

# THE EQUITY.

No. 3, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 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 - 60,000,000

### Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.  
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.  
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,  
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,  
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,  
E. C. WHITNEY.  
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.  
D. M. FINNIE, Asst.-General Manager.  
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

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

Special reductions on all clothing Saturday, July 10th at Dover's.

A copy of the neatly gotten up prize list of the Renfrew Fair (Sept 22-24) is to hand.

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 thanks of THE EQUITY are due to Mr. Geo. Palmer, sr., for a bunch of stocks of giant rhubarb, a variety he had grown successfully in Leslie before removing to Clarendon.

LAWN SOCIAL—A lawn social will be held at Murrells Hall, in aid of the Red Cross, on July 10th. Supper and programme will be provided. Admission: Adults 25 cents; Children half fare.

### July Twelfth at Ladysmith

In our news columns last week the announcement of the Orange Celebration at Ladysmith was inadvertently given as coming off on July 15th instead of July 12th.

### Dominion Day

Dominion Day passed off very quietly in Shawville. While the stores were closed, some of the tradespeople remained open and accommodated those who came to town on business bent, some forgetting that it was the anniversary of the birth-day of the Dominion.

If Shawville citizens did not celebrate the event at home, they went in goodly numbers to help others do so elsewhere—some to Sand Bay, others to Arnprior, to Eganville and to Beachburg, the larger proportion visiting the latter point, where baseball matches and horse racing were the major attractions. A heavy thunder storm during the afternoon, somewhat interfered with the carrying out of the program. At Sand Bay there was a very good time, considering that the heat was intense. A baseball match—Starks vs Victoria—resulted in a tie. A program of athletic sports were carried out. The serving of meals was a creditable feature of the day, the supply of eatables being abundant and choice.

### Diseases of the Potato

There could hardly be a more timely or a more practicable, valuable publication at this moment than Circular No. 9 of the Division of Botany at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Potato Diseases", by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist. With the contents of this circular every grower of the "solanum tuberosum" would profit by acquainting himself. It tells of the different diseases to which the potato is subject and of the preventives and remedies that can be successfully applied. Especially does it deal with seed potatoes, a series of precautions being given that should always be taken before sowing. Instruction is also furnished on methods that should be adopted to redeem infected land, on the early recognition of disease, on spraying for the suppression of the Colorado beetle and Late Blight, and on the storing of seed potatoes. How to use bi-chloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Stable manure should not be used for potatoes is the sound advice given, as it may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers. When there is a lack of humus in the soil, an application of crumbled peat will be found beneficial. This will also retain moisture in light soils. Information is given on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture. The Circular, which can be had by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

Go to Dover's for togs for July 12th.

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.

The Shawville Homemakers' Club will hold a knitting bee at the home of Mrs. (Dr.) O'Hara, on Thursday evening 8th instant. All workers are invited to attend.

G. A. Howard, the local dealer received three new Fords on Monday—one for Mr. W. J. Horner, N. Clarendon; one for Charles Shea, Campbells Bay, and the other for himself.

During the hot weather the business places in Shawville will close on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week at 6 o'clock. People who live in the outlying neighborhood should keep this in mind.

Miss Alva Turner, M. Prendergast, L. Armstrong, L. Shaw and M. Masson are encamped under the pines at Green Lake, where also the families of Messrs. Selisley Hodgins, H. S. Hodgins and G. A. Howard, have gone to enjoy their summer holidays.

A force of bricklayers last week completed the construction of the several cross-walls of the basement of the new public building, and began the work of erecting the walls, the outer course of which is being built of red shale brick, with black mortar.

It would be very gratifying if those whose subscriptions fell due last month would settle up at once. We would like to begin our 33rd year with our subscription book in a more satisfactory shape than has been the experience during the past.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. C. Young on Wednesday, July 14th, at two o'clock p.m. Subjects: Preserving and Canning—Mrs. A. E. Wilson; Cool Dishes—Suggestions from each member and how to make them. Roll Call: Quotations.

Dr. Halkett, late of the staff of the Rideau Street hospital, Ottawa, has arrived here to take up the practice of Dr. Lippiatt, who left for service overseas on June 30. Dr. Halkett comes well recommended, and THE EQUITY bespeaks for him a successful professional career in this section.

CONVENTION—There will be a Convention held on the Camp Ground at Shawville, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July. A number of preachers are expected to be present. There will be three services each day, at 10-30 a.m., 2-30 p.m., and 7-15 p.m. The public are cordially invited. J. PRICE.

Among the gentlemen who have been invited to speak at the Twelfth Celebration at Ladysmith on Monday next, is Mr. Wm. Hodgins, the Liberal candidate for the Legislature, whose name was omitted from the posters announcing the event, through an oversight.

Quite a number of Clarendon ratepayers were out to attend the meeting of Council and election of S. Commissioners on Monday. The latter resulted in the re-election of T. A. Draper and the election of Thomas Wallace in place of Thomas Smiley. The election for the Shawville board was as usual a very quiet affair. G. A. Howard was re-elected.

A good many North Clarendon residents were on deck at Monday's council meeting, armed with petitions asking for a return to the old system of road-labor. To accede to this request would not be a progressive move. What is needed is an improvement on the system which has taken the place of statute labor, by leaving the naturally good roads alone and repair the bad places in a way that will last.

## 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 } W. F. DRUM, Acting Mgr.  
Quyong Branch }

## "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.

Buy your suit on July 10th at Dover's and save some money.

David Hodgins, (second son of our townsman, Mr. Wm. H. Hodgins) who went West several years ago, enlisted with the 48 Battalion at Vancouver, came East last week and embarked at Montreal. His two boys, Guy and Lee and brother Hilliard, went to Carleton Place, and saw David just for a minute or two as the troop train was passing through.

### Personal.

Mr. James Hamilton, Ottawa, spent Dominion Day in town.

Mrs. A. C. Hodgins and Miss Jessie Hodgins have been visiting Renfrew friends for a few days.

Mrs. W. F. Caldwell, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hynes, Zion section; so also has Mrs. Sam Wallace and baby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Glenn Smith, of Verdun, Que., are spending the summer vacation with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Smart, of Starks Corners.

Mr. C. A. L. Tucker, and family returned from Otter Lake last Friday and have gone to spend a short time with relatives at Westmeath.

Mrs. C. Danks, the Misses Kathleen and Margaret Wilson, and Master Willie Wilson arrived Friday evening, and are now occupying the family cottage at Green Lake.

### Births

At Smiths Falls on June 30, to Mr. and Mrs. I Young, a daughter.

### Married.

A very pretty wedding took place at Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Blackburn's, "Langside Wood," the home of the bride, on Wednesday, June 30, at high noon, when Miss Belle was wedded to Mr. Leonard Belscher, of Shawville. The Rev. Mr. Conley, of Ottawa, formerly of Shawville, officiated. The bride was dressed in white marquisette with graduating flounces, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and maiden hair fern, with the usual veil and orange blossoms. Her going-away gown was shepherd's plaid made military effect, and she wore a large black hat with invisible wreath of rosebuds. After a sumptuous lunch, the happy couple motored to Ottawa to take the Toronto train on their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Belscher returned Tuesday evening last, and were met at the groom's home by a large number of friends, who gathered to wish the young couple every success and future happiness. A delightful supper was served, and a pleasant evening was spent in games and other forms of amusement.

The gifts received were very handsome and numerous, bearing testimony to the high esteem in which the young couple are held, by a large circle of friends. In addition, two cheques were received: one from the bride's parents, the other from the groom's brothers in the west.

## 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.

FOR SALE—A batch of Chester White young pigs, 5 weeks old. Apply to JAS. MORRISON, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A light express in fine condition; also a large refrigerator. Apply to R. A. GRANT, Elmside.

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

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

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

PURE GASOLINE—In order to accommodate the car owners of Shawville and vicinity, G. A. Howard installed, some time ago, a complete gasoline filter, 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.

### July Rod and Gun.

July Rod and Gun covers a considerable range in its outdoor stories for this month. Salt water Fishing near Victoria; The Hunt of L'Angeais, which purports to be the narrative of a French Canadian habitant; The Home of Jasper the Yellowhead; The Trail Makers of the Quetico; The Greatest of Big Game Fishing, being an account of the catching of a record tuna off Port Medway, N. S.; and One Day's Fishing in Timagami, are some of the articles appearing in this issue and in addition there is a full account of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting Tournament and other Trap Notes as well as the special departments devoted to guns and ammunition and fishing matters. This Made in Canada sportsman's magazine is of interest to all Canadian sportsmen as well as to those Americans who come to Canada for their fishing or camping experiences. W. J. Taylor, Limited, publish this magazine at Woodstock, Ont.

## 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



# Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

## CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

He closed the door, and she found herself alone. She locked it behind him with the first semblance of life she had shown, then hurried across the room and huddled down beside the fire. It seemed to her that she was freezing. Every drop of blood in her body seemed to have been chilled to death by sheer despair.

She sat there watching beside the fire until it went out. The gray light of dawn was creeping through the window, and yet no one had come for her.

Was he still unconscious, that man who had sacrificed more than life itself for her? Or had he forgotten her in this awful affliction which she had brought upon him?

She wondered if she cared—wondered if it could make any difference in her bleak life—wondered if it would make any difference to her whatever if she heard that he was dead?

And then she dropped her cold, gray face upon her knees and groaned.

Then slowly the whole scene passed before her mental vision again. She heard the full, rich tones of his deep, manly voice as he exclaimed so bravely:

"Don't be afraid, sweetheart, I will save you!"

And he had saved her; but, oh, at what a cost to himself!

She remembered how gently and tenderly he had folded the coat about her, even in that moment of frightful daring, of how he had said:

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

And then suddenly another memory came back to her—the shock of an explosion.

She started up at the remembrance, and threw back her head.

What was it? What terrible combustible had been there upon the stairs? And who had placed it there?

Muriel?

The name suggested itself to her with wild horror.

Did she wish to kill her own brother? And if so, what for?

And then Ailsa realized that she was committing a horrible sin in allowing herself to accuse one of a crime like that when there was no evidence whatever to base so heinous a charge upon.

She sat there panting with horror and fear, wondering how it would be possible to discover the criminal, if there had been a criminal in the case, when the knock for which she had listened hour after hour sounded faintly upon the door.

She arose and staggered to it, a faint glow coming to her white cheeks. She flung it open, and was grateful to find Dr. Paxton instead of Dunraven.

"Do you think you can endure the excitement of seeing—him?" he questioned, kindly.

"He has recovered?" she panted, hoarsely.

"Consciousness—yes."

"But—the other. Tell me the truth!"

"You must be prepared for the worst," he answered, gently. "I can not understand it at all. He must have received a full charge of powder straight in the eyes. Why he did not fall there and be consumed with the burning building, no one can understand."

"What was it?" she gasped. "I heard the explosion. It was on the landing just at the turn of the stairs. Who could have placed it there? and why?"

But Doctor Paxton shook his head. "I can not answer," he said, gently. "But he is asking for you. If you can bear the strain, come!"

She followed him without a word into the room where the gas was turned low and shaded.

She saw the form upon the bed, and, looking neither to the right nor left, she went swiftly forward and fell upon her knees.

"Lloyd!" she murmured.

His tone was low and faltering, filled with nameless terror and horror, but he heard, and a wan little smile passed over his pinched, drawn features.

He put out his hand gropingly, with that pitiful helplessness so much intensified in the newly blind, and rested it upon her bowed head.

"My darling," he murmured, his voice tender and soothing in spite of his awful suffering, "do you think that I mind when I have saved your life? We must accept the good God has sent us without questioning the lesser evils. You are safe, dear Ailsa. Is it not enough?"

"No!" she cried, passionately. "Why did you not let me die? What was my life compared with this—the loss of your sight? Can't you understand how much easier it would have been to bear?"

An expression of pain crossed his face, pain that was not physical.

"Hush, dear!" he whispered. "It may not be for—always, you know. Medical skill has reached that point when everything is possible. Oh, Ailsa—"

For the first time an awful fear had arisen in his heart. He had meant to add, "Will you love me less because this affliction has befallen me?" but not for worlds would he have pained her by the doubt the words would have expressed. He loved her with the self-sacrificing devotion that gives all and demands nothing in return.

The doctor's hand had touched her shoulder, a warning look had been shot at her from the clear, unflinching eyes, and lifting herself upon her knees, she pressed her chill cheek against his burning one.

"It is only for your sake that I

regret," she answered, chokingly. "Oh, Lloyd, do you love me so well that you can bear this for my sake without a murmur of regret?"

He smiled again, a smile that would have touched a heart of stone. "Yes, dear," he answered, tenderly. "If I could only look into your truthful eyes for one moment and be quite sure that it can make no difference in your love."

It had escaped him unaware at last. She leaned closer to him, even touching the bandage with her lips.

"My life is bound the closer," she answered, chokingly. "Some day you will look into my eyes and—see—"

Was her answer kindness, or the greatest cruelty she could have shown? Would it have been better to have let him die, as he would have done, if the reply had been different?

Would murder have been less bitter?

## CHAPTER XXI.

The shock of the fire seemed to have fully aroused Ethel, and had done her more physical good than all the doctor's stuffs that were ever invented. She was nervous of course, and agitated about the terrible condition in which her brother found himself, but her mentality was fully alive, and the almost dense stupor that had fallen over her since she had ceased taking the awful drug was fully shaken off.

She walked up and down the room which had been assigned her, bitterly conscious of the ghastly pain and suffering which she had caused them all, ringing the bell frequently to inquire for her brother; but never once had Dunraven gone to her to quiet the fierce agony upon her.

It never occurred to her to censure him.

He was there with Lloyd as he should be. He had saved her life. She knew that from Doctor Paxton, and she worshipped him all the more for his noble self-sacrifice, if that were possible. She had heard that he had gone at the risk of his own life, and once more, even amid all the self-censure, the agony of self-abasement, the mental torture regarding her brother, she was uplifted and strengthened with the thought of her husband's love.

"What am I that I should deserve it?" she asked herself aloud. "I am the most lost, of all God's creatures, to earthly honor; but He has taken this means to prove to me that He has not deserted me. He will help me yet, and I shall be saved to happiness at last. I will not lose hope. God has not deserted me."

There was something almost exultant in the tone. Her beautiful blue eyes were uplifted, her tiny hands clasped in thanksgiving, but it was not a sweet sound that answered her. It was only a slow, strident laughter, a mocking discord that sent a shiver over her, and she turned swiftly to see that Muriel had entered the room.

She fell back as if it had been a demon who confronted her, her hands falling heavily against her breast.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded, hoarsely. "Can I have no privacy against you? Am I always to be accused by your presence?"

Muriel threw herself leisurely into a chair, crossed her long, lithe limbs, and leaned back, her fingers interlaced behind her head.

"What a fool you are, Ethel," she said, calmly, her eyes fixed upon her sister with an uncanny stare. "I sometimes wonder how it is possible that you can be related to me. We are no more alike than—"

"It is one more thing for which I am grateful to God!" cried Ethel, passionately. "Will you leave my room, or shall I? I loathe and despise you for the crawling serpent that you are. I will not have your hateful eyes upon me. Again I ask, will you go, or shall I?"

"Pshaw," returned Muriel, as indifferently as if the conversation had been upon the weather. "Don't be even a greater imbecile than nature intended you. You know that you have no more power against me than my hand has to disobey my will. You know that if I command you, you would kneel at my feet and beg my pardon for the words you have uttered, fawning upon me as you would upon Dunraven himself. But I don't want to do that. I want to talk to you—you, Ethel Dunraven, not the creature of my own compulsion. I want you with your own reason to understand what I shall tell you, not influenced by your mental master. Sit down."

"I will not! I will not listen! I—"

"Don't compel me to use force, my dear. Do you really wish to go again under the influence of the drug from which you have just escaped? Do you really wish to be kept there until this time you shall die?"

The devil had taken her hands from behind her head, and leaning her elbows upon her knees, sunk her chin into her palms. Her burning eyes were fixed upon Ethel's. She saw that the girl was trembling, saw that she had shrunk back in absolute horror, and smiled with demoniacal mirth.

"Sit down!" she commanded again. Flinging out her hands with a gesture of weary deprecation, Ethel obeyed.

Once more Muriel threw herself back in her former position, her hands clasped behind her head then looked straight at her sister for some moments before beginning.

"As I said before," she said, slowly, "I want to tell you something—yourselves. Ethel Dunraven—not the other part of myself. Listen to me. Do you know that you are warming a serpent in your bosom? Do you know that you have given your affection and

your confidence to a woman who is using it to ruin you, to rob you of that which you value most in life, your husband's love?"

Ethel grew a shade whiter. She leaned forward, forgetting the glare of those protruding eyes.

"What do you mean?" she demanded, hoarsely.

"I mean that Dunraven no longer cares anything more for you than he does for me. Not so much, in fact; for you are in his way, while I am not. You are standing between him and happiness, while I am not. All his heart is given to that woman whom you call your friend. I have known it from the first, but I had no proofs with which to convince you. Now—"

"Stop!" cried Ethel, rising suddenly and throwing out her hand with a commanding gesture. "I do not believe you! I will not believe you! You have ruined my life, and now you are trying to take from me the crumbs of comfort of which you have been unable to rob me. Go away! You have controlled me by the influence of your hateful will for the last time. I will cry out to all the world against you! I will make some one believe who will have the power to help me. I defy you, and I will not listen."

But Muriel had risen. Putting out her long arm, she extended her hand, and before Ethel was aware of her intentions, she had touched her upon the face. A long, quivering sigh passed through the girl's form, and she sank back into her chair helpless.

Muriel turned away with a slight exclamation of disgust.

"Pouf! What are you beyond a bit of wax in my hands to mold as I will? What power have you against me? Will you listen to what I have to say quietly, or will you make me compel you?"

Ethel did not reply, and after a momentary silence, Muriel continued:

"What I have told to you is the simple truth. Before that girl came into your home she had won your husband's heart. He did not bring her there to be your companion, but his own."

Stung to fury, Ethel cried out passionately:

"It is false—false as the very atmosphere from hell that surrounds you! Was it not my life he saved last night, instead of hers? Was it not I of whom he thought—I for whom he risked his own life? She was there, perishing, yet it was to me he came. You shall not make me doubt the noblest man under all God's Heaven, nor the only woman who is my friend!"

A slow, scornful laugh answered her for a moment; then, slipping her hand into the pocket of her gown, Muriel drew forth a letter.

"Listen!" she exclaimed, sneering: "then when I have finished reading I will show you the handwriting of in recognizing it as that of your husband, the 'noblest man under all God's Heaven.'"

Once more the mocking laughter rang out, but Muriel hushed it, and read aloud, coldly, cruelly:

"My Ailsa—I have promised you to go to-morrow; but I can not without making one more plea for that which is more than life to me—my happiness. Did I not know that you love me—were I not sure that, above and beyond all else in this world, comes your scorching, bewildering devotion to me—I would make the sacrifice, and go alone. But I can not forget—I cannot forget those few days of ecstatic happiness we passed together. I curse myself now that I ever told you anything. I curse myself that I did not deceive you and take you to the other end of the world, where you need never have known of the hateful barrier that stands, worse than death itself, between us."

"But, in the name of our love, I beseech you not to condemn me to life-long anguish because of that fatal mistake. What is there, after all, in the sacrifice which you demand of me and of yourself? You have confessed that you love me. I swear to you that I love you better than life, better than honor, better than the promise of the future life, and I can not, will not, live without you! If you refuse to go with me to-morrow, it will mean death of life and soul to me, and my murder will be ever upon your conscience. Call me cowardly, if you will; I am not ashamed to confess it. I have lost everything but this mad, consuming passion, and I—"

The letter fluttered downward; the cruel words were concluded.

Once more Muriel looked into her sister's face. She saw clearly enough the cold, iron-like rigidity of the features, saw the blue nails of the clenched fingers, saw the straight line of the icy lips across the purple mouth; but her voice did not soften, as she continued:

"The fire cut the letter short. It never reached its destination; but I had seen him write it; I had read the words as they were penned, and it occurred to me that they might make interesting reading for you. Would you like to possess the letter? It is yours. You might like it as a souvenir of the noblest man under all God's Heaven, and the woman who is your only friend."

Once more the laugh rang out; the letter fluttered to Ethel's feet, and having finished her infernal mission, Muriel left the room.

(To be continued.)

## Three Gifts.

I brought my love a golden crown, With jewels radiant and complete, And, meekly kneeling, laid it down At her dear feet.

I brought my love a laurel wreath, Among the wise and noble won; The rarest honor found beneath The gracious sun.

I brought my love an orange wreath, To tell what most my heart desired, And heard the sweetest word lips breathe By love inspired.

## CHERRY JELLY

From a recipe of Charles Prunnett, Chief Cook to Queen Victoria. Published in 1865.

Clean 2 lbs. cherries and a handful of red currants, and bruise stones and kernels in a mortar; place in small preserving pan with 1 lb. John Redpath's sugar loaf and ½ pint spring-water; boil on the stove-fire about five minutes, taking care to remove scum as it rises; pour into a beaver jelly-bag and filter in usual way. Mix juice with two ounces clarified isinglass, and pour into jars or mould.



Choice Fruit Deserves

# Redpath's

## EXTRA GRANULATED Sugar

to preserve its luscious flavor for the winter days to come. For over half a century Redpath's has been the favorite sugar in Canada for preserving and jelly-making—and with good reason. Because it is absolutely pure and always the same, you can use it according to your recipes, year after year, with full confidence in the results.

Fruit put up right, with Redpath's Extra Granulated Sugar, will keep as long as you wish, and when opened a month or a year hence will delight you with its freshness and flavor. "Let Redpath's sweeten it."

Get your supply of sugar in Original REDPATH Packages, and thus be sure of the genuine—Canada's favorite sugar, at its best.

Put up in 2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons and in 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## Of Interest to Farmers

### The Care of Milk.

The first essential in the manufacturing of any dairy product is good clean milk. Many a good dish of dairy butter, cheese, or any other milk product has been spoiled by the milk from which it was made being tainted or having some foreign substance enter into it, and many persons have turned in disgust from using dairy products owing to the fact that, at some time or another, they have been given some product manufactured out of tainted milk. To get clean, pure milk, there are certain rules that must be followed, and it must be borne in mind that there is only one reason for dirty milk, and that is carelessness.

First, then, we must have clean, healthy cows, properly cared for and not fed with feeds that will taint the milk.

Second, their flanks and udders ought to be clipped in the fall, and kept clean by wiping before milking.

Third: Use sanitary tin milk pails, with all seams, etc., properly soldered. The hooded pail is to be recommended. It will keep out a lot of dust, etc.

Fourth: Milk with dry hands.

Fifth: Remove the milk as soon as possible and strain. Use the funnel-shaped strainer with two to four-ply cheese cloth fastened on by either cord or a tie band.

Six: (a) If the milk is to be separated, separate as soon as possible, seeing that all parts of the separator are clean and pure.

(b) If not to be separated, cool as quickly as possible to below 60 degrees, by placing in cold water.

Seventh: Always keep milk or cream where the air is pure and watch the temperature.

Eighth: Stir often, using the saucer-shaped stirrer, only when the cream is wanted to rise.

Ninth: Keep the separator, milking utensils, dairy, and all that the milk or cream comes in contact with scrupulously clean by washing, scalding and airing after each time in use.

Use also lots of common sense and the good flavor of whatever dairy dish you wish to make is assured, whether it be a drink of milk, a print of butter, a cheese, or a dish of ice cream, or any of the other delicious dishes.—Bulletin No. 6, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.

### Farm Manure.

Farm manure is one of the products of the farm that is often neglected. Manure when properly applied gives good returns. It has been found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that manure has given a return of \$1.40 per load, and that was on the heavy Red River Valley soils. To secure this result it was applied to a corn crop which it increased as well as the wheat crops that followed it. Had it been applied directly to the wheat these good results would likely not have been secured. In fact, it

taken out, but it was too late to save them. This was an above-ground silo. The silo had settled three feet during the night, and was about 5½ feet below the door opening.

It will be well when filling pits silos not to go into them before some silo has been run in, or to use the lantern test.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

### Nitrogen From the Air.

It is now a well-established fact that nitrogen forms the principal element in plant food. Other things being equal, the growth of vegetation is determined by the amount of nitrogen in the soil in a form available for plant food. The problem of returning to the soil the nitrogen used up in a crop growth is one of the most important in agricultural science.

Experiments conducted for seven years at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show usually rich in nitrogen. Similarly, in the vicinity of cities, rain has a high nitrogen content, and in some parts of England a quantity equal to 20 pounds per acre has been observed. Violent storms, particularly thunderstorms, also increase the amount of nitrogen in the rain, probably owing to the stirring up of dust particles, but perhaps also because nitrates may be formed by the electric discharges.

These observations are interesting, but their most important result is to show that rain, though it is of some assistance, does not restore nearly enough nitrogen to the soil. Hence the importance of using nitrogenous fertilizers or of growing leguminous soil crops to make up the deficiency is emphasized.—B.M.P.

### Teeth and Health.

In a recent public lecture at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. E. G. Brackett of Boston, called attention to the importance of the teeth in the human economy. "The teeth," said Doctor Brackett, "are often a primary cause of rheumatism. Many persons seem to have perfect teeth, or the dentist has treated them scientifically that the patient has no trouble; but it has been found in many cases that abscesses have formed at the root of a filled tooth, and upon the removal of these abscesses the rheumatism has disappeared. Doctor Brackett also showed the close relation of the teeth to the general health of the body. Bacterial poisons are commonly found round the roots, especially where pus pockets exist. Not only do these pus pockets cause swollen joints, but they are responsible for other complications, including intestinal ailments. Fortunately, it is not hard to discover the source of the trouble; an X-ray photograph of the jaw at once reveals the tiny pockets, which then can be easily removed.



## INFLUENZA

On Malarial Fever, Pinkeye, Whipping, Fever, Erysipelas. And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 1 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any drug gist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



## THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage, grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite, and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

## SWISS GREAT AID TO KAISER.

Factories Furnishing Material Designed for German Use.

That the Germans are utilizing to the fullest, every available neutral source for supplies of war equipment is made evident by reports that the leading machinery and electrical houses in eastern Switzerland are working to full capacity in furnishing material destined for German use.

The German-Swiss shops have enjoyed up to the time that Italy entered the war free communication with the outside world, and raw material of all descriptions has freely entered Switzerland by Genoa, and thence reached Zurich over the St. Gothard route. Italy has now blocked exit by way of the St. Gothard and Simplon of all trains carrying equipment which might in any way be of service to the German forces. Furthermore, Italy is commandeering such shipments which might enter into projectile or engine parts. It is understood that for some time the Swiss plants were receiving ore shipments from Spain via Genoa and that much of the ore came from mines in Spain controlled by Krupp steel works on the Rhine are largely fed by ore shipments which come from Spain and navigate the Rhine.

This supply by way of the Rhine has been shut off, and Germany is now dependent upon ore received largely from Austrian sources. The shipments of Swedish ore into Germany is still maintained, it is said, to some extent, and since the occupation of Northern France by German troops, the Germans have been able to obtain additional ore shipments from Douai district. The Rhenish coal mines are supplying the German steel works with sufficient coal, and no trouble is being experienced as yet in that direction. The Swiss shops are practically independent of coal, since they have recourse to electric current developed by the water power of the Alps.

Every available machine shop in Germany is being worked, and has been worked for months to full capacity. The majority of the skilled men at the machine tool and locomotive works have not been called into active service with their regiments, but are performing service, instead, at the benches. All these men so detailed in the shops wear their uniforms, and are rated as working for the State.

## GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly, to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Black Hand Business.

Mrs. Exe—"My husband got a letter to-day saying something dreadful would happen if he didn't send the writer a sum of money."

Mrs. Wye—"My husband gets undressed for his bills, too."

Canals in the United Kingdom if put end 1/4 and would reach 4,000 miles.

## HOLLAND WILL ENTER WAR

BRITISH ARMY WILL HELP HER INVADE GERMANY.

Since the Invasion of Belgium Holland Has Made Steady Preparation for War.

In Paris I met an American friend of many years' residence in Holland. He had just come from The Hague. He said: "Dutch anger is red hot. Politicians will be able to keep the lid on much longer."

An Englishman who had just come with important despatches from London, said: "Watch the Dutch!"

The positiveness of this laconic method of giving no information was getting on my nerves. I devised all sorts of excuses to talk again and again with the Dutch Minister, writes John Martin, an American journalist. In one conversation he incidentally remarked: "Yes, we are stating officially that we have but 250,000 men mobilized, but in reality we now have 400,000 on the frontier."

That was enough. I determined to leave for Rotterdam on "personal business" as soon as I could get the forty different types of passports necessary to leave Paris, to cross the Channel, to get into and out of London and to run over to Rotterdam. It was a long and tedious journey, but it was worth it.

Everywhere in Rotterdam I found an air of suppressed feeling and of intense activity. The Beurs Station was packed. The Grotte Barket was crowded with people and produce.

At Utrecht the old Rhine and the Vecht (the two rivers by means of which the Rhine empties into the sea) and the two great canals were all crowded with commerce boats sunk to the waterline.

I met Von Hoorn, who simply remarked: "We are ready." Holland is a beehive. All the ports, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Leiden, Schiedam, Delft, and Hoorn show an activity never before seen in Dutch cities.

All western Holland is one gigantic storehouse filled with everything necessary for the support of the Dutch people; with a surplus sufficient to meet the needs of an army during a nine months' campaign.

All eastern and southern Holland is one great armed camp from the most north-eastern boundaries, opposite Emden in Germany to Bergen-op-Zoom, north of Antwerp.

Ready for War. Holland has imported during the last eight months many times the amount and manufactured materials she usually imports during a similar length of time. It has been supposed in Norway, in Sweden, and in America that this surplus of materials was being secretly sent to Germany.

While it is true that a large quantity of copper, cotton, wheat and medical supplies have found their way down the Scheldt and down the Rhine, yet the portion which has crossed the border into Germany is indeed small compared with the amount that has been placed in storage within Holland itself.

Not only has Holland prepared as far as supplies are concerned, but earthworks and trench fortifications have been constructed along the west bank of the Meuse from Mook to Roermond a distance of fifty miles, and on the east bank of the Meuse from Roermond to Maestricht, a distance of twenty-five miles.

But even Germany is realizing that Holland is conserving within her own limits much of the produce which Germany expected to have passed on to her. It is for this reason that the German Admiralty gave instructions in December to the German-American friends in America to ship supplies to Bremen rather than to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. It is for this same reason that the German Admiralty Office gave orders to its submarines to sink neutral supply ships coming to Holland either from Norway or Sweden or from America.

Germany finally realized that if those products of Norway and Sweden were specially intended for herself they would have been shipped from the various ports in southern Sweden directly to ports in northern Germany, under the convoy of German cruisers controlling the Baltic Sea.

Holland has arranged four great centres of supplies, one for a northern army, one for an eastern army, one for a central army, and one for a southern army. Then there are great general supply centres at Amsterdam, Leiden, Delft, Schiedam and Rotterdam.

And what can Holland do?

Can Pierce Germany.

The northern army can move east from Groningen along the railway line toward Oldenburg, Bremen and Hamburg. In this way, any German forces at Emden and Wilhelmshaven will be kept engaged so that they cannot be sent south to interfere with the intended activities of the eastern and central armies.

The southern army can remain entrenched all the way from Bergen-op-Zoom to Endhaven, while the left wing of this army can move from behind the trenches at Maestricht and descend upon Liege, both by railway and along the Meuse, thus preventing Germany from sending her troops from Belgium to interfere with the action of the central army. In this way the southern army would menace all railway communications between Liege and Germany.

The eastern army, of which a very

large division is stationed at Felden, with great supply quarters at Zwole, can move along three railway lines into Germany and also by water down the Rhine in the direction of Munster and Wesel and on toward the great Krupp Works at Essen, only a few miles further south and east. The Krupp Works are strongly fortified but it is not necessary to take them. If the lines of communication between Essen and the western army are severed, that is sufficient.

Meanwhile the central army divisions are stationed at Arnhem, at the junction of two railway lines, and on the bank of the Rhine, at Nijmegen and at Venloo, and Roermond. These divisions can move east and south by river and railway, and sever the railway communications between Essen and Aix-la-Chapelle.

British Army Ready.

While Holland is a small country, it is long and narrow; the eastern frontier bordering Germany is two hundred and thirty-six miles long. The frontier from which an advance can be made into Belgium is over sixty miles long.

The central army can move in two sections, one down the Rhine, past Wesel and Ruhrort, and the other from Arnhem to Crefeld by railroad. Both the Rhine and the railway intersect the German railway between Essen and Aix-la-Chapelle. To the movement of this central army there could be but little opposition. There is not a single German fort along the entire Dutch frontier.

If the Germans attempted to withdraw any portion of their army fighting in Belgium and France, the French, Belgians, and English would have the opportunity they have long been waiting for; and if the German armies were not withdrawn to prevent the Dutch invasion, the Dutch army, in two days, even without forced marches, could cut the four railway lines running from Essen, Cologne and Coblenz to Belgium and Luxembourg and two million German soldiers, all of those in the western army, with the exception of those in Alsace-Lorraine, would be cut off from their source of supplies.

The western German army would then find itself with the English, French, and Belgians in front of it and the Dutch behind it. And not only the Dutch behind it, but 700,000 English also. The massing of great numbers of English troops in the east of England during the last few months has not been for the protection of the English coast, but to be ready to aid the Dutch should Holland decide to move. From the east coast quick transportation to Holland is possible, and then—a rapid campaign from Holland's eastern border into Germany and toward Bremen, Hanover, and Berlin.

## FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

Have Lost a Great Number of Men in the War.

A London despatch says the French Foreign Legion has been doing brilliant work in the fighting north of Arras. The casualties in the legion have been very heavy, and a letter received in London from a wounded member states that in his company of 250 men only 60 are left. The letter says: "The legion had the honor of being chosen to be the first out of the trenches and to take the German lines with the bayonet. This was at a point between Souchez and Carey. Previous to the attack, there was a terrible bombardment of the German position."

"French guns of all calibres were firing together for two hours without interruption. It was like an earthquake. Suddenly, punctually at ten o'clock in the morning, the firing ceased, and the 'Charge' was sounded. 'We were out of the trenches like lightning. It was wonderful. We were like a storm. In ten minutes we had won the first line of German trenches. But there was no stopping us. We kept it up hammer and tongs for an hour and a half, taking three lines of the enemy's trenches and driving the enemy in front of us."

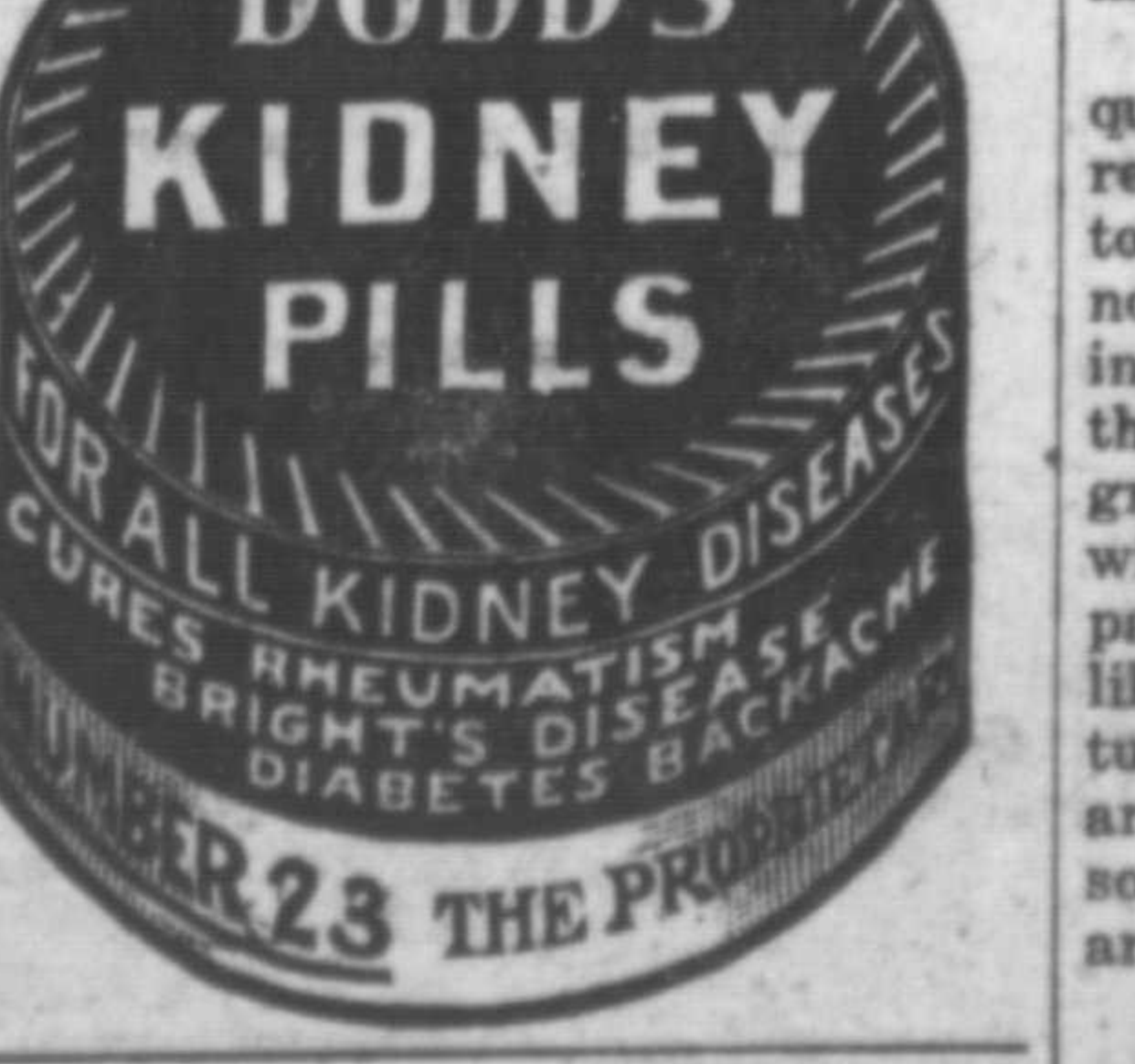
"By this time all the officers of our company were either killed or wounded, so a sergeant took command, and we entrenched ourselves as best we could, but finally had to retire about a hundred yards."

"Here I got two wounds. Four in every five of our men were either killed or wounded in that fierce charge."

## Four Times Three.

"Waiter," he suggested mildly. "I want three eggs, and boil them four minutes."

But the cook, having only one in the place, boiled it twelve minutes. Which proves the value of higher mathematics.



## A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., December 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

## WHERE EVERYBODY HELPS.

By Prof. Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College.

Statistics go to prove that the most successful farmers are those who keep their sons and daughters at home and interested in some phase of the work.

One's own folks, of course, take a greater interest in the building up of the farm and the farm home than can be expected of mere hired help. Also a man or woman can plan work and carry it out better where home folk only are engaged in the transaction.

Then why not make a special effort this year to interest everyone in the old homestead? It may not be the glamor of the city that steals our young people, but rather the desire to earn wages and save money of their very own—wages or a life partnership might do.

Times are very bad in cities now. Perhaps your boy or girl would come back if you offered a partnership in your business. Perhaps a good farmer in your locality has been spoiled by trying to run a street car or shovel snow in some large town. Perhaps your girl is tired, so tired, of trying to make an honest living, working for people who have no personal interest in her welfare. Offer her a ten-dollar-a-month-and-loves chance to live with those she loves best, and then plan a poultry or dairy bee campaign to get the money back.

I have not much confidence in the cry "Back to the land" when it applies to men and women without rural experience. I have every confidence however, in farm-boys and girls coming home to familiar work. If you have no boy or girl to bring back, just stop to think of some neighbor's child whose parents are perhaps dead. Write to such a one, and I am greatly mistaken if you will not find such a response as you never anticipated.

Young Canadians are proud and independent. They will suffer in silence and pretty nearly starve before asking help—but many a one writes me now that he or she would gladly return to the country if some definite arrangement could be entered into of a business sort, whereby the business could be run as a partnership and where hard work would be rewarded with adequate remuneration.

Oh, if we could keep our young people on the farm and bring back all who would come we should soon solve the problem of increased production.

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

## Monkeys That Roar Like Lions.

There are few countries where there are as many interesting and unusual animals as in the jungles and forests of Panama. The strangest of these are "the black howlers." These are monkeys, and they resemble other monkeys but they roar like lions. They frighten hunters away as much as do genuine lions. When there are a half dozen of them or more together the noises they make are almost deafening.

It is they who frequently make a queer, booming and roaring howl that resounds from one end of the jungle to the other. Rivals of these are the noisy parrots that shout in the morning until the jungle fairly rings with their tumult. There are also the grotesque toucans which at times vie with the parrots, the calling of the parakeets and the peculiar chorus-like call of the chachalaca or wild turkey. At night mysterious noises are heard everywhere from unknown sources, but the strangest of these are the strange monkeys.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## Always Harvest-time.

Not all of us, probably, understood a statement that Britain might soon be expecting cargoes of wheat from the Argentine, because we are so accustomed to our own August harvest-time.

But the harvests of the world are spread practically over every month in the year, and that is why the supply of wheat is continuous. The harvest in Australia, New Zealand, and the Argentine, is reaped in January. Eastern India and Upper Egypt reap theirs in February and March. The German harvest is also ahead of ours being, in favorable conditions, reaped in July.

Not all have realized that part of the far-reaching war plans of the Germans was to declare war when everything had been "safely gathered in," and the laborers free to be called up for another "harvest."

Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Southern France, and the vast wheat-growing tracts of the United States (Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas) gather their harvests in June. Other parts are ripe in July. Canada has two harvest months—July in Upper Canada, August in Lower Canada.

Northern Russia's harvest is ready in September, or even as late as October, as is Scotland, Norway, and Sweden. The Burmah harvest is in December; that of South Africa in November. Texas and Florida have May harvests.

Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and important Manitoba, are, like ourselves, August reapers.

## Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchings can be cured by Putnam's Extract in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" today.

## Unexpected Chicken.

A stranger arriving in a small town hailed a passing resident and inquired, "Can you direct me to a place where they take boarders?"

"Hemmandhaws keeps 'em," the man replied.

"Is that a pretty good place?"

"Fair to middlin'."

"Have chicken very often for dinner?"

"Reg'lar and unexpected."

"What do you mean by regular and unexpected?"

"They have chicken reg'lar every Sunday—"

"I see—"

"And they also have it when an automobile unexpectedly kills one in the road."

## Best Hour for Work.

It is a curious fact in psychology that nobody can stay at the same mental and physical level for twenty-four hours together. In the morning you are more matter-of-fact, for instance, than later in the day. It is in the morning that the best brain work is done—brain work of the sort that requires industry and clear thinking. And it is about eleven in the morning that our body reaches its highest point of energy. In other words, you are stronger, though almost imperceptibly, at eleven in the morning than at three in the afternoon. You reach that highest point twice in the day, for about five in the afternoon the muscular energy has risen again. But from five onward it declines steadily all through the evening, and on till between two and three o'clock in the morning.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Forests sometimes take fire through the branches of trees being rubbed together by the violence of the wind, and thus producing the friction necessary to ignite them.

"La Marseillaise" obtained its name from the fact that it was first sung in Paris by a band of revolutionaries hailing from Marseilles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

**WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES**

**FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION**

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

No Terror. "Have you thought of the expense of living if you marry my daughter? Have you considered the bills? "Bills have no terror for me, sir." "They haven't? Why not?" "Nobody will trust me, sir."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Usual Fate.

"I suppose the seeds you planted are coming up fast?" "Yes, indeed. Almost as fast as our neighbor's chickens can work."

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.

Sewed Up.

"How did you get that stitch in your side?" "Oh, I got hemmed in a crowd."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Minard's EYE Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Remedy Free. Minard's EYE Remedy Co., Chicago.

In the sixteenth century dictionaries were chained in the schoolhouses as Bibles were in the churches, by reason of their costliness and rarity.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The ten countries with the largest populations are, in the order named, China, India, Russia, the United States, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Austria.

## FARMS FOR RENT.

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

## 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.

## WOOL.

Wool, wool, wool, sell direct and get the top prices, 35 cents for tub washed wool, 25 cents unwashed. Large or small lots bought. Check sent same day shipment received. Tarehls & Sons, 92 Wellington, Montreal.

## RECORDS.

ALL BRITISH GRAMOPHONE RECORDS. 10-in. double side, 60c. each. Send \$1 for special introductory offer of two records (four selections), including H.M. Irish Guards Band. Catalogue free. Guardaman Record Agency, 210 Board of Trade, Montreal.

## 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"

4 Cyls., 4 Cylinders, 12 to 24 H.P. Highest quality. Built in Canada. Guaranteed. Complete. See the Kermath Motor Car engine. Extremely economical. Used by the world's leading boat builders. Write for complete details and prices. Kermath Motor Car Engine Co., Ltd., 1000 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**Paddles, Cushions, Oars, Seats, Rugs, and all Canoe and Skiff Furnishings.**

The **Peterborough Canoe Co. Limited.** PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

**"Overstern**



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 8, 1915.

A naval battle is reported to have taken place in the Baltic Sea a few days ago between German and Russian war vessels in which honors fell to the Russian squadron engaged. The result of the action prevented the landing of a large German force on Russian soil.

The Dominion Government has appointed a commission to be known as the hospital commission, whose duty it will be to provide and equip hospitals and convalescent homes where the more seriously wounded soldiers may receive proper treatment and where those whose injuries are less severe may have the opportunity to recover under the most favorable conditions.

W. F. Garland, M. P. for Carleton county, whose status as such has been seriously compromised by his connection with the purchase of war supplies, as revealed by the investigating commission, has announced that he will shortly retire from public life. Mr. Garland would have acted more discreetly had he taken this step before circumstances forced him to it.

DeWit, the leader of the insurrection in South Africa, who was adjudged guilty of high treason, has escaped the death penalty and goes to prison for six years and has been fined ten thousand dollars. The old Boer general may consider himself fortunate that his fate was settled by British instead of German authority. In the latter case a hole in the ground and a firing squad would have covered all the proceeding thought necessary in disposing of his case.

When the Liberals gained power in 1873 they abused their Conservative predecessors without stint for undertaking the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which they said was bound to be the ruin of the country. After they went out of power the railway was built by the Conservatives in due course and became one of our financial bulwarks; its wonderful success caused the British investor to forget his losses in Canada from 1854 to 1874 and exalted our credit and our borrowing power in the London market beyond all precedent. On the other hand, as Mr. Meighen, the Solicitor-General, said in Montreal a short time ago, the Transcontinental line in which the Liberals launched is "costing the Canadian people about \$1,000 an hour for interest" and will not be taken over as a free gift for seven years by the company, but remains as a ball and chain round the ankles of the Canadian taxpayer, at a time when every resource is needed for Imperial purposes," and he might have added, for the development of other parts of the Dominion.

### Government Arrange Lease of G. T. P. Branch

Counsel for the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have about completed the agreement under which the Lake Superior section of the G. T. P. is to be leased by the Government. This places the Government in virtual possession of the connecting line to the head of the lakes, which is essential to the operation of the National Transcontinental Railway.

Fifteen locomotives and a thousand box cars are under order for the Transcontinental and early delivery of them is expected. The equipment of the road with rolling stock is adding to the already enormous expense to which the country has been and is being put. The Government is undertaking the operation of a railway which it is stated, a private corporation could not afford to operate, rent free. This means that the Government can operate the line only at a heavy loss, and that annual deficits on operation account must be confronted for years to come.

According to the last authoritative statement the N. T. R. and Quebec Bridge have cost the country two hundred millions in addition to \$5,000,000 of cold cash handed to the G. T. P. under the implementing clause, and \$33,000,000 spent in buying at par G. T. P. bonds, which were actually worth only 70.

The death is reported of O'Donovan Rossa, once quite a figure in New York Fenian circles. He was an advocate of violence and suffered once from the application to his person of his own theories, when he was shot by a woman whose Nationalist ideas he affronted. He gradually disappeared, with most of his violent talking colleagues, and for many years has been little but an unhappy memory. What he once seemed to represent was happily dead before himself.—Montreal Gazette.

## War Supplies.

The Toronto Telegram, a somewhat eccentric paper, has been attacking Sir Robert Borden for not securing for Canadian manufacturers a larger volume of orders for goods from the Allied Governments. Someone in the Imperial House of Commons took the matter up and complained amongst other things that the Allied contracts let in Canada were supervised and paid for by J. P. Morgan, Esq., the New York banker, which was a slur on our loyalty. It appears, however, that the Morgans had nothing whatever to do with contracts here but only with contracts in the United States. England is financing France and Russia as well as ourselves and Australia, and has naturally a good deal to say about purchases abroad.

Our manufacturers are getting a fair share of orders for goods they are in the habit of producing, but so far as can be gathered from its editorials the Telegram is angry because the United States is getting more of this war business, which is not surprising. The Americans are adepts at manufacturing cannon, rifles, gunpowder and cartridges; they started the industry a long time ago and built it up to huge proportions during the Civil War. They have also had considerable experience of late in constructing automobiles of all sorts, submarines, aeroplanes and machine guns, and possess factories which can turn out such armaments with great despatch. We in Canada on the other hand, have not found it necessary—for which we ought, perhaps, to be thankful to heaven—to establish industries of this class; although we excel in making farm implements for use in the fields of peace. It stands to reason, therefore, that the Americans are in a better position than we are to furnish war supplies, and it is mere childishness to complain that it should be so. The Government at Ottawa has left nothing undone to secure orders for Canada, and many Canadian factories are doing a roaring trade; but we cannot jump all at once into producing the more complicated mechanisms or into filling orders for munitions we have never attempted to make.

The Finance Minister has pointed out besides that we are somewhat handicapped for the moment by the condition of the foreign exchange market, which just now is very favorable to the Americans and against us and England. This branch of the subject bristles with technicalities. It will be sufficient to say that when the balance of trade between us and England turns in our favor, which it probably will do if we have good crops this fall with a large surplus to export at high prices, we shall benefit by the exchange and be in a position to sell war supplies on better terms for ourselves.

### Confession of Guilt

#### WINDSOR FACTORY CONSPIRACY TRACED

Windsor, June 23.—After the police had grilled him for hours without result William Lefier of 589 Warren avenue, Detroit, watchman at the Tate electric plant, made a confession to Crown Attorney J. D. Rodd, that he, with two other Detroit men had conspired to blow up Windsor factories and public buildings. Besides Lefier, two other men were engaged in the plot, which contemplated not only the entire destruction of the Windsor armories, but of the Canadian Bridge Company's plant in the Dominion Stamping Company at Ford, the Tate factory as well as several other large manufacturing plants. Lefier declares he was selected as the man who was to plant the bomb at the Tate factory but his heart failed him and he did not finish the job.

### Ex-President Diaz Dead

Paris, July 2.—General Porfirio Diaz, who for thirty-five years ruled Mexico with an iron hand and accomplished much in developing the resources of the country, died at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Diaz's wife, Senora Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son, Porfirio Diaz, jr., and the latter's wife were at the bedside when the end came.

General Diaz had been in failing health since reaching Europe in 1911 after his resignation from the presidency of Mexico, following the successful Madero revolution.

### More Americans Victims of Submarine

Washington, June 30.—The Dominion Freight liner Armenian, flying the British flag and carrying mules from Newport News, Va., to England, was torpedoed and sunk on Monday night by the German submarine U-38 off Cornwall, England, and nearly a score of American muleteers aboard were lost. Twenty-nine men in all were lost and ten injured. The Armenian made an effort to escape and was bombarded and disabled by the guns of the submarine. One shell killed ten men on the liner.

The news created a sensation in official quarters, and it was the first case of loss of American lives since the sinking of the Lusitania. The gravity of the incident, however, and the action of the Washington Government depends almost entirely on whether the Armenian was chartered by the British Government and was, in fact, a transport of war aboard which Americans would sail at their own risk, or whether she was an unarmed merchantman. In the latter case, even though carrying contraband, the ship should have been subjected to visit and search and those aboard transferred to a place of safety before the destruction of the vessel was attempted.

## Attempt to Assassinate Morgan

An attempt was made on Saturday morning to assassinate J. Pierpont Morgan, of the big financial concern of J. P. Morgan and Company, at his home at Glen Cove. Mr. Morgan was shot twice by a man named Holt, presumably a crank, who was overpowered and captured. He is expected to recover.

The Morgan Company are the agents for the purchase of war munitions in the United States for the British Government, and this seems to have had something to do with the shooting.

### June School Reports

No. 11, CLARENDON  
Grade IV—Henry Campbell  
Grade III—Sadie Dunlop, Hilda Eades, Gladys Dunlop, James Coughlan, Absent—Wallace Howard, Douglas McTiernan.

Grade II—Lila Wall, Percy Wall, Iva Eades, Russell Grant, Willetta Grant, Iva Coughlan, Royce Prendergast, Blake McTiernan.  
Grade I—Gladys Queale, James Clarke, Lily Dunlop, Arthur Eades, Gerald Howard, Jason Howard.  
Primer II—Ethel Wall.  
Primer I—Lettie Eades, George Dunlop.

Regular attendance—Willetta Grant, Good conduct—Hilda Eades, Russell Grant.  
Pupils enrolled—38.  
Average attendance for the year—21.  
Number of days school was in operation—215.

S. EMILY ARMSTRONG,  
Teacher.

### No. 4, CLARENDON

Model II—Sidney Draper, Ida Thompson.

Model I—Gerald Draper, Lela McDowell, Rebecca Stephens, Vera McDowell, Elva Hodgins.

Grade IV Elem.—Sarah Hodgins.  
Grade III, Sr.—Maud Hodgins, Beulah Stephens, Clifford Hobbs, Grace Hodgins, Foster Corrigan.

Grade III, Jr.—Edgar Draper, Charles Dagg, Horace Hodgins, Lawrence Wilson, Lottie McDowell, Lottie Wilson.

Grade II—Ruby Mee, Henry Hodgins, Walter Young.

Grade I—Mayne Stewart, Neta McDowell, Eason Hodgins.  
Primer I—Irene Hodgins, Nina Hodgins, Earle Wilson.

Enrolled—39.  
Average attendance for term—24.  
Perfect attendance for term—Ida Thompson.

MARGARET E. HARKNESS,  
Teacher.

### S. S. No. 1, LESLIE

Grade IV, Sr.—Margaret Parker, Beulah Moore.  
Grade IV Jr.—Myrtle Moore, Stella Quale.

Grade II—Norman Anderson, Bernice Stevens and Sarah Wilson, equal; Harry Craig, Leason Stevens.

Grade I—Jean Moore, Basil Quale.  
Primer II—Bobby Craig, Violet Stevens, Ervine Wilson, Florence Lance, Esie Richard.

Primer I Sr.—Miriam Cluff, Dorothea Stevens, Abel Richard.

Primer I Jr.—Olive Cluff, Hilda Stevenson, Wallace Stevens, Lena Lance, Toussaint Lance, Hulda Richard, Collins Craig, Almoss Lance.

Number enrolled—26.  
Good conduct includes all my pupils.  
DAISY L. DALE,  
Teacher.

## THE MARKETS.

### SEAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.50  
Wheat, per bushel, standard \$1.25.  
Oats, per bushel, 45c.  
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 21c.  
Potatoes per bag 75c.  
Eggs per dozen 17c.  
Pork per 100 lbs. 7.50 to 8.00  
Hides per 100 lb 8.00  
Pelts 20 to 75 each  
Horse Hides each 2.50  
Calfskins each 65 to 75  
Wool washed per lb. 30c to 32c  
Hay per ton \$16.50

### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:  
Butter, in prints 30c to 32c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 18 to 20c  
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c.  
Pork, per 100 lbs \$11.00 to 13.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10.00 to 12.50  
Oats per bushel 65c  
Hay per ton 18.00 to 21.00

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The citizens of Shawville are hereby requested to have their yards and premises cleaned up without delay as the Board of Health will make an inspection of the village in the near future.  
By order,  
S. E. HODGINS,  
July 2, 1915. Sec.-Treas.

## FOR SERVICE.

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

H. A. HORNER,  
5th Line Clarendon.

## ORIGIN OF "OLIVER TWIST."

Dickens Got His Principal Characters From Cruikshank.

The true story of the origin of "Oliver Twist" is not generally known. It is this:

After the amazing success of the "Pickwick Papers" Dickens was thinking of following it up by a story of London life, with which he was more familiar than with English country life. Just about that time he happened to visit the studio of George Cruikshank and was shown some drawings the latter had made illustrating the career of a London thief. There was a sketch of Fagin's den, with the Artful Dodger and Master Charley Bates, pictures of Bill Sikes and his dog and Nancy Sikes and, lastly, Fagin in the condemned cell.

Dickens was much struck by the power of these character sketches, and the result was that he changed the whole plot of "Oliver Twist." Instead of taking him through spiritless adventures in the country he introduced him into the thieves' den in London, showed up their life of sin, but brought his hero through pure and undefiled.

Thus it will be seen that George Cruikshank, not Charles Dickens, was the originator of the leading characters that appear in "Oliver Twist."—London Saturday Review.

## HAIR AND VITALITY.

The One Acts, In a Measure, as an Index of the Other.

In the course of its continuous growth the hair records the tide of vitality as it rises and falls in the body. When a hair is held up to the light it may be seen to be smaller at some places than at others. There may be a space of one-eighth of an inch perhaps where the hair is so thin as to appear ready to break off.

Such spots indicate an appreciable loss of nourishment, a sleepless night or an attack of auto-intoxication. In the last named cases the general vitality is interfered with, and the roots of the hair, not being developed, are not so strong as otherwise.

The hair grows until the weight is so great that it can no longer be sustained by the root, and it drops out. That is why hairs are of different lengths. Coarse hair, having large roots, will grow long. When the vitality is low all over the body the roots are imperfectly developed, and the hair is likely to fall out, as in cases of typhoid fever.

Dandruff is a parasitic disease, and the parasites get down around the root of the hair, which becomes diseased. That is another reason why the hair falls out.—Boston Herald.

### Sand Hills of Bergen.

Bergen is so called doubtless from the sand hills which at this point of the coast of Holland are unusually conspicuous and give the name of "Little Switzerland" to the neighborhood. These dunes are the scene of very interesting experiments in air planting, with a view to keeping them stationary and preserving the valuable land behind them from sand drift. This slow afforestation at Bergen, on which some thousands of pounds are spent annually, was initiated by a very remarkable private association, the Netherlands Health society, which, starting in a quiet way twenty-five years ago, now employs from its headquarters in Utrecht an army of workers and turns over some £80,000 annually in its improvements.—London Standard.

### The Lesson.

"Winzer put on his wife's spats this morning."

"Why, the old file must be growing polite."

"You don't get me. He wore 'em. He wanted his wife to see how ridiculous they looked."

"Well!"

"The first man he met said, 'By Jove, Winzer, I never saw you so well dressed.'"

"And the second man said, 'Why, old chap, you're looking positively dastardly!'"

"What did the old guy say?"

"He said, 'This will be a good lesson to my wife. It's going to teach her that these extremes in fashion are meant only for the favored few.'"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Key to the Dutch Seas.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the fame of Middleburg and Flushing, in Holland, extended all over Europe. The latter especially was so important that it was called "the key to the Dutch seas." The Emperor Charles V. visited the city and spent some days in the small adjoining town of Zuydwyk. It was there that in September, 1556, he dated his act of abdication before sailing from Flushing to Spain and retiring to the monastery of St. Justa.

### A Case For Fact.

"There are ladies on the jury."

"They ought to favor a lady defendant."

"We shall have to be exceedingly careful. I don't think it would be good policy for our fair client to dress better than they do."—Kansas City Journal.

### Disappointing.

The young postmistress, says Everybody's Magazine, was reading a postal card from the morning mail. Finally she turned it over to the address.

"Huh," she said in a disappointed tone, "this card is for me!"

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

3 of the 41 advantages

of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season.

Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it.

Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS

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.

## 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



We have a good assortment of Tweeds and Serges

for you to choose from.

We guarantee you a fit.

Also a good range of

Gents' Furnishings

Rain Coats and

Semi-Ready 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 disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.

AUGUST SCHOCK.

Ladysmith, June 8, 1915.

## HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.  
Bryson, January 1913.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

When Planning your Summer Vacation don't Forget our Great Lakes Steamship Service

Sailing four days every week each way between Port McNicoll and Port William.

Rail express from Toronto makes direct connections with steamship at Port William. Passengers connect with Transcontinental Express carrying dining, compartment, observation, standard and tourist sleeping cars and day coaches, parlor cars and coaches. Toronto and Port McNicoll and Port William to Toronto.

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.

### PHONE BELL

## J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE  
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

## GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER  
Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

## UNDERTAKING

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

All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

## U Need A Safe

TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,  
PAPERS AND RECORDS  
FROM DESTRUCTION

## In Case Of Fire

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

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

Prices away below those of the city  
dealers.

M. R. McGUIRE,  
Shawville.

## BREATHING IN THE GERMS.

Where Short Persons Have an Advan-  
tage Over Tall Ones.

Statistics reveal the fact that short  
persons are less liable to the different  
diseases which go the rounds among  
humanity than those who are taller  
and seemingly more susceptible to con-  
tagion.

Like every other fact, there is a rea-  
son for this.  
Many of the different diseases are  
due to impurities in the atmosphere we  
breathe.

In factories, workshops, depots, cars,  
schools, churches, office buildings and  
in thousands of living apartments  
where humanity in numbers is in the  
habit of collecting there is more or less  
liability of some one or more persons  
having in some degree or other some  
of the diseases or being in an un-  
healthy condition, and as they breathe  
the air that circulates through those  
places the taller persons are certain to  
breathe more of the impurities than  
the shorter persons, as the warm  
breath of everybody naturally seeks  
the higher portion of the atmosphere  
in the inclosure, and if the air is poi-  
soned those who are taller will breathe  
it first and continue to breathe it long-  
er, as those whose heads are not so  
high may escape all or part of the  
poison, which in many instances is apt  
to create an unhealthy condition of  
body.—Philadelphia North American.

## BAD EGGS AND THE STAGE.

Pelted Unpopular Performers Is a  
Very Ancient Custom.

The practice of hurling bad eggs at  
actors who displeased them has been  
in vogue with audiences ever since  
there has been a stage and a dramatic  
production. Chinese, Greeks and Ro-  
mans ran to this sort of unfragrant  
criticism, and two stories told by a  
collector of odd things connected with  
the theater are worth repeating.

A number of New York youths in  
the fifties threw a number of bad eggs  
at a pallid and trembling performer.  
He advanced to the edge of the stage,  
commanded silence and said:

"Noble sirs, deign to throw me but  
one good one—just one. I care not if  
it break over me, I shall manage it. I  
have eaten naught in two days. Pelt  
me with good eggs, I beseech you."

The appeal gained him a basket of  
good eggs by way of the back stage.

A man went to Shakespeare's the-  
ater in the day of the great bard to  
throw bad eggs at an actor he dis-  
liked. Some one jostled him unduly,  
and he punched the jostler. The jostler  
whipped him, however, and finally sat  
him down in the bad eggs, which  
broke. So the would be egg thrower  
was thrown out because of the odor  
and called a bad egg in the bargain.—  
New York Sun.

## A Bold Defense.

"An enlisted man once put the pres-  
ident of a court martial in a difficult  
position," says a writer in an English  
magazine. "The court martial was  
trying the soldier for some fault or  
other. When the evidence—and it took  
an unusually long time—had been  
given, the president asked the prisoner  
if he had anything to say in his de-  
fense.

"Well, sir," said the man, "I can't  
see how this 'ere court can sentence  
me, for Major Jones 'as been reading a  
paper under the table the 'ole bloom-  
ing time, and Captain Smith 'as been  
making me into a caricature on the  
blotting pad, and, as for Lieutenant  
Brown, 'e 'asn't 'ad his commission a  
year and don't count anyways!"

## Conscientious.

Dodson and his friend Jones stood con-  
versing on the corner. Dodson looked  
up, clutched his companion by the arm  
and whispered, "Hurry, Jim!" Around  
the corner they went and made off up  
the street. Then Jones called Dodson  
to account. "Creditor of mine," an-  
swered Dodson, "It isn't like you to  
dodge creditors," said Jones. "Are you  
up against it?" "Well," was the reply,  
"I have enough in my pocket to pay  
him, and if he caught me I might do  
it. Now let's go and spend some of  
this money so I can give him an honest  
excuse if we should happen to see  
him again."—Argonaut.

## Worth the Risk.

"Botts was run over by a handsome  
limousine yesterday."

"Hurt much?"

"No. A stunning girl who was in  
the car made the chauffeur pick Botts  
up, and she held his head in her lap  
all the way to the hospital."

"Think of a thing like that happen-  
ing to Botts, who has no soul!"—Bir-  
mingham Age-Herald.

## Suspicious Nature.

"So you don't care for poetry?"

"I admire it," replied Miss Cayenne.

"But I can't help thinking that it's  
dangerous to attach much importance  
to language that is selected because  
the words rhyme instead of for the  
purpose of communicating facts."—  
Washington Star.

## George's Reward.

Mrs. Borem Wright—Gracie, why  
don't your brother George at our party  
too? Gracie—George's been a good  
boy all week, and mamma said he  
needn't come.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Poor Return.

"Did you get any return from your  
investment?"

"Yes; the bank returned the com-  
pany's check marked no funds."—But-  
talo Express.

## 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

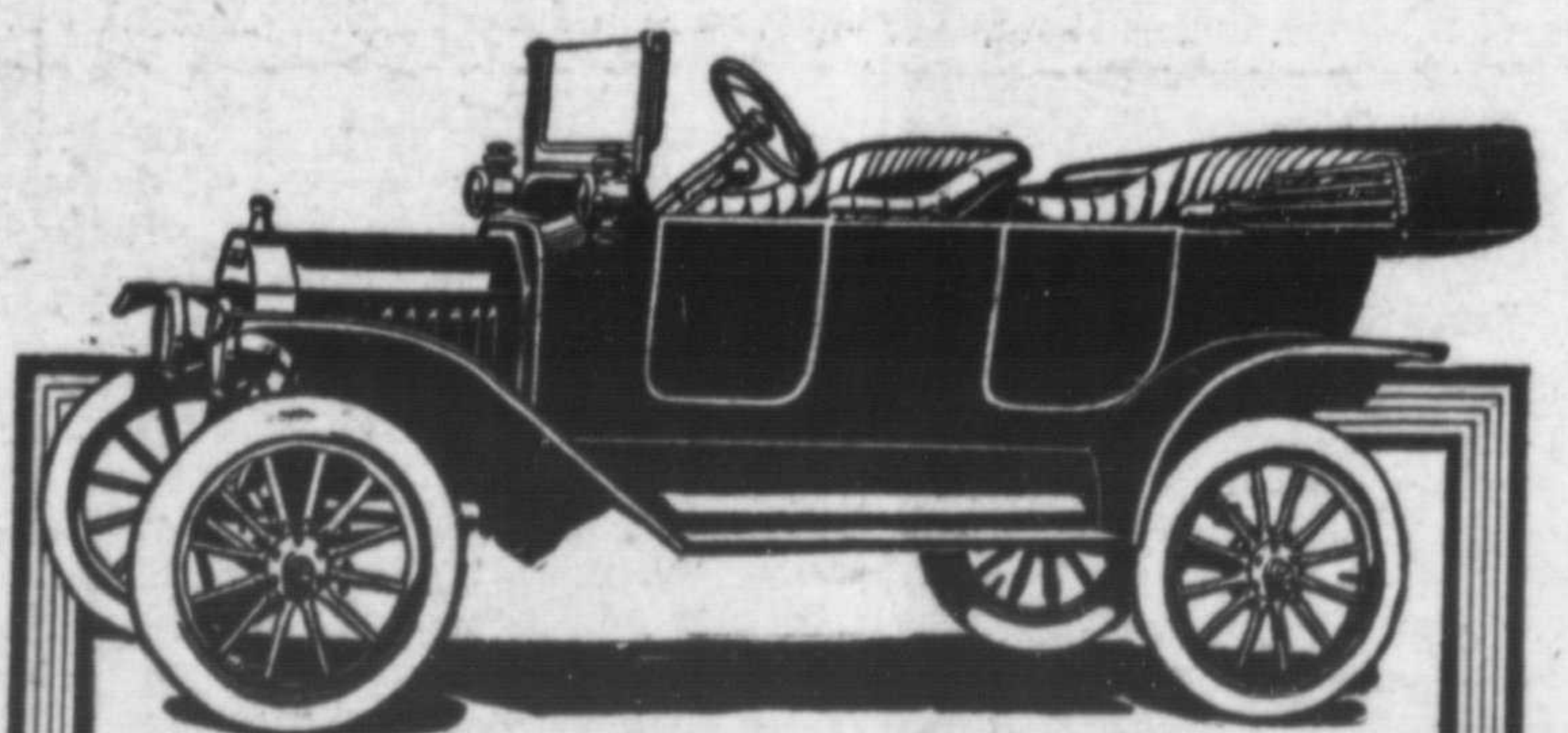
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

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.



## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Perfection to Which the Mechanical  
Arm Has Been Brought.

They are making artificial limbs with  
such perfection today that a technical  
observer who is also an enthusiastic  
baseball "fan" declares that he would  
not be surprised to see in the not far dis-  
tant future some wooden armed pitcher  
making a good record. What is known  
as "glass arm" would be effectively su-  
perseeded by "wooden arm."

Though this is a daring leap of the  
imagination, which, however, need not  
worry the perfectly good armed pitch-  
ers of the big leagues, still some of the  
things that can be done with artificial  
arms are simply amazing. Here you  
see a man lighting a cigar and with a  
naturalness of action and pose which  
would deceive the casual observer.

The mechanism is controlled by cer-  
tain motions of the stump of the flesh  
and blood arm, and no little knack is  
necessary to the successful working of  
the artificial member, and yet withal  
it is not very difficult to acquire.

It is said that the man who is light-  
ing his big cigar can pick a pin from  
the floor without difficulty, but it is  
not on record that he can give the  
"pep" to a ball so that it will speed  
by the batter like a projectile from a  
high powered gun. As a matter of  
fact, he is thoroughly satisfied with  
the many very necessary things that  
can be done with the mechanical arm  
without venturing afar into the luxu-  
ries and excitement of outdoor sport.—  
Buffalo News.

### Canada's Power Export.

During the last four years the ex-  
port of power from Canada to the  
United States by three of the com-  
panies engaged in this business, has  
increased from 318,000,000 to 424-  
100,000 k.w.h. The amount of power  
supplied by the same three com-  
panies to be used in Canada actually  
shows a decrease for the same pe-  
riod.—Conservation.

### A SEED INQUIRY.

Mr. E. D. Eddy Investigates Loss to  
Canada Due to Use of Poor Seed.

This is the story of an inquiry, an  
inquiry of as much importance to the  
country as such a thing can be. The  
story is told by Mr. Edgar D. Eddy,  
B.S.A., Chief Seed Inspector of the  
Dominion Department of Agriculture,  
and is given in a bulletin of the  
Seed Branch, of which Mr. Geo. H.  
Clark is Commissioner, under the  
title of, "An Inquiry Regarding the  
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Ensil-  
lage Corn Used for Seed in Canada."  
Mr. Clark, introducing the work to  
the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of  
Agriculture, says that "the data ob-  
tained is interesting and even sur-  
prising." It is all of that. It was in  
the spring of 1913 that the inquiry  
was commenced and it was con-  
tinued in 1914. Mr. Eddy explains  
that seed inspectors were instructed  
to visit farmers and procure samples  
of seed actually being put in the  
ground. This they did and over  
3,700 samples found their way to the  
seed laboratory at Ottawa. With  
them was sent information in regard  
to variety, source of supply, treat-  
ment for smut prevention, rate of  
seedling, cleaning and selection.

With the foregoing before him Mr.  
Eddy started his inquiry. After  
stating that in some cases samples  
were taken from lots that were yet  
to be cleaned before seeding, so that  
the summary of the purity test re-  
ports is incorrect to this extent, as  
indicating the impurities that were  
in the seed when sown, he sums up  
his conclusions by saying, "After  
making full allowance for all in-  
accuracies, it is clear that the value  
of the grain crops produced in Can-  
ada is enormously lowered each year  
through the use of poor seed. Sur-  
prisingly little attention is paid to  
choosing the most suitable varieties.  
The seed is seldom selected or grad-  
ed, except to pass it through a fan-  
ning mill once or twice, and often  
not even this is done; in many cases  
the mills are not equipped with  
proper sieves and little improvement  
is effected.

"Experiments have repeatedly  
shown that certain varieties of grain  
give the largest yields in particular  
districts. In order to obtain the  
best results, it is important to study  
varieties and select those best  
adapted to the soil and climatic con-  
ditions under which they are to be  
grown. The lack of attention given  
to selection is indicated by the fact  
that over forty per cent. of the  
farmers from whom samples of  
wheat, oats and barley were collect-  
ed did not know the variety name of  
the grain they were growing.

Then follow a series of tables show-  
ing the number of samples and the  
varieties received from all the pro-  
vinces and the results of the tests  
that were made. First we have  
treatment for smut, which is com-  
mon in the prairie provinces, but not  
in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime  
Provinces, although it could fre-  
quently be done with profit. Then  
the sources of seed supply are indi-  
cated, followed by a table giving the  
Rates of Seeding. Cleaning and Se-  
lection are next in order. Mr. Eddy  
remarks, "The most significant  
feature of the inquiry is the infor-  
mation brought out in regard to the  
impurities sown with the seed as a  
result of the lack of proper clean-  
ing." An illustrative table accom-  
panies this section.

Summaries of impurities are given,  
which furnish, as the author says,  
"striking evidence of the extent to  
which weeds are introduced through  
dirty seed."

Sections are devoted to the "Ger-  
mination of Oats, Barley, Wheat and  
Flax," "Ensilage Corn," to "Seed on  
the Ear and Shelled," and to "Plant-  
ing Hills and Drills."

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

## SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 455

Arnprior, Ont.

**PATENTS**  
**PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

## HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon  
and cultivation of the land in each of  
three years. A homesteader may live  
within nine mile 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 30 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.

## Removal Notice

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  
enter to the wants of customers  
than heretofore.

Your esteemed patronage solicited  
GEO. PRENDERGAST.

## 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.

At J. A. Beckett's shop, Shaw-  
ville, 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, Port-  
able 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.



## CRATE FATTENING OF POULTRY

Practical experience has shown that crate feeding is not only the most satisfactory, but also the most economical method of fattening poultry. The saving in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of gain is quite marked, and the feeder is enabled to observe to greater advantage the progress being made by individual birds. He can also, if necessary, curtail the duration of the feeding period in the case of birds which have attained their maximum weight and are ready to be placed in the finishing crate.

The following article, by T. A. Benson, issued by the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will be of much interest to many of our readers:

### The Construction of a Fattening Crate.

The fattening crate commonly used is six feet long, twenty inches high, and from sixteen to eighteen inches wide. It is divided into three equal compartments by means of two tight wooden partitions.

adhered to, and where only a small number of birds is to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions may be used.

The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed vertically on the front, and lengthwise on the bottom, the same distance apart as is recommended above. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to facilitate the removing of the chickens and a feed trough should be arranged in front as already described.

In the early autumn the crates may be set up in any place affording protection from the rain and wind, but if operations are continued later in the season, more protection is necessary. The crates should be placed on stands of convenient height or suspended by wire attached to the rafters. The ground should at all times be kept covered with sand or other absorbent material.

**The Best Breeds for the Purpose.**  
The best results can be secured only

der that they may become more quickly accustomed to the change in diet.

Many feeders practice giving three light feeds a day for the first three days, then two feeds a day for the remainder of the period. The birds should not be given more feed at one time than they will eat up clean in twenty minutes. After this the troughs should be taken away or turned upside down in the supports, so that nothing is left to be picked at between meals.

### Rations.

The following are meal mixtures which are numbered in order of merit have been carefully selected with a view to efficiency and to convenience in obtaining the material. It should be borne in mind that ground corn fed in excess will produce yellow flesh of inferior quality, and that ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh.

1. Two parts finely ground oats, one part ground buckwheat, one part cornmeal.
2. Equal parts finely ground oats, buckwheat and barley.
3. Equal parts finely ground oats, barley and shorts.
4. Two parts finely ground oats, one part cornmeal, one part shorts.
5. Two parts barley, two parts low



Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie.

Mentioned by Sir John French for his conduct on the battlefield. He has received a Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

### WHAT TO DO WITH SOUR CREAM

By Nellie Maxwell, University of Wisconsin.

The question is often asked by women living in dairy districts, "What can be done with sour cream, we often have more than we know how to use?"

It almost seems like asking what can be done with money, for cream is such a valuable food and may be used in so many appetizing ways that it should never be wasted.

The idea with most women is not "What can we do with it," but instead, "Tell us some new ways of using it profitably." Many of us have used sour cream for griddle cakes, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, cookies, short-cakes, puddings, salad dressings, meat sauces, fish sauces and freezing it with fruit juices have made most delightful ice cream. And did you ever use sour cream in place of milk in preparing a white sauce for cod-fish? If not you have a treat in store. Do not cook the cream too long to allow it to curdle the mixture.

But you ask for recipes, and here are just a few:

**Sour Cream Cookies.**—Add a cup of sugar and a cup of molasses to two cups of rich sour cream, add two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder, a tablespoonful of ginger, a dash of cinnamon and cloves and enough flour to roll. Let stand on ice to chill before rolling out.

**Chocolate Cake.**—Take a cupful of brown sugar, add a half cup of sour cream, a half teaspoonful of soda, one egg well beaten, a cup and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cup of boiling water and add to the cake the last thing. Flavor with vanilla and bake in two layers.

**Cabbage Salad.**—Shred cabbage very fine and plunge into cold water to crisp. Drain and dress with sour cream, sugar, salt and if not quite sour enough a very little vinegar may be added. This is a salad which can be enjoyed at any meal with almost any combination of foods.

Sour cream when mixed with fruit juices and sweetened will freeze smooth and velvety. Orange juice with sour cream and sugar to sweeten is a combination especially tasty and delightful. Mix and freeze as an ice cream. Raspberry, grape juice or peach juice are others. Lemon is such an acid with the sour cream also an acid, that the result is not so good, unless a sour frozen dish is desired.

### High Life in Peru.

Prof. Alsworth Ross, in an article in the Century Magazine entitled, "Peru, the Roof of the Continent," tells of the difficulty of merely sustaining life in the higher altitudes among the Andes. He says:

Life at Cerro de Pasco, nearly a league up, is as trying as life under a diving bell at the bottom of the ocean. The newcomer gasps for air like a stranded fish, and wakes up at night gulping mouthfuls out of the thin atmosphere. Three quick steps put you out of breath, and after climbing a flight of stairs you must sit down for a rest. "I know," panted a "tenderfoot," "how I'll feel when I'm eighty."

No employee is sent up by the company unless he has passed a physician's examination, but occasionally one gets blue in the face and has to be sent down forthwith. Thus the Inca Chronicle often has such items as "Jake L., who returned here last April, has been sent home with his heart machinery in bad shape."

The young fellows play tennis and ball, and even indulge in track athletics; but the pace must be very slow. Singing is not popular, for you cannot get the breath to hold a note. Pneumonia is sure death here within forty-eight hours, so that the sufferer must be rushed down to the sea level in a special train that costs the company \$500. The typhoid patient, too, must flee, and the northern women must descend to Lima to bear their babies.

The mining company's Americans are usually big, athletic, deep-chested men, strong of jaw, sinewy of grip, and masterful of manner. They are well paid and looked after, but too many of them squander money and vitality in fighting off the demon of loneliness.

## From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

### Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The order recently made by the military authorities in Dublin closing all public houses to soldiers has been cancelled.

The County Clare tuberculosis sanatorium at Ballyalla, about two miles from Ennis, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Enthusiastic scenes were seen at Omagh railway station, when several postmen and post office officials left to join the Post Office Rifles.

An old woman named Fuller, who died in Castlebar last week, had the distinction of having five grandsons at present serving at the front.

It has been reported to Lisburn Board of Guardians that during the week another case of spotted fever has been admitted to the hospital.

Dr. S. Agnew, in presenting his annual report to Lurgan Urban Council, stated that during the year there were 309 births and 213 deaths registered.

It is stated that there is a deficit in the past year's working of the Meath Hospital of about \$5,000, and appeal has been made by the governors for help.

The Ulster division of Lord Kitchener's army was inspected at Malom, Belfast, by Major-General Sir Hugh MacCallum, when 17,000 troops paraded.

Joseph Donnelly, in the employment of J. Stevenson & Co., Coalisland, was seriously injured when he was run over by a large motor truck with a 3 ton weight on.

The late Mrs. Birrell, wife of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and formerly the widow of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson, has left various Tennyson MSS., now the property of her husband.

Belfast still occupies the position of having the least amount of pauperism among the large cities. The Board of Trade monthly return shows that it is 94 per 10,000 of the population.

The Assistant Postmaster-General, Capt. Norton, M.P., has stated that a telephone exchange will be provided at Kilkeel, with a junction line to Warrenpoint, and a call office at Aunalong.

The Ven. J. M. Gould-Adams, Archdeacon of Derry, has been notified that his only son, Captain John Gould-Adams, of the 1st Leinster Regiment, has been killed in action near Ypres.

Mrs. G. K. Gilliland, of Brookhall, Londonderry, has received intimation from the War Office that her younger son, Captain Valentine Gilliland,



of the 3rd Battalion, R.I.R., has been killed in action.

The death is reported from Ipswich of Farrier-Sergeant Robert McDonald, D Battery, 85th Brigade, R.F.A., as the result of a kick from a mule. His wife and four children live at Belfast.

The Registrar-General's report for 1914 shows a decline in the number of emigrants from Ireland. The total is 20,314, as compared with 30,967 for 1913 and an average of 31,732 for the ten years, 1904-13.

The annual report of work of Belfast Fire Brigade for the year ending 31st March showed that the brigade had responded to 210 calls. The total losses amounted to \$178,026, and the value at risk was \$3,651,760.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee of Derry Corporation it was stated that there is no sheep-dipping station in the city, and the result is, dealers are taking their sheep elsewhere. It was decided to provide a dipping station.

### A Message Strangely Delivered.

Dr. Norman Macleod, the famous Scottish divine, before visiting India, called on an old Highland woman in Glasgow, says a writer in the Scottish American. "When ye gang tae India," she said, "ye'll be seen' ma Donal' that went awa tae India ten years ago, an' never sent the scrape of a pen tae his mither since."

"But, Katie," said the doctor, "India is a very big place, and how can I expect to find him?"

"Oh, but you'll just be askin' for Donal'. What for no?"

So, to please the old woman, he promised to ask for Donald, and he conscientiously kept his word. At various ports he made inquiry among British ships, although it seemed very much like looking for a needle in a bale of hay. But it is the unexpected that happens. As Doctor Macleod's steamer went up the Hooghly River an outward-bound vessel passed close by. A sailor was leaning over her bulwarks, and, moved by a sudden impulse, the doctor shouted out:

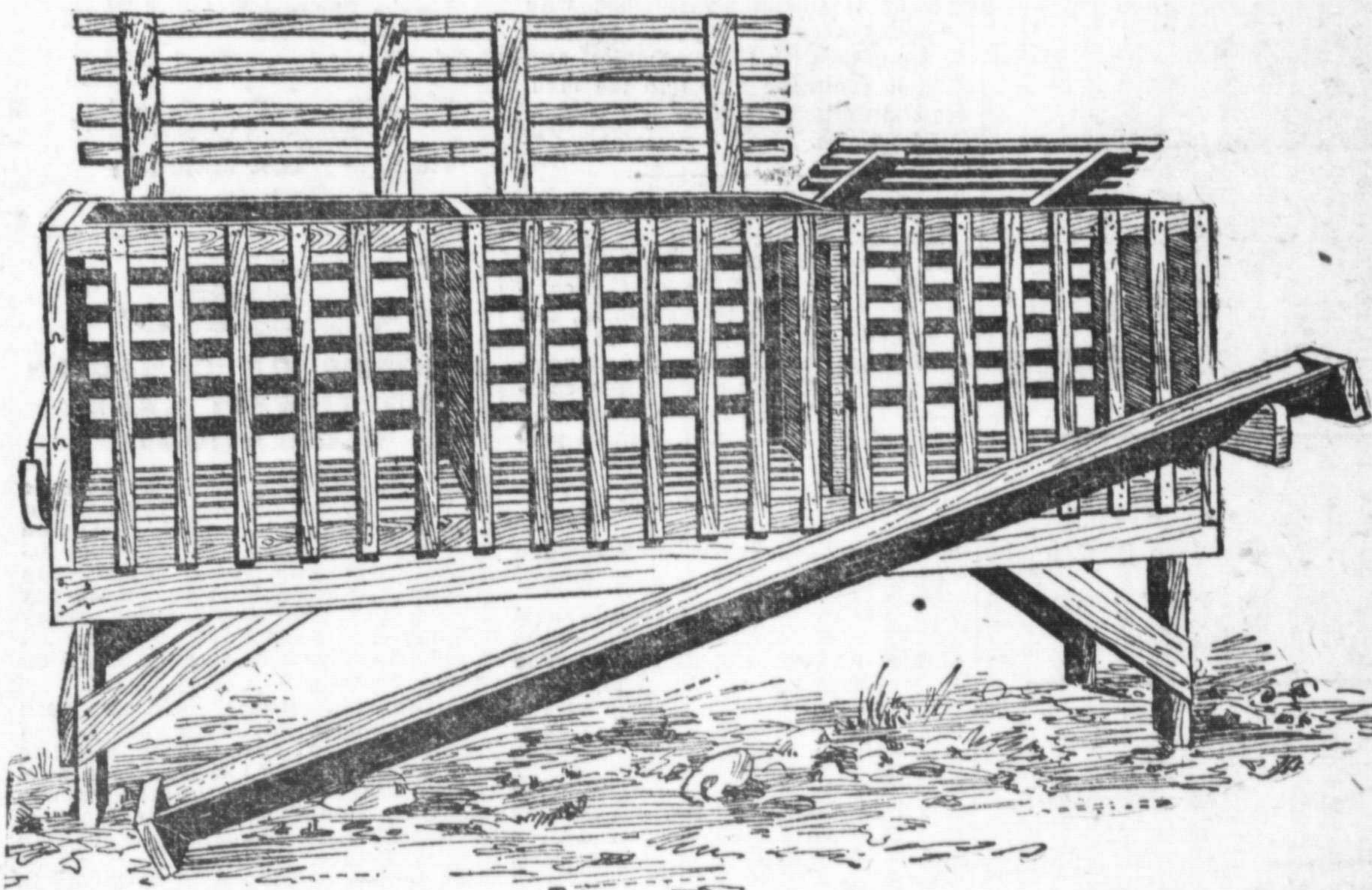
"Ar eyou Donald Macleod?"

To his intense surprise the man answered, "Yes."

Doctor Macleod had only time to shout, "You're to write to your mother!" as the vessels drew apart. The result of this amazing meeting was that the old lady received a penitent letter from her long-neglected son.

If woman had her way man wouldn't have his.

Great thoughts seldom come in very big packages.



The Fattening Crate.

The material used in the frame should be two inches wide, and seven-eighths inches thick. The frame is covered with slats which run lengthwise on the top, back and bottom, and vertical on the front, and are made of material seven-eighths inches wide and five-eighths inches thick.

The slats are placed two inches apart on the top and front, one and a half inches on the back, and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch on the bottom. Care should be taken to have the outer slats on the bottom at least half an inch from the frame in order to provide for ease in cleaning. The top slats are cut through at each partition and connected by two-inch strips, nailed under them. By hinging these strips to the rear frame piece, three doors are formed. A light 'V' shaped trough 2½ inches wide is placed in front of each crate, and is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough should be four inches above the bottom of the crate and the upper inside edge two inches from the front of the crate.

The measurements given for construction of this crate are the best, but need not necessarily be strictly

from the use of strong, healthy, vigorous stock, of the general purpose breeds, and the greatest gains are obtained on birds that weigh from 3½ to 4½ lbs. when they are ready to be placed in the crates. They should have attained this weight in from four to five months. Leghorns, Hamburgs and other light weight stock do not make suitable stock to fatten. All birds should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder, or common yellow sulphur before being placed in the crates, and again at the end of the first week.

### Feeding.

The object in crate feeding is not only to increase the amount of fat and lean meat on the body, but also to soften the tissues and muscles that have hardened through constant exercise on free range. The duration of the feeding period varies from fourteen to twenty-one days, depending entirely upon the thriftiness of the birds. Some birds, given judicious feeding and good care continue to make satisfactory gains for even longer periods than three weeks.

Birds placed in the crates with crops full should not be fed for the first twelve or eighteen hours in or-

grade flour or shorts, one part wheat bran.

The proportions given above should be measured, preferably, by weight, and mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour milk, or buttermilk. On the average 10 lbs. of meal requires from 15 to 17 lbs. of milk.

If the birds appear dull and constipated at any time carefully dissolve and mix a small quantity of epsom salts in one feed; if bowels are loose, add a little charcoal to one feed. Give grit and green food twice a week.

If milk cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities animal food of some kind should be supplied, but the best results can be obtained by the use of milk or buttermilk.

All food should be mixed at least twelve hours before feeding and a very small quantity of fine table salt added, not more than one quarter of one per cent. Before being killed the birds should be starved for 24 hours, but no longer, water only being given to them during this time.

It is good practice to feed clean tallow to the birds at noon, during the last week. The tallow should be shaved into the trough with a knife, and is fed at the rate of about a pound to each fifty birds.

### Water For an Army.

One of the numberless tasks of the general staff of a great army is to provide water for the soldiers and the horses. The Scientific American describes some of the methods employed. Only running water is used.

In the German army the upstream water is used for drinking, and the downstream water for watering the horses and for bathing. Suitable signs notify the men which water they may safely drink and which they may use only for bathing. In shallow or narrow streams basins are dug or small dams built, in order to form reservoirs of sufficient size. Stepping-stones are put down so that no one need walk through the water, and the banks are shored up with boards to keep them from crumbling into the water. Basins are dug at which to water the horses; when troughs have to be used, they are supported on posts and filled by means of pumps. If water lies at a reasonable depth from the surface,—that is, not more than twenty feet,—pipes are driven that, according to their size, deliver from four to twenty-two gallons of water a minute. If the water lies very near the surface, a hole is dug, and a cask, the bottom of which has been knocked out, is put into the hole to hold the sides in place and protect the water from dirt. If the water lies at a greater depth, box sections are driven in, one on top of another, to the required depth.

If the fish eat all the bait off your hooks don't be discouraged. They'll be all the bigger when you do catch them.

### QUEEN MARY DOING HER BIT.

Works With Unflinching Interest in Wartime Activities.

Never before, perhaps, have her subjects felt themselves so surely and so closely in sympathy with Queen Mary as they do to-day. Not only do they know that she shares with them the common burden of the war; their hearts go out to her the more warmly because she has her own personal anxieties and sorrows. She has given two sons to the service of the country. The Prince of Wales at the front and Prince Albert on his ship, and she has lost her cousin, the late Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who was killed in action. They know too that she has never spared herself the hardest work, and has taken a lead in every good cause. How great and how varied have been the Queen's activities no one can fully realize till he deliberately sets out to enumerate them. If she had shown but a formal interest in the many enterprises begotten of the war, if she had merely lent them the distinction of her presence on one occasion, she would not only have helped to launch them on a prosperous career; she would have taken up almost every available moment of her time. But the Queen has made time to do very much more. She has not merely assented; she has originated and suggested and shown in half a hundred ways the qualities of initiative and enthusiasm.

She has visited the wounded in many hospitals, including the American Women's Hospital and the Indian hospitals at Brighton and the New Forest, and said a few sympathetic and friendly words to the men.

It was the Queen, moreover, who made the thoughtful suggestion that wounded soldiers and sailors should be sent to the convalescent homes nearest to their own neighborhood, and this suggestion has been as far as possible carried out.

The Queen has worked incessantly for the alleviation of distress. She realized in the early days of the war that many hard cases of unemployment were inevitable, and has done her best to minimize them. Both Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and the Queen's Work for Women-Fund have done and are still doing much good, and many distressed women and girls owe her Majesty a very real debt.

Presents and newspapers for the troops, parcels for the men of the Naval Brigade interned in Holland, belts and socks, books and Boveril, matinees and concerts—these are many other things go to make up a jumble of gratitude, if we may so call it, which the country owes to the Queen, not accurately to be measured, but very deeply felt.

It is clear that the fatigue involved by so much and so varied work must have been great, and that no one could have supported it who was not inspired by the most genuine and unflinching enthusiasm.

### The Scribe's Blunder.

In an account of a social gathering a reporter described one of the lady guests, who was of exceptional stature, as possessing a form "that Juno might envy." The next morning, however, he read in the paper that the lady possessed a form "that Jumbo might envy!"



# CANADA'S CHEESE POPULARIZED

## What May Come of the Further Development of the Cool-Curing Room.

Cool-curing rooms should be so built and equipped as to make it practical to maintain a temperature of from 55 degrees to 65 degrees constantly and with certainty. This is the proper temperature for the curing of cheese. The humidity of the atmosphere should be neither too dry nor yet too damp, but about normal. Under these circumstances it is easy to assure a good cure to the cheese before it is shipped.

With the adoption of the cool-curing room, the quality of Canada's cheese showed a vast improvement. It popularized Canadian cheese in the Old Country, and it was with the general adoption of the cool-curing room, with the advent of first-class cheese upon our own home markets, that the home demand and home consumption of cheese began to show an increase. Cheese that has been cured may be regarded as having been fully made. But this is not by any means saying

matter. Either brick or frame outside construction will do. To provide cold air, either a sub-earth duct, a stored supply of ice, or even steady streams of running cold water will do. If ice is used, an air duct from the ice room to the cool-curing room will provide the cold transmission. If cold water is used, a radiator system such as is used in hot water heating will be effective. Walls require to be made as non-conductive as is economically practical. Stuffing with sawdust or fine shavings between the joists, then tar paper and boarding, will make the walls cold and heat proof.

"Does the cold storage room pay?" There are many buyers whose opinions are available as to what the cool-curing room means to the individual factory. One of these has estimated it at something like from 1/2 cent to 1/4 cent per pound in actual market value. But he qualified this estimate by the further statement that while

cauliflower, pumpkins, citrons, etc., could be stored in the same way to good all-round advantage. Would not the opportunity to market them to far better advantage than is now possible be both big and full of profits?

Suppose that each cheese factory which now owns a cool-curing room for the cheese had another and bigger cool-curing room, one in which not only the temperatures at which cheese cures and ripens best, but one in which much lower temperatures could be obtained and maintained, could it not be utilized to immense advantage by the patrons of the cheese factory? In the case of butter or of eggs, it is not the temperature of the cool-curing room that is wanted, but one that is much lower, pretty close to the freezing point, in fact. This calls for a somewhat more costly system for the cooling and preservation of the food, but the profits to be realized are very much bigger. Prices for butter and for eggs at mid-winter as compared with those available at midsummer show a much wider spread than those for cheese. It calls for a little bit of skill and attention to keep the cold storage plant just right. But many of these are now in operation and the spread between summer and winter prices,

"Dull? With you there, Tom, entertaining me all the time, same as Daisy's entertained you?"

"Very well," said Mr. Meadows. "Come!"

"As you're so pressing, I will," said the young man heartily. "And, by the way, what was that you said to me the other day about Bess Giles being a Brown on her mother's side of the family? Didn't you say that Mrs. Giles's maiden name was Susannah Brown? I had an aunt Susannah Brown, but my father lost sight of her years ago. It was thought she married a farmer down in the country—"

He broke off abruptly, and sat back chuckling to himself all through the remainder of a murder film which was then on.

"Whatever is the matter with you?" said Daisy at last.

"I was thinking what a funny thing it would be," said Tom, "if Bess Giles and I turned out to be cousins."

### III.

On the morning they were to accompany Tom Meadows to Muggleton, Ted arrived at the station booking-office by appointment, late.

"I had such a bother," he explained, "to get this new collar on to this shirt."

He spoke, leaning negligently on a smart shop-rolled umbrella, the finishing touch to an effect already "dressed," on account of a natty bowler, new light overcoat, spats and lemon gloves.

"Bess Giles," said Daisy, taking a breath, "will be surprised!"

"Let's hope pleasantly surprised, then! I've never found it any use trying to be anyone but myself. I'd like to wear tweeds like Tom does, but the smell of them gives me a headache."

Tom Meadows's tweeds were no more offensive than any other such material, but Ted's susceptibility seemed to be specially marked this morning.

All the way down he sat as far away from Tom and Daisy as possible, abstractedly looking out of the window and only once speaking. This was to ask if Bess Giles were going to meet the train, and receiving a grunt from Tom which he took to mean "yes," he said he was glad of it.

Any embarrassment that Mr. Meadows might have felt at kissing Bess under the eye of Daisy with the proper amount of affection, was saved him by Ted. Ted walked on ahead with Bess the moment they were introduced, winning her favor in a manner that opened Tom's eyes.

Perhaps, owing to the relaxing air of London, Tom did not find himself quite so cheery in his native Muggleton, and after some rather strained conversation between himself and Daisy, he suddenly looked up to find the other two were nowhere to be seen.

"Ah," said Tom, "I'll soon find them. The man isn't born who can lose me in Muggleton!"

But this morning his instinct was quite at fault. By dinner-time, Miss Meadows, foot-weary and aching in every limb, permitted herself to remark:

"You said there wasn't a man who could lose you in Muggleton, Tom," she said; "but there is, and his name's Edward Brown!"

It came on to rain, and it rained hard.

Late in the afternoon, when Daisy and Tom ran the truant pair to earth in the most obvious place of all, the house of a friend of Bess's not a hundred yards from the station, it pleased them not at all to find both of them bone-dry.

Ted, sitting in a high-backed arm-chair in the warm and speckled kitchen, toying with a cup of steaming tea, looked up dreamily when they came in, and smiled softly in Bess's direction.

"You two are gluttons for walking, I can see by your boots," he said. "Bess and I have been amusing ourselves in our own way, pottering about the garden between the showers. It's fine to see the creeper budding already—over the summer-houses. Wonderful warm in those summer-houses, too, for the time of year."

"So," said Daisy, flushing, "you've been sitting in summer-houses with Miss Giles?"

"Yes—with Cousin Bess—dear Cousin Bess!" He smiled in the sweet, apple-cheeked girl's direction. "It's turned out, I'm glad to say, as I hoped. It seems I've found my Aunt Susannah, and, Daisy, she's entertained me, Cousin Bess has, in a way I wouldn't have believed—in the way you said she would if I came here."

"I never said she would entertain you," said Tom would!" said Daisy, choking.

"Yes, and I'd entertain you now, Ted, if there was time left." The loving hitch Tom Meadows gave to his cuffs afforded no doubt in what manner he yearned to provide diversion for Mr. Brown. "But, unfortunately—most unfortunately—you and Daisy will have to scurry if you're going to catch your train."

Quite ten minutes must have passed in the train before Daisy spoke. "Ted," she said, faintly, "you were in Muggleton all day, but I don't believe you as much as looked in at your aunt's!"

"Well, you see," he answered, "just as there are a good many Browns, so there are a good many Susannah Browns. To tell you the truth, it wasn't quite clear to me that Bess's mother was the one."

He looked across at Daisy.

"After all," he said softly, taking her willing hand, "if you're agreeable, I don't know that I shall ever trouble now to go and find out."

## About the Household

### The Canning Season.

The annual period of canning and preserving is approaching. It is an open question what fruits and vegetables can be put up at home with economy. Now that tinned and glass-ed goods are so cheap and often so excellent many housewives find that they waste both time and money.

Pineapples and oranges, for example, are not worth while. Commercial orange marmalades and tinned pineapple are good and inexpensive; and considering the cost of the fruit, the sugar and jars, and the value of her time, the housewife who continues to preserve pineapples and make orange marmalade is not an economical person. The same is true of many vegetables. On the other hand, certain vegetables cannot be purchased, well tinned, at a moderate price. The best asparagus, put up in glass, is expensive in the market; and if a family is fond of asparagus, the housewife will do well to can it herself in glass jars at a time when it may be obtained at the lowest price.

Whole preserved strawberries, small lima beans, candied and preserved cherries, chutneys, chili sauce and grapefruit are among the more expensive delicacies in the market. These, if used in any quantity, it will be profitable to put up at home.

The simplest method of canning fruit is to bring it to the boiling point and then pack it quickly into jars that have been standing for fifty or sixty minutes in boiling water. Do not use too much sugar in cooking the fruit, for this adds to the expense and spoils the flavor. Success in canning depends chiefly upon the perfect sealing of the jars. If the fruit and the jars have been thoroughly cleaned by boiling and if the jars are sealed so that no air can penetrate, the fruit or vegetables should keep for years.

In jellying, if the jelly remains liquid, do not boil it again with more sugar, but try adding more fruit juice. It is probable that you have already used too much sugar, and the fruit juice will make the jelly set.

### Omelet Hints.

Here are some omelet items: Omelets are difficult to make properly, and only practice gives a cook the knack of turning a perfect one. The French cooks use no liquid in it, and beat the eggs only enough to break the yolks; this side of the Atlantic the custom is to add water or milk, and many American cooks beat the whites to a stiff froth and the yolks to a foamy cream, and mix them together with a knife, just enough to blend them.

Some cooks insist that water is better than milk; some insist that water toughens the omelet and others insist that milk makes it heavy. So the only way to learn to make an omelet that is light, of firm texture, substantial and yet in no way suggestive of leather is to try recipe after recipe and method after method until perfection is attained.

It is easier to make several small omelets than one large one. It is difficult to handle a large one and its edges usually burn before the middle part is done.

Experience alone tells the cook when to turn an omelet. If turned too soon it falls from its own weight. Some cooks find it easier to slip it in the oven as soon as it is set around the edges—pan and all—until it puffs. Then they turn one-half on the other half and send it to the table.

Remember that a pan should be clean and smooth. Iron pans can be rubbed with salt to polish off any unevenness on the surface. The amount of grease and the kind used are matters which each cook must determine for herself.

### Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

A dessert to be successful must be attractive to the eye. Beans and peas are too much alike to be used at the same meal.

Pearl tapioca makes a delicate and excellent thickening for soups.

Don't use sooty pans and kettles in cooking—they take longer to heat. Apple sauce should always be eaten to counterbalance sausage and pork.

Prunes hidden in a meringue, the meringue browned in the oven, make a delicious dessert.

After scrubbing thoroughly, make a few slits in the skins of potatoes that are to be baked.

Common soap, rubbed on the hinges of a creaking door, will do away with the trouble.

The newest omelet pan is in two parts, so that the omelet may be flopped over and over.

Fasten a pin cushion to the top of the sewing machine arm, and whole minutes will be saved.

Add a pinch of borax to the rinsing water of handkerchiefs, if you would have them a little stiff.

Rub the ends of the ribs of the umbrella with vaseline where they are fastened. This prevents rust.

Irons will heat more quickly and stay hot longer if a cake tin or other cover is turned upside down over them.

The dessert that fails in its appeal to the palate is a wasted attempt, for desserts are eaten for pleasure, not hunger.

A faded carpet can be brightened and cleaned by rubbing with warm water and ammonia, with a little borax in it.

Wet the kitchen stove while cold with a cloth dipped in kerosene oil; then apply the blacking. The stove will keep clean much longer.

Borax is the best hairbrush cleaner. Add a teaspoonful of borax and a tablespoonful of soda to the water in which the hairbrush is to be washed.

A change the children will appreciate is the baking of mince meat in tart shape. Simply line patty pans with the pastry and then fill them, covering the top.

When hot cloths are needed constantly in time of sickness keep a colander full of them over a kettle half full of boiling water. Keep the kettle covered on the back of the range.

Make kitchen aprons with a flat seam, stitched on both sides, so there is no right or wrong, and time will be saved both in washing and in looking for the right side of the apron.

It is an excellent idea to have a guest chest in the guestroom. It should contain emergency things—a nightgown, a bath robe, slippers, soap, wash cloths, even a brand new toothbrush.

A tomato sandwich properly made is a delicious luncheon addition. Cut firm, cold tomatoes in thin slices and place each slice on a round of bread and butter. On each tomato spread a teaspoonful of minced celery and minced sweet pepper mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Top with a slice of buttered white bread.

Salted almonds made at home are both better and cheaper than those usually bought already prepared. To make them, first shell them, and then pour bubbling, boiling water on them. Drain it off immediately, and pour another bath of actively boiling water on them. Let them stand 30 seconds and then drain again. Now remove the loosened skins. In a shallow pan put two or three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a teaspoonful of salt and put the almonds in this. Stir them around until all are covered with oil. Put them in a moderately hot oven and brown them very carefully, shaking them several times so that they will brown evenly. When they are golden brown turn them out on a sheet of brown paper, to absorb the oil.

### SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD.

Darling, I am growing old,  
Silver threads among the gold  
Shine upon my brow to-day—  
Life is fading fast away;  
But, my darling, you will be  
Always young and fair to me;  
Yes, my darling, you will be  
Always young and fair to me.

When your hair is silver white,  
And your cheeks no longer bright  
With the roses of the May  
I will kiss your lips and say;  
O, my darling, mine alone,  
You have never older grown—  
Yes, my darling, mine alone,  
You have never older grown.

Love can never more grow old—  
Locks may lose their brown and gold,  
Cheeks may fade and hollow grow,  
But the hearts that love will know  
Never, Winter's frost and chill;  
Summer warmth is in them still;  
Never Winter's frost and chill  
Summer warmth is in them still.

Love is always young and fair  
What to us is silver hair,  
Faded cheeks or steps grown slow  
To the heart that beats below?  
Since I kissed you, mine alone,  
You have never older grown—  
Since I kissed you, mine alone,  
You have never older grown.

—Eben E. Rexford.

### Serbian Superstitions.

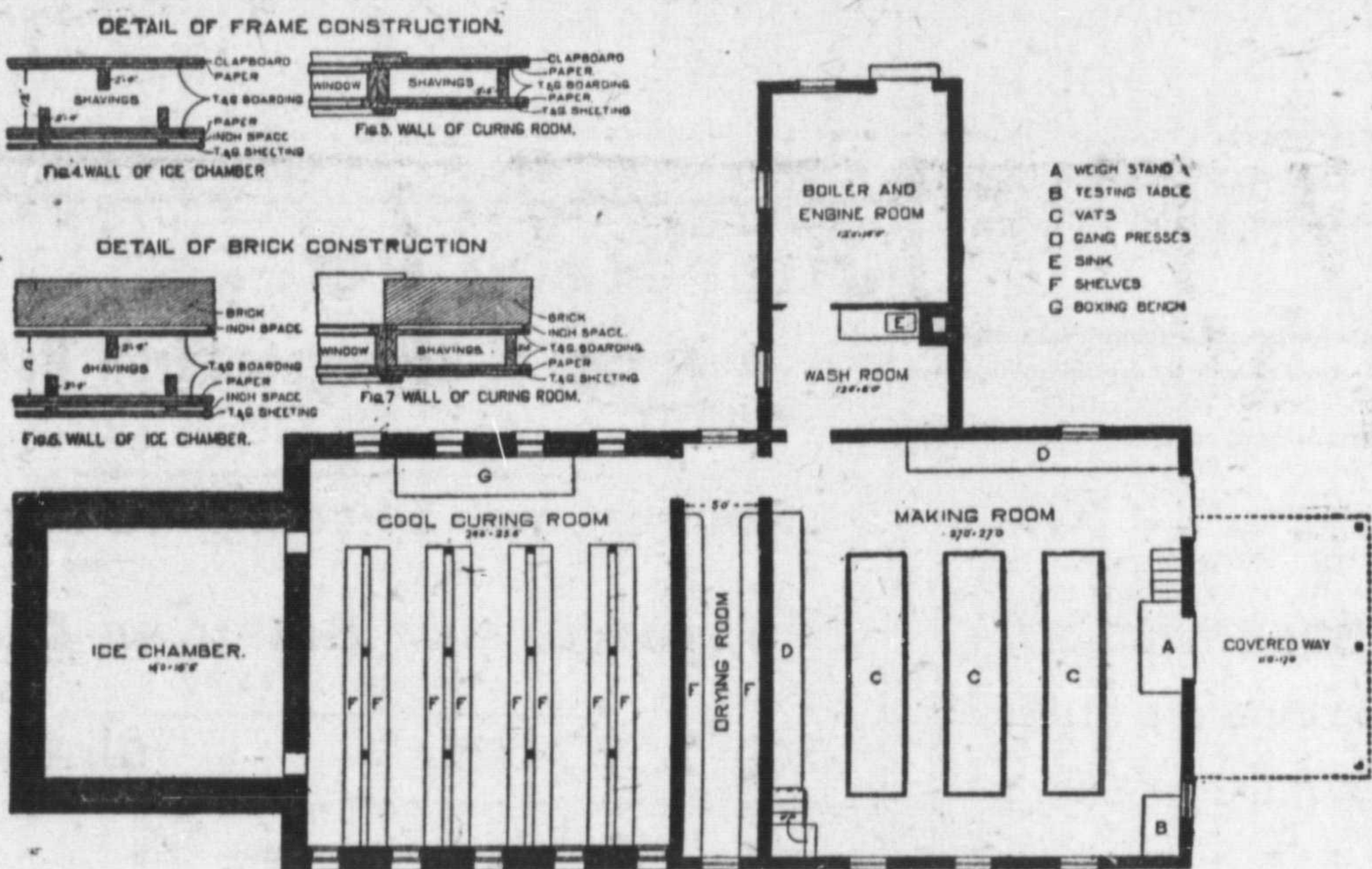
The Serbians are among the most superstitious people in the world. They have especially peculiar ideas about animals. They have a practice of forecasting the future by means of the shoulder bone of a roasted sheep or a pig. The flat part of the bone is said to predict peace or war. If it is clear and white, it means peace; if rather dark, it means war. Near the upper part of the bone are some small holes, which according to their size and position are termed cradles or coffins and foreshadow joy or sorrow.

Serbian women wishing to have their husbands revealed to them do it by means of a strange table custom. They put aside the first and last crumbs of bread. They bind these together with a piece of wood and lay the whole under their pillows. The future husband is then said to appear in their midnight dreams. As he may be across the sea the piece of wood is included in the charm to serve him for a boat.

### French Free of Cholera.

Dr. Louis Legroux, of the Paris Institute, has made the declaration that neither soldiers nor civilians in France need have any fear of the cholera. Cholera microbes are destroyed, the doctor says, by other microbes that develop during the process of the decomposition of bodies in the open air. This and other reasons, according to Dr. Legroux, removes all danger of cholera from decomposing bodies.

The man who clings to an ideal will never sink very low.



A plan for a cheese factory with cool-curing room in the same building.

that the cheese is ready to eat. It is true that it may be, and often is, eaten as soon as it is cured, but it really never ought to be until it is "ripe." This is when it has stood in such a place as a cool-curing room, or some place with similar conditions, until the processes of change that were started by the rennet have been completed and the cheese is at its final and mellow best. Only then will it always agree with delicate digestions, afford the finest eating and nutritive qualities. Once there was a time when Canadians would only eat cheese when it was very green and uncured. But at that time the total cheese consumption cut a very small figure. With the curing of cheese it increased, but with the broader realization of just what the real difference between a ripe cheese and a green one is, the home demand for cheese began really to grow.

A cool curing room, one that demands nothing more in the way of temperature than a range of 50 deg. to 60 deg., is by no means a difficult

he would pay that much more for properly cool-cured cheese, it was very hard to say just how much it saved the factory. Many times it was possible that cheese which had been cool-cured was saleable at a good price when, had it not been properly cured in this way, it might scarcely have been saleable at all.

### Have We Enough Cool-curing Rooms?

To keep all our food under conditions that parallel those of the cool-curing room would be a pleasant thing to think about. Suppose that every edible product of the farm were stored in a nice clean building adapted for it. Suppose that it were a possibility that there might be some temperature at which all of the best qualities of these stored foods might have a chance to fully develop, while at the same time the development of other qualities not so desirable might be prevented. Suppose that at the same time the texture and appearance and digestibility of the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, to say nothing of the vegetables—cabbages,

multiplied by the volume of goods that they handle represents their gross profits every season. There should be little reason why the farmers' own cheese factory could not operate them to good advantage.

Each cheese factory has its manager, who is trained in the work of skillful and careful handling of perishable products. A little bit more of schooling in the care of cold storage and refrigerator plants would equip him to take the responsibility of a plant of that kind. Every cheese factory has its board of directors, who have been entrusted and successfully with the management of the affairs of the patrons so far as cheese is concerned. Every factory has its salesman, and if he is a man qualified to sell cheese he is a man who either possesses or could easily acquire a mastery of markets for eggs, poultry, apples, and other products of the community. There would seem to be a lot of possibilities in this matter of the cool curing room.—The Canadian Countryman.

"Your cousin's been here a week, Daisy," young Brown said at last, "and being engaged myself, I'm beginning to wonder what Bess Giles will say when she hears he's decided to stop another three days."

"I'm sure he's seen little enough, after all."

"Yes. Considering it's always picture shows with you in the dark, I'll admit it," said Ted.

Miss Meadows tapped her foot a little, a sure sign she was losing her temper.

"Well, if you went down to Muggleton to be shown round, you'd find Tom would do his best to entertain you."

"It's beginning to strike me that being entertained is rather nice," said Mr. Brown thoughtfully. "I could do with a breath of country air, as a matter of fact. I've not been used to all this gaiety," he added, bitterly.

"When he suggested the other day that we should go down for a day when he goes back, you set your face against it."

"I'd got the notion you were setting yours too near his at the time, but I wasn't myself."

"Then you wouldn't mind coming to Muggleton, after all?" said Daisy, turning radiantly to her cousin. "You hear that, Tom?"

"No," said Tom, soulfully. "I was thinking how beautiful it was, the way the big man from the Wild West went and kissed that London girl in the log cabin."

"I was only saying, Tom," said Ted, leaning over, "that I shall be glad to accept your invitation to Muggleton, after all."

"But I thought you said you didn't care for the mud, lad? I was going to ask Daisy here to come alone."

"That was kind of you, but she won't have any moving pictures to look at coming back, and she might feel lonely. Besides, I don't know if it's your presence, Tom, but, somehow, I want to see fresh green fields, and hear the birds, and all that. I don't know a cock robin from a cow, but I daresay you will point out the difference to me."

"You'll find it very dull, I'm afraid," said Mr. Meadows, discouragingly. "Better leave it to Daisy."

people with that hatstand in this poky little passage."

Poor Ted suddenly stopped whistling. The next moment there entered the biggest specimen of the county cousin breed he had ever seen.

"This is Ted Brown—er—a friend of mine," said Daisy. "Ted, my Cousin Tom."

"Give us your hand, lad, if it weighs a ton!" said Tom Meadows. But it was not Ted's hand which weighed a ton.

As Mr. Meadows progressed with his meal Ted Brown found it hard even to get a word in edgewise. The cousins seemed positively wrapped up in each other's conversation.

"Is there anything else you would like?" said Ted, when the visitor had finished his third helping of cold beef.

He repeated it three times in mildly sarcastic tones, and, receiving no attention, shouted it at last in a tremendous voice.

"I said, is there anything else you bloomin' well want?"

Daisy looked up.

"Yes," she said icily, looking round the table. "Why, poor Cousin Tom, you've had nothing to drink!"

"I'll get him some water," said Ted, with alacrity.

"Water!" exclaimed Miss Meadows, scornfully. "Water does for you, Ted, but men of Cousin Tom's build couldn't keep themselves going on it. Just slip over to the dairy and get a quart of buttermilk."

"But it must be quite ten minutes' walk to the dairy, and—"

"Never mind, Tom doesn't mind waiting, I'm sure."

"Not a bit," said Tom, accommodatingly.

### II.

They were in a picture show. Daisy, in her most fetching attire, was sitting between her sweetheart and her cousin in the best seats, for which Ted had paid.

When the funny films were on the cousins sometimes threw him a word, but during the love scenes they sat soulfully silent, and because Ted snorted during the tenderest parts they said he didn't know what love was.

## RELATIONS

"It's a nuisance his coming up just now, with mother not herself and me busy all day," said pretty Daisy Meadows, as she finished laying the supper-table. "But we haven't seen him since he was a boy, and as it's his first visit to London we couldn't do less than ask him to stay here. No doubt he'll expect all sorts of preparations."

"Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Edward Brown, her accepted suitor. "I'll help you set supper for him, and when he comes I'll talk him silly about pigs and mangold-wurzels. According to his letter he ought to be here in a few minutes. You told him how to get here from Liverpool Street, didn't you?"

"Yes, a child couldn't have mistaken the directions, but I daresay he will. He's on father's side of the family, you know. He's going to marry Bess Giles, the daughter of some pudding-headed old farmer who lives out this way. I expect the pair will be well matched."

"That's all very well," said Mr. Brown, laughing. "I expect I shall have to try what it's like being jealous, watching you talk to another man all the time I'm with you."

"No, Ted," said Daisy, firmly. "You two men talk and I shall be able to get on with my sewing, then the evening won't be quite wasted."

At that moment there came a loud knock at the front door, and Daisy went. Mr. Brown remained leaning against the dresser in the kitchen, whistling, the picture of a man perfectly sure of his sweetheart's affections.

What an actress the girl was! She was talking as though she were really glad to see him. Mr. Brown, pitying the victim of her deceitfulness a little, went on whistling again.

"I'm afraid the hall is rather narrow, and you've grown so huge," he heard Daisy say. "There, you silly, you positively squeezed me! Oh, I always said there was no room for two



## 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.

Toronto, June 29.—Bishop Thornloe, of Algoma was elected Anglican Metropolitan of Ontario, at a meeting of the House of Bishops in Toronto today. The election, which was necessitated by the resignation of Bishop Hamilton, was to have taken place in April, but the eight bishops of the province were unable to reach a decision then.

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, commencing July 1st took complete charge of the sale of liquor within the province. All bars have been put out of business, and a number of the hotels will close up. The Government will establish wholesale houses in the various centres where spirits may be obtained in restricted quantities. The new law is an experiment in Canada which has not always worked satisfactorily in other places. If this should also be the experience in the prairie province, machinery is provided for its repeal.

#### Marriage at Starks Corners

A very quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at Starks Corners on June 22nd, when Susie Louise, youngest daughter of the late W. T. Aukettell, Toronto, was united in marriage to Walter H. Nicholls, son of Ed. Nicholls, Toronto. Rev. Robt. E. Nicholls, brother of the groom, officiated.

The bride entered the church to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Mrs. Mand Smart. Her lovely gown of satin and nixon, trimmed with seed pearls and French knots, looked so pretty, with her veil and orange blossoms draped over her dark hair, and carrying bridal roses. Her only attendants were two little flower girls, nieces of both bride and groom, daintily dressed all in white and carrying bridal rosebuds, also wearing groom's favor—pearl and amethyst brooches. His favor to organist was a seashell music roll.

After a small reception was held in the parsonage when the cake was cut, the bride slipped away to don her travelling suit, tossing her bouquet to her girl friends. The happy couple motored to Shawville to take train for Montreal, their future home.—Com.

#### Picnic at Sand Bay

The Clarendon Mutual Literary Society picnic, held at Sand Bay on July 1st, was a decided success. The weather being favorable rendered the sports all that could be desired. The partaking of dinner by a large crowd was first on the program, after which came the sports, namely:—

Standing jump—Lorne Armstrong 1, George Tait 2.

Running broad jump—Orval Armstrong 1, Lorne Armstrong 2.

High jump—Lorne Armstrong 1, Clarence Carson 2.

Putting the shot—Lorne Armstrong 1, Harvey Wilson 2.

Hop, step and leap—Vern Brown 1, Clarence Carson 2.

Next came the base ball match between Prospect and Victoria, which was very exciting for the spectators, the score being 5-5.

The gathering was then treated to very interesting speeches from Rev. Mr. Ball of Portage du Fort and Rev. Mr.

McCallum of Shawville. Mr. H. S. Elliott acted as chairman.

Great encouragement was given to the Society by both rev. gentlemen, the latter dealing with the necessity of good roads, etc. After the speeches came the rendering of "British to the Core," "The Maple Leaf," etc.

Supper was partaken of by a very large crowd.

The picnic was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, all having spent an enjoyable day.

The proceeds amounted to \$67.00.  
—Com.

#### 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., St. Augustine's, Eardley; 7, p. m., St. Luke's, Eardley.

" 5—Monday, 3, p. m., St. 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.

#### Sandhill Cranes.

The following account of this interesting western bird is taken from Macoun's "Catalogue of Canadian Birds":

"The sandhill crane comes to southern Manitoba about the end of April, circling around high in the blue and uttering its peculiar call. When mating it repairs to some hill-lock or knoll and executes a sort of war dance by dancing around and flapping its huge wings. It usually breeds on some tussock of decaying vegetation in a marsh, building quite a large nest of moss and rushes. I have never seen more than two eggs in the nest. These are shaped and colored very much like those of the loon, though perhaps, a little more pointed. The young leave the nest almost immediately after hatching. They are clothed with a thick ferruginous down, and have legs about four inches long. If caught when very young they are easily tamed, readily eating bread or scraps of meat, and are of great service to a gardener. I have seen one about a month old go down a line of onions and take up every cut-worm from their roots, as if an inch and a half of mould were perfectly transparent. After the young are fully grown they gather into flocks of from twenty to thirty and migrate southwards in the early autumn.—Cecil Selwyn.

Greenland Eskimos.  
Denmark is heartily praised by Mr. Vanesse, who has been making the Canadian census of the Eskimos, for its example in putting a stop to the depredations, plundering, and thefts committed upon the Greenland Eskimos by unscrupulous fur traders, and he calls upon the Canadian Government to make like effort if we want to preserve these hazardous-living relics of primitive humanity.

## REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

We are incorporated for one million dollars.

We have an exceptional offer to make to the person with the ability to represent us in his locality.

We can demonstrate how such person can make \$500.00 in cash and secure a possible annual revenue of about \$500.00, all this for one month's work.

Our proposition is a serious one and deserves your consideration.

If you have good connections amongst people who have money, you can represent us with success.

Don't lose this opportunity.

Write now for particulars to

Manager.

Rooms 105 and 106

Mappin and Webb Building

Montreal.

*"ANYTHING that is produced in Canada from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should."*

#### TEACHER WANTED

Three Protestant teachers, holding elementary diplomas, for schools No. 1, 2 and 3, Municipality of Leslie. Duties to commence 15th of August next. Applications stating experience and salary wanted.

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

#### 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 CUNNING OF CROWS.

In India These Birds Have Been Labeled "Shreds of Satan."

Travelers in the orient have much to say about the Indian crow, a bird that for uncanny knowings and pranks audacity has perhaps no equal. Corvus splendens—thus have ornithologists flatteringly labeled him. But a naturalist who knows the Indian crows at first hand has called them "shreds of Satan, cinders from Tartarus." To give these impish creatures their due, however, it should be said that life in India is not a little enlivened by their presence. A correspondent witnessed the following incident:

A small hawk had seized a little bird and perched on a leafless branch to devour his prey. The spectacle drew two crows to the spot. They hopped and flapped from branch to branch, noisily discussing the strategy of their intended raid.

Then one of them quietly slipped away through the surrounding foliage. At the same time his mate flew in front of the perching hawk and, hovering within a foot of his beak, maintained a bustling menace of snatching the titbit. That effectively compelled the attention of the hawk. His prey bravely grasped beneath his feet, he angrily blazed and lunged at the hovering nuisance. So lively was the skirmish that the human onlooker forgot the existence of the second crow. But now that wily bird reappeared some distance in the rear of his destined victim. With stealthy sidings and short, noiseless flights, he drew near. Then he made a swift dash, seized the hawk's long, barred tail by the tip, hung on it with his full weight and pulled the luckless hawk in a com-

plete back somersault from the branch! The released titbit was instantly seized by the first crow, and the clever pair tore off their booty with much triumphant cawing.—Youth's Companion.

#### THE GREATEST RAILROAD.

Africa's Famous Cape to Cairo Line Will Be Unique.

When all the great railroad trunks of the world have been built, a decade or two hence, four of them will appear upon the map in heavy black, indicating that they surpass all others in importance. These will be: The Pan-American, from the arctic wastes of Canada to the strait of Magellan; the Transsiberian, from the Atlantic to the Pacific across northern Europe and Asia; the Transpersian or some other line, from the southeast of Europe to India, and the Cape to Cairo.

The Pan-American and the Indo-European railways may surpass the Cape to Cairo as commercial arteries, and the Transsiberian will doubtless figure more prominently as a strategic line, but for the sheer interest of the country traversed—for the picturesque variety and romantic appeal of the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows—the great African trunk can never know a rival.

Six thousand miles across 65 degrees of latitude; a score of climates, and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall, and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days! Surely there can never be another such railway as this.—Lewis R. Freeman in World's Work.

#### The Oldest Warfare.

They were talking of the great wars fought in the days when this old world was considerably younger.

"But, you know," said Pant, "it always seems to me that those old warriors were very much like our modern financiers."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Mant.

"Well, they were always investing some one else's capital, weren't they?"—London Mail.

#### Nice Outlook.

"When we are married," she cooed, "I shall keep you in love with me always. I know the way."

"And what is your recipe, dear?" he asked, drawing her closer.

"I shall spend heaps and heaps of money on nice dresses and always look as pretty as I can."—Cleveland Leader.

## New Styles

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

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

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

### Just Received!

A carload of Corrugated Iron Roofing

—which will be supplied at about old price.

**Roofing and Sheetting of all kinds**

Supplied as customers may require. Estimates furnished.

**Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits**

Always on hand.

GEO. E. WAINMAN

SHAWVILLE.

## Market for Pulpwood

Five dollars per cord will be paid by the

undersigned for any quantity of POPLAR AND BASSWOOD

PULPWOOD delivered at any siding or station along the

Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

Wood must be thoroughly peeled

**LAWN BROS.**  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

## Young Britons and Orangemen.

BUY YOUR SUPPLIES FOR

**THE 12th JULY PARADE AT DOVER'S**

We have everything required . . .

Orange and Blue Ties

White Shirts, Straw Hats

Blue Trousers and Suits,

at right prices.

Special reductions on all Suits for this Saturday, so here is a chance to save money to spend on Monday.

Follow the crowd and they will take you to our store.

**ARCHIE DOVER**