

THE EQUITY.

No. 4, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,
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GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
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The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
GEN. MANAGER . . . E. F. HEDDEN.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . . 7,245,140
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.
A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

Of One Dollar and upwards draws interest at best current rates.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . ACTING MANAGER.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Paris Green . . .

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

30c. per pound

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

Also in stock and now wanted:

FRUIT JARS, Glass and Stone

FRUIT JAR Rings

PAROWAX, for sealing jars

Please let us have your orders.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS SHAWVILLE

FIRST OF OUR SUMMER REDUCTIONS.

Men's Straw Hats

Lot No. 1. A few left only. All our Hats 25 to 45c.

On sale now for 25c.

Lot No. 2. All our regular stock at 50, 75, and 85c.

On sale now for 50c.

Lot No. 3. All our Chips and Sailors, 90c: 1.00, 1.25 and 1.75

On sale now for 75c.

Half a Dozen Genuine Panamas

Our \$5.00 special for \$3.95

3 only High-Class Panamas \$7.00 line

Now on sale at \$5.00.

Ladies' and Childrens' Straws

All our Ladies' and Childrens' Regular Millinery Hats at Half Price.

About a dozen of our regular Store Stock of Childrens' Goods, ranging in price from 50c. to \$1.00. Come and get your choice quick. Only 25c.

Come and see for yourself our Special July Bargains.

W. A. HODGINS

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for Free Catalogue.

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

Personal.

Mr. Jas Carswell, of Dunraven, was in town last Saturday and favored THE EQUITY with a call.

Mr. James Hamilton, Ottawa, is enjoying a few days' rest at his home in town.

Dr. Alf McRae arrived last week on a visit to his father, Mr. Donald McRae.

Mr. Willie Carson, of Peterboro, is enjoying a holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carson.

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Ottawa was in town for a day or two last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Richardson, Ottawa, visited relatives here and at Bryson over Sunday.

Mrs. Jas Sparling, of Thornby, visited her sister, Mrs. H. Stephens, in town, last Tuesday.

Miss A. Junkin, has returned to her post at the G. F. Hodgins Co. after an absence of several months at Sudbury and Arnprior.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brownlee and children of Ottawa have been visitors at the parental home in town—Mr. Edward Brownlee's.

Mrs. Gordon Appleby, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hodgins, has returned home.

Miss Pearl Hamilton, of Quyon, who has been a visitor at H. T. McDowell's, returned home Saturday last.

Miss Effie Stewart, who has had charge of W. A. Hodgins' millinery parlors during the past three months, returned to her home in Ottawa, Thursday last.

Mr. Semple, divinity student, who is a guest of Mr. James Armstrong, Green Lake, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Miss Marian Findley of the G. F. Hodgins Co. staff has gone to spend her holidays with friends at Russell, accompanied by her sister, Miss Avelan.

Mr. Ernie Dagg, of the Merchants Bank staff has been enjoying a few holidays at Otter Lake. Mr. Weise, late of the Quyon branch, is relieving.

Mrs. E. J. Lang, of Winnipeg, accompanied by her two children, and Miss Dack of Carleton Place, were guests of Mrs. J. G. Elliott from Friday evening till Tuesday morning.

Mr. Hiram Morrison, who has been absent for fifteen years, arrived here from Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday last, having been summoned by the serious illness of his mother.

Bishop Farthing has been accompanied by Mrs. Farthing in his pastoral visit to the parishes in this portion of the Diocese during the past and present week.

Pte. Brock Walsh has been home from Valcartier camp for a day or two, taking advantage of what may be his last opportunity to visit his relatives before leaving for the front.

Mrs. R. W. Smiley, of Prince Albert, Sask., arrived from the West a few days ago, accompanied by her step-son Robert. After spending a day or two with her parents in Bristol, she left to visit her sister, Mrs. Carlson, at Haileybury, Ont.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Since January, 1913, more than 235 students have come to us from other local business colleges.

Our Civil Service record of FIRST, SECOND, and FOURTH places for all Canada has never been equaled.

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

Our instruction being individual, you may begin at any time.

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

BUSINESS 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.

FOR SALE—112 H. P. Waterloo Steam Engine in good running order. Terms reasonable. Will take some young cattle in part payment, and would like to sell before August 15th. JAS. C. GLENN, Bristol, Que.

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.

Miss Hazel Ballantyne, daughter of the Rev. George Ballantyne, of Beech Grove, a student of Toronto Conservatory of Music, would be pleased to undertake a class in Piano-forte, and also in Harmony and Rudiments, in Shawville, if a sufficient number of pupils were secured. Anyone so desiring might communicate with the undersigned. Miss Ballantyne is a capable musician, who has had the best and most recent training in music.
WM. B. MACCALLUM.

Deaths.

DIED—At Weyburn, Sask., on 29th June, William C. Dowd, formerly of Eardley, and a brother of Dr. Dowd of Quyon, and H. S. Dowd, of Ottawa. The remains were brought to Eardley for interment.

Thomas Farrell, a resident of Renfrew, and who worked in Shawville a number of years ago in Morrison's carriage factory—received injuries while walking on the railway track near Pembroke on the night of July 1st which resulted in his death the following day. The deceased was about 58 years of age. He leaves a widow and family.

Births

At Kendal, Sask., July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham, a daughter.

The time for receiving entries in the seed competition, on oats, has been extended till July 24th.

Andrew Kerwin, an Ottawa cripple, drank carbolic acid in a fit of despondency and died in a few hours.

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 professional card of Dr. N. M. Halkett, who has opened an office in Shawville, will be found on the fifth page of this issue.

Winson Hodgins, son of Mr. Jas D. Hodgins, suffering with appendicitis, was taken to the hospital on Wednesday last by Mr. Clarence Caldwell, in his auto.

LAWN SOCIAL—A lawn social will be held at Murrells Hall, in aid of the Red Cross, on July the 16th. Supper and programme will be provided. Admission: Adults 25 cents; Children half fare.

Ask your dealer to duplicate the price of the strolling merchant or agent and see with what alacrity he will do it and then, don't you see, if the goods are not right on the mark as represented he is right here to make it right; the other fellow, where is he?

A serious explosion took place at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeil, Que., on Tuesday last. Seven persons are dead and two others are fatally wounded. The explosion, caused by an accident, was in the cordite factory.

Lieut. Dr. David McFarlane, son of Capt. McFarlane of the Norway Belle, and Lieut. Dr. Norman Grace, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grace, of Renfrew, of the Queen's Medical unit, and since having secured commissions in the Imperial Army Medical Corps, are now located in a hospital in Limerick, Ireland.

At a recent meeting of the Executive it was decided to hold the next Ottawa Winter Fair on January 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1916. The Ottawa Winter Fair had a very successful year in spite of the adverse conditions under which the last Show was held and the Directors look forward with confidence for even a more successful Show in 1916.

The Methodist S. S. children, with parents and teachers, held their annual picnic at Green Lake on Wednesday last. Showery weather somewhat marred the day's outing, but the youngsters made the best of the adverse conditions, and on the whole had a fairly good day's enjoyment. A program of sports was carried out including children's races, girls races, and even the married ladies took a turn at the sprinting—(time not recorded.) There was also a base ball match between a pick-up team of Shawville juniors, and the recently organized Radford team. The latter won the match by one run.

A party of our young ladies joined those who are camping at Green Lake on Friday afternoon last, and enjoyed a pleasant time. The girls planned the occasion for giving a "shower" to Miss Minerva Caldwell, in view of her approaching marriage on Wednesday evening next—21st. This feature was carried out very nicely, two little girls—Jean and Madeline Hodgins—performing the shower act. The recipient replied in graceful and becoming terms. In the evening the party was augmented by a number of young gentlemen from the village, and all joined for an hour or two in testing the merits of the new dancing platform which the boys have had erected.

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

A little daughter of Mr. Ed. Finnigan had the misfortune of getting one of her arms broken by a fall on Monday.

Fire recently destroyed, 200,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$6,000 at the yards of Gilmour-Hughson Co., Hull.

The best way to build up a town is for each and every man to pull together and not strive to rend and tear down.

The Renfrew Mercury, which has passed another milestone in its lengthy and creditable career, like good wine continues to improve with age.

John H. Roberts of Montreal, will take the services at Ebenezer, Radford; Norman Church and the Methodist Church, Yarm on Sunday, July 18th.

Have you made a contribution to the Red Cross or Patriotic Fund yet? If not, do you think you have been doing your duty to the men who are risking their lives for your continued freedom? Think it over. The matter is a very serious one.

Mr. Trueman Draper, of Zion section, is a sufferer from a bad gash in the back of his head, which he received on Wednesday last, while engaged at fence building. He was driving a picket with an axe, and turning in his hands, the sharp edge struck his head, leaving an ugly wound.

Whilst the recruiting spirit has not manifested itself very strikingly in Pontiac, a good many former residents of the County, located principally in the West, have joined the colors, and some have already experienced their baptism of fire. Some are still drilling in England and the latest recruits are at the military camps in Canada, preparing for service when the call comes. Among the latest recruits we have heard of are: Silas Sturgeon, Herb. C. Glenn, and E. G. Amy, who are attached to battalions still in the West.

An overflow congregation was in attendance at St. Paul's church Sunday evening, the occasion of Bishop Farthing's address to the Orangemen of this neighborhood, who marched to the church in representative numbers, headed by the recently organized O. Y. B. of Shawville, composed of some thirty-odd members. The service was bright and edifying throughout, while the Bishop's sermon was of a very eloquent and impressive character, furnishing much food for thought to the brethren and congregation to whom it was addressed. The Bishop's text was taken from Psalm 16, v. 8: "I have set the Lord always before me; because He is my right hand, I shall not be moved."

The "Twelfth" celebration at Ladysmith on Monday was one of the most successful ever held at that picturesque little village. Eleven lodges were represented in the parade, which took place in the afternoon, and there was also present a large crowd of non-members including a number of ladies. Ample preparation was made for provisioning the crowd and no complaint was heard as to the character of the viands or the manner in which they were served. Among the speakers who addressed the gathering when the parade was over, were: Revs. I. Stowbridge, Otter Lake; J. Hurst, Yarm; Carl Allum, Thornby; Mr. Wm. Hodgins, Shawville; Rev. Charles Reid, Charlevoix. A program of field sports was run off during the afternoon. A shower coming up while the speeches were in progress caused a slight interruption in the proceedings but did not interfere seriously with this feature of the event.

Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXII.

The walls of the Dunraven mansion had fallen.

Nothing remained by which the mysterious crime could be traced, and as Doctor Paxton looked grimly upon the huge pile of still smoldering ruins, his lips drew rigidly.

"Now, how are we to discover who placed the mysterious powder upon that landing, and for whom the charge was intended?" he questioned, mentally. "Was it for Lloyd or Ailsa Valworth? I am inclined to believe it was intended for the latter, and if my theories are correct, then surely it must have been placed there by— I dare not even utter the suspicion to myself, and yet—and yet what else is there to believe? Who would ever have dreamed of a sensation like this coming into the Dunraven household? I wonder if I dare trust Leslie? Trust him with what? Could I tell him of the foul suspicions founded on the utterances of a hysterical girl alone? Puff, Paxton! you are growing a greater fool than a silly, sentimental school-girl. But how the deuce came that powder on the landing of the stairs? That is neither silly nor sentimental. And then the tableau that I saw. What of that? Should I have thought it singular but for the words Miss Valworth had spoken? Heigh-ho! I wish they had got the fire out sooner, and there had been some means left of discovering the bottom of all this!"

He turned about and walked slowly in the direction of the hotel, considering deeply, but was no nearer the solution of his mystery when he arrived there than he had been when leaving that morning. As he entered the room where he had left Lloyd, he found Dunraven and Muriel there.

He could not prevent a slight shudder as he glanced into the countenance of the girl, but she was as serenely calm as a summer day. There was absolutely not a ruffle upon her brow.

"How is he?" the doctor asked hurriedly of Dunraven, in order that he might not be forced to look at Muriel.

"Slightly feverish, I should say," answered Dunraven, wearily. "When you have seen him, I should like to talk with you a moment, Doctor. Will you come to my room?"

"Yes. I have engaged a professional nurse. She will be here in half an hour. In the meantime, I shall give him something to make him sleep. Muriel, you will wait here until I return?"

He forced himself to turn and look at her. There was a curious expression upon her face which he could not understand. She merely bowed, and

after attending to his patient, the doctor followed Dunraven from the room.

The younger man threw himself into a chair, then lifted his face to that of the physician, cold and gray as granite.

"Doctor," he said, huskily, "there are things in this world which a man must tell to some one, and he naturally makes his medical adviser the receptacle of all his woes as well as his illnesses. I confess I should not tell you the secret that is wearing me out body and soul, but that some one must know."

He lifted the damp hair from his brow and sighed. Paxton had not taken a chair, but stood with his back resting against the marble of the mantel-shelf, looking down upon the man whom he had known from early boyhood, and loved even as his own son.

"It is not such a secret as you imagine, Leslie," he said.

Dunraven started. "Have I then advertised my madness to the world?" he asked, bitterly. "No; but you must remember that I have been at your side when you were not master of yourself. I am deeply sorry for you, my boy!"

Dunraven covered his eyes with his hands and sat very still. Under the coldness of silence he would have been affected not at all, and could have gone on with his story with that ghastly calmness that would perhaps have been better for him, but the tone of sympathy unnerved him. He arose after a time and walked hastily up and down the room, then pausing suddenly, he took Doctor Paxton's hand in both his own.

"You will understand then," he said, hastily, "how necessary it is that I should go away for a time. I can not remain and control myself as I must. I confess to you frankly that if I could have persuaded her to go with me, I would have forgotten my honor as well as hers, and have taken her; but she is too pure, too holy. God would not let her listen. I can not remain and see her the betrothed wife of another, submitting to his kisses, even while I know that she loves only me. I am going, Doctor, because I am too great a coward to remain. I want you to promise that you will be near my poor unhappy Ethel at all times. Never desert her. Keep this miserable secret from reaching her, if that be possible. I have your promise?"

"Sit down, Leslie, and wait a minute!" exclaimed Paxton, hesitatingly. "When you first mentioned going, it seemed to me the wisest thing that could have happened; but now, I don't quite know. You accuse yourself of cowardice, but I am perfectly aware that if there is anything to be done, there is no braver man than you. I know that you would put self in the background eternally for the sake of those you love, if they really need you. I refer now not alone to Miss Valworth, but to Ethel and Lloyd as well."

"I confess I don't understand you." "And I may as well announce the fact now as later, that I don't in the least understand it myself, but there is at the present an impenetrable mystery hanging over this family. It was not the fire which caused Lloyd the loss of his sight, but a discharge of powder upon the landing of the stairs. Now, who placed that powder there, and why? Lloyd was out of the house at the time of the fire, consequently the charge was intended for another member of the family, and missed its aim. The person who placed the powder there fired the house. The walls have fallen. There is not a trace left by which the criminal can be discovered. What do you understand from the situation?"

Dunraven had sunk back in his chair, his face grown paler, his jaw slightly dropped.

"Go on!" he exclaimed, hoarsely. "I am not capable of connected thoughts. Do you think that murder was intended?"

"That is what I can not quite decide in my own mind. The wonder is that Lloyd did not fall there with his burden, and so perish in the flames! I have not the faintest idea, however, that the charge was intended for him."

"Who then?" "That I can not answer." "But you suspect?" "Do not you?" "You mean Ailsa?" "Who else?"

"Good gracious! You believe there was a plot to murder her?"

"Mind you, this is only suspicion, without the slightest foundation, except a very one-sided reasoning, and no proof back of that. I went there to make some investigation, but, as I tell you, the walls have fallen."

"But who—?"

"Ah, there you are going further than I can answer even to you," returned the doctor, reading the question he would have put in the blood-shot eyes. "Miss Valworth remembers to have heard the explosion as they turned the stairs. She told me that much last night when I summoned her to see Lloyd. But why should she have slept through a confusion which aroused the rest of the household? She is usually a singularly light sleeper."

But to none of the questions could Dunraven find an answer. He sat there like one stunned, looking straight at the doctor stupidly, and did not even move when Paxton announced:

"I am going to send for Miss Valworth and question her closely. There may be points which she will remember under examination that would otherwise escape her. Will you remain?"

He was answered by a simple nod of the head, and ringing a private bell, he summoned Mrs. Dunraven's maid.

"Will you ask Miss Valworth to come here at once?" exclaimed the doctor.

The maid bowed and retired. Neither of the men spoke again, but Doctor Paxton walked the floor in silence until the maid returned.

"Miss Valworth is not in her room, sir," she said, quietly.

"Then you will find her in Mrs. Dunraven's room." "She is not there either, sir. Mrs. Dunraven left her room alone this morning, and has not since returned. Her absence alarmed me, and I was about to come to Mr. Dunraven about it."

From a ruddy glow the doctor's face had suddenly changed to a grayish pallor. His hand fell heavily upon Dunraven's shoulder.

"Come with me!" he gasped. Dunraven arose. His steps were like those of a drunken man. The blood seemed to have frozen in his body. It is doubtful if he would have been able to follow, but that the compelling hand still lay upon his shoulder.

They entered Ailsa's room first. It was exactly as it had been—nothing disturbed, not an evidence to indicate that anything had happened—and with a small amount of relief and some hope tugging at his heart, the doctor led the way hurriedly to Mrs. Dunraven's apartment.

There was a note lying upon her writing table, which the maid had overlooked. It was addressed to Dunraven, and with a hand that trembled, the doctor gave it to him.

Mechanically Dunraven opened it and read:

"How could you have believed for one moment that I would have ever stood between you and happiness? My only regret is that you did not tell me—that you did not trust me. I have no word of reproach, but I can not live now that I have your love no longer. Good-bye, and God bless you! I have the letter which was saved from the fire—the letter to Ailsa, you know—to give me courage. I shall read it before the dark waters close above my head forever. Be happy with her, and try to forgive. "Your Poor Ethel."

"Gone!" gasped Dunraven.

"Both gone!" returned the doctor, hoarsely. "The one to death, the other—to— Only God knows where!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

Bowed with grief, Ailsa left Lloyd Ogden's room, feeling guilty and ashamed that she was not more worthy of an honest man's mighty love, regretting with all her soul that that mad first love stood between her and that which she would have sacrificed her life to give to this man who had given so much for her, yet she had no more power of compelling it than she could have controlled the ocean's tide.

She entered her own room, and sat down before the window, her arms stretched out, her hands between her knees, her eyes fixed despairingly upon the cold gray of the sky.

It was still early, perhaps seven o'clock. A few flakes of snow were swirling through the air with rapid gyration.

The fire had gone out and the wind was scouring fiercely about the building, yet she was unconscious of cold. She was striving to reason out the situation in which she found herself placed, yet was utterly unable to think connectedly.

She was aroused at last by a gentle tap upon the door, and lifting her hand with a helpless motion, she pushed the hair back from her brow before replying:

"Come in!"

The door was opened by one of the bell-boys of the hotel.

"Some one called to see you, Miss Valworth—a boy."

"A boy to see me?" she returned, some wonder forcing itself into the tone. "Who is it?"

"His name is—"

But before the sentence could be completed, the boy had forced his way beyond the servant, and had entered the room. The servant retired at once. The boy stood there turning his hat in his hand in an embarrassed way, looking at the girl before him. Then, slowly Ailsa rose.

"Why, Joe?" she exclaimed, "I have seen so few people from the old life that I had almost forgotten you." "An' I—I hardly knowed you, Miss Ailsa, in all this finery. My! But you struck it rich, ain't you? We often wondered what took you away, mother'n me, but I reckon we'd go too if we could feather our nests like this. What a pretty dress that is! I reckon there ain't none o' the swells that kin take the shine outen you."

Ailsa looked down at her gown and smiled wistfully, remembering how little she had considered it. It was only the one she had fallen asleep in the night of the fire. How little gratitude she had had, and how much she owed those people into whose life she had brought so much of sorrow and affliction.

She lifted her eyes again to those of the boy whom she had known in days gone by, whose mother had been the single person whom she could call friend, and he observed that there were tears in them.

"I am afraid I have considered the 'swells,' as you call them, very little, Joe, and the dress I have on is only one saved from the fire last night. I'm afraid you will be cold. If you will ring that bell over there, I will order a fire."

"I ain't got time, Miss Ailsa. I came to tell you something, but was so flabbergasted when I seen you, I ain't had time to think uv it. Yer father sent me."

"Father?"

She started up a trifle and clasped her hands. She seemed to realize even before he had spoken that some new calamity had happened, and her cheeks grew a shade paler, if that were possible.

"Yes'm," returned Joe. "He fell down last night, an'—an'—well, I don't want to skeer you, but I reckon he's done fur!"

"Hurt?"

The word was little more than a gasp.

"Yes'm. The doctor says he can't live out the day. He wants to see you before he dies, and beg yer forgive-



If you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

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GERMAN PRESS HAS BEEN MUZZLED

GERMAN PEOPLE ARE HYPNOTIZED BY RULERS.

News Manipulated in Such a Way by the Authorities as to Make People Confident.

A journalist belonging to a neutral nation gives this description of the manipulation of information by the authorities in Germany:

When I entered Germany I believed myself able to take a detached view of the war. Careful study of the different official communiques had, I imagined, enabled me to get at the truth in its essential features. Nothing, I was convinced, could influence my deliberately-formed estimate of the relative value of the information officially and semi-officially disseminated from the various belligerent countries. Constant reading of all the large newspapers published in belligerent and neutral States had made me confident of my ability to distinguish the realities behind news and opinions, and had made me proof against "atmosphere." After a month in Germany I found I was mistaken. It was a remarkable experience.

Before many days had passed I made the disagreeable discovery that I was being influenced by the German war atmosphere. The confidence of the people in the invincibility of their armies, the smooth working of the State machine that seemed to leave nothing to chance, the determination everywhere noticeable beneath the subdued expressions of feeling, the daily outpourings of the press, the contemporary literature—everything, in short, combined to entice me into a different mood. This strange influence grew stronger as the weeks went by. My previous conceptions of war news, of positions, and conditions along the fronts, and behind them, and of the general outlook for the future underwent a perceptible change. I began to understand the workings of the German mind, which had before seemed mysterious to me. It became possible to gauge the soul of the people and to comprehend to some extent their confidence, their outward unanimity, their spirit of self-sacrifice, and their faith in their leaders.

The chief agency in the creation of this state of mind, apart from the direct influence of the thorough military organization of the State, is the shrewd management of the press. It will be remembered that, on the outbreak of war, the whole German press was turned against England overnight.

Press Influenced.

Twenty-four hours after having praised the vigorous efforts of Great Britain to prevent war, it denounced Sir Edward Grey as the moving spirit in a conspiracy to assail Germany. None but distorted views from abroad were allowed to be published. The German people were told only what it was desired they should believe. All unfavorable information was treated as "lies," and a thoroughly-organized press campaign was carried on in neutral countries in the same sense. The "neutral" opinions thus inspired were reproduced in Germany as evidence that impartial foreign opinion supported the German view.

By these means the war-mind of the German people was created and fashioned. The process still goes on, though, as I have before remarked, the French, Russian, and British communiques are now regularly printed in the larger newspapers, and are frequently criticized in the communications from the German headquarters staff. But foreign reports have no influence whatever upon the German mind. The Germans are so convinced of the accuracy of their own official versions that no other reports count.

It is the same with enemy newspapers. In the Victoria Cafe at Berlin I was able to read, day by day, the French, Italian, German and neutral journals. They were also to be bought in the newspaper kiosks of the large towns. No remarks were made when I asked for them; but I noticed a pitying smile on German

faces whenever they saw others read them.

It is not the big papers of international repute that exercise the greatest influence in Germany. In the smaller towns and agricultural districts it is the local press that counts. In that press none but German reports are to be found, with German explanations and German accusations against enemy countries. No attack upon the enemy is too gross for this press to reproduce, and nothing in Germany's favor is too absurd for its readers to swallow. Not only is the victorious progress of the German, Austrian, and Turkish armies constantly celebrated, but the financial, industrial, and social conditions in Germany are declared to be far superior to those existing elsewhere. Dissensions between the powers of the Entente are reported, and disturbances among their people are invented and dwelt upon.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

New lighthouses are being built at Alma, Herring Cove and Paint Wolf River.

A new orphanage has been opened at Charlottetown, P.E.I., the St. Vincent de Paul.

Fredericton is sending Italian reservists to a mobilization camp at Three Rivers, Que.

Fredericton reports enlistments in the forces locally to be keen and all details up to strength.

Hop Lee, Chinese laundryman, at St. John, was fined \$400 for having opium in his possession.

The Women's Institute of New Brunswick will give a motor ambulance for service in the war.

Willie Steele rescued his 16-year-old companion from drowning in the Kennebecasis at Norton, N.B.

The Chalmers Reddens Mill and wood-working factory at Kentville, N.S., was burned to the ground.

The variety troupe from the warship Leviathan aided a Halifax entertainment for the Red Cross Fund.

Playing war with stones, Louis Hendry, of St. John, was severely injured and taken to the hospital.

Jimmy Murphy, one of the best hockey players in Halifax, is now prisoner with the Canadians in Germany.

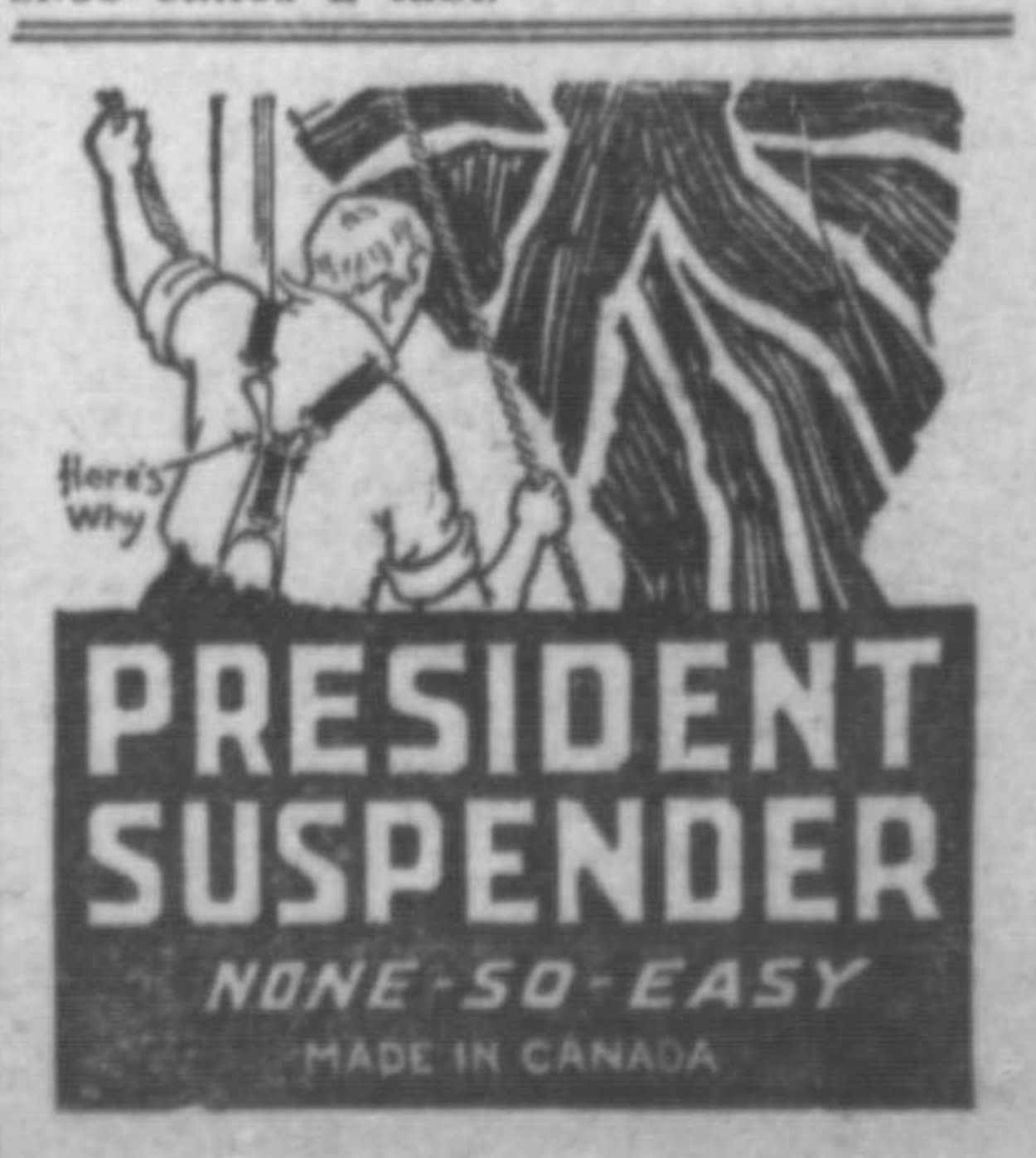
Moose are reported plentiful along the western shore of the St. John River, between Fredericton and Gagetown.

A Japanese Coal Wagon.

A coal truck is unknown in Japan. It would be a nine day's wonder in the Flowery Kingdom. People would pay admission to see it, for they have seen coal hauled only by hand. The coal is put in baskets that hold about forty pounds, and so handled and delivered. The baskets are piled on a two-wheeled wagon, and two men with ropes round their shoulders pull the wagon to the house of the rich person who can afford to buy coal. Then they carry the coal in, dump it out of the baskets, and carefully carry back the baskets.

The men wear white cloths over their heads to keep the dust out of their hair and to protect their heads from the sun.

The coolies who pull the load do not wear wooden shoes; they wear a cloth shoe called a tabi.



St. Lawrence Sugar

Home Jam-Makers
This hint may Save your Jam!

No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter—impurities—and many sugars do—

Home jam makers should profit by the experience of others and insist on being supplied with

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar

which has always, and for many years, given satisfaction.

It tests over 99.99 per cent pure and is refined exclusively from cane sugar.

Buy in refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights—2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons; 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, and your choice of three sizes of grain: fine, medium, or coarse. Any good dealer can fill your order. ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, Montreal.



WHY YOUNG GIRLS GROW PALE AND WEAK

The Blood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow.

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger—perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy, robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with nine girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite, are breathless after the slightest exertion, and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B.C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anaemic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite, and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HUGE SUNKEN NET OF STEEL.

How British Transports Travel Freely Across Straits of Dover.

Ever since the German submarine activity began in the war zone around the British Isles wonder has been expressed that the great stream of transports, carrying British troops and supplies to France, has apparently flowed on unchecked by the undersea craft of the Kaiser. Only once since the war began has the Berlin official bulletin reported the sinking of a transport by a submarine, but London promptly denied that any such thing had happened, and all the evidence at the time went to show that the submarine captain made a mistake in claiming such a success.

The German failure to interfere with this vital traffic of the foe was explained by travellers reaching New York from London and Berlin, who had opportunity in both capitals to speak with men in high official circles. Contrary to the general notion that a protective lane of torpedo-boat destroyers and other warships is maintained by the Allies across the English Channel, it is learned that there has been stretched from Folkestone to Cape Gris-Nez a wire cable netting, with meshes eighteen inches square. The cables clamped together in sections, are submerged to a depth of about 150 feet, and kept in place by anchor buoys. This submarine "deadline" the German U-boats cannot pass.

A narrow passage left open, according to the British Admiralty announcement, for merchant shipping by way of the Downs and Deal, is carefully guarded by torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

That the German submarines have been unable to get at the Allies' troopships and supply ships beyond the submerged netting, is explained, by the fact that their 3,000 miles cruising radius, while permitting them to pass through the North Sea and around the British Isles and return to their bases, falls short just before the protected area is reached.

The German Government has never stated how many submarines it has lost. The English Admiralty, also, has maintained silence on the subject, mentioning only such cases as resulted in the capture of officers or crews of the German U-boats, whose presence in England would need explanation.

Travellers from Berlin, however, who had access to officials in authority there, said that it was admitted by competent authorities in the German capital that fourteen German submarines had been lost up to three weeks ago. The conjecture is that many of these may have come to grief in the meshes of the British cable netting. Travelling at a speed of six to eight knots under water, these ships would thrust their way inextricably into the tangle of steel before they could be brought to a stop and freed.

Of the Same Opinion.

Mildred—"Don't you think Miss Elderly looks much younger in her new hat?"

Helen—"Indeed I do. Why, Mildred, it makes her look but very little older than she says she is."

Over half the newspapers published in the world are printed in the English language.



Brave French Lady Bird

Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, twenty-five, pretty, petite, and winsome, is the world's champion air woman. She arrived in New York aboard the S.S. Rochambeau from France, where in the early part of the war she helped to guard Paris. Fresh from the battlefields, she will lecture on the use of the aeroplane in the war. For her daring in making night flights, she was decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor. Three times while the Germans were advancing on Paris she warned the French of the approach of the German aeroplanes. She was not a member of the French military aero division, all her flights being made unofficially. For the last few months she has been connected with the French ambulance corps. She is a winner of speed and distance prizes in the New York contests of October, 1911, and the King of Italy's prizes at Florence the same year. Mlle. Dutrieu first became interested in aviation in 1908, when she saw Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane.

GERMAN DETECTIVES

AHEAD OF THOSE IN LONDON OR NEW YORK.

Murderer Traced Through a Match, Another by a Blade of Grass.

In the scientific aspects of detective work Germany leads the world. The key to success in this kind of work, of course, lies in an inexhaustible patience in dealing with details. Indeed, this is the secret of the German national genius for organization; a love of detail combined with a scientific spirit, writes Raymond B. Fossdick.

On a night in May, 1913, an unknown man was shot down in Potsdammerstrasse, Berlin. Apparently nobody saw the affray or heard the shots. A patrolman on his beat at 4 o'clock in the morning stumbled across the dead body. Similar circumstances in a city in America would have resulted in the following procedure: The patrolman would have notified headquarters; headquarters would have notified the coroner's office; the coroner would have issued orders to have the body removed to the morgue; an autopsy would have been performed; the coroner's jury would have declared the man murdered by a person or persons unknown; and, finally, either at the end of these proceedings or concurrently with them, the police detectives would have set out to establish the identity of the guilty party, armed only with the knowledge that the murder had been committed on a certain night in a certain street.

Now, what happened in Berlin when the patrolman came upon the dead body in the street? First, without in any way touching the body, he rapped with his sword-hilt for the patrolman on the neighboring beat. This officer he despatched to the nearest telephone to notify headquarters. Headquarters immediately summoned from their beds the members of the Murder Commission. Now, a murder commission is a small group of specially picked men under the charge of a ranking officer in the detective department. It consists of three or four officials of the detective force, a police surgeon, and a photographer, assisted by as many plain-clothes men as are necessary for the case.

Photograph Everything.

Upon arriving at the scene of the crime the detectives went methodically to work. First they drew a chalk line in a great circle on the pavement and sidewalk thirty feet around the corpse. Then placing a board in the circle to step on, so as not to disturb any footprints that might have been left by the murderer, they made a

superficial examination to determine the method of death. The body, however, was not touched or disturbed. After ascertaining that the man had been shot twice in the head, and that the motive was apparently robbery, inasmuch as his pockets had been pulled inside out, they sent their plain-clothes men all through the neighborhood to apprehend any suspicious-looking persons who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves. At dawn they began a minute search of every inch of the area within the circle. Nothing was apparently too small or trivial to escape observation. The corpse was photographed from every angle. And what did this exhaustive search bring to light? Apparently nothing. A single burnt match, which had been torn from a paper block of matches, was the only tangible thing found. The footprints were blurred and confusing. Armed with their measurements and their photographs, the detectives withdrew to headquarters, taking the body with them. They also took with them the burnt stub of the match, carefully wrapped in cotton!

The autopsy which immediately followed merely verified their earlier impressions. The man had been shot twice in the head with a 38-calibre revolver. He was unknown, with nothing on him to identify him directly or indirectly. Did the detectives stop work? Not at all. First they measured the soles of the man's shoes. Then they photographed them. Then they did what an outsider might seem the most absurd thing of all; they photographed the burnt stub of the match which they had so mysteriously taken with them.

Meanwhile the plain-clothes men had brought into headquarters three or four suspicious looking characters from the neighborhood of Potsdammerstrasse. These men were searched, but nothing of value was found—no weapons of any kind. But there was one thing found in the pocket of one of the prisoners which to the detectives seemed of extraordinary importance; a paper block of matches! Apparently they had been looking for it, and they did it what they do to almost everything at the Berlin police headquarters—they photographed it!

Getting a Clue.

This photograph they greatly enlarged. Then they enlarged the photograph of the burnt stub until the end of the match looked as if it were about eight inches broad. Then with fine and delicate instruments they measured the lacerations in the block of matches and the ragged ends of the burnt stub. But this latter step was hardly necessary, for by a glance at the enlarged photographs a layman could have told that the burnt stub found at the scene of the crime had been torn from the block of matches discovered in the pocket of one of the suspects.

This practically ended the case as far as the detectives were concerned. Under adroit questioning the man confessed his guilt and was sentenced to a long term by the court.

A German Army officer was convicted of murder under the following circumstances:

A citizen was cut down in the garden of a cafe, evidently by the blow of a sabre. At the request of the police all the sabres of the dragons who had leave from barracks at the time of the murder were collected and submitted to microscopic examination. No trace of blood was found upon any of them, but one had a tiny notch in its cutting edge in which was a fragment of a blade of grass, visible only under the microscope. As the blade of grass in the notch had been sufficiently protected by the sheath of the sabre to prevent it from drying, it was possible to say that it could not have been sticking to the sabre for any length of time, since it had preserved its freshness. The dragon to whom the sabre belonged must have, as indeed he afterwards confessed, cleaned his blade upon the wet grass after having delivered the blow. He had then wiped it with a cloth, but the fragment of grass remained in the notch. Beginning with this evidence, the police were able to weave a chain about the officer which ultimately brought him to justice.

Oh Fudge!

"I see that the English now believe that the Germans are color-blind."

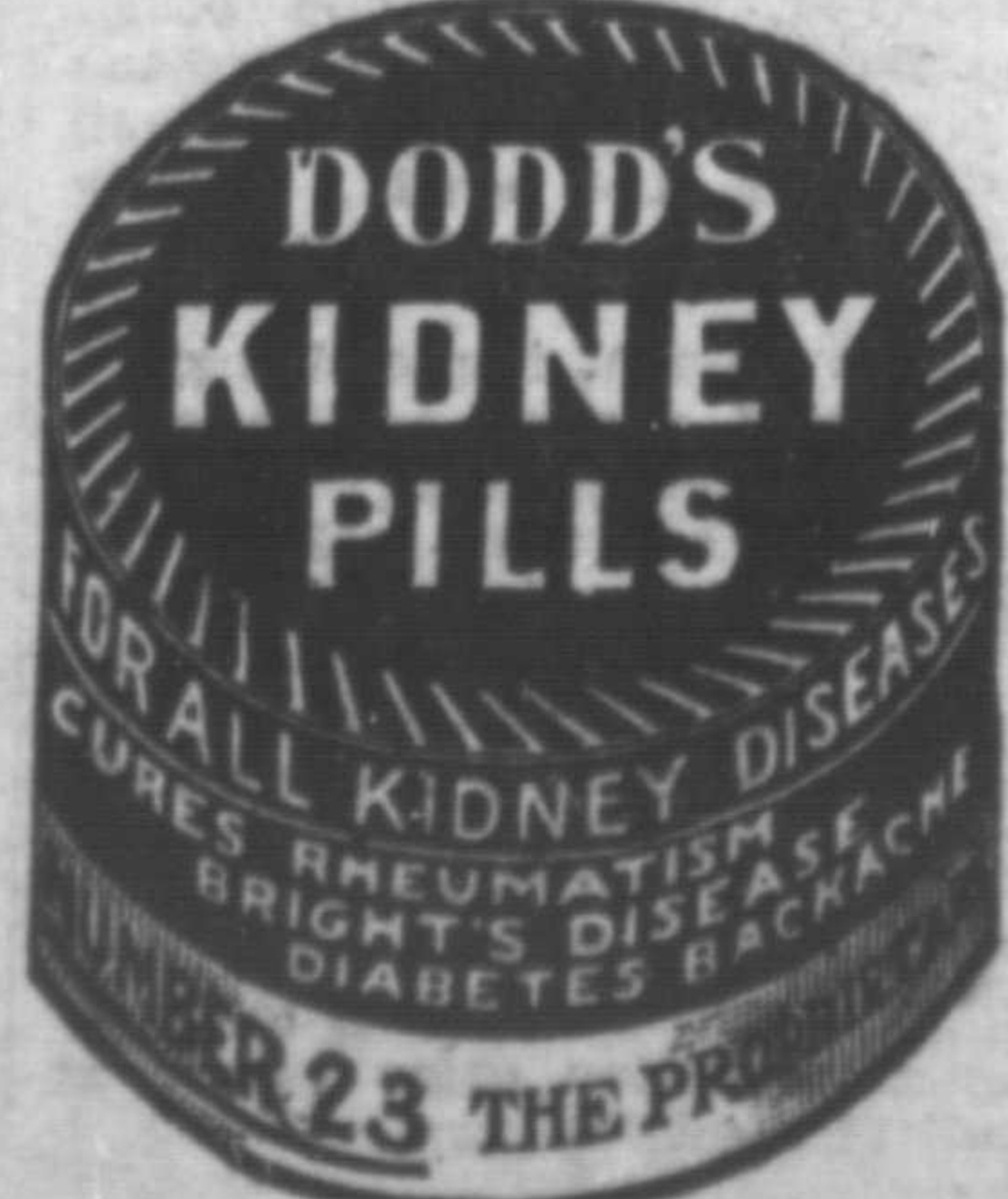
"Why so?"

"Because they thought Grey green."

Reasonable.

"I believe," said the beautiful heiress, "that the happiest marriages are made by opposites."

"Just think how poor I am!" urged the young man.



Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank the day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly, because good health pays, and it's good vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

THE OLD PIONEERS.

For many long, long years We toiled as pioneers When prowling wolves that roamed the woods

Filled our youthful hearts with fears, When their savage eyes were seen Through the shanty logs between Where they howled in the woods till the morning.

We had kind old neighbors there Who were ready, ay, to share The endless struggle that seemed more

Than mortal strength could bear; For like derelicts exiled Far in the pathless wild We had nothing left but toil for the morning.

From Scotland's heather hills, From her bonny winding rills, Where the mavis on the hawthorn bush,

Her lovely note sweetly trills, We came across the sea For we were young and free And glad some are the thoughts of life's morning.

But, oh, the days seemed long, And our best laid schemes went wrong.

Sometimes to cheer our weary hearts We crooned an old Scotch song Till memories of the past Our bosoms filled so fast We thought our hearts would break in the morning.

We dreamed of yon wild glen, We would never see again, Where we spent youth's happiest days

Our hearts will ever ken, And we heard the liltin' sung The rugged rocks among In her lilt on the bright sunny morning.

But time with silent sway Ever changing passed away Bringing amid life's ups and downs, Other cases for every day; Yet whatever did befall We were hopeful through it all And the sun rose as bright in the morning.

There are no Old Settlers noo So loyal, kind and true, The pioneer's frail, worn and grey, Lang Syne has struggled through, And we'll follow on the trail Till we step within the veil And meet them on yon bright sunny morning.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

St. Marys.

SAFETY IN TRAVELLING.

The all-steel colonist cars built by the C.P.R. fill the bill to a nicety. On the long journey to the West, these cars have to be eating and sleeping and living rooms combined. They must have cooking conveniences, for one thing; and there is always more or less danger when several people are using the stove that accidents may happen. For that reason alone the all-steel car comes in handy, as there is absolutely nothing to burn. Well, there are the cushions on the steel seats; but they could not do much harm even if they did take fire. The seats, floor, roof, sides—every bit of the car—is of steel. The fire stoves are fixed to steel frames. Every detail has been carefully thought out. The cars fill a much-felt want, being, as they are, roomy, comfortable and safe, while for three or five days the life is lived as it would be in a permanent residence with hardly an oscillation to remind one that the cars are on the rails, and that they are running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

To See Submarines Below. An instrument delicate enough to "see" a submerged submarine, three to five miles away, is predicted by H. Greensback in an editorial in the current number of the Electrical Experimenter. He says: "The modern submarine is dangerous only because of its invisibility. If we find a means to make it visible the submarine will become obsolete. The problem does not present insurmountable difficulties. A submarine sends out a considerable magnetic flux. Another means of detection lies in the use of some form of etheric waves."

French is the official language of the Channel Islands.

Wounds to Consciousness.

One of the remarkable phenomena of the present war, from the medical point of view, is the blindness that often follows the explosion of shells—the result apparently, not of direct injury, but of concussion. According to a writer in the Lancet, a soldier, after more or less prolonged fatigue induced by marching and exposure in the trenches, is stunned by the explosion of a shell. When he recovers consciousness, he finds for a time he is blind. After a few days, however, he finds that he can distinguish light from darkness, and that he can grope about without stumbling against objects in his path. In the end, he wholly recovers his sight. An oculist who has studied these cases calls them "examples of injuries or wounds to consciousness." The problem is psychological; as a result of the sudden, severe shock the consciousness, with its attributes of will and control, is thrown out of action. Then a "block" occurs between the ocular mechanism and that part of the brain that is conscious of sight, somewhat like the block a man sometimes notices while reading an uninteresting book, when although he sees the words clearly, nothing is conveyed to his mind.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

The Cost of a Long Tail.

On the highway between Dieppe and Gournay, France, there is an interesting wayside inn that never fails to attract the attention of travelers who journey over the road. Nailed over the door of the inn there is a notice that reads: "Horses boarded here: Rates—Horses with a long tail, fifty centimes a day. Horses with a long tail 1 franc."

No one could understand a discrimination among horses based on the length of their tails until a reporter for a Paris paper questioned the proprietor, and later published the explanation in his newspaper. The honest old innkeeper gave an amusing but logical answer to the reporter's question.

"Why, that's very simple," he said. "A horse with a short tail is very much bothered by flies and gnats. He is kept so busy driving them off with his head that he naturally cannot eat much. A horse with a long tail does not need to use his head to keep off the flies, but can busy himself eating. In that way he eats much more than the other. Therefore it is only logical that I should charge a higher rate for his board."

The innkeeper's argument surely sounds reasonable.

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.

A Different Matter.

"I must say these are fine biscuits!" exclaimed the young husband. "How could you say those are fine biscuits?" inquired the young wife's mother, in a private interview. "I didn't say they were fine. I merely said I must say so."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote: "Dear Sir,—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much oblige?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

His Wish.

"It is a woman's fate to suffer in silence," she volunteered. "If they'd only let us suffer the same way," he rejoined.

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
Shoes for every Sport
and Recreation
Sold by all Good
Shoe Dealers



Worn by
Every Member
of the Family

He Didn't Pay.

Tailor—"When will you pay me that bill?"
Smithkins—"Upon my soul, you remind me of my little nephew."
Tailor—"I do? Why?"
Smithkins—"Because you ask questions that, for the life of me, I can't answer!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

He Succumbed.

"A couple," said Mrs. Simpkins, "got married a few days ago after a courtship which had lasted fifty years."
"I suppose," replied Mr. Simpkins, "the poor old man had become too feeble to hold out any longer."

Sore Eyes
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Minard's Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c. per Bottle. **Minard's Eye Remedy** 50c. per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Remedy ask Druggists or Minard's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Kid Talk.

Bessie—"We've got a new baby up at our house."
Dollie—"We don't need one. We got a piano."

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

Yours, &c.,

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

Russian peasant women have, on an average, from six to twelve children each, of whom about half survive.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FARMS FOR RENT.

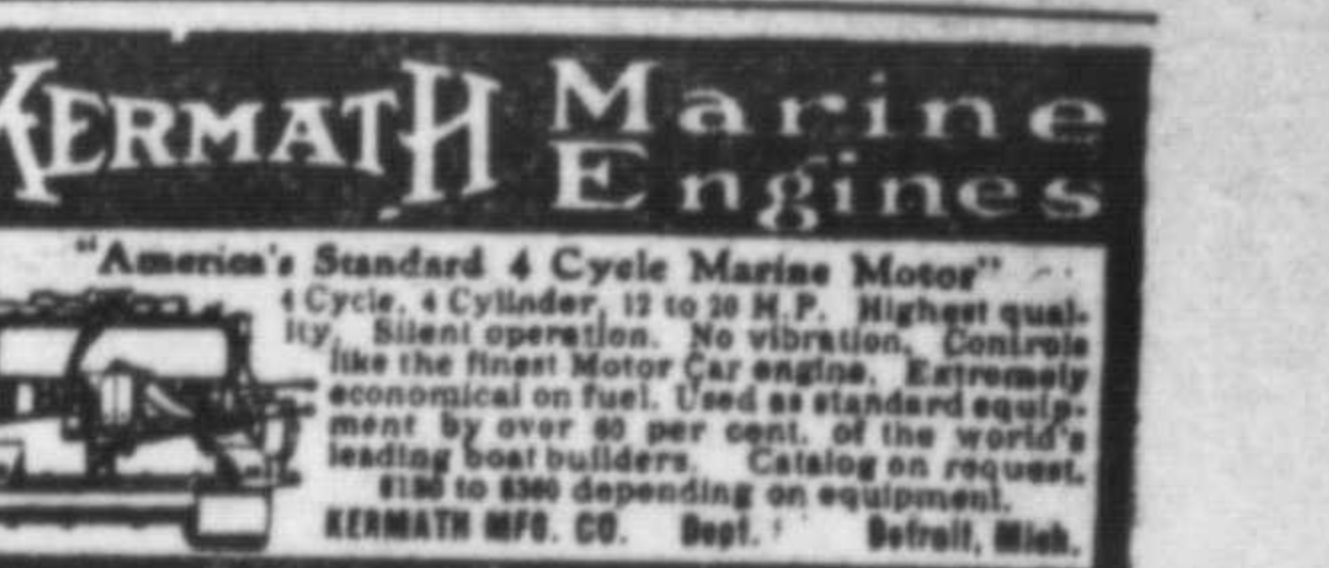
IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

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.

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.



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"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat \$55.00

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

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

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

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 15, 1915.

Germany's reply to the latest American note on the subject of the former's method of submarine warfare, is said to be keenly disappointing and unsatisfactory to the Government at Washington. The situation seems to have closely approached the breaking point.

The conquest of German South West Africa is the latest and most important achievement of the army which has been operating under General Botha since the war commenced. The surrender of the capital of the colony with 3,370 German soldiers constituted the closing act in this eventful campaign which takes from the Kaiser a large, rich slice of his possessions.

A report from Rome says that according to information received more than one hundred German officers have been murdered by the Turks, including Colonel von Leipzig, the German military attaché. The attempted enforcement of stern German military discipline is likely to have been the cause of this onslaught upon the subjects of the nation which induced the Turks to enter a conflict that must inevitably prove their undoing.

Word of the safe arrival of Sir Robert Borden in England reached the Government in Ottawa last Thursday night from agents of the White Star Line. The message contained the ample announcement that the Adriatic had reached port in safety. Arrived in Liverpool Sir Robert at once proceeded to London to confer with the Government on matters involving the interests of Canada in connection with the war.

The Ottawa Journal's London correspondent, cabling under date of July 10, says: "Persistent rumors on the Baltic shipping exchange connects Borden's visit with a British Government proposition to take over the whole Canadian crop for the allies. Impossible to get confirmation or denial from the Premier, though British circles suggest that such a scheme is possible as a precaution owing to the Dardanelles operations taking longer than first estimated and the consequent holding up of the Russian crop."

Clarendon Council Minutes

Regular session of the Clarendon Council was held this 5th day of July at 11 a. m., in Hynes' hall, Shawville.

Present: Mayor W. H. Barr; Councillors R. McCord, W. T. Barber, Alex. Bean.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Some communications laid before the board and discussed. Meeting then adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon session: Same members present, also councillors G. T. Dagg, T. Eades and Bert Hodgins.

Motion: Couns. Barber and Bean—That the Sec. Treasurer of the Municipality of Litchfield be notified that this Council is not in a position to open up town line opposite D. B. Stevenson's property at present, but would consider the project later on.—Carried.

A petition signed by William Dale and upwards of 100 ratepayers, was left over, after some discussion.

Motion: Couns. Dagg and Bean—That inasmuch as complaints have been made regarding the C. N. Railway crossings in this municipality, that the Secretary be authorized to notify the C. N. Railway Company that they will be held responsible for any damage arising from the state of their crossings.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. Barber and Dagg—That John Greer, sr., be notified to remove all obstructions from road allowance on the 13th concession line opposite his property, at once, complaints having been made to this board.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. Barber and Hodgins—That coun. Bean arrange to have sufficient cedars hauled from Shawville and Andrew Hodgins' mill to complete the covering of Dean's bridge.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. McCord and Eades—That the owner of Clarendon cheese factory be notified that if present arrears of taxes are paid promptly, there will be no municipal tax charged in 1915, and until further notice.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That Rural Inspector Ed. Dagg and Mayor Barr be appointed to inspect those jobs on bridges given out on May 17th and 18th; and coun. Bean and Mayor Barr the stumping of the two sidelines given out same date.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. Bean and Eades—That the revision of Valuation, as prepared by valuator for 1915 and now read, be and is hereby accepted.—Carried.

Motion: Couns. Eades and Dagg—That the following bills be paid: Legal Blank Printing Co. \$ 6.17 R. J. Burgess, bridge at Steink's creek 28.00

Dr. Lippiatt, re. J. J. Eades 5.00
S. A. Mackay, papers re. J. J. Eades 10.00
Demand made by authorities at Verbin 15.00
G. F. Hodgins Co. acct. 2.86
J. A. Beckett 6.00
Thos. Eades, paid J. H. Shaw 1.50
Samuel E. Hodgins 1.25
Truman Draper, valuator 2.00
Joseph Sly, " 2.00
T. A. Elliott, " 2.00
Motion: Couns. Bean and Dagg—That this Council do now adjourn to meet at the call of the Secretary.—Carried.

Bristol Council Meeting

Bristol, July 5, 1915.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present: Mayor W. D. Campbell and Councillors Campbell, Horner and Jamieson.

Minutes of previous session read and adopted as read.

A request was received for a culvert opposite lot 23, range 5. Request granted.

Coun. Young now took his seat at the board.

M. Sullivan appeared asking for a snow fence on the sideline between lots 3 and 4, range 3.

Moved by couns. Jamieson and Horner that coun. Young look after the matter.

Mr. R. W. Lucas reported nothing had been done by H. Tubman towards repairing his fence between north and south halves of lot 3, range 8. Case referred to Rural Inspector J. Smith.

Coun. Woods took his seat at the board.

H. Ross and J. Henderson appeared asking for a grant towards opening the 3rd con. line.

Moved by couns. Woods and Campbell that we grant H. Ross \$15 towards opening 3rd line.

Moved in amendment by couns. Young and Horner that we grant him \$25.00 for same.—Amendment carried.

Mr. J. D. Russell asked that the noxious weeds be cut at once along divisions 15 and 16.

Moved by couns. Horner and Jamieson that the Secretary notify the pathmasters in divisions 15 and 16 to have the weeds cut at once along their divisions.

Mr. D. Allen reported the bridge on sideline between lots 9 and 10, range 11, as being impassable.

Moved by couns. Horner and Woods that Dan Doherty be notified to have the abutments filled and this bridge made fit for traffic.

A request was received from P. Cooney for a culvert 30 feet by 18 inches between lots 12 and 13, range 8. Request granted.

P. Cooney was also notified to pile the cedar bridge taken out at the side road on R. Gibbons' property.

E. P. Stanton appeared and asked that the road labor from his property, also Walter Stanton's property, be put back into division 42, where it was originally. Request granted.

J. J. Gibbons complained about the water off the 9th line flooding his roadway.

Moved by couns. Young and Jamieson that Pathmaster P. Cooney be notified to look into the matter and if he does not attend to it that M. D. Allen examine the drain and report.

Moved by couns. Horner and Jamieson that R. Gibbons look after the cedar taken out of the side line between lots 12 and 13, range 8.

Applications were received from Geo. Cuthbertson, W. J. Scobie and J. Pettapiece to run temperance houses at Norway Bay.

Moved by couns. Woods and Jamieson that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Moved by couns. Horner and Young that Road Inspector R. J. Wiggins be notified to have the main road repaired at once.

Moved by couns. Horner and Young that the following bills be paid:

M. McDowell, tile, as per bill \$114.50
Jerry Davis, cedars delivered in 1914 2.00

D. Campbell, spikes for bridge 4th line 1.10

T. Pink & Co., 500 lbs. spikes 19.24

R. Hodgins, saw bag 264 lineal feet lumber 2.64

R. Macfarlane, 729 ft. cedar @ 12c. 9.00

G. Cone, repairing, .50

John Findlay, road work for C. Sinn 3.00

Secretary, copy of field notes, 1.00

Bristol-Clarendon town line, .65

Secretary, telephone messages, .65

Sinking Fund Acct., half yearly payment 885.60

J. A. C. Cowley, road work acct. 21.73

Moved by couns. Campbell and Jamieson that the Valuation Roll as revised be accepted and homologated.

Moved by couns. Young that we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec. Treas.

A New Course of Study for Protestant Schools

Quebec, July 3—A few days ago announcement was made of the issue of a new authorized list of text books for the Protestant Schools of the Province valid for four years. A new course of study adopted by the Protestant committee, is now also being distributed by the Department of Public Instruction for the same schools.

The first feature of the new course calling for special mention is the abandonment of the grade nomenclature which has been in force so many years, namely one primary, four elementary, three model and three academy grades. This is replaced by the same number of

grades, simply numbered from one to eleven. This classification is in keeping with that of other provinces. Moreover, while in the early grades there are still slight differences in courses in elementary schools as compared with the same grades in superior schools, it will now be possible for a pupil who has completed, say, the first six grades in an elementary school to pass directly into the seventh grade in a superior school. In the past the fourth elementary grade in an elementary school was in some respects beyond grade two model and in some respects behind it. Now the numbered grades are practically alike in all kinds of schools. The names elementary, model and academy are retained, however, to denote the several kinds of school. Elementary schools with more than one teacher will be able to do the first seven grades; those with only one teacher will not be able to cover more than the first five or six grades. Well equipped model schools will be able to cover the first nine grades, while the academies, as usual, will give the complete course of eleven grades from the primary to university matriculation.

Regarded simply from the point of view of classification, the new course of study is a decided help in school administration. Teachers, pupils and parents alike will find it definite and clear, and outsiders will no longer be puzzled to understand the terms used.

As to subjects it is believed that it will give satisfaction. A few points only need to be touched upon by way of illustration. For years there has been criticism of the work in arithmetic in the schools. The text-books were supposed to deal only with "stocks and bonds." This was not quite true, but the modern arithmetic which has been adopted deals with a very wide range of directly practical problems. A rural arithmetic which in itself forms an introduction to scientific agriculture and deals with all the practical problems of the farm, is to be used in the rural schools. In those schools, also, there is to be a thorough and progressive course in nature study and elementary agriculture. The largest addition to the course of study is in English literature. From simple texts of classical English writers to the more advanced texts in the later grades, a very complete course has been arranged. In this subject we have long been behind the public and high schools of the United States.

Altogether, the new course of study, together with the new grade classification and uniform text books, would seem to be the starting point for a new era of progress in Protestant education in the province.

Estimate of War Losses

The French Relief Society estimates that the total casualties so far in the war have been 8,770,810, the number of killed being 2,228,300. The figures seem large, but it is to be remembered that the chief belligerent powers have enormous armies in the field and that the fighting is often desperate and has continued for nearly a year. Another year of such warfare will have cost Europe tremendously in human life. And it is the best blood that is being shed.—Montreal Gazette.

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, Sec. Treas.

July 2, 1915.

TEACHER WANTED

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

THOMAS QUAILLE, Secy. Treas., Otter Lake.

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.

Renders Army Invisible.

A chemist at St. John's, Nfld., claims after years of experimenting to have perfected a chemical which obscures any object from view near which it is released, and the invisibility may be maintained for an indefinite period.

Hundreds of persons of all classes have witnessed demonstrations. The most skeptical admitted their belief that in both naval and military operations the discovery would revolutionize warfare.

A Flame Combination.

If a small quantity of chlorate of potash be powdered and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered sugar a candle may be lighted by means of the mixture without matches.

Place a little of it in the depression around the wick of a candle that has been previously used and then touch the mixture with a glass rod, the end of which has been dipped in oil of vitriol. It will burst into flame, lighting the candle.

TORONTO REPUDIATES IT.

Resolution Regarding Tobacco For Soldiers Has Raised a Storm.

Methodist disapproval of sending tobacco to the soldiers does not seem to awaken universal sympathy in Toronto. The conference by unanimous resolution, expressed its regret that "many whose lips were pure before have been led to a habit which otherwise might have been avoided."

Prominent clergymen, military men, and business men, expressed surprise in terms sometimes mild, sometimes severe. The most favorable expression used was "They mean well."

The resolution which has aroused so much discussion was a part of the report of the Sunday School Committee, of which Rev. A. A. Wall, of Davisville, is chairman, and Rev. F. J. Purchase is secretary.

In explanation of the resolution, Rev. A. P. Brace, of Toronto, said: "We have no objection to the sending of tobacco to men accustomed to smoking."

"We framed our resolution only on account of those who are not used to tobacco and may be brought to form the habit. We feel strongly against the suggestion which has been made by young girls, even in our Sunday schools, of holding 'tobacco showers' for the soldiers. The use of tobacco is something which our Sunday schools are opposing, and we object to anything that is likely to lead on young people who have not used tobacco so far to form the habit."

"Tell them to go into the trenches and sit around for days at a time doing nothing, and see how they like that," said Col. Duncan Donald, of the 48th Highlanders. "They are a lot of blankety-blank idiots. Old fossils who don't know what they are talking about. It doesn't matter what you send those men, so long as it doesn't interfere with their efficiency. Tobacco is necessary for those men at the front. It is far better for them to smoke than for half of them to come back with nervous prostration. As for 'pure lips,' these expressions make me tired. I'd like to see the mover of that resolution and tell him a few plain, straight facts in Queen's English."

"If we keep putting on unnecessary restrictions, we do harm and simply disgust people," said Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, whose son has fallen for the Empire. "Tobacco is a strength and help to many men, and it seems a pity to restrict the sending of it when restriction is not necessary. I don't smoke myself," added Archdeacon Ingles, "but I sent tobacco to my boy last fall. Of course, the wet canteen is a different thing, and I am not in favor of that."

"I'd like to say something about that," said one prominent city minister, "but I can't say anything for publication."

"When I read that article, the first thing I wanted to do was to go out and buy some tobacco and send it to the front," said another well known clergyman, who extracted a promise not to use his name.

"These people haven't any idea of conditions in the trenches," said another prominent minister of the Church of England. "If they realized the nervous strain, and the stench, they would not talk like that. I don't smoke myself, but I don't agree with them at all."

Beckoning the Dead.

On the rugged Pacific coast there is a tower from which the Indians watched for sea otter. They are very eager after that game, for the hide of one of those creatures is worth all the way from \$500 to \$2,000. Two young Indians were watching one day when they saw a sea otter off in the surf. Two shots from their rifles killed the otter and then they rushed down to their surf boat. The sea was heavy and when they were out some distance from the shore their boat broke in two over a comb and the men were thrown into the sea. One of the Indians drifted ashore on a piece of wreckage. The other, although a splendid swimmer, was drowned. The news soon spread to the reservation and the Indians from far and near came to the beach and stood on the sands, silently beckoning to the sea to give up its dead.

It was a solemn, impressive sight—the stalwart, rugged, copper-colored men and women standing at the verge of the sea foam asking the sea by the motion of their hands to send the body ashore. For three days they waited and beckoned and then a dark object was seen drifting into shallow water. Sometimes it was buried completely from view by the heavy surf; then it was seen again a little nearer, and so the body of the dead Indian came ashore at the call of the tribesmen.

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.



TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

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

For sale by R. G. HODGINS.

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 be 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 Fort William.

Rail express from Toronto makes direct connections with steamship at Fort 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 McNicoll 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
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

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

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

Advertisements received without 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.

MEDICAL.

DR. N. M. HALKETT, B.A.

Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery.
Licentiate Medical Council of Canada.
Post-Graduate Protestant General Hos-
pital, Ottawa.

Office: SHAWVILLE, 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 CABOURY, 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.

Got Insulted.

In England it is quite common, in-
stead of saying "Hello" when using
the telephone to ask, "Are you there?"
An American who heard it for the
first time, thinking some one was en-
deavoring to have some fun at his ex-
pense, replied "No," and hung up the
receiver.—Exchange.

FRUIT OUTLOOK GOOD

SOME PARTS OF CANADA HOW-
EVER HIT BY FROST.

Crop of Apples Will Be Large Ex-
cept In Southern and Western
Ontario—Nova Scotia Will Have
a Record Yield—Okanagan Val-
ley Output Promises to Be Espe-
cially Heavy.

Following a very mild winter, the
spring opened with warm weather in
April, giving fruit buds an early
start. Since then there has been
considerable rain, accompanied by
low temperature. Frosts have been
reported from many localities, some
having done little or no damage,
while in other instances the losses
will be severe.

In the Toronto-Hamilton district
the growers estimate the losses to
the strawberry crop by frost at 35
per cent.

In the Province of Nova Scotia the
season was particularly late and
cold, wet weather continuing up to
the latter part of May.

No complete reports have been re-
ceived regarding conditions in the
United States. Full inquiries will
be made during the month of June
and the information gathered will
be included in the July Fruit Crop
report.

Apples.—Basing a forecast upon
the set of blossoms in the various
fruit districts of Canada, it ap-
pears that the crop will be large, ex-
cept in southern and western On-
tario, where it will be only half of
that harvested last season. Large
orchards in eastern Ontario promise
a heavy crop with the exception
possibly of Spies and Greenings in
certain localities.

The Province of Nova Scotia will
probably have a record crop, and if
marketing conditions are satisfactory
the growers should have a very suc-
cessful season.

In the districts of Quebec and On-
tario where Fameuse and McIntosh
apples grow extensively, these two
varieties have blossomed well and
set heavily.

British Columbia reports a normal
crop, probably about equal to that
harvested a year ago. It is impor-
tant to bear in mind that many
young orchards are coming into
bearing in this province, and that
the total amount of fruit produced
will probably increase yearly for
some time.

The crop in the Okanagan Valley
promises to be heavy. Only those
orchards which produced a large
crop last year have had a light blos-
som. Young orchards which will
come into bearing this year with a
fair crop will greatly affect the total
output.

The acreage under tomatoes is
considerably reduced this year in
Ontario, and many canning factories
will not be operated. There has been
severe damage by frost in all parts
of the province. The supply of
tomatoes on the markets this year
will be small compared to that of
1914.

There is a general feeling through-
out the country that the markets for
fruit this year will not be good. The
war in Europe, with its depressing
consequences, has made fruit growers
pessimistic, and we have received
several inquiries from different parts
of the country regarding the possi-
bility of disposing of fruit at fair
prices.

At this time it is only possible to
make a prediction, which must be
more or less vague and speculative.
So far as production is concerned,
there seems to be every indication of
a fair crop of all varieties. Whether
prices will be satisfactory depends
entirely upon the distribution, upon
the quality of the fruit and upon the
extra demand which is created by
publicity or by any other means.

There seems to be no immediate
cause for the producers to be dis-
couraged. Later in the season will
be quite soon enough for that, if
there is any need for discouragement
at all. In the meantime, growers
will be doing themselves the best
possible service if they take care of
their crop just as they would in an
ordinary season. If the fruit is of
good quality and is well packed,
there is no reason to doubt that
there will be a demand for it at
prices which will return the pro-
ducer a satisfactory figure.

Ernest Cowper's Heroism.

The action of the Toronto news-
paperman, Ernest Cowper, in rescu-
ing a child passenger on the Lusitania,
named Helen Smith, has ap-
pealed so much to Queen Alexandra
that she has sent to the Cunard
Company at Liverpool a request for
full particulars.

Mr. Cowper put the child, who is
six years of age and extraordinarily
intelligent, into one of the lifeboats
after the ship was torpedoed. After
being in the water for an hour and
a quarter, Mr. Cowper managed to
get into a boat, and by a curious
coincidence the first one to greet
him aboard was the little girl, who
said, "There's the gentleman who
got me."

Helen Smith through the disaster
has been left alone in the world and
the interest of the Queen Mother is
typical of her kindness of heart.
Many offers to adopt the little sur-
vivor have been received.

SPLENDID BARGAINS

Which we are now quoting you
Gents' Underwear

Here is a collection of all the broken lines of two-
piece Summer Underwear: Balbriggans, Fine Wool,
Mixed Wool and Cotton. They are worth 50c. to \$1.00
per garment. Out they go at 50c. per suit.

Lisle Socks

We have a few more Socks on hand than we like to
have. They are fine knitted in Lisle and Cashmere.
Plain and mixed colors. A fine time to replenish your
hosiery. 25 and 50c. per pair. Out they go at 19c.

Men's Short Luster Coats

In Plain, Black and Black and Grey Stripes.
Just the thing for the warm days, \$2.00 and \$3.00
values. Out they go at \$1.50 each.

Screen Doors

Made of selected hardwood, grained and varnished,
handsomely paneled. Very best of green wire with
oval effect. \$2.25 value. Out they go at \$1.75 each.

Window Screens

Our Screens are made of hardwood, finished in oil
and have big extension. The wire cloth is of the best,
and well secured to the frame. 25 and 30c. each.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

We are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

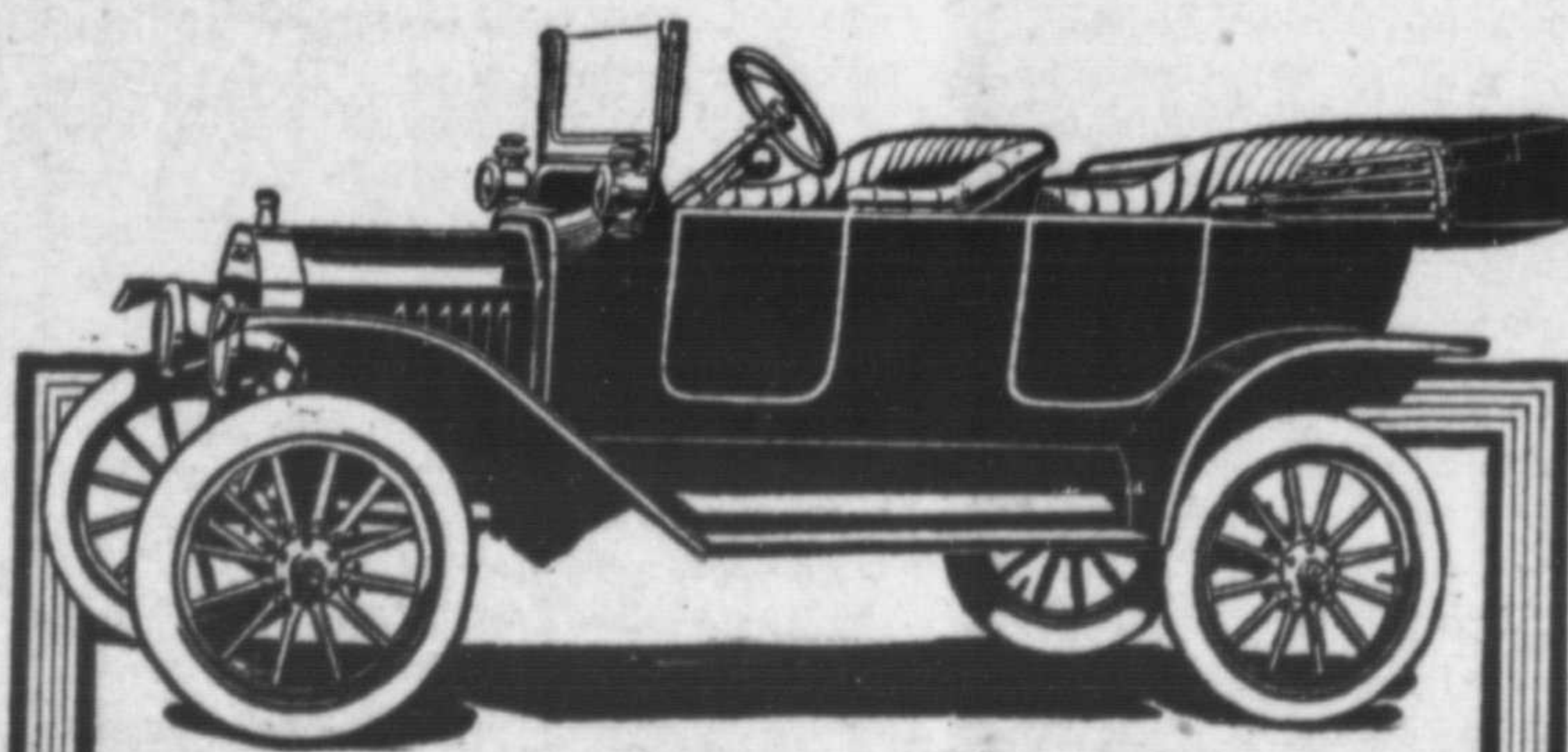
And any Tinwork required in building.

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.



"What's become of the solitary horse-
man who used to appear in the first
chapter of the novel, outlined against
the horizon on the top of the hill?"
"He is probably at the bottom of the
same hill in an automobile with his en-
gine stalled."—Puck.

Seven by the Average.

Knicker—How big is your boy?
Bocker—He takes a ten-year-old suit
and a four-year-old car seat. He aver-
ages seven."—New York Sun.

The sandal tree imparts its fragrance
even to the ax that hews it.—Mingau
Proverb.

"War Plot" Competitions.

The Ontario Department of Agri-
culture has decided to present a sil-
ver medal to the boy or girl in each
county who, in the war plot potato
competition now on, raises the largest
amount of potatoes. The medal
under consideration bears the Brit-
ish arms and the Canadian beaver,
and will be engraved with the name
of the winner.

In addition to these medals the
twelve thousand children who have
entered the competition will have an
incentive in the prizes being offered
by the rural school fair boards for
war potatoes.

From present indications the De-
partment of Agriculture should have
available at the end of the season
something like 40,000 bags of pota-
toes to sell, the proceeds of which
will be turned over to the Patriotic
Fund. Just how the potatoes will be
disposed of has not been decided,
but the plan favored at present is to
have them collected at central points
and sold direct to the public. To-
ronto, Hamilton, London and other
large centres would become the col-
lecting and distributing points for a
large portion of the crop.

AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

The George B. Cluett Will Seek Lost
Explorers In the North.

She looks just like any three-
masted schooner, except that she ap-
pears stubby about the bows and lies
low and heavy in the water. But
there is no boat in the world about
which a romance clings like that
which surrounds the George B.
Cluett.

On the pilot wheel you may read
these words deeply graven on a brass
plate: "Jesus saith, I will make you
fishers of men," and about that cen-
tres the story of a mission that tugs
appealingly at your heartstrings, for
the Cluett is the supply boat of Dr.
Wilfred T. Grenfell, missionary to
the Labrador fishermen. On the
bleak rocky coasts, into the bleak
barren lives of simple fisher folk this
physician-missionary has brought a
healing which suggests the healing
of the Great Physician.

The particular thing that makes
the present trip of the George B.
Cluett of interest is the fact that, af-
ter discharging her supplies to the
various Grenfell stations in Labra-
dor and other places, she will pro-
ceed toward the North Pole to rescue
George B. MacMillan and his party
who went out in 1913 to locate
Crocker land which Commander
Peary in 1906 thought he saw when
he located the northernmost point
on the earth.

Crocker land does not exist, ac-
cording to a letter that has come out
of the north from MacMillan. Ac-
cording to Peary it lay about 60
miles south of the North Pole. What
the commander saw may have been
a mirage or it may have been an ice
floe. Of that we shall learn more
when MacMillan comes out of the
frozen waste, as he confidently ex-
pects to do.

In his letter, which came by way
of Copenhagen, MacMillan said that
he and Fitzhugh Green were leaving
in the spring of 1915 to explore a
certain new region and should get
back to Etah by June 11 to meet the
Cluett and the rescue party. Even
if the Cluett should miss him, Mac-
Millan assures his friends they need
not worry, as he and his men can
live with the natives comfortably.

And so the Cluett has sailed, with
her two-year supply of provisions.
Few boats ever built exceed the
Cluett in ice-fighting qualities. She
is staunchly built to stand the wedg-
ing of the ice floes. Besides sails
she has engines, not built for speed
but for power, to crunch her way
through the ice crust that may form
about her bow in the Arctic sea.

But pre-eminently it is her aim to
minister to humanity that marks her
distinction from all other boats in
the world. Not discovery, not com-
merce, not adventure, not war, but
service to humanity, steers her
course. Beyond the adventures that
lie in the perilous trip to the frozen
sea, beyond the challenge to brave
men that the grinding ice floes and
the rocky coasts of Labrador and
Greenland present, there is the ever-
present purpose engraved on her
wheel, "I will make you fishers of
men." It is this spirit that sent Dr.
Grenfell in the first place to this
isolated land; it is this spirit that
backs him in his work and loads the
schooner every year with supplies;
it was this spirit that primarily ac-
tuated the men who a few summers
ago took a small power boat that the
college men gave Dr. Grenfell to his
main station for him to use in his
professional rounds among the sick
and injured of the Labrador fishers;
it is this spirit that throbs in every
beat of her engine as she churns up
the water on her errand of mercy.

At the helm is Capt. H. B. Pickels,
an old salt experienced in the ways
of the icy sea. The Cluett will tank
up with gasoline for two years.
Hence she will lay her course for
Labrador and discharge the cargo of
supplies for the doughty doctor,
hence she will go to Etah, Green-
land, which is expected to be reach-
ed about August 15. She is only 210
gross burden, but her cargo is valued
at \$15,000, and the whole cost of
the expedition is about \$25,000.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months' residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

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

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
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A very desirable Property, being
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Range of the Township of Clarendon,
containing 100 acres, more or less, ad-
joining the corporation of the village of
Shawville. Comfortable dwelling house
and all out-buildings necessary on a
farm erected thereon. Two good wells
—one convenient to house and one con-
venient to stock yard. Good orchard.
Soil part clay and part loam. Will be
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Will be cut any length as desired.
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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.

Methods of Killing Poultry

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:

Dislocation.

This method is perhaps the most popular, and when used on birds to be sold for immediate consumption will be found very satisfactory. With the left hand hold the bird by the legs and wings with back upwards. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck and the remaining fingers on the left side; grasp the head in the hollow of the hand with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. Hold the legs against the left hip, and

weight has been attached. All that is necessary is to wind the cord once around the bird's legs and throw the weight over to hold it securely. Commence by grasping the neck with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, draw the head gently downward, force the mouth open by pressing on the side of the head with the fingers at a point near the junction of the jaws. Place the point of the knife well back in the throat, and with a quick downward sliding motion cut across from left to right. This severs the bridge vein and the bird bleeds freely. Then place the point of the knife at the end of the groove in the upper mandible, holding it in a line with the eye, and drive it into

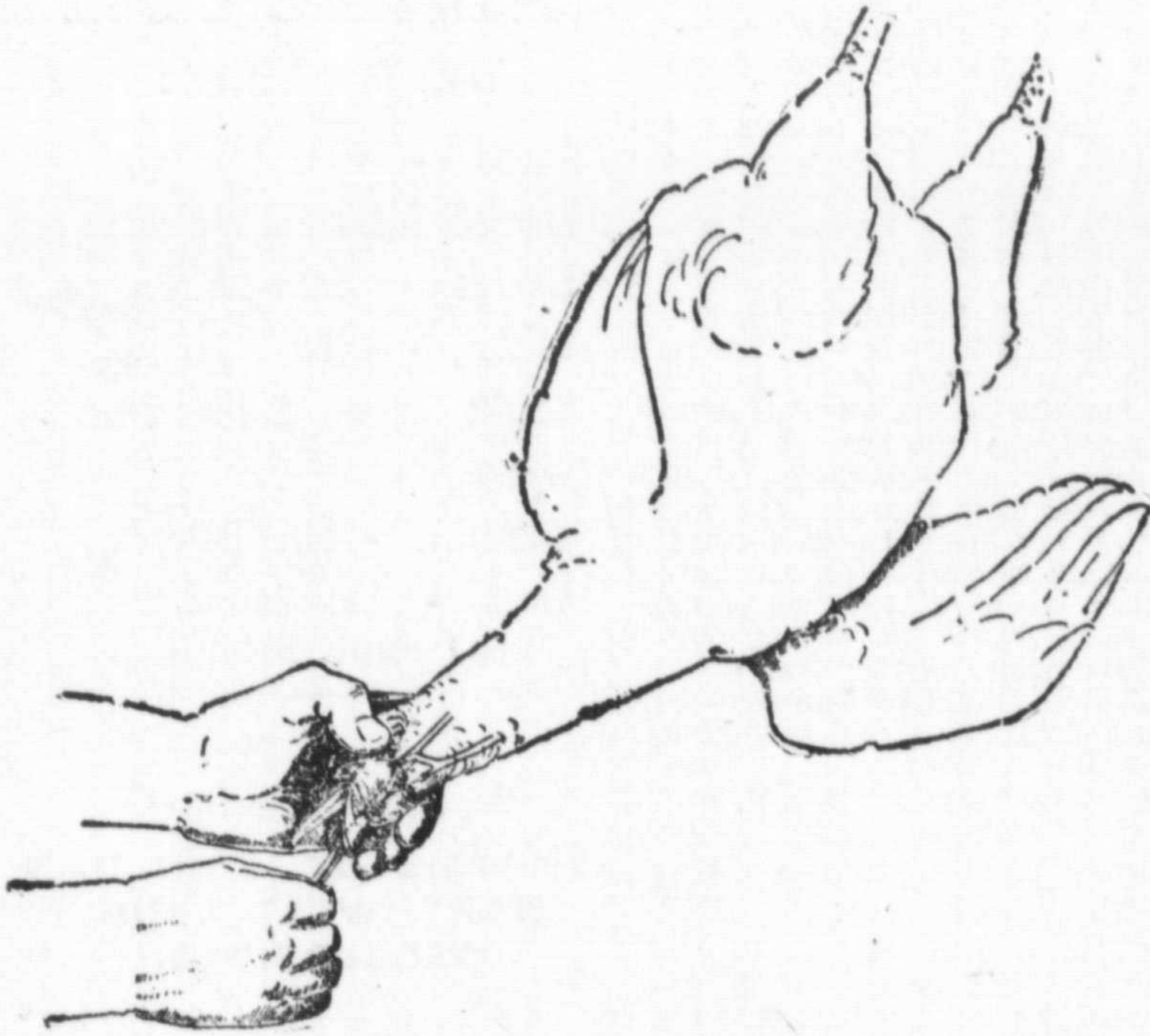


Fig. 1.—Correct Method of Holding a Fowl preparatory to Bleeding.

the head near the right thigh or knee, bend the head back as far as possible and dislocate the neck with a sudden pull. A pocket is thus formed to catch the blood flowing from the broken blood vessels. Hold the wings firmly after killing, allow the head to hang down and commence plucking immediately.

Bleeding.

Chickens that are to be packed for export or placed in cold storage should be killed by bleeding in the mouth. Two large blood vessels are located on either side of the neck and are connected by a vein, known as the

brain, at the point where the base of the skull joins the spinal column. Give the blade a quick half turn, thus destroying the brain tissues. This causes paralysis, renders the bird quite insensible and loosens the feathers. The bird should be plucked immediately as it hangs, commencing with the large wing and tail feathers, next the feathers on each side of the breast, then the back, and finishing with the wings and legs.

Poultry should never be scalded before plucking, because scalded poultry always appears dull and unattractive. The skin is often half cooked, and appears blotched and parched in a

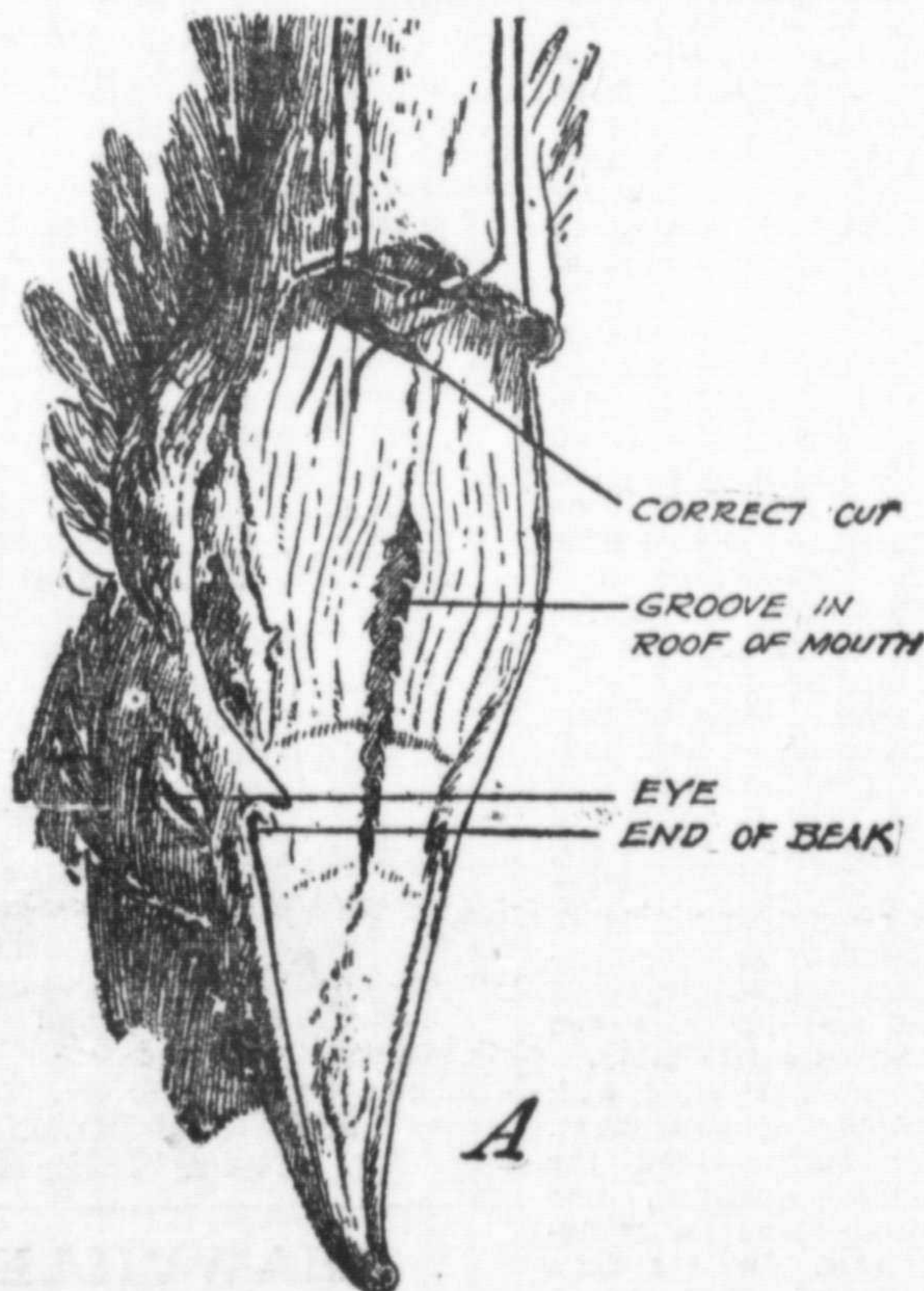


Fig. 3.—Diagram of head with lower jaw removed.

bridge vein, which takes a slanting course across the base of the head. As the bird hangs head downwards, breast towards the operator, The junction of these veins may be found on the left side, a little behind the eye. (Fig. 1.).

In order to operate properly the bird should be hung either in a spreader or by a cord to which a

very short time. Scalded poultry will not keep as long as dry plucked poultry, and does not command as high a price on the best markets.

As soon as plucked, gently squeeze the chicken so as to completely empty the intestines, place its legs along side the breast, then breast downward, force the chicken down into the angle of the shaping board.

Cover the chicken with paper, and place a brick on top to weight it down, and one beside it to hold it in position. Continue this process as other chickens are plucked, placing each chicken in the shaping board close up to the last, moving the lower brick along to hold the row in position. Allow the chicken to remain in this position for at least six hours, being sure that they are quite cold and dry before being placed in the cases.

Packing.

The best material for cases is either basswood or spruce, and the type of case most generally preferred by the trade is one which holds a single layer of twelve birds. The following dimensions may be found of use in having the material cut to size. The figures given are the inside measurements in inches.

Thickness of wood—sides, 7/16; ends, 9/16.

No. 1.—21½ x 16 x 4-3/16.
No. 2.—23-3/16 x 16-5/8 x 4-5/16.
No. 3.—24-13/16 x 17-5/16 x 4-5/16.
No. 5.—26½ x 18 x 5¼.

Case No. 1 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 3 to 3½ lbs. each.

Case No. 2 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 3½ to 4 lbs. each.

Case No. 3 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 4 to 4½ lbs. each.

Case No. 4 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 4½ to 5½ lbs. each.

The bottom of the case is removed for packing, the interior is lined with parchment paper, and the chickens are placed breasts up so that when the case is opened, they appear backs up. The name and address of the shipper, the number and grade of the chickens and the net weight should be carefully stencilled on the end of the case.

It is well to keep in mind that uniformity and accuracy in grading count for much in making a sale and in establishing the reputation of any particular brand or trade mark.

BRITAIN'S SEA TRAFFIC.

Pressure Relieved on Overcrowded Port of London.

After nearly a year of almost unbelievable crowding and pressure in the port of London, the shipping authorities have caught up with the sea traffic, and during the past week, for the first time since war begun, not a single vessel had to be detained in the lower Thames waiting for a berth to be cleared in the docks, says a report from London.

Immense new facilities have been rushed to completion during the past two months. More than 400,000 front feet of additional shed space has been provided. The East India Import dock, which will furnish eight new berths for large ocean-going ships, will be opened in August, and the early completion is also promised of the new refrigerated meat warehouse at the Royal Albert dock, to contain 500,000 carcasses.

There is every indication, however, that even these enlarged facilities will be pushed to their utmost capacity as the autumn comes on. The autumn and winter are normally the busiest seasons in all the ports of northern Europe. The war situation will accentuate the position created by the ordinary increased flow of business. Moreover, several new liners are asking for berths in London.

Government purchases of Indian wheat have commenced to leave India for London, and large shipments of timber are promised from Norwegian ports. It is also stated that as soon as the numerous cargoes of supplies for Russia are out of the way at Archangel, that port will begin shipping heavily to London.

More sugar is expected shortly from Mauritius to replenish the stocks kept in storage along the London waterfront.

The great rush of wool ships has ceased. Foodstuffs in store are abundant. The stocks of practically all classes of goods necessary for the support and comfort of the people are larger than they were in June, 1914.

The general management of the Suez Canal is conducted from Paris.

England, France, and Russia possess about six times as many submarines as Germany.

GERMANY IS NOW LESS ARROGANT

BUT STILL DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE THE WAR.

Boys From Higher Classes of Schools Are Training to Enter the Fight.

In the following article, an experienced American correspondent gives a general impression of the condition of Germany to-day. He notes a change from the overbearing spirit of Prussianism which formerly prevailed among officials and the army, and, combined with this change, a universal determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue, however long the struggle and however great the sacrifices:

At the frontier station our passports were closely scrutinized, and our belongings thoroughly examined. We ourselves were searched and subjected to a series of oral examinations by various officials. In the crowd were detectives waiting to note the slightest variations in the replies given to different questioners. We knew that these detectives had traveled with us and would mix with us in the train on our way into Germany.

The only striking feature of this examination was the joviality with which it was carried out. A new spirit seemed to have come over the erstwhile gruff and rough frontier officials. The men who examined us were all Landsturm soldiers from some South German district—elderly men, big-bearded, wearing strange old-time uniforms, and armed with old-pattern rifles. They behaved as though it gave them pleasure to pass us into the Fatherland when once the odious task imposed by superior authority had been satisfactorily performed.

"Well," I said to one official, "I suppose there will be no further difficulties in the way of travel, and that all the stories told abroad about lack of food and other difficulties in Germany are moonshine?" "Ach was!" he answered with a broad smile. "We have lots of food, the trains run to the minute, life goes on as usual, and we welcome strangers traveling on business, and even tourists. Don't believe the enemy's lies."

Army Changes.

This first experience of Germany was to some extent typical of the situation as I saw it during the first weeks of my visit. The changed attitude of officials, both military and civilian, was most marked. It was particularly noticeable among the officers. The overbearing Prussian spirit seemed to have disappeared. Officers of all ranks behaved like ordinary beings. They mixed with their men in an easy-going, friendly way, which would formerly have been thought highly detrimental to discipline.

When alluding to this change in conversation with Germans, I was always told that the German army is now a real people's army. The war, I was informed, has played havoc with the "parade elements." The Guards and other crack regiments have been badly mauled again and again by the enemy. The flower of the Junker officers have fallen and, in their place, able men have been promoted without much regard for their previous rank. Even privates are said to have entered, into the class formerly so circumscribed. Commissions have been given to a number of Jews. Besides, the depletion of the corps of professional officers has automatically given greater importance to the reserve officers, who are now the mainstay of the military organization. The whole personnel of the army, officers and men alike, has changed. At many points of the front, the formations are composed even of Ersatz reserves.

"Thus," a German friend explained to me, "we have now a class of officers composed of men who, less than a year ago, were barristers, teachers, engineers, and men of business, and the new soldiers are of the same quality. The military machine has acquired a somewhat different character. It is now the people who are at war; men taken from their families and all kinds of civil occupations, not merely young soldiers without strong family or civil ties, commanded by professional leaders forming an exclusive caste."

No Landsturm Yet.

These changes and the earnestness of the moment have subdued the tone of Germany; but they have also—at least up to the present—had the effect of increasing the internal strength, the singleness of mind, the faith in the military power of the country. Those who have had no experience of compulsory service cannot perhaps understand the meaning of this change.

Yet the significance of the change should not be misunderstood. The subdued tone corresponds to a grim determination to continue the struggle to any length, to endure any sacrifices until the end. People long for peace, certainly, especially in business circles and among the working classes; but no one believes that peace will come soon, and there is no question of going back until—in a phrase which I heard again and again as a sort of watchword—"the safety of the Empire has been secured and the German nation has vindicated its rightful position in the world."

The effort to... this country

self-supporting was never more intense or extensive than it now is. In the rural districts, now swept clear of men of military age, the women, young and old, have taken their places, and are helped by old men and boys. Most of the horses have been requisitioned, and are replaced by oxen and cows. Similarly the supply of soldiers remains abundant. This year's class of recruits, which would, in the ordinary course, have been enrolled next November, has just been called out. I saw numbers of them followed to the railway stations by their parents and other relatives, marching to the music of schoolboy bands and departing with songs and apparent gladness. The boys from the higher classes of the schools are being trained voluntarily all over the country. In the garrison towns there are more soldiers than in time of peace. In a small residential town in the south, the peace garrison of 1,500 had been increased to 6,000; and I noticed a similar proportion in other places. The Landsturm has not yet been called upon for any military service proper.

The military resources of Germany are still enormous. The confidence of the people is not, however, based upon any expectation of great and decisive victories, such as were hoped for at the beginning of the war.

Heligoland Was Once Good Size.

Heligoland, in the North Sea, the formidable German stronghold, is gradually yielding to Nature's forces. This famous island, held by England from 1807 to 1890, is forty-five miles north-west of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and, though only a rock rising 175 feet above the sea, and less than a third of a mile in area, has acquired great importance as a German naval base. Attention has been called to the fact that a map in the possession of the Geological Society shows that its circumference in the year 800 was 120 miles. In 1300 the distance around it was forty-five miles, and as early as 1649 it had been reduced in area to four square miles. Erosion by the sea has been the cause of the gradual effacement. The wearing away has been chiefly from the north-eastern side, into which the sea has cut thirty miles or more—this having been due mainly to the set of the currents, but also to the greater hardness of the rock still left.

Untruthful John.

"Why, my dear," exclaimed the good friend on finding Mrs. Newwed in floods of tears, "what is the matter?" The young wife wiped her eyes and tried to compose herself and be inhumanly calm. "Well," she began with folded hands, "you know John is away for a week." "Yes, dear," helped the lady friend. "Well, he writes to me regularly, and in his—his last letter he tells me he gets my photo out and kisses it every day." "But that is nothing for you to cry about," exclaimed the good friend. "Yes it is," cried Mrs. Newwed, bursting into tears afresh, "because I took my picture out of his bag before he started just for a joke and put one of mother's in its place."



AN ICE CREAM BRICK Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess. It is the ideal summer dessert.

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FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER. BANKS AND BRAES.

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

Over 500 employees of the Edinburgh corporation are serving with the colors.

From 500 to 600 soldiers stationed in Kilmarnock have voluntarily signed the war teetotal pledge.

Pte. W. Hugh of Carnoustie, Fifth Black Watch Territorials, has been awarded the D.C.M. for bravery in the field.

Linlithgow School Board has adopted a proposal that free books and stationery be granted in all State-owned schools.

Damage amounting to several hundreds of pounds was done by an outbreak of fire in the shipbuilding yard of Caird & Co., Greenock.

Aberdeen Town Council has decided to engage female laborers to fill vacancies on the tramway system caused by men on service.

Damage to the extent of \$15,000 was caused by a fire that occurred at the works of Messrs Rankin & Blackmore, engineers and iron founders, Greenock.

The military authorities have now taken over the Western District Hospital of the Glasgow Parish Council for the accommodation of wounded soldiers.

Two acres of undergrowth have been burned and a large quantity of trees, principally Scots firs, damaged as the result of a serious fire in Richmond Wood, Dalbeattie.

The death has occurred at his residence in Musselburgh of Major-General C. M. Govan, formerly of the Royal Artillery, who served in the Crimea, at the age of 88 years.

Progress is being made by the South Ayrshire Collieries Company in developing coalfields in the Girvan Valley, and it is hoped that work will be found for 200 men at an early date.

Plans have been approved or extensive alterations to the engineering and foundry department of Messrs. Archibald Baird & Son, Limited, Clyde Steel Works, Hamilton, at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

In connection with the departure of troops from Sterling recently, no fewer than 2,500 buns, an equal number of oranges, and as many packets of chocolates were distributed among the men.

The highest altitude ever reached by an airship is 10,600 feet.

"Khaki" is a Hindustani word, derived from the Persian word "khak," meaning earth, or dust.

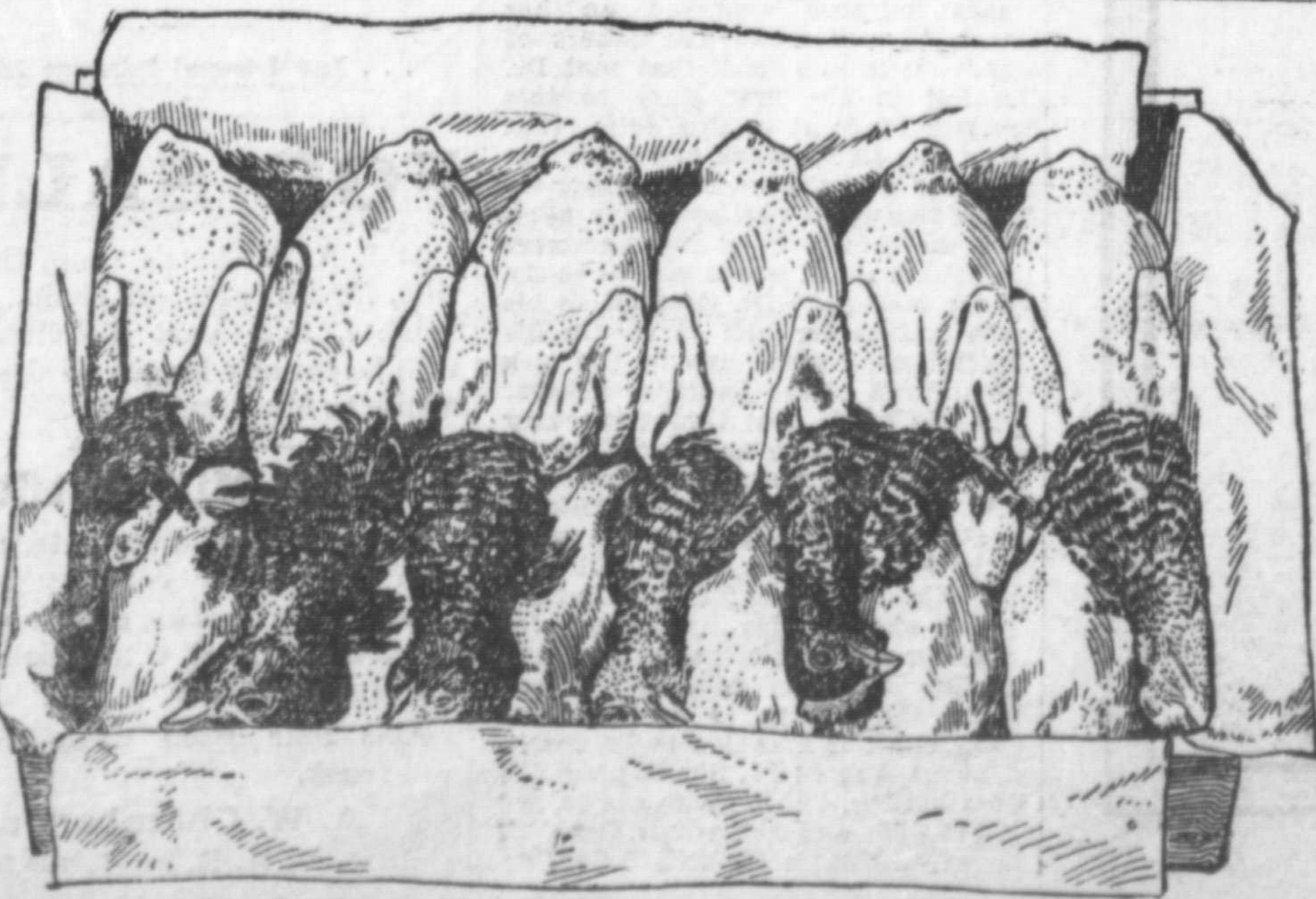


Fig. 3.—A case of well dressed poultry, attractively packed.

BUILDING NEW FENCES

There is a whole lot to the question of fencing, and every farmer knows it. Once upon a time an eminent jurist found something that was new to him when he was questioning a witness upon the matter of fences. "A fence for a five-acre lot will be the same size, no matter what the shape of the lot, will it not?" he inquired of the witness. But the witness disagreed. To illustrate the point, he took a piece of string from his pocket, knotted the two ends together, and placed the string upon his fingers, holding it up in a form nearly square. "This string, your honor," he said, "is about eight inches each way, and is therefore about 32 inches long, while it encloses a space of about 64 square inches. But if you shape it this way (making it about twelve inches long by about four inches wide), it will still be the same length, but it will only enclose 48 square inches of area." And for one of the few times during a long career, the judge had to admit that the laugh was on him.

Fencing the 100 Acre Farm.

In many portions of Ontario farms of the hundred acre size predominate, and they vary from an outside dimension of 40 rods by 400 rods, to 80 rods by 200 rods, seldom approaching more nearly to an equilateral outside form than the latter. In such a shape of farm, however high the outside line fences may run, considerable cost may still be saved by planning for square fields inside of these line fences, provided that these will work out for convenience in other respects. Farm planning is a matter for the exercise of considerable study, and each farm presents varying aspects of the case for individual consideration.

About the stables, and barns, house, orchard, garden, and farm premises generally, there is need and reason for intelligent arrangement. Convenience here means more by many times than in the planning of the rest of the farm with its fields, lanes, etc. Every little bit of added convenience means so much labor avoided, not for once, but for many times, and it works for efficiency, not in one, or two, but in many ways, and throughout years of time.

About the house premises, fences

points of possible convenience in the matter of planning the fencing of the farm.

Along the sides of the vegetable garden should be placed fences that are strong and good and tight at the bottom. They should be close enough to keep poultry out. There are times when poultry are very useful in the garden, and there are times when their room is worth much more than their company. Birds of the larger breeds, if well fed, will not do much harm in a garden, but it is not always the case with smaller poultry, and these are the hardest to keep out.

The Flower Garden.

What flowers can do to brighten up the home would fill a big volume. They are worth cultivating, growing and protecting, many times over, and the best protection for them is a good fence.

Ornamental wire, or fences of concrete, are worth the trouble and worth the cost. But at the same time a good wire fence makes an efficient protection and affords an ideal place for running, climbing vines and plants, and ornamental foliage and flowers, all the way from sweet peas to clematis. Even grapes may be planted and cared for with success. Other flowering shrubs may be planted. It is simply wonderful what may be done with a good wire fence, a spade, a rake and a hoe, a seed catalogue, and a wagon load of rocks and stones. It is a case of a little bit of taste, a little bit of labor, and big results—provided that the adequate protection be afforded in the shape of a good, well-made fence.

About the Orchard.

Fences about the orchard should be high enough and close enough and should be provided with gates placed with an eye to the hauling away of dead trees and branches, of the work of getting right all the way around every tree with the sprayer, and also with the ladder, for the work of rescuing the apples. Such a planning of the fence would provide for cultivation, and would prove a protection to the

What Kind of Fence.

With the passing of the old rail fence, the subject of replacing them to the best advantage has come in for a lot of experiment and study. To-day the most popular fence of all is the wire fence. If it be made strong enough it is the most efficient, cost considered, of all. But it is a mistake to use light wire, or wire of inferior material. The wire that is at least one-eighth of an inch in thickness, of good steel, and well galvanized, well braced with stays, strung upon good posts, well set, and with solid anchor posts at the corners, partakes of the enduring solidity and strength of an iron wall. If the wires are strung close enough at the ground, and high enough at the top, it will afford a protection such as the old-time rail fences never could. It takes an old-time farmer to tell of the wet, windy night, the fences blown down, the cattle and horses in the fields of growing grain, the hogs that found the holes could not be kept out, and the tricky old cow or ox that could life the rails off the top, one at a time, and make a road for itself and the rest to follow. With the well-built wire fences of to-day such experiences are little known or understood. Our pasture fields are no longer graced by the sight of the colts wearing "pokes," cattle with their heads tied down, others with boards over their eyes to prevent them "jumping" as the "breachy" ones used to do.

"Anchoring" the Fence.

To-day wire fencing has reached a state of high efficiency. The fence that is generally adopted as standard is one that is about 50 inches in height, and a little bit more is still better. For ordinary field fencing a fence that is hog-tight and bull-proof is one of nine to ten strands, of about 1/8-inch wire. The first wire may be close to the ground, the next one three inches above it, the third one three inches higher, the next wire four inches higher, the next five inches, next six inches, and the remaining four ranging seven inches, eight inches and nine inches apart. A good fence may be built by dropping one wire and bringing the fence only three inches lower. Fences that are still more open are often built, and are serviceable, but it is a fact in fence construction that the good fence remains when the little bit extra cost is forgotten.

Corner posts are well named the "anchor" posts of the modern fence. Upon their being well placed and well braced depends a great deal of the efficiency and durability of the fence. These should either be of good, solid cedar, of heavy reinforced concrete, or of a well-made and efficient metal post. They should have a solid platform at the bottom, big enough and broad enough. The hole made for them should be dug four feet long and crosswise of the run of the fence. They should be four feet deep and about two feet in width. This hole should indicate the size of the crosspieces that are to be spiked to the bottom of the corner post and of the platform to be placed upon them. The crosspieces should be of 2" x 6" and four feet long, morticed into and spiked to the post. Upon them should be placed short boards, and the whole set in and loaded with stones and filled up with earth. The next post to this should be a good solid post, set not more than 10 or 12 feet away, and with a brace from close to the ground at the second post, and extending to a point close to the top of the corner post. This should be cross-braced in the opposite way from the bottom of the

corner post to close to the top of the second post with a strong wire brace. It is better to spend a whole day getting a corner post right in the first place than to have trouble with it afterward.

Regular fence posts may be made of cedar, of reinforced concrete, or of iron. Many manufacturers make iron posts, carefully made and designed to give good service, and treated to withstand the action of the elements. These have many features to recommend them. They cost no more than good cedar posts, if these have to be bought. They may be driven into the ground with a sledge, thus saving the labor of digging post holes. They are convenient, as they usually have some convenient plan for attaching wires in an effective way. Manufacturers usually recommend them as being good for twelve years or so, a period very often equal to the life of a wooden post.

Concrete posts are of all the most enduring. When properly reinforced with iron in the centre they are very strong, and if properly placed they can be made to remain firmly in place in the ground.

Iron posts, on the other hand, make a fence more or less portable. They may be pulled up and the fence moved over to permit of cultivating the fence bottom, at the cost of little comparative labor, only the resetting of the corner posts being heavy. Each has its advantages, and these are the matters for the consideration of every farmer—questions that he must solve for himself.

Savages of Brazil.

In his account of the Roosevelt-Rondon Scientific Expedition to unknown Brazil, Mr. L. E. Miller describes a primitive tribe known as the Nhamiquara who probably represent the lowest type of civilization to be found anywhere on the South American continent. "As we drew up on the river bank," writes Mr. Miller, "the natives gathered about and stared at us curiously, but betrayed no hostile feelings. Colonel Rondon had but recently succeeded in establishing amicable relations with them. On his first visits to the country, numbers of his men had been slain by their poisoned arrows, and they had resented his every step into their stronghold; but having been persistently treated with kindness, they have learned to look upon him as a friend, and some of them even appeared to be heartily glad to see him. In stature the Nhamiquara are short, but well-built, and of a very dark brown color. Clothes are absolutely unknown to them, and virtually the only ornaments in their possession are strings of beads that they had received from Colonel Rondon. Some of the men have the nose and upper lip pierced, and wear pieces of slender bamboo in the perforations. Their huts, or malocas, are rude structures of grass or leaves, and they cultivate small areas of mandioca; but wild fruits, game, and wild honey form the principal articles of their diet. Both in hunting and in warfare they use bows six feet tall, made of palm wood, and long bamboo arrows. Frequently hunting parties go on long tramps through the jungle, subsisting entirely on the fruits of their prowess. At night they build a rude lean-to of branches, eat the game, which they roast in a roaring fire, and then stretch themselves on the bare ground to sleep."

Rather Tame.

Guest (departing from party)—"We've had a simply delightful time." Hostess—"I'm so glad. At the same time, I regret that the storm kept all of our best people away."

About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Banana Pie.—Mix one egg and the yolk of another. Add one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls flour, a little butter, a scant cupful milk and a banana mashed fine. Bake in one crust and use white of egg for frosting on top.

Waldorf Salad.—Peel and slice two large apples. Cut into dice. Use the same amount of celery and add a handful of walnut meats chopped fine. Pour over a rich mayonnaise dressing and serve in a large punch bowl garnished with lettuce leaves.

Potato Soup.—Pare four raw potatoes and cut in cubes. Add water to fill the pan or chafing dish. Cook until the potatoes are soft. Put in a few slices of onion, season with salt and pepper. Strain before serving.

Creamed Ham.—Chop fine one cupful of ham and mix in four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Melt one and a half tablespoonfuls butter and blend with equal amount of flour. Put in a pan and stir slowly a cupful and a half sweet milk. Season with a little salt and pepper. Lay in the ham and stir until the cheese is melted.

Cream Sponge.—Dissolve one and a half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in two tablespoonfuls cold water. Beat in two cupfuls cream until stiff. Fold in one-half cupful powdered sugar. Add the gelatin and beat a few minutes until well mixed. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a mold and set in ice box until cold.

Celery in Butter Sauce.—Wash three bunches of celery and cut in good size pieces. Boil in salted water until tender and drain. Beat the yolks of four eggs and add one-half cupful of the cooled water in which the celery was cooked. Season with two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half teaspoon salt and a dash of cayenne. Cook in a double boiler until thick and add one-half cupful of butter—using a little at a time. Arrange the celery on a hot dish and cover with the sauce.

Butterless, Eggless, Milkless Cake.

—This is excellent in spite of its economy. It is made by boiling together for five minutes one cupful each of sugar and water, two cupfuls of raisins, one-third cupful of lard, one-third teaspoonful each of powdered cloves and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and a pinch of salt. This must boil five minutes after it begins to bubble. Let cool and add one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water and two cupfuls of flour sifted with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in shallow tin, as the finished sheet of cake should not be more than one and one-half inches thick. Bake three-quarters of an hour in very slow oven.

Drinks for Hot Weather.

The first warm days are apt to bring with them a loss of appetite and an increase of thirst. So cool drinks served with luncheon, or in place of afternoon tea, are very acceptable.

However, it is often difficult to think of a variety of soft drinks, and one is apt to fall back on the old standbys—cold tea and lemonade. Here are a few suggestions to help out the housekeeper.

Grape juice is an excellent foundation for a variety of delicious drinks and has the advantage of being healthful. It is much more economical to put up your own grape juice each year, but if you have not done

this a case of small bottles does not come high.

Grape juice and limes make one of the most delicious cooling of summer drinks. Pour into a tall glass three or four fingers of grape juice, add the juice of two limes and a slice of peel; fill the glass with water to taste—a sparkling water is preferable—and serve ice cold.

Grape juice and lemonade makes a good combination, and ice cold grape juice and vichy makes a very refreshing drink.

A ginger ale and cold tea punch is a novel drink that is very good. Sweeten half a pitcher of cold tea, add the juice of a lemon and several sprigs of mint. Keep on ice, and at the last minute pour in a bottle of ginger ale. This should not stand before serving, as the ginger ale will lose its sparkle. A rather strong and not too sweet ginger ale should be used for this punch.

Iced cafe au lait is the best drink to serve if the luncheon is very light, and a little extra nourishment is wanted. To make it properly—and it seldom is made properly—it should be carefully blended, mixing the coffee and milk well together and sweetening to taste. It is better, if possible, to use a sugar syrup to sweeten it. Stand on the ice until ready to serve, and then add a little thick cream to each glass and enough cracked ice to fill the glass. For the sweeter varieties of soft drinks, milk shakes and fruit syrups may be used.

To make a milk shake fill a glass two-thirds full of milk; sweeten it to taste with any fruit or with a little of some strained preserve if you have not the syrup. Fill the glass with cracked ice and shake together until well mixed.

Fruit syrups can be made from strawberries, raspberries, cherries or currants. Cook a quart of fruit with a pint of water until well softened, then strain and press out the juice through a heavy cloth. When cold, sweeten and dilute to taste, and serve in tall glasses filled with cracked ice.

MOTHER OF NEARLY 900.

A Remarkable Houghton Goose.

Mr. William Haugh, Close Green, Houghton, near Carlisle, has just lost by death a goose at the well authenticated age of 56 years.

The goose, whose history was well known to the inhabitants of Houghton and surrounding villages, was bred by Mr. Haugh's mother, who formerly resided at Close Green, and at the time of Mrs. Haugh's death twenty years ago, the goose, which was named "Jennie," was 36 years of age. On the death of Mrs. Haugh the goose, which was a great pet, became the property of Mr. William Haugh, in whose hands it has been during the whole of the 20 years since. The age of the bird is thus clearly established as being, as already stated, 56 years.

In addition to its extraordinary longevity, the bird had also established a remarkable breeding record. During the twenty years she has been the property of Mr. William Haugh, she has regularly hatched at each of her two settings during the year from nine to twelve goslings. At her last setting last Summer "Jennie" produced eight eggs. Two of these were taken from her for presentation to interested friends, and she successfully hatched every one of the remaining six. The whole of these lived and thrived, and, fed with a view to the Christmas table requirements, they were sold, at that time in Carlisle market—birds ranging from 15lb. to 17lb. in weight—at 9d. per lb.

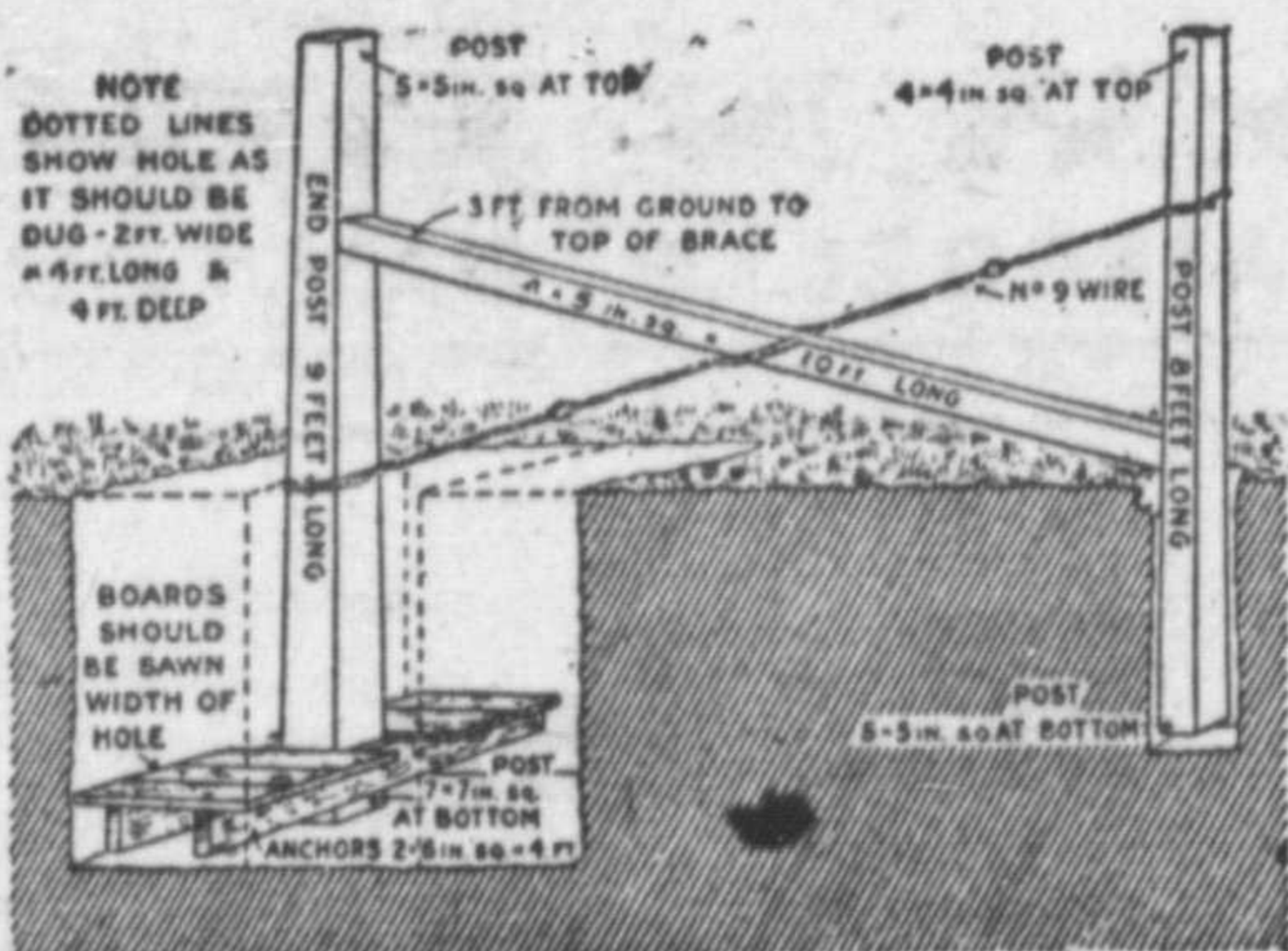
Although "Jennie" was not a big goose, her eggs were seldom unfertile and her progeny invariably "scaled" well. Taking, therefore, her rearing of goslings at the modest average of 16 per year, in her two settings during that period, and assuming that she commenced breeding in the usual course in her second year, "Jennie" must in her 55 breeding years have mothered something like 860 goslings. The remarkably long life of "Jennie" is partly attributed to the fact that her mother was of a Spanish variety, which are supposed to live longer than English breeds of geese. The latter, however, are seldom allowed to demonstrate their tenacity of race seeing that as soon as they begin to exhibit signs of a diminished interest in their "clocking" they are generally plucked for the market.

"Some people said that when 'Jennie' died," remarked the present Mrs. Haugh to a "Cumberland News" representative, "that we should send her to Tullie House, but as she was born on the place we thought she should remain on the place and we buried her in the orchard."

It is interesting to note that when "Jennie" attained her jubilee six years ago, her picture was painted by Mr. David Ingles, a Selkirk artist and nephew of Mr. W. B. Creighton, of Scotland Road, Stanwix, in whose possession the painting still remains.

New Zealand's annual revenue is equal to £10 per head of her population; China's annual revenue is equal to 2s. per head.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below. Old Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!



The Corner-Post is well named the "Anchor" of the modern wire fence.

are wanted, and they should be planned wisely and well. If house and orchard are adjoining, it is best to have fences so placed that live stock may be allowed in the orchard without at the same time approaching too close to the house or interfering with the flower garden. In regard to a vegetable garden, many prefer to have one of the permanent order, close to the house, while others are content to grow most or all of the vegetables in rows beside the root crops on the field. As a general thing, it is quite possible to grow many of the vegetables in the field, but it is equally true that many others, and especially those requiring earlier planting, cannot be grown in this way.

The Vegetable Garden.

Close to the house, close enough to be very convenient at all times, should be placed the vegetable garden. Of course, a southern exposure and a southern slope, with good protection upon the north side is the best, if it can be planned for. If, at the same time, it is possible to have it close to the stable, but protected from poultry, as well as from north winds, so much the better. Like the fields where economy of labor is developed to a high degree, the shape of the vegetable garden should be long and narrow. This formation permits of the use of horse-power for plowing instead of digging, of harrowing and discing, instead of pulverizing the soil by hand, to say nothing of hauling the manure spreader in at one end and out at the other—all of which means the saving of a world of labor and of time. To facilitate all of this, it is best to have ample provision made in the construction of the fence. At each end of the long, narrow, vegetable garden should be placed wide swinging gates, and if the garden is to be a large one it is best to have the gates double, so as to open up wide enough to permit horses to go right through, plowing from end to end and turning outside. Up-to-date wire or iron gates will make ideal provision for this. It is one of the

roots under the sod, as well as the branches above.

Fencing the Barnyard.

In planning for better fences about the stables and barns, one of the first considerations is a realization of the dangers and waste of the old system of dumping the manure from the stable right in front of the stable doors. There is a better plan than this—that of installing a litter carrier—and some day you will adopt it. This makes it possible to keep the yard in front of the stables clean and clear of obstacles of all kinds, and promotes cleanliness inside the stable as well as out. With the litter carrier the manure may be taken further afield, and deposited upon a solid bottom, that will conserve the liquid manure, and keep filth away from the stable. This yard should be wide and roomy, but should come in close enough to the stables at the sides to make it practical to close it up with gates and thus prevent animals from simply running round and round the premises when it is desired to drive them into the stable. There should also be ample room at the rear of the barn to make room for teams, wagons and other implements—not to be left out for weeks at a time—but to be put, when necessary, where live stock cannot get entangled amongst them.

That Useful Paddock.

Next should come the question of a number of paddocks. These should be adjacent to the stable yards, should be of good size, and fenced so well that neither bull, stallion, nor board, can make the slightest dint upon them. They call for strong posts, heavy wire, at least No. 9, which is capable of withstanding a strain of 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. per strand, and there should be at least a height of 11 bars, with stays at least 12 to every rod. Gates and posts should be exceptionally solid. There are few things that prove of more constant and permanent convenience about the farm than two or three or more of these paddocks.

GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR ATTEND COMRADE'S FUNERAL

The picture shows the funeral of a prisoner-of-war who died at one of the detention camps near the mouth of the Thames, and was buried with full military honors. His comrades were permitted to follow the body to the grave and act as pall bearers.



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.

"SILO BUILDERS"

Send us outside diameter and height of your silo, and let us quote you lowest price for rods and heavy couplings.

MISSISSIPPI IRON WORKS,
Almonte, Ont.

The Walker Distillery at Walkerville is to close down practically, as a result of the falling off in the demand for whiskey.

The funeral of John H. Dennis, the largest man in Elgin county, required the services of fifteen pall-bearers. The casket weighed 560 pounds.

Dr. Harry Williams, of Hamilton, was shot and killed, it is thought, by Hepworth Holmes, a patient, who at once committed suicide. Holmes was incurably consumptive, and it is thought killed Dr. Williams because he refused to treat him.

It is reported that the British gunners are shooting more shells in an hour than all the Canadian factories combined can turn out in a day. The artillerymen are not extravagant in their use, for, many as they shoot, the Germans shoot still more.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois, suffered disastrously from a tornado which swept over the region from Nebraska to Ohio on Wednesday night. The property damage runs up into the millions. Some villages and small towns were almost wiped out. In the town of St. Charles, East Missouri, 162 blocks were demolished. Fifty persons are reported killed. Of this number 33 were residents of Cincinnati, where many buildings were wrecked.

Frank Holt the German who attempted to kill J. P. Morgan last week, committed suicide last Wednesday by jumping from the top of his cell door while the jailer's back was turned, sustaining a compound fracture of the skull. The police got possession of Holt's trunk in which were 134 half-pound sticks of dynamite with which they believed he planned wrecking public buildings in New York and other cities. Suspicions that the man's real name was Eric Muentzer, a former Harvard instructor, who was accused of poisoning his wife in 1906, have been confirmed.

A terribly sad and shocking accident befell a party of excursionists from the Toronto Sunday Schools of the Woodgreen Methodist and St. John's Presbyterian Churches, while returning home on Wednesday last, near Queenston. Coming down a steep incline that leads to a sharp curve, the over crowded car on the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway, jumped the track and crashed into a trolley pole, with the result that sixteen persons were killed and about ninety were injured. The motorman in charge of the car says he did his best to stop it but the rails were slippery and the brakes refused to work.

FOR SALE

Registered Holstein Bull—(Jack the Butter Boy II)—3 years old. Took first prize at Shawville Exhibition in 1914. Price on application to THOS. A. EADES, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

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

June School Reports

S. S. No. 1, ALDFIELD
Grade IV—Martha Krose, Augusta Schoen, Paul Krose.

Grade III—Water Yach, Alice Mahlitz.

Grade II—Arnold Stender, Emma Krose.

Grade I—Mildred Schoen, Walter Deering.

Primer I—Ernest Yach, Gertrude Schoen, Freida Deering.

No enrolled 14.
Average attendance 10.
Good conduct includes all.

MARGARET C. DALE, Teacher.

No. 8, CLARENDON

Grade IV—Kenneth Smiley, Lena Smith, Harry Wallace, Jessie Durrell, May Somerville, Annie Somerville, Wesley Pirie, Lyla Brownlee, Jean Cameron.

Grade III—Stella Brownlee, Veeda Horner, Edith Pirie.

Grade II—Marshall Telford, Rosie Ogilvie, Florence Horner, Gladys Robitaille, Campbell Robitaille.

Grade I—Arthur McGuire, Johnnie Wallace, Myrtle Somerville, Elwood Cameron.

Primer II—Herbie Robitaille, Adline Somerville.

Primer I—Doreen Telford, Mary Wallace, Norman Cameron.

CECILIA J. ARGUE, Teacher.

NOTICE

I hereby forbid any person or persons from giving credit in my name to my wife, Mrs. Jane Newton, without my written order, as I will not be held responsible for the payment of any debts so contracted.

JAMES NEWTON,
Shawville, July 12, 1915.

Comparison more than reality makes men happy and can make them wretched.—Feltman.

Fine Language.

As a rule the educated native of West Africa, like his Indian brother, loves high flown language. A clerk some time ago sent a report complaining that the carabines of the police at his station often misfired. This is how he put it: "It is ridiculous to report that the firearms of the police when pointed at the firmament refuse to give explosive sound."—London Saturday Review.

Of the Past.

Geologists say that several species of man have entirely disappeared from the earth. Doubtless these last species include the nice old gentleman who used to pull off his boots at an evening with the help of the bootjack.—Chicago News.

The Fourth Estate.

The expression "fourth estate" was first used by Thomas Carlyle and was applied to the editors during the period of the French revolution.

Impudent.

Registrar—How old are you, madam?
She—I've seen nineteen summers, sir.
Registrar—How long have you been blind?
—Brooklyn Eagle.

May Restock Waters.

A survey of waters in the vicinity of Toronto with a view to determining whether or not they can be stocked with fish will be undertaken by the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries this summer. Mr. A. Sheriff, Deputy Minister of the department, said recently that the waters would be examined to see if they would provide food for fish and what kind of fish would thrive in them. If circumstances warrant it fry will then be placed in the streams and ponds ultimately to provide food for the table.

Rev. Dr. Gordon Honored.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., principal of Queen's University, has been made a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Dr. Gordon is a ripe scholar and has been principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's since 1902. He is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1845. His university training was received in Glasgow, Scotland. For many years he was prominent in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

HOOKING A SHARK.

It's an Exciting Sport Even if One Doesn't See the Fish.

Fishing for sharks off the pier at Palm Beach is a Brobdingnagian sport. You fish with clotheslines and a hook the size of a split anchor. Half of some great fish is slipped on your hook for bait. You throw it off the pier and fasten the end of the line to the railing and then take out your detective story and read.

Sometimes you get a bite; sometimes you don't. At evening the colored gentleman in charge of the shark fishing on the pier goes around and takes in the lines. That in itself is on rare occasions an exciting sport.

Once a New York vacationist was standing on the pier enjoying the sunset after a day's fruitless angling when he heard a shout from the colored gentleman, who had discovered a shark on one of the lines that had been left out. The colored gentleman was having trouble in handling the beast, so the New Yorker went to his assistance. Together they pulled and hauled at the line in vain. Another man on the pier joined in, and then the three braced their feet against the rail and tugged for all they were worth. But in spite of all they could do the line slipped gradually through their fingers.

Finally all the slack was used up, and the rope, coming taut against the rail, snapped like a thread. The New Yorker has always wished he could have had just one look at that shark.—New York Post.

MARTEL AND POITIERS.

The Man and Battle That Saved Europe From the Saracen Yoke.

A traveler approaching the city of Poitiers, France, would hardly believe that it was around the site of that small city that the battle which saved all Europe from the Saracen yoke was fought. The man who commanded the French in that great battle was Charles, who afterward received the surname Martel, "the hammer," from his mighty prowess in that fight.

He baffled the Saracen invasion by his great victory at Poitiers. The Saracens had mastered all Asia and conquered Spain. Nothing could withstand their arms, and the Crescent bore death and desolation before it wherever it went. The Mohammedans determined to conquer all Europe in the name of the Prophet. Spain had fallen, and France was next. The two armies met at Poitiers. The strife was bloody, for the Saracens had the prestige of former victories and the advantage of numbers; France had the wisdom of Martel. That wisdom triumphed, and the Mohammedan was hurled back, a broken power. This victory saved Europe from want and desolation, for the brave people would have suffered anything sooner than embrace Mohammedanism. The great champion of Christian civilization lived nine years after his famous triumph at Poitiers and died in the year 741.—Irish World.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such enormous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

Antiquity of "A Regular Shindy."

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens" occurs in Shakespeare, but fewer still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Popish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note, which refers to the celebration of Maundy Thursday, "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out, and a regular shindy follows, men being beaten and wounded."—London Globe.

BREVITY OF ENGLISH.

Its Advantage In This Respect Over French and German.

In an international report, printed in parallel columns in French, German and English, the three versions being exact translations of each other, the English report invariably finished first; sometimes it won by a whole page. As a rule, the French report was the most diffuse.

This brevity of English is partly explained by the fact that English is made up to an extraordinary extent of words of one syllable. Its nouns having (unlike the German) lost all their inflections except the possessive "s," have become mere roots, a very large proportion of them monosyllabic. In Germany a monosyllabic root practically always gets an extra syllable tacked on by way of case ending. In the second place English has little of the elaborate and explicit machinery of structure that French has, so it saves space in prepositions and such paraphernalia. Instead, English has what the grammarians call incipient agglutination—that is, sticking words together in groups without either prepositions or case endings to connect them.

An example of the former kind of brevity is a word like "earthquake," two syllables, compared with the German "erdbeben," three syllables, and the French "tremblement de terre," five syllables. An example of the terseness of English would be a phrase like, "I have been to the house and have now come back;" every word a single syllable. In a telegram this would be just as intelligible in the form "Been house now back." You cannot carry that sort of thing far in any other European language.—Manchester Guardian.

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

It Had a Short Life In What Is Now Eastern Tennessee.

In 1784 North Carolina, growing impatient of the burden that her western settlements had imposed upon her treasury and irritated by the complaints of the people of those sections, passed an act conveying to the federal government all the lands that now constitute the state of Tennessee.

The people of the country that is now eastern Tennessee, feeling themselves left without a government, made haste to organize themselves into an independent commonwealth, which they called, as a tribute to the illustrious philosopher, the state of Franklin. These people applied for admission into the Union; but, the federal government being slow and unwilling to act and North Carolina having repealed the act of cession of her western province to the Union, the state of Franklin came into very troubled waters for some years.

Some efforts were made to persuade the Kentuckians to join themselves to the state of Franklin, a provision having been made for such co-operation in the constitution of the experiment, but they came to nothing. The new state gradually fell to pieces, and in 1787 its brilliant and able governor, John Sevier, was put on trial for high treason. He was released by a daring rescue and subsequently pardoned and restored in name to the leadership, which he never lost in the affections of his people. In 1787 the last legislature of the state of Franklin held its session at Greenville.—Philadelphia Press.

Napoleon's Confidence.

Just before his marriage Napoleon received the appointment of commander in chief of the army of Italy. He was then twenty-six. "You are rather young," said one of the directors, "to assume responsibility so weighty and to take command over veteran generals."

"In one year," Napoleon replied, "I shall be old or dead."

"We can place you in command of men only," said Carnot, "for the troops are in need of everything, and we can furnish you with no money to provide supplies."

"Give me only men enough," Napoleon answered, "and I ask for nothing more; I will be answerable for the result."—Table Talk and Opinions of Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pure Bred Arab Horses.

In Cairo there is a society for preserving the pure bred Arab horse. It is said that recent changes in the lives and habits of the Bedouins have resulted in the deterioration of these horses. A practical horseman of wide experience says that as a rule the Arab horse is now no better treated than our own horses, whatever may have been true of the old days when such poems as "The Arab to His Steed" were written.

A Troublemaker.

"Why did you tell my wife that before I met her I promised to love you forever?"

"Well, didn't you?"

"Sure I did, but that's no kind of conversation to go to a man's wife with."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fulfilled.

Mrs. Gnaggs—Before we were married you used to say you could listen to my sweet voice all night. Mr. Gnaggs—Well, at that time I had no idea I'd ever have to do it.—Judge.

Not a Bout Winner.

Tramp—Once I was well known as a wrestler, mum. Lady—And do you wrestle now? Tramp—Only wid poverty, mum.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

New Styles

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

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

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

Just Received!

A carload of Corrugated Iron Roofing

—which will be supplied at about old price.

Roofing and Sheeting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require.

Estimates furnished.

Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits

Always on hand.

GEO. E. WAINMAN

SHAWVILLE.

Market for Pulpwood

Five dollars per cord will be paid by the

undersigned for any quantity of POPLAR AND BASSWOOD

PULPWOOD delivered at any siding or station along the

Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

Wood must be thoroughly peeled

LAWN BROS.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Hidden Things

¶ The suit you buy consists of more than is shown on the surface.

¶ It may be only skin deep, but if so you'll be a disappointed man.

¶ Value giving in a suit includes more than outside appearance. There are a lot of unseen things that must count right if you would have a suit that will give complete satisfaction.

¶ The success of Hobberlin clothes consists in their thoroughness in every little detail—outside and inside—in all those unseen things that make clothes wear.

¶ You're always sure when it's a Hobberlin suit. Every suit tailored-to-measure.

Ask to see the
Hobberlin Business Men's suit
at

\$20

Sole Agent for Hobberlin Tailoring

ARCHIE DOVER.