-working factory lad. The heir-at-law was not at all displeased with the niece for marrying another, as he saw that now the old miner's wealth would come to him. "That siller belongs to me now, I reckon," he said to the trustee, a white-haired old collier who had ideas of his own. "Susan's lost it by marryin' the wrong man. So you'd better hand it over."

"Not so fast, lad," replied the trustee. "You'll have to be patient for a while. Susan may marry and bury a dozen husbands, and still come down to Tom in the end." And the heir-at-law is wondering whether this is really so.

About 79 per cent. of the population of Russia cannot read or write.

SNAKES IN CHINA.

Spirit of Dragon King Said to Reside in Reptile's Body.

It is not always safe to kill a snake in China. It doesn't matter much whether the snake is of the water species or of the land variety, for within this reptile's body is supposed to reside the spirit of what the yellow man worships as the dragon king. This latter is believed by the average superstitious John to have the power of ruling over the floods. This dragon king represents one symbol in the ritual of worship of the Chinese religion called Taoism.

China practically possessed three different forms of religion until the advent of the Christian missionaries. The first of these religions was in the form of a philosophy. This still exists to some extent, and is known as Confucianism. The second form has been recognized as Buddhism, which still exists throughout China as symbolized in the worship of idols. As you travel throughout the country, here and there you will frequently run across idols of Buddha located on the hillsides or other quiet and sequestered spots conducive to reverential reflection. Plenty of worshippers yet pay their homage to these Buddhist idols, and you can see them conscientiously observing the formal ceremonies of their worship. But this form of religion is steadily dying a natural death since the advent of Christianity.

The third variety of religious observance among the Celestials is that Taoism. This was started by an old patriarch named Lao-tzu, who had surrounded him a group of eight immortals as his disciples. One of these latter was given the responsibility of representing the God of Barbers. The Taoist worshippers have temples erected in each native town. In these temples are pictures portraying the horrors of the future life. When the souls of the dead are buried across the river Styx the artist has painted a gruesome thought. Men and women are depicted as climbing towering mountains of ice, only to fall back into a gaping abyss as they nearly reach the top. As they fall their bodies are revealed as being caught upon spears and tossed backward and forward by deft executioners. These gruesome pictures show the sufferers to be finally ground up between millstones. Some of them show sharp swords slashing to pieces the bodies which have escaped the millstone process, and little dogs are pictured as running after the sufferers, lapping up the blood. On certain occasions after a death the family will proceed in a body to these temples and will hold a public wail.

On the drum tower of the Taoist temple at Tientsin it has been common to see richly dressed native merchants kneeling to an iron pot containing incense burned in honor of his excellency the rat. Other similar disgusting procedures could be observed. It is hard to conceive that human beings can be so superstitious as deliberately to endure such empty practices of hallowed mockery. Yet this is one phase of China, the China of to-day. The few modernized Mongolians surely have their hands full in effectively combating this awful element of ignorance and bigoted superstition and in holding their newly organized republic to the main highway of progress.

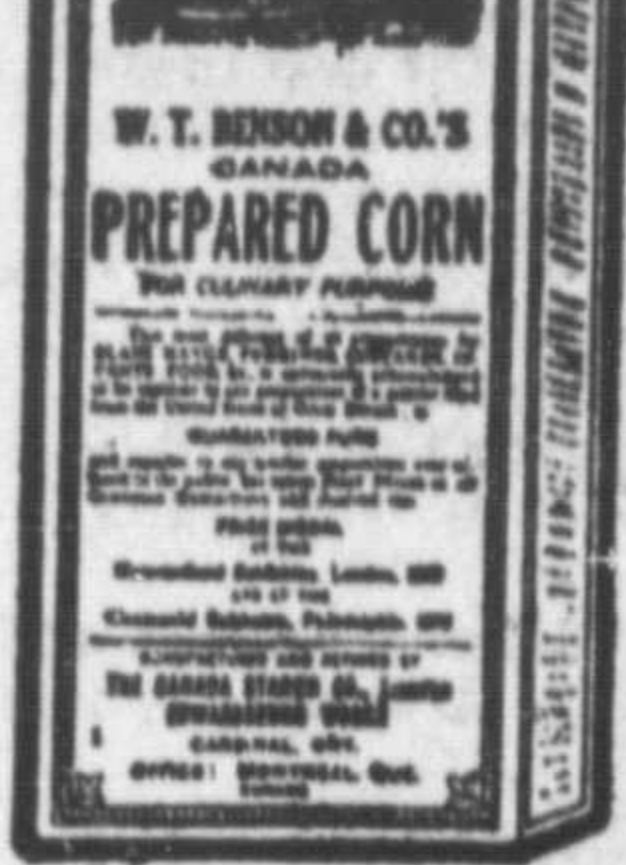
Stupid Lawyer Body.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said the minister to one of parishioners, an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "You are not looking so brisk as usual." "Na, sir," replied the old fellow, sadly. "I've been gey unfortinit the day." "How, James?" "Weel, sir, I got a letter frae a Glesca lawyer body this mornin', tellin' me that ma cousin Jock was dead, an' that he had left me twa hunner poun'." "Two hundred pounds!" repeated the minister. "And you call that hard luck? Why, it is quite a fortune for you, James." "Aye," said the old man sorrowfully, "but the stupid lawyer body didna pit eneuch stamps on his letter, an' I had a hale twopence to pay for extra postage."

Ice is not considered strong enough to bear the weight of a man unless it is at least two inches thick and sound all through. Ice that is four inches thick will bear men on horseback.

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch



Always order by the name **BENSON'S** in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has **BENSON'S**.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

THE UNIVERSAL

Price Delivered Anywhere in Canada \$23.75

This Bicycle is positively Guaranteed. It is absolutely the best value on the Canadian market. Fitted with powerful coaster brake, wood rim, beautifully enamelled, strong mudguards, tool bag and tools, guaranteed-detachable tires. Write for our handsome FREE Catalogue. Our low prices will stagger the most sceptical purchasers. Get our agents' proposition. Remember we prepay everything. Our goods are delivered to your door for the same price you see in the Catalogue.

THE UNIVERSAL SALES CO.
(Dept. 10)
1446 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.

TO STOP SUBMARINE WAR.

British Writer Believes Germany Will See End Soon.

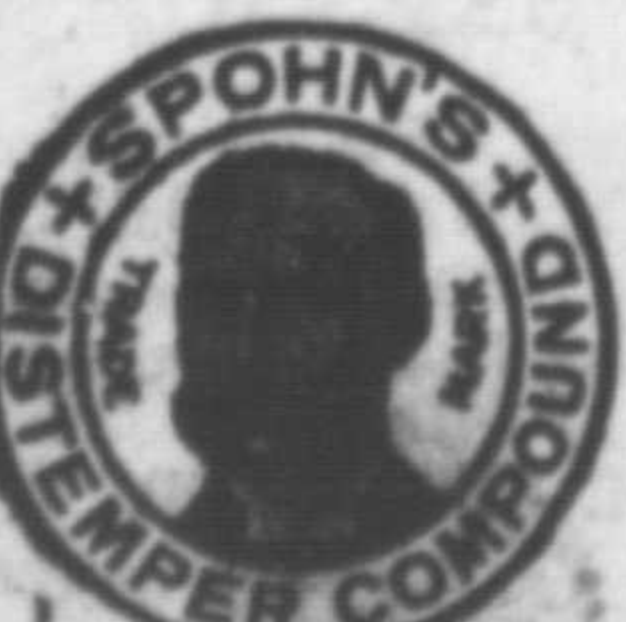
The London Times' naval correspondent discussing the German submarine blockade, says that despite the raiders' recently increased activity, Admiral von Tirpitz's threat to cut off England's food supply remain futile, and makes the following suggestion, which is of special interest in view of the American-German relations:

"That it is due to the measures for dealing with the submarine menace adopted by the British Admiralty that more ships have not suffered cannot be denied, and since those measures must increase in effectiveness with more time and experience, it may well be that Germany will find it not merely expedient, but necessary to announce a suspension of her policy in this direction."

Already there would seem to be an indication of this in the remarkable statement of Count Reventlow. This arch-advocate of ruthlessness on the part of submarines now says that it is an utter mistake for Germany to stake her hopes upon these vessels, which, while they may dispute the enemy's command of the seas, cannot exercise control. If Germany trebled the number of her submarines she could not protect her colonies with them and the Count therefore holds that Germany's real need is a dozen more battleships."

Australians receive more letters per head than the inhabitants of any other country. After Australians come inhabitants of the United States and of Canada, then inhabitants of the United Kingdom, then Swiss, Germans, French, and Argentines.

TRAINING DISTEMPER



Ever hear of this? Yes, of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "overtrained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock after the voluntary muscular system has been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surfaces, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. He begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.

Is your true salvation. It restores the appetite and normal functions of the whole system. The action in such cases is remarkably rapid and sure for recovery when you use this remedy according to instructions with each bottle. All Wholesale Drug Houses. Sold by all druggists, horse goods houses, or express prepaid by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has

Redpath Sugar

Canada's first refined sugar, "Ye Old Sugar Loaf" of 1864, was **REDPATH'S**, so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

The leader in every advance, Sugar stands to-day first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. 131

Ask for "**REDPATH'S**" in Individual Packages, 2 and 5 lb. Cartons, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

ST. VITUS DANCE IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Can Only Be Cured by Enriching the Blood and Toning Up the Blood.

One of the commonest forms of nervous trouble that afflicts young children is St. Vitus dance. This is because of the great demand made on the body by growth and development, together with the added strain caused by study. It is when these demands become so great that they impoverish the blood, and the nerves fail to receive their full supply of nourishment that St. Vitus dance develops. The remarkable success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing St. Vitus dance should lead parents to give their children at the first signs of the approach of the trouble. Pallor, listlessness, inattention, restlessness and irritability are all symptoms which early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demand upon them. Here is proof of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mrs. Alfred Sochner, R.R. No. 5, Dunnville, Ont., says: "Our ten-year-old daughter, Violet, suffered very severely from St. Vitus dance. The trouble came on so gradually that we were not alarmed until it affected her legs and arms, which would twitch and jerk to such an extent that she could scarcely walk and could not hold anything in her hands steadily. She suffered for about five months before we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had not taken these long before we found that they were the right medicine, and after she had taken nine boxes she had fully recovered her former health and strength. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every parent having a child suffering from St. Vitus dance or any form of nervousness."

In troubles of this kind no other medicine has met with such success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IMPERFECT WORLD NECESSARY

It Is Necessary for the Production and Training of Moral Beings.

Professor Sorley, of Cambridge University, has been engaged in delivering a course of Gifford Lectures on "Ethics and Theism" at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In one of his lectures he laid down his own position in the following words:—

He would hazard the statement that an imperfect world was necessary for the production and training of moral beings. A world of completely unerring, finite beings created and maintained so by the conditions of their life would be a world of marionettes. Not such were the beings whom God was conceived to have created for communion with Himself. Those spirits must fight their way upwards from the lowest beginnings. In this progress they had to attain reason and freedom so that the good might be known and chosen, and tried by every kind of circumstance, to find and assimilate the values which could transform the world and make themselves fit for the higher spiritual life. This meant that it was possible to regard God as the author and Ruler of the world as it appeared in space and time, and at the same time to hold that the moral values of which they were conscious and the moral ideal which they had come to comprehend with increasing clearness expressed His nature. On the view which had just been suggested they would explain all reality, nature and persons, laws and values, as depending on a Supreme Mind whose purpose was being unfolded in the history of the world.

A GOOD THING

When It Comes Along Don't Let It Get Away From You.

"I really feel that it is hardly possible to say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a lady. "For 9 or 10 years I had suffered from indigestion and chronic constipation, caused by the continued use of coffee and rich, heavy foods. My ailments made my life so wretched that I was eager to try anything that held out a promise of help. And that is how I happened to buy a package of Grape-Nuts food last spring."

"That ended my experiments. For in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I wanted and needed. From the day I began to use it I noticed an improvement, and in a very few weeks I found my health was being restored."

"My digestive apparatus now works perfectly, and chronic constipation has been entirely relieved. I have gained in weight materially, and life is a very pleasant thing to me so long as I use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I have found by experiment that if I leave it off for a few days my health suffers."

"A physician in our town has great success in treating stomach troubles, and the secret of it is that he puts his patient on Grape-Nuts food—it always brings back the power of digestion."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Periscopes as Life Savers.

Probably no instrument invented during the present European war has been the means of saving as many lives as has a small periscope now in use by the British soldiers.

With the growth of the trench mode of fighting the skill of the sharpshooters, especially at short range, has increased to an alarming extent. Where the trenches are close together, in some instances so close that the fighters can talk to one another across their defenses, it is impossible to thrust a head above the ground without drawing the fire of half a dozen rifles.

Consequently the pocket periscope has been brought into use. The periscope is simple in construction, consisting only of two mirrors connected by a collapsible framework. Both mirrors are fixed to the framework at an angle of 45 degrees. When the framework is extended and the upper mirror is raised above the trench, the view is reflected by the upper mirror down to the lower one, which reflects the light rays horizontally to the eyes of the observer.

Before this instrument came into general use it was necessary to raise above the trenches every few minutes in order to prevent a surprise. These occasional moves endangered the life of the investigator. With the aid of the periscope the watcher may remain in the security of the trench and guard against any move from a trench within range of his vision.

Paying Our Debts.

Any man making a pretense at being honest will try to pay for what he gets. But having admitted the justness of the claim that he do so he may be surprised at the wideness of the application of the principle that lies at the back of it. The earth pays for what it gets—the rain and the sunshine, and the breezes of heaven—with fruitfulness, waving grain, buds and blossoms and fruits, and the smiling green of fields. It is not a mere sponge, receiving always and never responding to the giver. It gives back everything, with an added something of its own. The earth is honest, generously honest. And a man ought not to be any less so. He is getting every day and hour and moment of his life, getting from all sides and in all possible ways.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms, give him Baby's Own Tablets. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them Mrs. Philias Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, which we have used for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Save Us from Our Friends.

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose they wondered how he could afford an auto.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Not exactly. They asked if I knew how much you owed on it.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTON.

Lot 5, P.E.I. I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER. I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNACHT. Bridgewater.

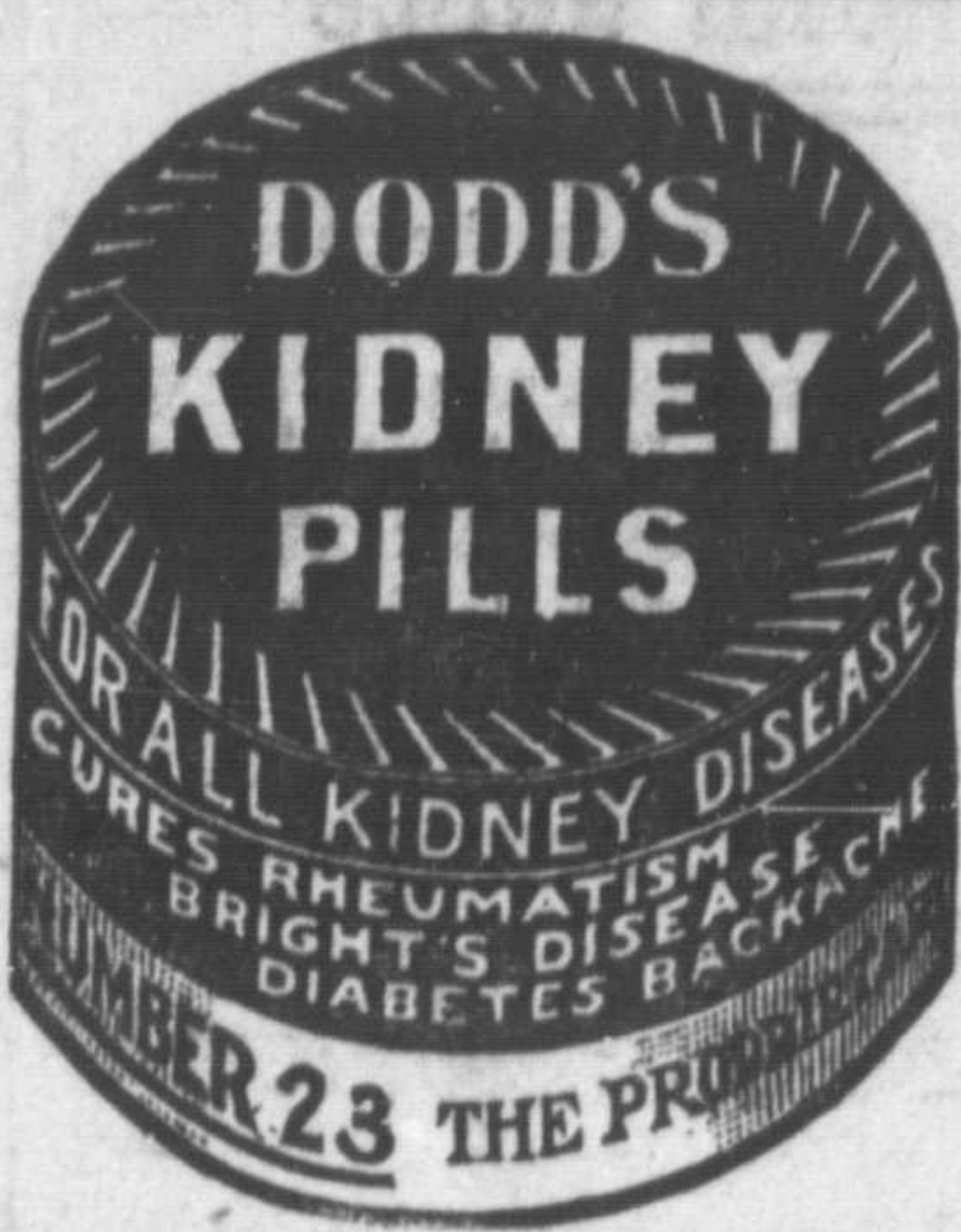
FREIGHT SERVICE TO RUSSIA

C.P.R. Will Represent the Russian Government.

The traffic arrangement by which the C.P.R. will represent the Russian Government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection which the company has sustained with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. If it would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C.P.R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway is a chief element. The Canadian Pacific, in its round-the-world tours, uses, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway line, which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine: the wood, oil and coal using engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

Light takes 8 min. 18 sec. to travel from the sun to the earth.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



Received the Victoria Cross.

The latest official list raises the total number of British soldiers who have received the Victoria Cross during the war to fifty-one. The line regiments, of course, having secured the largest proportion, twenty-four having been divided among members of seventeen corps, in addition to five given to the Brigade of Foot Guards. The artillery has received as many as eight, and the engineers five. The cavalry and the navy have each obtained two, the Indian Army one, and the Native Army three, while the Royal Army Medical Corps has secured one, as well as the clasp awarded to an officer who had won the Cross in South Africa. Of the nineteen officers upon whom the decoration has been conferred eight have been killed, as have four of the thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men among the recipients.

Been Deceived.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?"

"I never found a girl who would have me."

"Somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."

No More Corns

Guaranteed Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

Germans have been using shrapnel composed of glass instead of lead.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

36TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGH COURT CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

Over Five Hundred Delegates In Attendance.

The 36th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th of June, in the City of St. Catharines, at 2 p.m. Delegates were in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, every province being represented. The High Court meets in this city for the first time since its inception.

The following officers of High Court were present at the opening session: J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ont.; J. A. A. Brodeur, High Vice-Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Alf. P. van Someren, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; Robert Elliott, High Treasurer, Brantford, Ont.; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board, Brantford, Ont.; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, Brantford, Ont.; W. L. Roberts, First High Auditor, Brantford, Ont., and A. Shultis, Second High Auditor, Brantford, Ont., and N. J. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.; R. T. Kemp, Listowel, Ont.; A. R. Galpin, London, Ont.; F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. R. Coffin, Truro, N.S., members of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the above, A. L. Jones, Dist. H. C. R., Brandon, Man.; A. K. Berry, Past Dist. H. C. R., Holland, Man., and D. E. McKinnon, Dist. High Secretary, Winnipeg, Man., representatives from the District High Court for Manitoba, were present.

The Annual Reports of the various officers of this Order are again of a very satisfactory nature, showing that the steady progress which has been its experience since its inception in 1879, was continued in the year 1914, which is the period covered by these reports.

This Order confines its business entirely to the Dominion of Canada. In all its departments, in spite of the adverse general conditions which have been experienced in Canada, uniform progress is demonstrated.

The increase in the insurance funds during the year amounted to \$376,295.94, this increase being the second largest in the Order's experience, and only some \$5,000.00 less than the largest increase in any one year, which occurred in 1912. The standing of this fund at the end of the year, after the payment of 599 death claims, amounting to \$613,890.12, showed funds on hand of \$4,740,368.01; the amount at the present time being \$4,884,441.13. The yearly revenue derived from the investments of the Order now constitute a very substantial amount of the annual income. Interest earned on investments of insurance funds during 1914 amounted to \$223,761.64, and paid 36.44 per cent of the total death claims on the Order.

In respect to the matter of investments, it is interesting to know that the Order confines the investment of its funds to the purchasing of municipal and school debentures of the Dominion of Canada. During the last two years, with an exceptional market in such direction, from the investor's point of view, the Executive Committee has been able to take very extensive advantage of the situation.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Fund shows a larger net increase than that experienced in any previous year in the Order's history, the increase for the year being \$55,071.58. Interest earned on investments of Sick and Funeral Benefit Funds (these invest-

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There is Trouble Ahead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the lamp-room of the Royal stables at Buckingham Palace there is a pair of lamps made of pure gold.

Sore Eyes

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

Gingham is so called because it was originally manufactured at Guingamp, in Brittany.

LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS 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.

According to the latest figures, one man in every forty-eight in England and Wales is a pauper.

To Measure a Man.

At a meeting at which a minister, who is short in stature, was to speak, the chairman, endeavoring to be witty, observed that he was somewhat disappointed about the minister's physical proportions. "I had heard so much about Mr. —," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense, but —" Many a one would have been upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so the minister. "I am grieved to find," he said, with a mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In Ayshire, where I come from, we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

A Smart Boy.

A teacher was examining a class of small boys in arithmetic. Addressing a particular smart boy she asked: "Can five go into one?"

"Yes," came the answer at once.

"You stupid boy!" she said. "How do you make that out?"

"Please, ma'am," he said, "I put five toes into one stocking this morning!"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Pays for Itself In Seven Days!



Mixing Concrete with this 1915 Model HAND MIXER saves you time, labor and money. You get a better mix with less cement. Write for catalogues.

WETTLAUFER BROS.,
Improved Concrete Machinery.
Dept. W. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario.



"Overstern" V Bottom \$550.00
Motor Boat

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.



THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY
WITH A NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALTY OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES
Made in Canada

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

for every SPORT and RECREATION

Worn by every member
of the family



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

This Man Hires a Gardener.

"Haven't you any perennials in your garden?"

"I don't think so. Are the seeds very expensive?"

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

FARM 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.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



KERMATH Marine Engines
"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"
Cylinder 12 to 24 in. Highest quality. Silent operation. No vibration. Controls economical on fuel. Used as standard equipment by all the world's leading boat builders. Catalog on request. \$10.00 and up depending on equipment.

KERMATH MFG. CO. Dept. B. Detroit, Mich.

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

Specials for this week.

32 pairs Women's Tan Boots, reg. from \$3.50 to \$5.00.
This week only **\$2.50**. This is one of the greatest **SNAPS** of the season.

25 pairs Women's Shoes and Pumps. Sizes 3 and 4.
Were regularly sold from \$2.00 to \$3.00. This week for only **95c**.

15 pairs Boys' Boots. Were regularly sold from \$1.50 to \$2.50. This week only **95c**.

Come early and get some of these **SNAPS**.

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. IMISON, Artist, King St.

LOCAL NEWS

Farewell at Austin

On Saturday evening, June 19th, the members of the Austin Methodist Church gathered at the home of Mr. Chas. Palmer of Clarendon, Ont. to bid farewell to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burman. A brief program was enjoyed after which refreshments were served.

The following letter was then read by Mr. Geo. Palmer, Sr.:

OUR BELOVED MR. AND MRS. BURMAN: We, the people of Austin, out of hearts of love, because of loving fellowship and co-operation, give to you this purse in appreciation of your faithful services on our behalf. We all regret your going from us, but our loss will be another's gain. We also realize that God's ways are not our ways. Sweet memories of you both will long be cherished and our love for you will never die. Permit us to join in wishing you a hearty God-speed. May the God of love attend your every work and work.

Signed on behalf of the Austin people,
GEO. PALMER, Sr.

Mr. Burman responded in a few fitting words of farewell and the gathering was dismissed with prayer by Messrs. Joseph Sly and Herbert Maitland.

Mr. and Mrs. Burman leave shortly for Rochester, N. Y., where they will take up city work.

Presentation to Miss Harriett Elliott.

After the close of the afternoon service at Yarm on Sunday, June 27th, the congregation was asked to remain and the following address was read to the organist, Miss Harriett Elliott:

DEAR MISS ELLIOTT,—Having heard of your approaching departure from our midst, we desire to express in some measure our esteem for your faithful services as organist at our monthly meetings. We have always found you ever ready to assist in any Christian work, and can assure you that we will miss your kindly Christian influence from our midst.

While we regret very much your departure, we feel that our loss will be others' gain, and can only wish you God-speed in your future sphere of labor.

In wishing you a kindly farewell, we ask you to accept this bracelet as a slight token of our esteem with the hope that when your eyes rest upon it in the days to come you will remember the many happy afternoons you have spent with us in the worship of our Heavenly Father. May those memories ever bring happiness to your heart is the sincere wish of your many friends in the Yarm congregation.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:
J. J. S. SEAMAN, Rector,
JAMES HANNA.

Miss Elliott, though taken completely by surprise, made a grateful and feeling reply.—COM.

Five river drivers, in the employ of the W. C. Edwards Co., were drowned on Friday evening while attempting to shoot the La Maline Rapids, on the Lapine river, 75 miles above Maniwaki. The victims of the fatality were all French Canadians.

Marriage at Ebenezer

A very pretty wedding took place at the Ebenezer Church, Radford, on Wednesday afternoon, June 23rd, of Miss Amy Constance, daughter of Mrs. John Richardson, Radford, and Mr. Clarence Arthur Hodgins, Shawville. Rev. John Hurst officiated.

The bride was tastefully attired in white Jap silk, with an overdress of shadow lace, and wearing a pearl pendant—the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of white carnations and roses and she wore a long silk net veil with a wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel Richardson, who wore heliotrope silk with an over-dress of cream shadow lace, and carried white carnations. Mr. John A. Hobbs was groomsmen.

The bride was the recipient of many useful and pretty presents. After the ceremony the friends were delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. John Richardson, and in the evening another reception was held at the home of the bridegroom.

Visitors from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hodgins, and their son, Orme, Ottawa; Miss Margaret Hodgins, Ottawa, and others.—COM.

June School Report

No. 2, BRISTOL

Model I—Mae Cuthbertson, Willie McCuaig, Edith Cuthbertson.

Grade IV Elem.—Verna Smith, Jean Angus, Nina Little, Duncan Russett, Amy Robertson, Walton McCarrison.

Grade III Elem.—Jean Cuthbertson, Nellie Russett.

Grade II Elem.—Stirling Anderson, Maud Russett, Loren Little, Earle Dods.

Grade I Elem.—Ethel Smith, Gordon Murray.

Primer II—Florence McCarrison.

Prifher I—Margaret Smith.

Absent from part of exam—Duncan Russett, Nellie Russett, Edith Cuthbertson.

Number enrolled—28.

Good conduct—Maud Russett, Jean Cuthbertson, Stirling Anderson.

Regular attendance—Maud Russett, Jean Cuthbertson, Duncan Russett.

RAE R. STEVENSON, Teacher.

Card of Thanks

EDITOR EQUITY.

Dear Sir:—Permit me, through your paper, to express my sincere thanks to Rev. Mr. Seaman and the kind friends of Yarm Anglican congregation, for the expression of their appreciation of my services as organist, as manifested in the very flattering address accompanying the gift which was presented to me on Sunday evening last. The memory of that happy incident in my life, I shall always cherish with the thought that my humble efforts were esteemed worthy of such warm consideration.

HARRIETT ELLIOTT.

Yarm, June 28th.

SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

GEO. PRENDERGAST, Prop.

Fresh Meats,
Cured Meats,
Sausages, etc.,
Always on hand.

Hides and Pelts bought and highest market price paid.

Your Esteemed Patronage Solicited.

FOR SALE. Removal Notice

At J. A. Beckett's shop, Shawville, 700 feet of steel chain, part 3-eighths, 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,
Secy.-Treas.,
Ladysmith, Que.

Teachers Wanted

Three Protestant teachers, holding elementary diplomas, for schools No. 1, 2 and 3. Municipality of Leslie. Duties to commence 16th of August next. Applications stating experience and salary wanted.

THOMAS QUAILLE,
Secy.-Treas.,
Otter Lake.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. McCUAIG

Prov. Game Warden,
Bryson, January 1913.

1915 Edition of McKim's Canadian Newspaper Directory now issued

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. A. McKim, who established the first independent Advertising Agency in this country, completed the rather ambitious task of publishing the first Directory of Canadian publications. The nine successive editions of this valuable work provide the most complete and detailed record available of the growth of Canadian periodicals.

The 1915 Edition, of which we have just received a copy, shows that the great war has not seriously affected the newspapers of Canada. While the birth rate of the new publications has received a check, and the death rate of the weak ones has perhaps increased a trifle, most of the leading papers, particularly the dailies, show very healthy increases in circulation. Three metropolitan dailies have reached or passed the hundred thousand mark.

A census of the papers listed and described in the 1915 Directory shows nearly 150 dailies, 7 tri-weeklies, 45 semi-weeklies, over 1000 weeklies, about 40 bi-weeklies, or semi-monthlies, 250 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies and 18 quarterlies—a total of over 1575 publications.

This means approximately one daily to every 10,000 families, and one weekly to every 1,500 families. From this one would infer that for a comparatively new country, Canada is well-read.

A McKim Limited report the usual keen demand for the Canadian Newspaper Directory, which sells at \$2.00. Its red-banded, gold-stamped green cover has become a familiar sight on the desks of advertisers, publishers and business men everywhere who are interested in Canada.

Archie Hobin, who was reported killed in action in France a few weeks ago, is not dead, but wounded and a prisoner of war in Germany. This good news was received by his sister Mrs. W. J. Sproule, of Ottawa last week in a post card written by Archie himself.

Montreal Star, June 22—Capt. Mackay, son of Stephen Mackay, N. P., B. C. L., and great grandson of Lieut.-Col. Stephen Mackay, one of the heroes of Chateaugay, who received the Medal de la Bataille de Chateaugay. The young officer comes from a good old fighting stock and will serve in the capacity as Regimental Surgeon with the 42nd Highlanders. As a sportsman he won the medal for lightweight amateur boxing, and also is one of the champion swimmers of Canada. During his last year at McGill he was elected vice-president of his class and manager of the McGill Swimming team—and later was elected chairman of the M. A. A. A. Swimming Club and president of the Quebec division of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Dr. Mackay is a member of the "Alpha Kappa Kappa" Fraternity. After graduating from McGill he spent two years in the Royal Victoria Hospital as a junior under the noted physicians, Drs. Armstrong and Martin.

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.

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.

Retiring to her bed on a recent Saturday night in excellent health and singing with vigor, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," Miss Grace Eva Raven, a little girl six years and six months of age, residing at Kingston, was suddenly stricken with spinal meningitis on Sunday morning, and died shortly before noon. Her father is fighting in Belgium.

There is every indication that Norway Bay will this year experience the busiest season that pretty village has yet seen. Burnham Hall has been doubled in size, the Cuthbertson House is again catering to the trade, the Scobie House is again open, numerous new cottages have been erected and there is every likelihood that the C. N. R. will give a morning and evening train service between the Bay and Ottawa.

Cyclone in Alberta

Calgary, Lethbridge, Grassy Lake, and Redcliff, all Alberta towns suffered disastrously from storm and flood on Friday and Saturday last. At Calgary the damage done is estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars, from overflowing of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. At Edmonton there was a terrific wind and hail storm—the worst in thirteen years. Three persons were killed at Grassy Lake, by a tornado on Friday and much damage done. At Redcliff the same tornado practically wrecked the whole town. The damage at this place and immediate surroundings is put at half a million.

WOMEN OF EUROPE.

An Italian Critic Says Those of Spain Are the Most Beautiful.

A celebrated Italian writer of Florence has been favoring the world with his opinion of some of the women of Europe. He considers only four nations, and of these he selects Spain as most worthy of the crown for feminine beauty. He says:

"The Spanish woman is bewitchingly beautiful. She has small hands and feet and large eyes like the open windows of a sunburnt marble palace, a figure full of grace and life and long, dark, wavy hair. She is very religious, very ignorant, very jealous, very sensitive and very proud."

Of the British woman he says: "Her hair is like gold. She has heavenly eyes, a peachlike complexion, a delicately formed nose and good teeth. She is reserved, very active and generally a slave to etiquette."

As to the Frenchwoman he is less complimentary. It is thus that he describes her: "She is a cat and a serpent, a palm and a violet, and when she is not pretty she is charming. She is amiable, a dreadful coquette and generally false."

His summary of the Russian woman is that she is "of an oriental type which had been prematurely transported into Europe. In her are combined the extraordinary charms of a savage and the civilized woman."—Pearson's.

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

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