

# THE EQUITY.

No. 5, 33RD YEAR,

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

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

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Remember the date of Shawville Fair this year—Sept. 8, 9, 10.

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

The proceeds of the Twelfth celebration at Ladysmith, after deducting expenses amounted to \$370.00.

The Masonic fraternity will attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Church on Sunday next at three o'clock.

The town of Aylmer has fair prospects of having a beet sugar factory established there. Options on the land necessary have been secured.

Hay harvesting is general throughout the district this week. While the crop is considerably below a good average mark, it is very much better than the outlook promised some weeks ago. Grain everywhere has a fine appearance, and if nothing detrimental occurs between now and reaping-time, the yield should be abundant.

### Concert at Green Lake

An Open Air Concert will be held on Mr. G. A. Howard's Cottage Grounds at Green Lake, on Friday evening, July 23rd, under the auspices of the Yarm Homemakers' Club. A pleasant programme will be presented and refreshments served. Homemade Ice Cream and Candy will also be sold on the Grounds. A free-will offering in aid of the Red Cross Society will be solicited at the close of the programme. Come and spend a pleasant evening at the Lake.

### The Local Newspaper

No business man, professional man or manufacturer in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns, says an exchange. This applies to all kinds of businesses—general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, manufacturing establishments, automobile dealers, mechanics, professional men, etc., etc.

### Features of the Ottawa Exhibition

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is announcing the main features of its 1915 Fair. A new Dominion Government grant of \$5,000 has been put into the prize list, making the total premiums amount to \$25,000. For the third year, the Association is paying the freight to Ottawa on live stock exhibits from all points in Ontario and Quebec. An excellent show of field and garden produce is foreshadowed for the new Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, finished last year. The prizes on these things as well as live stock, have been increased. Altogether, the Ottawa Fair has now a total display space in pavilions of nearly 300,000 square feet. The manufacturers' exhibits promise to be very large, as space and motive power are furnished free. In the list of attractions are daily aeroplane flights, series of baseball matches, horse races, band music, day fireworks, live stock parades, and an unusually large Midway. Night Shows will present a novel fireworks display and will also have a new feature, moving pictures, which will illustrate the war in particular. Grand stand seats are reduced in price and six-for-a-dollar admission tickets are again offered up to the opening of the Fair. The railways have granted low passenger rates and free return of live stock exhibits. As in former years there will be six days and six nights (September 13th to 18th) of complete programme. The final day will be marked by amateur sports in the afternoon.

A gold nugget, valued at \$40,000 has been discovered at the Engineer Group, Atlin, B. C.

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.

Anyone indebted to this office for job printing will oblige by settling the amounts due at once.

In our personal col. last issue mention of the arrival of Mrs. Klock and youngest son "Bobby" was omitted.

Rural Dean Seaman was with the Bishop last week on his pastoral visitation of the deanery. His services at St. Paul's on Sunday were taken in the morning by Rev. Mr. White of Bristol and in the evening by the Rev. Charles Reid of Charlevoix.

Our junior base-ball team got beautifully trimmed up at Radford last Friday afternoon, in a 3-innings game, the score standing 11-21. The game was delayed by a heavy rainfall, which made the after-play rather erratic for the visitors on the field, and it was then that the home team got in solid work that smothered their opponents.

Our local automobile agent, Mr. G. A. Howard has returned from Montreal where he was successful in securing the Ford agency for the County of Pontiac for the season 1916. Mr. Howard advises us that the Ford people are looking forward to a record breaking year for the sale of their automobiles and that parties intending to purchase cars should get their order in as soon as possible in order to secure early delivery.

Mr. James Belsher, of Yarm, is a little late telling THE EQUITY about it, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that a new buffalo robe was taken off one of his horses, while the team was tied in W. A. Hodgins' shed on the night of the last hockey match in Shawville—March 3rd. By this time, perhaps the party who took the robe, may be willing to return it without the necessity of going through a process of law. By leaving the article at the office, it will be duly handed to the owner.

The village band is disorganized, at least for some time to come. This step was decided on at a meeting held last Thursday evening. The cause is alleged to be a lack of interest on the part of some of the members, and the difficulty of getting them together for practice, which, of course, is necessary, in some respects to its up-keep, and in a great extent to the band's efficiency. It is rather too bad that circumstances are such as to have brought about this situation. Bands in small towns are inclined to give up-hill work to those who undertake to keep them in the going class. The rule has been failure in most cases. Shawville's last effort has succeeded much better than any previously attempted, and perhaps if the citizens, who are the real beneficiaries, had taken a little more interest in helping the organization along, it could have been put on a basis that would give some assurance of continuity. It is hardly fair to expect that the boys should do everything needed themselves to keep the institution running. Instruments, music, and other requisites have to be procured from time to time, and with the comparatively small revenue which came to hand, improvements in this regard had necessarily to be done without. A suitable place wherein to practice is a desideratum which the village could reasonably have supplied, after the corporation building was taken over for other purposes. Perhaps if the band had approached the Council this obstacle would have been overcome. It is to be hoped that an effort at re-organization will not long be delayed, and that everyone will lend a hand in making it go. We should not let our band pass out of existence.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

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

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,245,140  
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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.

## "Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

GWOWLING 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.

### Births

At Aberdeen, Sask., on July 12th to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barton, a son.

At Sault Ste Marie, on July 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Willie S. Smith, a son.

At Ottawa, on Sunday, July 18, to Mr. and Mrs. George Carson, a son.

### Personal

Mr. T. W. Wilson was in town on Saturday last.

Miss Berta Gray, of Hull, is the guest of Miss Laura Woodley.

Miss Laura Woodley arrived home from Montreal on Thursday evening last.

Miss Iva and Gladys Rollins of Ross, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. John A. Hodgins, of Charlevoix.

Miss M. K. Thomson is spending a few days in town this week, the guest of Mrs. Caldwell.

Rev. W. G. A. Wilson, of Lacolle has arrived to spend a two weeks' vacation in town.

Engineer Thos G. Armitage, Ottawa, of the C. P. R., spent a few days with friends in his home town last week.

Mr. Mel. Shouldice of the bank staff, is spending his holidays at his home in Alcouve, Wright Co.

Mrs. P. Lunam, of Campbells Bay visited her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Hodgins, on Monday.

Mr. Hiram Smiley, of the Merchants Bank staff, Montreal, is spending his holidays in this section.

Miss Jennie Wilson, nurse, arrived from the West Friday, and is enjoying the pleasures of Green Lake with her sisters.

The Misses Idena Prendergast and Lillie Horner, professional nurses, arrived here last week to enjoy a visit among their numerous friends.

### Deaths.

Mr. Alfred Murphy, of North Clarendon, died very suddenly on Saturday morning, as the result of a severe hemorrhage. He was the youngest son of the late John Murphy, and his death removes the last of a large family, save one—Mrs. William Armstrong, of Davidson, who, with the bereft widow and children have the deep sympathy of the community in their affliction.

Mr. James Spellman, a former resident of Quyon, died recently at Vegreville, Alberta, whither he removed from Pembroke about twelve years ago.

Mr. Robert Booth, one of the veteran lumbermen of the Ottawa valley, passed away on Friday, the 9th instant, aged 78 years. The late Mr. Booth was president of the George Gordon Lumber Co., and was interested in several other lumber concerns, and other enterprises.

News was received last Wednesday at the Notre Dame Presbytery in Hull that Father de l'Eglise, who for many years worked in Notre Dame parish, was killed on June 14th while serving as chaplain to a French regiment.

## 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.

## 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 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 curbing for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville, Que.

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

An artistic hanger announcing the date of the Annual Provincial Exposition at Quebec—(Aug. 28, Sept. 4)—has been received at this office.

A move is on foot in Arnprior, with a good prospect of success of supplying one or two machine guns for the Canadian troops. We would like to see a similar move made in Pontiac, which could well afford to supply several of these much needed weapons.

Three sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Tracey, of the Fourth Chute on the Bonnechere, met their death by drowning on Sunday evening, the 11th inst. The boys were Albert, aged 17; Samuel, aged 15, and Simon, aged 12. The boys were playing on the river bank, when the youngest waded into the water. He was carried out beyond his depth and into a deep hole some distance from shore, where he disappeared. The eldest boy, seeing his plight, went to his assistance, but he too was carried down, and the second boy then started out to rescue his brothers, only to meet the same fate. They were soon missed and the alarm was given, a number of people from the neighborhood joining in the search for the bodies, which proved successful about midnight, the three brothers being found clasped in each other's arms.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

## BINDER TWINE

## The Plymouth Make

There is none better, very few as good. There will be stacks of it wanted this season, better order early.

A complete line of . . . .

Haying and Harvesting Tools.

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



## The Charm of Eastern Fragrance

is typified in every sealed packet of

# "SALADA"

Selected leaves from the finest plantations, famous for teas of subtle deliciousness. SALADA is fresh and free from dust.

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN

B 77

## Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

### CHAPTER XXIII—(Con'd.)

Dying! And as that thought surged through her overcharged brain, a scene came before her. It was the death-bed of her mother. She was only a little girl at the time, but she recalled it with startling distinctiveness. She heard the feeble voice saying:

"I am leaving my burden to you, my darling. Bear with it as patiently as I have, and may God reward you!"

And how had she borne that burden—that legacy of a dying mother? She had run away like a coward, hidden herself from it. And now she was dying!

How she wished she had stayed and borne it bravely!

How she cursed herself for her lack of fortitude!

"God has sent this other curse into my life because I refused the responsibilities. He placed upon me," she moaned. "It was to teach me that He would not allow His will to be disobeyed. Oh God! I accept the punishment, only pleading for mercy!"

Joe heard the groan, and looked up uneasily.

"Don't go fur to cryin', Miss Ailsa," he said, gently. "The doctor said as you'd need all your courage. Will you come now?"

"Yes, in one moment."

She went to a writing-table, and seating herself there, wrote hastily:

"My father is dying. I have been summoned there. They tell me there is no time to spare, and therefore I do not wait to arouse you. Will return as soon as possible. AILSA."

When she had penned the hasty lines, she slipped them in an envelope and addressed it to Dunraven, then arose.

"I haven't even a hat or wrap!" she exclaimed, glancing about her. "They were all burned last night. But I can call a carriage from the office."

Together with Joe, she went downstairs and ordered the carriage, then placed the note in the hands of the bell-boy.

"Take that to Mr. Dunraven when he is up," she explained; "but don't arouse him to give it to him."

Then, with Joe still beside her, she went out and got into the carriage.

The air was bitterly cold, but it seemed to comfort her. It was like the cut of a lash upon her face; yet she turned toward it, and looked steadily out the window, forgetting the boy's presence.

She was going over the old days again—all of them—trying, with that peculiar charity we hold toward the dying, to remember some act of kindness toward her upon her father's part; but there was not one that she could recall.

It was singularly pitiful. There had not been one little tenderness in her childhood, not one little sympathetic word, not a soothing kiss for a childish hurt, not a murmur of regret at the sorrow he had brought upon her—nothing. Only drunkenness and blows and cursing. Yet she was ready to forgive him. With her whole heart she was ready to forgive.

Was there not something like unto Divinity in such charity as that?

The carriage stopped after a time. How well she remembered the door of that tenement! And how she had hated it! Yet she had not thought, when she left it, under what circumstances she should return there.

Her hands were like ice as she opened the carriage door and stepped into the street. Joe followed her.

"Collect at the hotel," she said quietly to the driver, then turned into the tenement.

The day had already begun there. Dirty children were standing about in the hall. Once she had been familiar by name to all of them, yet now they seemed not to recognize her as she passed through them. They stood back, with dirty fingers in their mouths, and eyed her silently as, with bowed head, she passed swiftly up the dingy, rickety stairs.

Top floor, turn to the left.

She had not forgotten, indeed.

The place looked fouler and dirtier than when she had left it. As she reached the door, she turned and smiled sadly into the face of the boy, who was still at her heels.

"Thank you, Joe. I may need you later. Will you remain around—if you can?"

"Yes'm."

Then she turned the knob and went in.

There was no one in the front room, and with a little gesture of disgust at the filth that surrounded her, she went swiftly toward the inner room, and once more opened a door.

It was closed behind her almost before she had stepped inside the room, and a hateful face looked smilingly into her own.

"Your dear father did not believe that you would come; but I know your kindly heart better than he!" ex-

claimed the voice of the man she hated and feared most upon earth—Simonson, the Jew!

"Where is my father?" demanded Ailsa.

"He will be in in one minute. I expected him before."

"Be in! Is he not ill, then?"

"Oh, no, my dear! That was only a little ruse we used to get you here. He insisted that you would pay no attention, but I knew you better than that."

"Where has he gone?" again demanded Ailsa, scarcely able to believe that he had been so cruelly deceived.

"To obtain the services of a clergyman," returned Simonson, serenely.

"He is convinced, as am I, that we can persuade you to become my wife at once, and we wanted no more little delays that might on another occasion prove fatal to my hopes!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

Scarcely able to realize the calm audacity of the scoundrel that confronted her, Ailsa lifted her head and looked straight and unflinchingly into his hateful eyes.

Usually when she was attempted to do that, her own loathing had overcome her, and she shrank away; but now she forgot all that in her dismay and indignation.

"Do you really mean," she said, slowly, "that my father would force me into marriage with you?"

There was indescribable scorn in the tone, and Simonson's expression changed from smiling insouciance to wrathful determination, though the purring softness did not leave his treacherous voice.

"Force is such an ugly word to come from beautiful lips," he said, quietly. "Persuade is so much prettier. He hopes that he can persuade you to consent."

"He never can!" returned Ailsa, still looking into his eyes, her tall young form drawn to its full height, her lips firm and set.

"You have trapped me into coming here. I confess that I was a fool to allow it, but having fallen into the power of scoundrels, you will discover that I know how to protect myself!"

"You forget the power of a father," he cried, dramatically. "You can not force me into a marriage! You may kill me, if you like, but that is the worst that you can do!"

Still looking steadily into her eyes, Simonson went to step toward her. He did not speak, but set his eyes upon her with compelling force. Stealthily, step by step he was approaching her. A slow shiver was creeping over her. The situation was one of uncanny horror.

He stretched out a long, bony arm and was about to touch her on the face, when she shook off the influence that was slowly mastering her, and stepped back, uttering a low, mocking laugh.

"I understand your infernal design but too well," she cried out, tragically; "but it, too, shall fail. You can not make me obey your infamous will as you have made my father. Do you think I blame him now for the ruin that has been worked in his life? All these years yours has been the devil's power that has led him to ruin. Yours is the soul upon which the responsibility must lie. You are as much to blame for the death of my mother as if your hand had struck the blow that robbed her of life. The bestial desire that has led your sinful infatuation to me existed first for her. I see it all as clearly as I could read a printed page. You gained the control over my father because the love of God was so strong in her life that you could not secure it over her, and you ruined her, body and soul through him. You broke her heart, where you simply intended to drive her from him. She died, then you turned to me; but God has sent me intelligence sufficient to defy you. Now, then,"—folding her arms across her heaving breast—"I am ready to die, if death it is to be, but never to obey your will; never to become the thing that you would make of me; never to be your wife! I despise, loathe you! Let him come when he is ready, with all the clergymen in the world, but he can not compel me against my will!"

Simonson's face was working with rage. There was a whitish foam about his lips, his eyes were glaring, his fingers opening and shutting with a peculiar clenching movement. Once or twice he put them up to his throat and tore at his collar, but he did not interrupt her, did not speak until she had concluded.

"But there is a way of forcing the will," he exclaimed, his voice heavy and hoarse and guttural. "There is a way of forcing the will, and you will find out that we know how to do it. I would have given you the best of my life that there was to give if you let me; but since you will not

have it so, since you force it from me, you shall accept it whether you will or not—anything I choose to give. Very well. I agree that your father is under my influence—entirely dominated, if you will. But he has committed a crime—the crime of murder! I was the witness! I can send him to the gallows if I so desire. His life and his honor are in my hands. They are yours to do with as you desire. Consent to the position I offer you, and my secret and his belong to you alone. Refuse, and it shall be given to the world. That is my ultimatum!"

Again Ailsa laughed mockingly but shortly.

"You think I believe you?" she demanded. "You think I can be fooled by the mere word of a man who would hesitate at no crime to carry an infamous point? Puff! Give your secret to the world. Condemn him to death, if you will, still I should refuse the alternative. Better his life than my soul!"

She had not heard the opening of the door, had not seen her father enter, and did not know of his presence until he became aware that he was kneeling by her side, that his hands were lifted in supplication.

"Ailsa," he whispered, his voice trembling as if the tears were very near to falling, "don't say that, dear! Oh, my darling, think! It is your father's life! What this man has said is true! I did kill a man. He saw the act. He has been silent because of my promise that you should become his wife. Now, if you refuse, your father will be handed over to the law, and the law knows no pity. Think, Ailsa! Your father—your dead mother's husband!"

"Even if I would yield," she answered, drawing her skirts from his hands as if his very touch were pollution. "I have no proof that your story is true, any more than that you were dying, as the report came to me. You have lied, tricked me, and I will believe nothing! Do you think I would accept your word? What is it? Merely the thoughts and desires of that man put into your mouth! Puff! You have become so much a part of him, so much a creature of his brain, that you are no longer my father! That man is dead, buried in the grave of my mother, and you are—nothing—nothing but the other self of Nathan Simonson!"

"Then you must save me! You must not, shall not refuse! The clergyman is outside waiting. The moment you become his wife, his power over me is done. My word is kept, and—"

"Your word to him—but what of your duty to me?" she cried, almost savagely. "No! Do you hear? No—no—no! Never! There is no argument that you can use, no plea that you can make, no threat that you can invent!"

Even before she had finished he was upon his feet, his haggard face close to hers, his breath bearing disgust to her nostrils. He had seized her wrist in a grasp like iron, and forced her to him.

"You defy me!" he cried, hoarsely, his evil face close to hers. "You dare to defy me! Very well, then; take threats if you prefer them to promises. You think that your fine friends will come here and demand your release. Listen. In the first place, you will not be allowed to remain here. You will be taken away to a place of absolute safety, where neither they nor the minions of the law can find you. But should that fail, should they seek you out, I will demand of the law that it give a father his rights against the married man who has stolen the honor of his daughter!"

For a moment the enormity of the charge did not reach Ailsa, then all the awful horror of it forced itself upon her. She staggered backward, and would have fallen but for Dowd Valworth's fierce grasp upon her wrist. He saw that the cruel shot had told, and once more drawing her triumphantly toward him, he exclaimed in her ear:

"Now are you ready to consent?"

But already she was herself again and had flashed upon him an expression of withering loathing.

"No!" she answered, scornfully. "The father, capable of a taunt like that, is not worthy either of obedience or of saving. I forgive you only because you are not yourself, but again I defy you to do your worst. Again I tell you that I do not fear you! Do you think your fool charge would be believed when I am the promised wife of Leslie Dunraven's wife's brother?"

"A mere blind—a pretence! We understand the situation, and we will prove it to the world. Do you think I am ignorant of where you spent the few days after leaving my house? Do you think I do not know who it was that paid your fine in jail? Do you believe you could convince the world that you were innocent? Puff! It expects no such results from man or woman. You have pretended to love Mrs. Dunraven. Will you have these matters aired in the courts?"

She knew perfectly well from whom he had obtained his information—from Muriel Ogden—but she was too filled with scorn and indignation to tell him so, yet his last threat touched her in a tender point—his threat to bring pain to Ethel Dunraven. For a moment she stood silent, then once again drew herself up, and shook off the weight of his clutching fingers from her wrist, holding the wounded member with her other hand.

"You are a coward and a scoundrel!" she cried, scornfully. "You have destroyed even the pity that was in my heart, and only contempt remains. Neither threats of public shame nor violence can move me. The censure of the world is nothing to me, and Ethel Dunraven could never be made to believe what she knows to be false. You are at liberty to do your worst, and I am ready to accept the situation as God sees fit to allow it to be sent. You have gained nothing, save perhaps the murder of your own child by the dastardly trick you have played upon me. I am ready for anything, save to be that man's wife, and that neither you nor he can compel!"

Her arms were folded upon her breast, her flashing eyes fixed upon Simonson with incalculable contempt and disdain.

For just a moment he seemed to

shrink before her, and then he straightened himself for a renewed attack, knowing that if he were to succeed at all it must be done at once.

And the clergyman—an authentic man of God—stood outside waiting.

(To be Continued.)

## COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Major-General W. R. Birdwood Has Had Most Distinguished Career.

The commander of the Australians and the New Zealanders, Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, was until recently Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and has had a most distinguished career. His rise has been rapid, for he is not yet fifty. General Birdwood was born on September 13, 1865, and is the eldest surviving son of the late H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL. D. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and in 1883 entered the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a lieutenant. Two years later he exchanged into the 12th Lancers, and in 1886 he was appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers. He obtained his captaincy in 1896, and four years later he was promoted to the rank of major. Another two years saw him lieutenant-colonel, and his full rank of colonel followed in 1905. In four years more Colonel Birdwood rose to be brigadier-general, and another two years saw him major-general at the early age of forty-six. In the South African war he played a very distinguished part, and held various offices of importance. At the beginning of the campaign he acted as brigade-major, and in the following year he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. In that capacity he served Lord Kitchener to the end of the war, and proved his value in a way that was to bring him a further appointment on the personal staff of the present Secretary of State for War. Returning to India after the peace, General Birdwood held further high offices. In 1902 he was Acting Military Secretary and Interpreter to the then Commander-in-Chief in India, and served also in 1904 as Assistant-Adjutant-General at headquarters, India. When Lord Kitchener took up the duties of Commander-in-Chief of H.M. forces in India, he again sought the services of the officer who had been his right-hand man during the later stages of the South African war, and Major-General Birdwood became his military secretary once more. Four years later, in 1909, he became brigade commander, which office he held until 1912, in which year he was appointed Quartermaster-General in India. The same year saw his appointment to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. General Birdwood is a man of many decorations and distinctions. In the Hazara Campaign he won the medal

Be Sure the Grocer Sends

# Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

with the fruit you order for preserving.

Tell him, too, that you want it in the Packages originated for *Redpath* Sugar—2 or 5 lb. Sealed Cartons or 10, 20, 50 or 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

Then you will be sure to get the GENUINE REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations—the sugar to whose preserving purity you can safely trust good fruit.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 135

with clasp; in the Isazai Expedition the medal with two clasps; in the memorable Tirah Campaign he was mentioned in despatches and added two clasps to his former decorations. In South Africa he was severely wounded, was mentioned five times in despatches, won the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. The Mohmand Expedition of 1908, in which he served as Chief Staff Officer, brought the medal and clasp and the D.S.O. In 1906 he was appointed A.D.C. to King Edward VII. He holds the same position to the present King, is a Companion of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire. In 1894 General Birdwood married the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, C.B., fourth baronet of Thurlby Hall, Lincoln.

At German military manoeuvres every officer is given a command higher than that to which his rank entitles him.

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the Germans possessed maps of France marked with roads which had not yet appeared on maps officially issued in France.

## From the Middle West

D. F. Coxon, charged at Macleod with the murder of John Zoeteman, well known rancher, went to prison for life.

Mrs. John A. McDougall, of Edmonton, has given an ambulance and equipment for Red Cross work in the war.

The united farmers of Alberta favor throwing open for grazing all lands thirty miles or more from a railroad.

Scraping away the snow at Shellbrook, Sask., it was possible to pick wild strawberries.

Seventy Prince Albert mechanics registered for possible service in making munitions of war in Britain.

Trying to reach a duck he had shot, Edwin Freeman was drowned in a slough near his home, Macdonald, Sask.

R. W. Streek, of Saskatoon, in the 44th Battalion, is one of five sons with the British forces, the father of whom was congratulated by King George at Lee, Kent, England.

Goose Lake flax farmers say the frost in Saskatchewan did not hurt their crops.

The C.P.R. Depot at Cadillac, Sask., was burglarized and \$250 stolen.

Shots scared away a midnight prowler from the shell factory at Moose Jaw.



Pretty London Girls Fight Fires While Men Fight the Enemy at the Front.

Another testimonial to the fact that the women of Great Britain are rapidly accustoming themselves to the new order of things, wherein they have taken the place in a great many walks of life vacated by the men who have gone to the front, is this photograph. In a London draper's shop the girls have taken the places of the men who composed the fire brigade of the establishment. During the drills, which are taking place daily, they answer the call as quickly as did the male members, and they are as capable of handling the hose and nozzle in a stubborn blaze as any male firefighter.



## BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## ACROSS THE BORDER

### WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

#### Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

U. S. seeks 4,000 aviators to be trained for military service.

Ott School Garden, Kansas City, has produced a radish 14 inches round and 13 1/4 inches long.

Kansas floods this spring have caused \$2,000,000 losses in bridges, roads, and railroad property.

Fred Warranchuck, of Derry, N.H., having lost his job, faced a mirror and shot himself in the head.

Daniel Haviland of Putnam County, has just retired after 75 years as shoemaker without a holiday.

Barry Steffen, barber at Akron, O., was fined \$5.10 for stealing a kiss from a pretty girl on the street.

Detroit dentists are injecting emetine into sufferers' arms to stop toothache, it is said, with success.

The purchasing power of a dollar was double what it is now in New Jersey in 1898, say official figures.

Henry Fuchs, State street saloon-keeper, Chicago, has failed owing to sluggishness of the liquor business.

Kansas harvest hands are accused of placing iron bars in wheat fields so as to destroy farmers' machinery.

Firing at a fleeing burglar suspect, a police sergeant at Chicago killed Walter Hendrichsen, an innocent bystander.

A storm blew out the window of a jewellery store at Muskogee, Ok., and 200 diamond rings rolled down the street.

For six hours Fred Stratman was locked in a fruit refrigerator at Detroit and almost froze to death before being rescued.

William Bond, chemist, Wilmington, Del., stayed 7 hours in a sealed box under water to show his chemical discovery could purify air.

The bottom fell out of a mine north of Tonopah, Nev., and revealed a chasm of unknown depth, giving a steady cool draught of air.

Knox Booth, former chief of the Government internal revenue district of Tennessee and Alabama, was indicted for operating illegal distilleries.

The retiring president of the American Medical Association said army rules applied to city sanitation would make the average life 65 years instead of 42.

## DAINTY FOOD

### Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink.

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to run as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting, I took all manner of tonic and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

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

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



## MAKING THE MOST OF THE EGGS LAID AT THIS SEASON.

By A. P. Marshall.

As the price of eggs drops during the warm summer weather, and it becomes a question whether much profit may be derived from their sale in the regular way, the wise poultry grower will consider how he may keep up the price for what he sells, or preserve his stock as it accumulates, in such a way that he will obtain a much larger price and considerably more than pay him for the trouble to which he has to bring about this result.

In the first place any eggs required for sale as food products, and not for breeding purposes, should be infertile. Fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature, and when we consider how carefully our health departments safeguard the sale of this product, it is some wonder that some method is not devised to absolutely prevent the marketing during the hot months of eggs less likely to spoil than is now in practice. It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put into an incubator or under a hen to start to hatch. The fact is that the germs begin to grow just as soon as it is subjected to a temperature of 90 or above. Whether this be behind the kitchen stove, or on a hot country road en route to market, on a platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the house under broody hens, when they are not gathered frequently.

Why produce such a perishable article at all when the remedy is so simple, just by "Swatting the Rooster," or removing him from the pens from which the eggs to sell come. An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. Infertile eggs could be placed in an incubator for twenty-one days, the hatching time, and used for cooking purposes, and it is doubtful if they would be found in the least objectionable. But what of the infertile egg that has not matured a chick? The stench from it is terrible! This is the relative condition of the fertile and infertile egg when subjected to heating under the same circumstances and gives some idea of the value of taking precautions to have only infertile eggs produced at this time of year.

By guaranteeing that all eggs are infertile, that they can be depended upon to keep as long as possible, and supplying them in attractive containers, it is possible to obtain always several cents better than the market price for them. If the price drops too low, it will pay anyone who will do so to use one of the many ways that can be used for preserving the eggs until later in the year, when eggs are scarce and good prices prevail for well-kept eggs.

Eggs to be stored, in the first place should therefore be from hens having no males running with them, because an infertile egg keeps longer, even without the use of the preservative, than a fertile egg; second, perfectly fresh, for not only will they keep better, but if an egg that has begun to decay is placed in the same vessel with fresh ones, it is likely to affect all the surrounding eggs; and, third, perfectly clean, for filth of any kind adhering to the shell will taint the preserving medium and thus taint the eggs. In placing eggs in the preservative be careful to see that none of the eggs get cracked. Keep them in a moderately cool room where the temperature may be kept fairly constant. A dry clean cellar is a suitable place.

There are several very good ways of preserving eggs, and one of them can be selected that will suit the ability of the user to obtain the ingredients in his own locality. Of the many methods for use on a small scale none has proved more successful than water-glass (sodium silicate). This is a very cheap product, and can usually be secured at not to exceed fifty cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen eggs, so that the cost of material would not exceed more than one cent a dozen. Pure water that has been boiled and then cooled should be used. To each fifteen or twenty quarts of water one quart of water-glass should be used. The solution should be prepared, placed in the jar or other vessel, and the fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there are two inches of solution always covering the eggs. The eggs should not be washed before packing, for washing injures the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating.

A good lime-water preservative may be made as follows: Thirty gallons of water, 10 pounds of salt, one-half bushel of finely slacked lime. After mixing thoroughly allow the solution to stand two or three days and then remove the clear liquid by dipping or by means of a siphon. Place the liquid in a tub or other suitable receptacle and place the eggs therein, or the eggs may be placed in the vessel first and the lime-water placed over

them. Have at least two inches of liquid covering the top of the eggs. Lined eggs can be discerned by the roughness of the shell. Before boiling eggs that have been preserved in the foregoing ways they should be punctured with a needle, otherwise they will be apt to crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores being closed and no outlet allowed for the air in the egg.

Eggs can be preserved for several months in dry salt. Bran can also be used with fair results, but neither of these methods is as satisfactory as the first two mentioned. There must always be at least two inches covering the eggs with these two methods also.

Cold storage is undoubtedly the best and most practical method of preserving eggs in large quantities in a commercial way. As the processes by which a low temperature can be maintained for an indefinite period have become more and more improved the greater has been the number of eggs stored, until the cold storage business has reached such proportions that it has a considerable influence on the price of eggs, tending to lower it in winter and raise it in summer.

A record of twenty crates of eggs stored last season in Buffalo will give some idea of the profit in this method. These eggs were shipped in when they were selling for table use at 17 cents per dozen. This would make the total \$102.00. These same eggs were sold in December at an average of thirty cents a dozen, which made a total of \$180.00, or a difference of \$78.00 in favor of cold storage.

The cold storage plant charged two cents a dozen for the period, which made a total of \$12.00 for storage. To this is to be added \$6.20 expressage and the commission man's charge of \$12.00, making a total of expenditures of \$30.20 and leaving \$47.80 clear and above what the cost of storage and other expenses amounted to. There is no question that storage in this way properly handled is very profitable.

## Burns and Scalds.

In life we have to take risks—that is part of the game. And no one can play his part manfully who is not prepared to do this, when it is reasonable and needful so to do, when the chances of reward or benefit are sufficiently in one's favor, or when it would be pusillanimous or cowardly not to face the music. The wealthy travellers on the unfortunate Lusitania doubtless viewed matters in this light—the chances seemed greatly in their favor. And, however bitterly we deplore the sad end of so many valuable lives, we cannot but profoundly admire their pluck, and ever regard with the deepest respect their brave constancy and determination not to be frightened out of what they had resolved to do.

But for all that it is unwise and even foolish to take risks that involve no appreciable reward in case of success, and that are easily avoidable. Andre went out to seek the North Pole. At the last minute some of his apparatus broke and the balloons had to go some hundred feet higher than had been intended—a serious matter in such a temperature. He would not pause for repairs. Consequently he and his comrades were never seen again. That was brave indeed, but at the same time it was a utter fool-hardiness.

This may seem a long way from the titular subject of our article. But so many burns and scalds are the result of sheer carelessness and neglect—particularly where young children are concerned. People leave them playing about the fire in cold weather without taking the most ordinary common-sense precautions that they shall not go near. Then comes injury, possibly death. As a student in hospital I well remember the numbers carried in on a frosty morning, and mostly burnt all over. Although the parents were mostly poor and of the laboring classes, few probably could not have afforded to set up some sort of fire-guard, or to have otherwise kept their infants out of harm's way. They need not have taken useless and uncalled for risks.

## Just As Good.

Tourist—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation. Don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

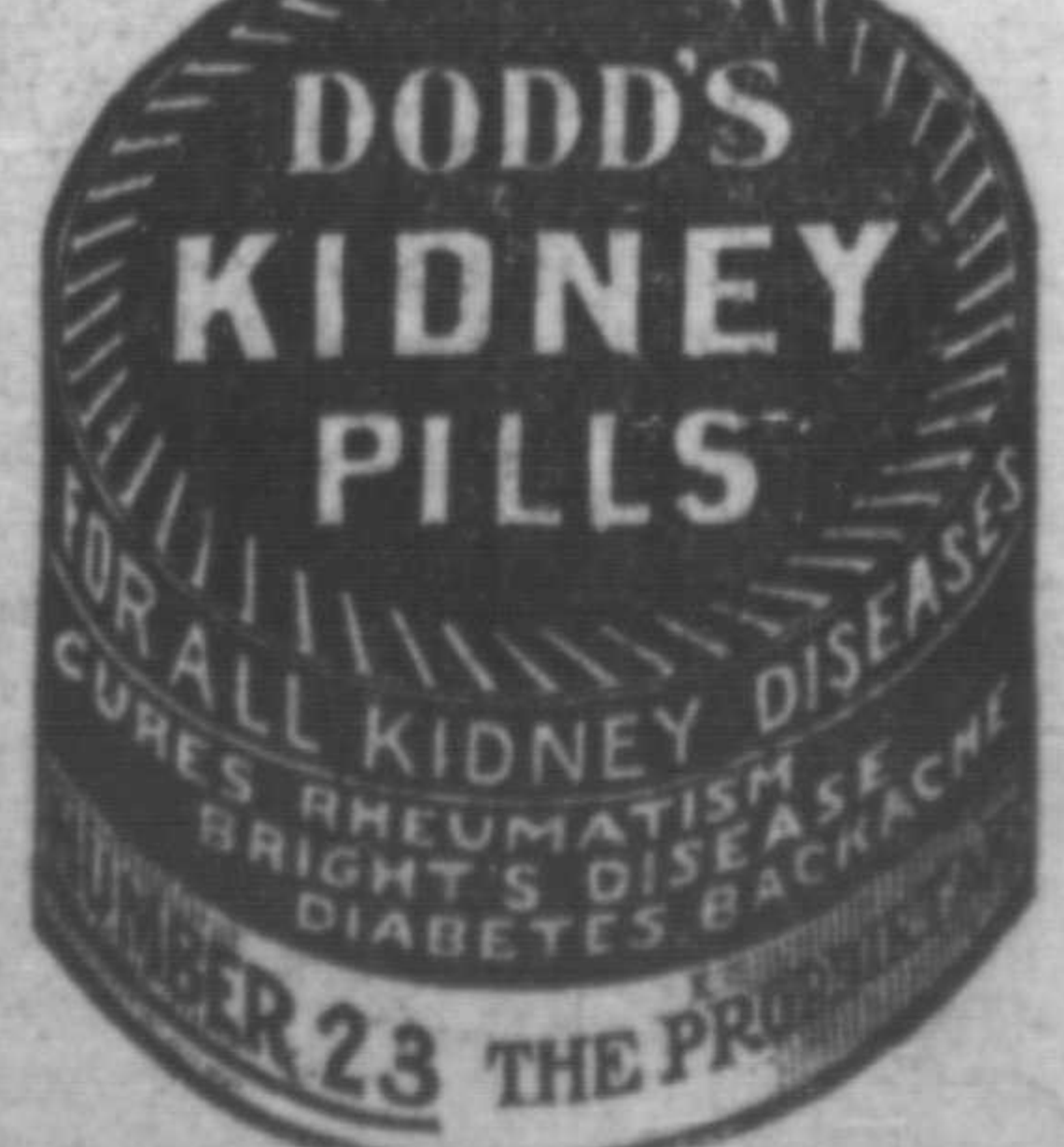
Farmer—"Oh, not to any extent."

Tourist—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

Farmer—"Oh, well, you see, I'm out here a good part of the time myself."

"Do you understand the language of flowers?" said the sentimental youth.

"No," replied Miss Cavenne. "I don't know that I should care to have my conversation regulated by the kind of vegetation that happened to be in season."



## How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

### READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—my rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller of Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other Pills but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

## The Kaiser's Train.

Whenever possible the Kaiser when travelling between Berlin and the fighting-line uses his luxurious State train, which is a veritable palace on wheels. Six coaches, each weighing over sixty tons, compose the special train, and one of these four are reserved for the Emperor and his suite, and the other two are used for kitchen. The second coach in the train is the one reserved by the Kaiser for his personal quarters, and it contains a salon, bedroom, dressing-room, bathroom, and sleeping apartments for his bodyguard. The salon is panelled in the wood of an ancient cedar tree taken from Mount Lebanon, the gift of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey. The floor is of black wood taken from the piles of a wooden bridge built across the Rhine by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B.C., while the ceiling is decorated with a design representing the six great rivers of Germany.

The windows of the salon are protected by thick bars, and armed sentries stand at the doors of the apartment night and day. The last coach in the train is used by an engineer, who has charge of the machinery which operates a complicated system of emergency brakes. The Kaiser's two dachshunds, Ward and Hexl, have their kennels on the train, and they generally accompany their master on his travels.

## New Record in Tea Prices.

Over eight million pounds of tea have been sunk in merchant ships during the war. This immense quantity could ill be spared at a time when the demand for tea throughout the world has reached a greater volume than ever. Anyway the cost of tea has risen to a higher level than history records for many years.

## Rest.

Rest is not quitting  
The busy career;  
Rest is the fitting  
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,  
Clear without strife,  
Fleeing to ocean  
After this life.

'Tis loving and serving,  
The highest and best;  
'Tis onward, unswerving;  
And this is true rest.  
—Goethe.

## 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.

## Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacillus that is called the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, from the names of the physicians who discovered it. The bacillus attacks the mucous membrane, generally of the throat, and sets up a local inflammation. During the course of the inflammation a membranous deposit appears, in which the bacilli rapidly multiply, and produce a poison that sometimes remains local and sometimes is absorbed into the system. A certain susceptibility to the germ is necessary in order that a person shall have an attack of diphtheria; for it is often discovered in the throats of healthy people who have been exposed, but who have an inherited or an acquired immunity—that may, however, be only temporary.

Although the diphtheria germ can attack any mucous membrane, it is when it affects the throat that it causes the disease commonly called "diphtheria." Cases of diphtheria are of all degrees of severity—mild, severe, and malignant. Even in mild cases the patient is unmistakably ill. There is a good deal of fever as the throat symptoms develop, the

mucous membranes become red and swollen, patches form on the tonsils, pharynx, or uvula, the pulse is rapid, and there is a loss of appetite, with more or less prostration.

After a day or two local symptoms grow less, and except for a little anaemia and weakness, the sufferer will be virtually well. In more severe cases all the symptoms are more virulent, the swelling and congestion much greater, and the whole throat is covered with a thick, grayish, false membrane. In unfavorable cases, stupor or delirium appears, the false membrane spreads from the pharynx to the larynx and obstructs the breathing, or the heart fails.

In the malignant cases the outcome is inevitably fatal. The most dangerous complications in all cases of diphtheria are pneumonia, which is to be greatly feared in the laryngeal type; heart failure, which is possible in all severe cases; and paralysis, which sometimes occurs as a result of the poisoning of the system by the toxins. In ordinary cases the paralysis lasts only a few weeks, although in more severe cases there may be great atrophy of the muscles, and recovery may be delayed for months. The treatment of diphtheria is a matter entirely for the physician, for it consists first of all in the immediate administration of antitoxin. —Youth's Companion.

## Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief  
Paint on Putnam's  
Corn Extractor to-  
night, and corns feel  
better in the morn-  
ing. Magical the  
way "Putnam's"

cures the pain, destroys the roots,  
kills a corn for all time. No pain.  
Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of  
"Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

## Business Advice.

"Every employer wants a square  
peg, my boy."  
"Yes, dad."  
"In other words, there is no place  
for the rounder."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## Queer Badge of Winnipeg 90th.

Many curious badges are to be found on the caps of various British regiments. The 17th Lancers, or "Death or Glory Boys," as they are nicknamed, for example, have a skull and crossbones for their badge or crest. The most extraordinary, however, of all the crests worn by soldiers fighting for the Empire is probably that worn by one of the Canadian regiments, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. The badge shows a little black devil with a pitchfork, and below it is a motto in Latin which means "Named by the enemy on the field of battle." The reason for this curious badge and its motto is to commemorate the way the Winnipeg Rifles fought when suppressing the Canadian North-West Rebellion of the Red Indians, who called them "the little black devils from Winnipeg," which has now become the nickname of the regiment.

During the first five months of the war Sir Edward Grey did not leave London for a single night.

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

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

There is a dearth of females in Bulgaria, Japan, and Australia, but a large surplus in England, Scotland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

It's a poor elevator that won't work both ways.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

One British criminal in every twenty has red hair.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

French cycling soldiers are provided with machines so constructed that they can be taken to pieces in two or three minutes and carried on the soldier's back, when he comes to some piece of ground over which he is unable to ride.

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

Hampton Court possesses a grape vine which is stated to surpass any in Europe. In a single season it produced over two thousand bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.

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## SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

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

## FARM FOR RENT.

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

## NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from \$30.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.



## A Model Son.

Fussy Old Gentleman (to chance travelling companion)—"Have you any children, sir?" "Yes, sir, a son." "Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?" "No, sir; he has never so much as touched a cigarette." "So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?" "He has never put his foot in one." "Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?" "Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner." "A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?" "Just six months."

## SUNBURN SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and sub-jacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Among books which have had enormous sales are "Webster's Spelling Book," 55 million copies; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a million and a half copies; "Pickwick Papers" 900,000 copies; and Longfellow's Poems, 520,000 copies.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 22, 1915.

The provincial elections in Manitoba have been officially called for Friday, August 6, with nominations one week earlier.

The death is announced of Hon. Louis Desautels, who was commissioner of agriculture for this province from 1892 to 1897.

Montreal has contributed eight infantry battalions for overseas service, besides three batteries, engineer, army service and ambulance corps, all told, about 12,000 men.

The big strike of Welch coal miners, which was likely to have a very serious effect upon the operations of the British navy as well as upon the manufacturers of the country at this time of great need for national co-operation and united effort, bids fair to be amicably settled.

## SHAWVILLE ACADEMY.

### June Examinations.

#### 1ST PRIMER, A.

Violet Armstrong, Opal Langford, Nina Black, Erminie Kelly, Idina Prendergast, Jewel Rennick.

#### 1ST PRIMER, B.

Charlie Imison, Lizzie Cuthbertson, Eryl Lester, Edith Caldwell, Lillie Glaude, Selma Millar.

#### 2ND PRIMER, A.

Lillian Finning, Bland Little, Athol Bourke, Hubert Brownlee, Lura Wainman, Vincent Chisnell, Leslie Dale, Emily Barnett, Norma Prendergast.

#### 2ND PRIMER, B.

Amy Hodgins, Verna Strutt, Clara Strutt, Agatha Sheppard, Ebert Hamilton, Sandford Hodgins, Mabel Brownlee, Doris Hodgins, Willie Fyfe, Eva Black, Rose Schwartz, Hawley Black, Harold Wilson.

#### GRADE I, ELEM.

Gladys Strutt, Borden Corrigan, Winifred Armstrong, Minetta Stephens, Maggie McKay, Maye Prendergast, Marjorie Imison, John McKinley, Kathleen Hodgins, Ross McCallum, James Cuthbertson, Russell Findlay, Garnet Stark, Cedric Landry, Ralph Finning, Morehead Hodgins.

#### GRADE II, ELEM.

Ellen Chisnell, Sadie Rennick, Winifred Pitt, Evelyn Howard, Willie McKinley, Josephine Barnett, Margaret Hodgins, Lillian Dale, Melvyn Armstrong, Ernest Handcock, Wallace Blackwell, Sherwood Horner, Leonard Wilkie, Kermit Black.

#### GRADE III, ELEM.

Ivy Millar, Arthur Argue, Percy Wilkie, Grace Hamilton, Lawrence Morrison, Vivian Millar, Avelan Findlay, Minerva Judd, Myrtle Dale, Mildred Wilson, Lilla Brown, Rose Landry, Arnold Corrigan.

#### GRADE IV, ELEM.

George Hart, Pearl Blackwell, Fred Haudecock.

#### MODEL I.

Edith Rennick, May Cuthbertson, Harper Rennick, Kenneth Smiley.

#### MODEL II.

Lorne Meldrum, Hollis Wainman, Letitia Greenshields, Arnold Chisnell, Hubert Hamilton, Graydon McLellan, Eula Turner, Florence Howard, Edgar Hodgins, Marguerite Barnett, Willie Gibson, Mary Young.

(Results in higher grades have not yet been received from Quebec.)

### Borden Spoke to Canadians in London Theatre

London, July 16.—Sir Robert Borden and General Alderson were among those present at the Queen's Theatre yesterday at a wonderfully successful matinee given by the Women's Volunteer Reserve and Girl Guides in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Fund. The Premier was given a rousing welcome and responded briefly to insistent calls for a speech. He paid generous tribute to the women of England and Canada, whose work had won the gratitude of the Empire. The gallantry of the Canadians at the front, he said, had made all realize that the sons of the Dominion had not forgotten the great traditions of their ancestry. Canada was proud of them. What they had done the Canadians now going forward would also do. He intended to visit the Canadian detachments both here and in France, as well as the Canadian wounded, in the hospitals before returning home.

### Manitoba Conservatives Re-Organize with Sir James Aikens as Leader

Winnipeg, Man., July 15.—With a new leader, a new platform, and a re-organized party, the provincial Liberal Conservative convention adjourned to-night, the delegates leaving for their homes convinced that a provincial election is to be expected within the next few weeks. Speeches made throughout the convention expressed the belief that the Conservative party would return to

power at the first opportunity, and the necessity for a thorough organization and the placing in the field of good candidates was emphasized by various speakers during the closing session.

The offer to Sir James Aikens of the leadership of the party and Sir James' acceptance, formed the climax of the convention. His name was the only one proposed, and the mention of it was received with enthusiasm. Sir James stated in reply that though his wish had been for a quiet life, yet at the call of the convention he would accept the responsibilities attached to the post. Addressing the convention tonight on the same subject, he declared that the delegates must go home and work, that faith and high ideals offered a splendid foundation for future development; but they needed to be worked out into practical legislation.

"I adopt the resolutions you have passed; they are an excellent faith," he declared. "You gave me a great honor and you placed on me a great responsibility, from both of which, because of the responsibility, I shrink. But I say I will stand by you, and I want you to stand by each other. Remember, we can only accomplish this work by the incessant application of energy." The convention, he said, had adopted a splendid educational policy, and their temperance policy would add wealth and thrift to the people of Manitoba. "It may not be long," he said, "before a general election is called and there is no time to be lost. He appealed for the perfection of organization and the necessity of seeing that suitable candidates were nominated.

#### PARTY PLATFORM.

The platform for the party is to be compiled from the resolutions adopted during the sessions of the two days. It includes: Prohibition under the Hugh John Macdonald Act of 1900; the appointment of an auditor general for the province, to have supervision of the payment of all public money; the elimination of government patronage and the spoils system; endorsement of the principle of compulsory voting; the repeal of the Caldwell amendments; and an educational policy designed to ensure for every child a thorough elementary education, and the admission of women to the franchise upon receiving a mandate from the women of the province.

### A Birdseye View of the War

ALONG THE WESTERN LINES.—The past week has brought but few and not materially important changes along the western battle front, extending from the frontier of Alsace to the Belgian coast. French warfare continues and although there have been gains here and there of a few hundred yards, the lines practically remain where they have been for some time. That such is the case is not the fault of the Germans for the forces known as the Crown Prince's army made a determined effort on a large scale to break through the French lines in the Argonne region. There was fierce fighting, the Germans using shells filled with poisoning gas. But the Germans failed. They were repulsed with great losses. The Germans have not succeeded. The threatened renewal of the drive at Calais has not yet been launched. If it comes it will fail as it failed early last winter. British troops will never yield the lines guarding the approach to the eastern shore of the English Channel. The British output of munitions is steadily increasing. More men, however, are needed and recruiting is going on throughout the Motherland and the overseas Dominions.

Now that General Botha has brought to a conclusion the South African war by the capture of German Southwest Africa—a territory three-fourths the size of the province of Ontario—volunteer troops from British South Africa will soon be going to the battle front in France.

THE EASTERN THEATRE.—In South Poland the Austrians have not yet recovered from a staggering blow delivered by the Russians, who, after retiring from Galicia, turned savagely upon their pursuers. All along the line the Russian resistance has stiffened. Before Warsaw there has been comparative quiet, but it is expected that the Germans are preparing for a new drive. Russia's supply of ammunition has been coming to the front, and whether the Russians still further retreat or not, it is certain that they will keep engaged the Austro-German forces on this front.

IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.—Terrific fighting has been going on along the Dardanelles, the Turks attempting to drive the Anglo-French forces back to the landing places. Each attempt failed, the Turks suffering tremendous losses. It is believed that the straits will be forced within three weeks. Italy is creeping up to Trieste, and her cavalry has already been within three miles of the city. In all encounters in the open the Italians have defeated the Austrians. From now on Italy's pressure upon Austria will steadily increase.

#### Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Shawville, Que., July 5, 1915. Province of Quebec, Municipality of Clarendon. Pursuant to public notice of date 8th day of the month of June, 1915, there will be held a public meeting of proprietors of real estate to elect two School Commissioners for the School Corporation of Clarendon in the room and stead of Messrs. Thomas Smiley and Truman Draper, whose term of office expired.

By appointment Thomas Palmer presides.

The hour of ten having arrived, the chairman declared the meeting open for nominations.

Moved by Andrew Davis seconded by David Russell that Truman A. Draper be re-elected School Commissioner.

Moved by Richard McCord, seconded by James McCord that Robert Grant be elected School Commissioner in the room and stead of Thomas Smiley.

Moved by Eddie Barber (no seconder) that Thomas Smiley be re-elected. Mr. Smiley here refused to accept the office, so the mover withdrew the motion.

Moved in amendment by Thomas Smiley, seconded by James Wilson that Thomas Wallace be elected in the room and stead of Thomas Smiley.

The hour having expired—no more nominations.

No opposition to Truman A. Draper whom the chairman of the meeting declared elected by acclamation.

By a standing vote Thomas Wallace received 24 votes and Robert Grant 12 votes. The chairman declared Thomas Wallace duly elected School Commissioner in the room and stead of Thomas Smiley.

Election of chairman to take place Saturday, 17th, at 2 p. m.

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

### Strike at Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 16.—Three hundred British and Russian laborers in the steel mills at the Canadian Soo struck to-day.

The laborers had been threatening to strike because they were working with German and Austrian laborers, but the crisis was precipitated when the company announced a ten per cent decrease in wages.

The strikers are holding demonstrations and further complications are threatened.

The steel mills received a commission from the British Government last spring to produce bullet metal in unlimited quantity until further notice.

## 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 Saturday's quotations:  
Butter, in prints 30c to 32c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 20 to 25c  
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.

## 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 QUAIL, 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.

## Tenders for Fencing

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till two o'clock, p. m., of Saturday, 31st July, 1915, for fencing No. 10 School grounds; also for fencing roadside, No. 2 School grounds. Two gates for each: one 12-ft. and one 3-ft. Fence, seven strands wire and barb on top. Posts 16 ft. apart.

M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas., Clarendon Schools. Shawville, July 19th, 1915.

## Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for School District No. 12, Clarendon, County Pontiac, Province of Quebec. Qualified. Protestant. State qualifications, experience, church of choice and salary expected.

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

### At Depth of 160 Feet.

All the mail and silver bullion on board the sunken Empress of Ireland have been recovered as the result of one of the most remarkable feats of deep water salvage ever attempted. When the ship was sunk near the mouth of the St. Lawrence it settled in the soft mud at the bottom of the river, which is 138 feet deep at low tide. She also heeled over at a sharp angle. Because of these conditions the divers were compelled to work at times at the unusual depth of 160 feet.

To familiarize the divers with the arrangement of the ship and the location of the strong box paste-board models were made and the divers were thoroughly schooled with these before being permitted to undertake the work. As a further precaution the first work that was done by the divers after a hole had been cut in the side of the ship was that of bulkheading all flanking doorways and passageways along the route to be followed inside the ship, so that no diver could go astray or get his hose, life-line, or telephone connections tangled. To furnish as much protection as possible against the cold water each diver was equipped with rubber gloves, which were made thin enough to enable the diver to guide himself where necessary by the sense of touch alone.

### HE FIXED THE "BEAK."

How Late P. J. Nolan Got an Acquittal For His Client.

The late P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, whose resemblance to Hon. T. Mayne Daly was frequently remarked, was an Irishman with a spontaneous and irrepressible wit, an excellent story-teller and an original and faring practical joker. His fund of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and the number of stories told about himself was legion. Here is one of them:

Like most Irishmen, "Paddy" Nolan had a big heart. He was easily touched by a tale of distress and generous to a fault. About the beginning of the century, when Calgary was a good deal smaller than it is now, a railway man who lived in the town was killed in a wreck and left his widow penniless. His estate consisted of nothing but a gold watch. It was little it would bring, but some friends of the widow, among whom was "Paddy," sought to increase this pittance by disposing of the watch through a raffle. "Paddy" and some others undertook to sell the tickets. The affair had not gone very far, however, when an officious policeman swooped down and arrested the widow on a charge of conducting a lottery. She was haled off to court, but "Paddy" was beforehand. Approaching the magistrate who, he knew, was to try the case, and who had, at this time, heard nothing of it, he told a touching story of the woman's poverty, and departed after having exchanged two of the tickets to the raffle for a crisp five-dollar note.

The case came into court, and "Paddy," who was acting for the defence, had the woman make a clean breast of everything. Then he proceeded to lecture the bench. He told again the story of the woman's loss and the straits to which she had been reduced. He pleaded her ignorance of the law, and when reminded that that was no excuse, he proceeded to dilate on the danger of lotteries and raffles to a community. He painted a vivid picture of evils they might bring, and described at great length the punishments he deemed meet for anyone who, knowing the law, should dare to conduct a lottery or raffle or act as agent for it, or buy tickets in it, or have anything to do with so damnable an enterprise.

The magistrate had seen, quite early in "Paddy's" speech, how things were trending and had been quirming on his bench. Here, however, he cut the advocate short, and giving the woman a very mild reprimand, let her go on suspended sentence. Then, he waited for "Paddy."

"D— you!" he exclaimed, shaking his fist in the face of the laughing Irishman. "I expected every minute to hear you say, 'And your Honor has two of these same tickets in your waistcoat pocket.'"

### Cure For Army Worms.

Army worms have caught the war fever and are mobilizing. The Department of Agriculture has received numerous reports of serious injury by cut worms from all parts of Canada. In the Prairie Provinces, particularly, large areas of crop land have become infested and in many places fields of grain have become almost totally destroyed.

The chief injurious species in Saskatchewan appears, from specimens received, to be the red-backed cut worm. Alberta, however, has a brand new variety of army cut worm not hitherto recorded.

An official bulletin issued by the department explains that the control of cut worms by the use of properly prepared poisoned bait is practicable, and this has been demonstrated in dry areas of Western Canada. The bulletin adds:

"In 1914, bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, one pound; molasses, three quarts; oranges or lemons, three pints; water, 3 1-2 gallons, stopped outbreaks of cut worms under field conditions. This year, in Southern Alberta, the department has devised and proved the value of a mixture of shorts, 50 pounds; Paris green, one pound; molasses, 2 gallons; oranges, 8 pints. The shorts and Paris green are mixed thoroughly together, the juice of the oranges is squeezed into the molasses and the pulp and stain chopped into fine bits and then the liquid is poured into the shorts, being well mixed in. Clean cultivation and the destruction of weeds are essential.

## 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



### 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.

## 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.

## U AUTO C

### G. A. HOWARD

## For Your Automobile Accessories.

A full line of Repairs and Extras on hand now at reasonable prices.

## ALSO GASOLINE and OIL

Premier Gasoline	20c. per gal.
Polorine Lubricating Oil	75 "
Mobile E	" 1.10 "
Dominion Tires	\$13.00 plain
Dunlop Tires	12-50 "

## 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. McCUTCAN, 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 Port William. Passengers connect with Transcontinental Express carrying dining, compartment, observation, standard and tourist sleeping cars and day coaches, parlor cars and coaches. Toronto and Port McNicoll and Port 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, \$1.50 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 for each  
subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

### JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher

## Professional Cards.

### DENTAL.

## DR. A. H. BEERS

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

### 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.

## GEORGE C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

198 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

## J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE  
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

## GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

## UNDERTAKING

HAYES & FINDLAY

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

All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

## U Need A Safe

TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,  
PAPERS AND RECORDS  
FROM DESTRUCTION

## In Case Of Fire

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

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

Prices away below those of the city  
dealers.

M. R. MCGUIRE,  
Shawville.

### True Devotion.

Little Katharine had a big dog which  
she loved dearly. One cold night she  
asked if the dog could come into the  
house for awhile. Her mother said:

"Yes, but as soon as he begins to  
scratch you must put him right out."

Later Katharine was heard to ex-  
claim:  
"Oh, Bertie, don't scratch; tell me  
where it itches, and I'll scratch it for  
you."—Chicago Tribune.

### EFFORTS FOR DEFENCE.

Propaganda Throughout Dominion to  
Waken Public Mind.

While the world has been watch-  
ing the skill and daring of Cana-  
dian troops on the battle fields of  
Europe, only a few Canadians have  
awakened to unpreparedness of  
Canada in the matter of home de-  
fence. The Canadian League was  
formed six years ago with the object  
of maintaining Canadian nationality  
and British connections, to awaken  
the public mind to the importance  
of national defence, and to aid in  
bringing about the adoption of the  
most effective and economical sys-  
tem to that end.

Unfortunately for the league, the  
call of war in defence of Empire has  
drawn from its ranks many of the  
most prominent and capable of-  
ficials, including Lieut.-Colonel Foth-  
eringham, A.D.M.S., Major W. Hart  
McHarg, Brig.-Gen. R. E. W. Turner,  
V.C., commanding the Canadian bri-  
gade in Flanders, Major A. T. Hun-  
ter, Major Royal Burdett, and many  
others.

The work of the league has not  
been allowed to lapse, however, and  
other members of the executive have  
stepped into the breach and laid  
plans for cohesive effort. The urg-  
ency of the situation and the quick-  
ening of the public mind to the  
needs of defence have brought into  
existence many organizations that  
are doing splendid work; but in  
many instances their efforts were  
spasmodic. The objects of the league  
were not to supersede or to compete  
with these organizations, but to  
unite all these efforts, to urge Fed-  
eral legislation that would ensure  
universal citizen military training, and  
to augment and continue the present  
provincial legislation that provides  
for cadet training in schools; with  
wider and more general training of  
the youth and manhood of the coun-  
try. The propaganda will be ad-  
vanced through the means of litera-  
ture and lectures.

Mr. T. M. Humble has been en-  
gaged to edit the magazine of the league  
and to act as organizer. Executive  
committees in every province have  
expressed themselves ready to carry  
out the work of the league, and  
many prominent lecturers will be  
called upon to address the public  
upon the subject of national defence,  
while the Government will be asked  
to cement and complete the work so  
ably started by the home guards,  
citizen military training associations,  
rifle clubs, and intelligence corps  
throughout the Dominion.

### Anniversary of Ridgeway.

Puny as was the battle, compared  
even to a modest skirmish of the  
present war, June 2 was a serious  
enough day for Canada in the year  
1866 when Canadian troops first  
tasted battle with the invading Fen-  
ians. Beginning with victory, the  
merest chance turned the day into  
defeat, with the Canadians retreating  
under a galling fire, before the  
advancing Fenians.

Starting from Ridgeway station  
about seven o'clock in the morning,  
the Canadians advanced along the  
Ridge road, the Queen's Own acting  
as advance guard. The enemy was  
sighted near the Garrison road, and  
opened fire. The Queen's Own re-  
turned the fire and advanced, driv-  
ing the Fenians before them for  
over an hour, until the enemy reach-  
ed his main breastworks. Here the  
advance halted, as the Queen's Own  
had almost run out of ammunition.  
The Thirteenth Regiment was there-  
fore called up from reserve and sent  
into action. They continued the ad-  
vance, cheering as they went.

About 9.30 a.m., the Highland  
company was compelled to leave its  
position in the woods on the right,  
that point being strongly occupied  
by Fenians. Almost simultaneously  
the cry "Cavalry!" came down the  
road. Then the fatal order to "form  
square" was given.

It was discovered at once that the  
alarm was a false one, and the order  
was given to "re-form column." On  
re-forming, the reserve being too  
close to the skirmish line, was order-  
ed to retire. The Thirteenth, seeing  
the Queen's Own reserve retreating,  
and thinking a general retreat had  
been ordered, broke and retired in a  
panic. The panic spread, and soon  
the whole force was hastening back  
along the road they had come, hotly  
pursued by the Fenians, who, them-  
selves, had been about to retreat  
from an untenable position.

Later, at Ridgeway, in fear of be-  
ing surrounded the Fenians them-  
selves retreated.

### A Basic Industry.

Profitable markets for Canada's  
natural products are of vital im-  
portance at the present time in  
meeting heavy debt charges, both  
public and corporate, and in carry-  
ing the heavy burden imposed by the  
war. According to statistics published  
in a special export number of  
The Canada Lumberman, the export  
of forest products for the year end-  
ing with March, 1914, was valued at  
\$43,386,087. The magnitude of  
this output is sufficient to impress  
the value and importance of this  
natural industry in sustaining the  
Dominion through a period of finan-  
cial stress. Lumber in various forms,  
including shingles, laths, and scan-  
daling, made up a total of \$33,286,-  
344. Pulp and paper are not in-  
cluded in the aggregate.

## 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

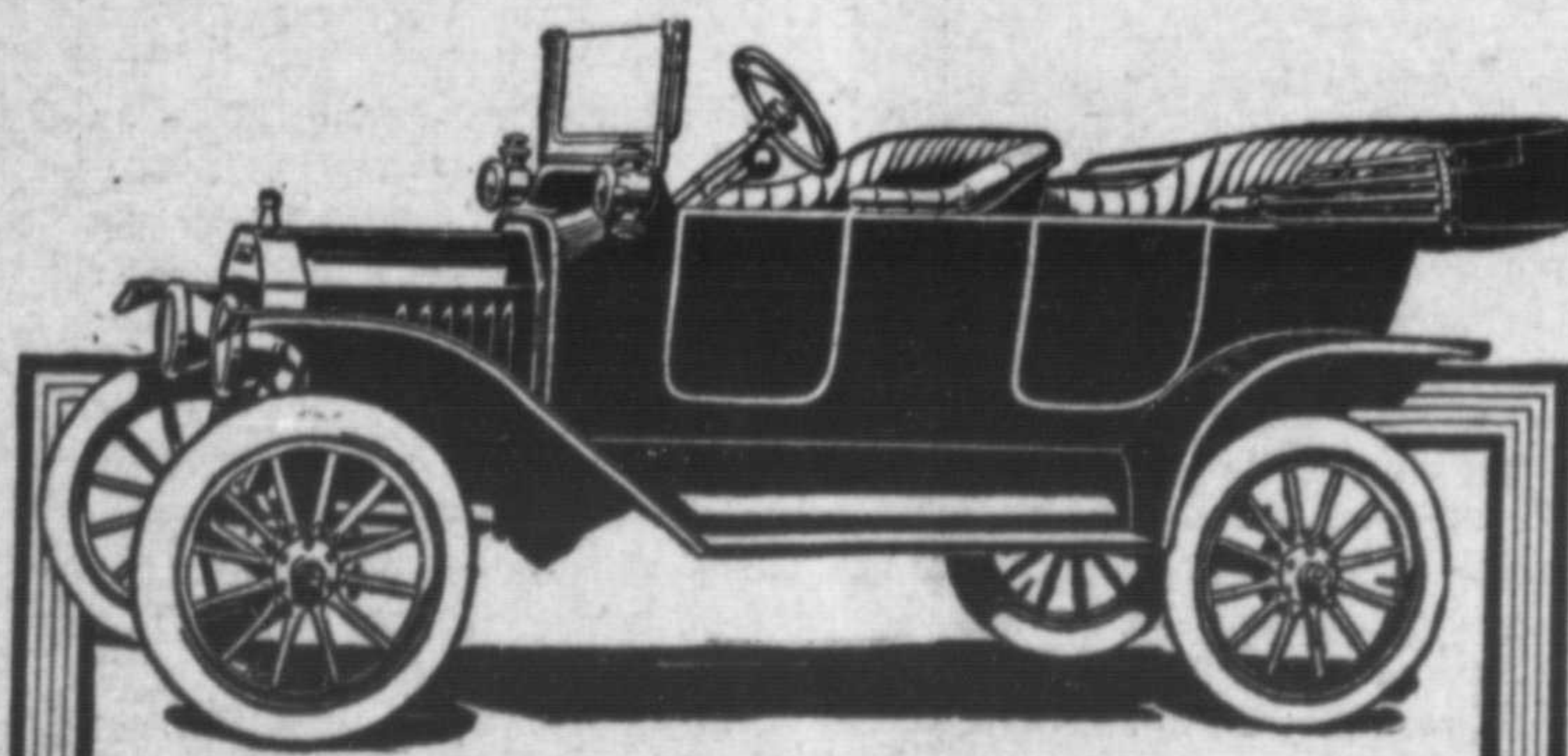
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

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.



### Apples Appreciated.

Capt. R. L. Oliphant, writes from  
H.M.S. "Leander" of the Port De-  
fence Flotilla as follows: "I have  
the honor to request that you will be  
so kind as to convey to the donors of  
the gift of 7 casks of evaporated ap-  
ples from the Province of Ontario  
an expression of thanks from the  
officers and ships' companies of  
H.M.S. Leander and the destroyers  
of the Port Defence Flotilla, by  
whom their most kind present is ap-  
preciated." Mr. John W. Jackson,  
honorary secretary of the Grimsby  
Public Service Committee, sends  
through the office of the Canadian  
High Commissioner in London an  
expression of their deep gratitude to  
the Canadian Government and the  
Governments of Manitoba and On-  
tario for their kindness and generos-  
ity. "I can assure you," continues  
Mr. Jackson, "that their gift is very  
highly appreciated and will be a  
boon to those who are so unfortu-  
nately affected by the war, and that  
every care will be taken in the dis-  
tribution of the same."

## HUBBARD GLACIER

Alaska's Gigantic Frozen River  
as It Meets the Sea.

### THE MOTHER OF ICEBERGS.

Rumbles and Roarings That Come  
as the Masses of Ice Break Away  
From the Face of the Lofty Cliff to  
Start on Their Ocean Voyages.

The birth of an iceberg is strikingly  
described in a report made to the Na-  
tional Geographic society by R. S. Tarr  
and Lawrence Martin, who headed the  
expeditions of the society to Alaska  
for the study of the behavior of gla-  
ciers there.

"The front of the Hubbard glacier,  
measured in a straight line, is three  
and one-half to four miles wide. But  
since the ice cliff has a sinuous form  
with projections in the center it is in  
reality much longer than this, the total  
length being between four and one-  
half and five miles. This cliff rises be-  
tween 250 and 300 feet above the wa-  
ter and extends an unknown distance  
below it.

"One usually needs to wait but a few  
moments to hear from some part of the  
cliff the thunder-like rumble or roar  
which is the first announcement of an  
iceberg's fall, followed a few moments  
later by the appearance of a great  
swell, which on reaching the shore  
forms a line of white breakers even at  
a distance of several miles from the ice  
cliff.

"By watching the ice cliff one may  
see the huge masses fall from the ice  
front and a fountain of water dash  
perhaps even to the top of the glacier  
and then in a few seconds hear the re-  
port which the rending of the glacier  
sends out.

"One is fascinated by the perform-  
ance. Sometimes it is only a small  
piece that falls, and then a sharp  
single report like the crack of a pistol  
goes through the air; again a part of  
the front crumbles and the down-  
sliding ice, broken into small pieces,  
seems from a distance like a foun-  
tain of water, while the report is only  
a low rumble; at other times huge  
masses break away, forming large  
icebergs, and the noise then produced  
is like the heavy rumble of distant  
thunder, and at rare intervals one  
may see a huge mass of blue or  
black ice thrust itself up from be-  
low the flood, some distance from the  
glacier front, as a part of the sub-  
merged ice foot is broken off, and then  
no report is heard, but the wave that  
follows is far greater than usual.

"The water waves which follow the  
discharge of icebergs from the front  
of Hubbard glacier are of great mag-  
nitude. In September, 1913, for ex-  
ample, the big steamship Princess  
Maquana was aground on a reef  
just west of Oster Island with the  
members of the international geo-  
logical congress, who visited Yakutat  
bay under the guidance of the junior  
author. The ship lay somewhat over a  
mile from the glacier, and yet the  
water wave following the discharge  
of icebergs from Hubbard glacier  
caused the steamer to roll until she  
took in water on the main deck as  
first one side and then the other was  
tipped far down by the iceberg waves.

"There are periods when for an hour  
or two there is very little discharge  
and then periods, fully as long, when  
scarcely a moment elapses without the  
sound of icefalls from some part of the  
glacier front. It is possible that these  
differences are in some way related to  
the state of the tide, but we have  
not determined whether the periods  
of quiet and activity form part of a  
regular cycle or are merely irregular  
intervals due to accumulation of strain  
and relief from strain or to expan-  
sion and contraction under sunlight.

"While there are periods of relative  
quiet, they are not periods of absolute  
repose, and they occupy far less time  
than the periods of activity. Day and  
night the ice falls, and the reports  
that pass out through the air are so  
frequent that it is fair to speak of  
the glacier as almost ceaselessly ac-  
tive. The noise disturbs one's sleep  
at first, and sometimes, when an un-  
usually heavy fall occurs, awakens one  
even after he has grown accustomed  
to the ordinary rumble. A sense of  
nervous relief is felt when camp is  
removed to a part of the flood to which  
the iceberg roar and the breakers on  
the coast do not reach."

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money in ..

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TIME OF MEETING:

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



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A very desirable Property, being  
West Half of Lot No. 13, on the Sixth  
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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ticulars apply to

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

## Saw-Mill Outfit

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

Also four good work horses  
and truck.

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



## TRENCHES ARE NOT ALWAYS BLOODY

The Health of the Troops Is as Good as That in the Barracks at Home.

One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort, writes Mr. Frederick Palmer from the British headquarters in France.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work, or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shaded trees, playing cricket and football and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

### Summer Transforms Flanders.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops dotted with groves, while long lines of motor trucks of the transport pass along stately avenues between poplars which line the roads.

All fears of an epidemic of sickness in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the Englishmen and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the minutest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home.

Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first class golf course or the lawn of a fastidious suburbanite.

### Tommy Helps Peasants.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasant, all of whom, from boys and girls of 6 or 7 to bent old men and women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

The correspondent has walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches which if approached in winter except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness would have been worth one's life.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have become a sort of Sylvian paradise where meals and tea are taken al fresco, and flowers even have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

### Trenches Comfortable Now.

Where in winter men stood freezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags and only continual pumping and bailing kept them from complete immersion and walls continually falling in, now the only complaint of the trench housekeepers is the want of water for washing, for the spongy subsoil is as dry as a bone and as hard as cement.

The toll of casualties where there are only sniping and infrequent shelling has been much reduced owing not only to the increased adaptability of the men in self-protection—the result of experience in trench warfare—but to an immense improvement in the protective character of the work.

Though a trench may be on exactly the same line as it was in December, spade work in the spring and summer has completely transformed it, affording small chance for either shrapnel shell bullets or bullets fired by snipers from trees or buildings to hit the defenders.

### Days Without Casualty.

You can move only a few feet in a straight line in this maze of human warrens. The zigzag traverses localize damage. On dull days in the stalemate part of the line there have been instances of not a single casualty for a distance of a mile in twenty-four hours.

It is when the artillery fire is concentrated and an effort is made to get through the barbed wire and take a trench by either side that the casualty list leaps like a thermometer thrust from an icebox into an oven.

So used have they become to trench life that some soldiers prefer life in an average trench on an average day to that in billets, because sniping has the elements of sport and excitement.

The confidence and patriotism of the fighting men at the front are shown in both officers and soldiers, even if they have only a few shillings put by, in subscribing to the war loan.

### Officers Not Discouraged.

The professional opinion of officers at the front is that they are not discouraged by the German offensive in the east. They say the war must be won by the killing of Germans and that the further the Germans are drawn into the Russian quicksand the more wastage for them.

This period of the war for the entente allies is compared to that for the North in 1863, at the time of Lee's and Jackson's success in Virginia and the confederate advance in Pennsylvania, before Gettysburg was won.

Riding about the British front even an expert observer is unable to guess how many troops the British have in France, so easy of concealment is the thickly settled country. He passes bodies of infantry changing station or moving to the front without being any the wiser.

### Only a Few Know.

Only Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, and a few staff officers really know. The average officer never asks, but attends strictly to his business.

In the hard fighting in the Festubert and La Bassée region and the French offensive in the Arras region, though the changes show so little on the map, gains of a very positive tactical value for the future were made. If the opinion of a lay observer counts for anything the British army is far from making anything like a maximum effort yet.

The anger of officers and men at gas attacks of the Germans has not yet passed. Tommy Atkins always is seen in new trenches with a respirator in a bag slung at his side.

In the trenches, these days at least, one hears no talk of any peace which is not gained by forcing Germany to her knees.



No. 8996-9020.

No. 8978-8995.

### Quaker Collars Are Fashionable.

The season has witnessed a great many changes—or revivals—which have been instrumental in affecting the methods of making up clothes, the materials used, and the styles themselves.

The separate skirts and waists that have returned to favor have practically superseded the one-piece gown, which, of course, is right in keeping with the revival of the fuller dresses; and they are, indeed, a pleasant relief from the tight skirts of a year ago.

More interesting, however, is the return of certain fabrics to popular favor. Although it is the season for cotton goods, one finds organdie, dotted swiss, voile, lace, net, and even mull, everywhere one turns. Many are the possibilities of choice in the popular materials of the season.

The return of separate waists and skirts will be particularly welcomed by the home dressmaker, who can readily make a shirt waist in a day's time. A simple and practical model is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 8978, cut with a yoke, to which the waist is plaited in the back and gathered in the front. The pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure, requiring for size 36 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Skirt No. 8895 is a three-piece circular model, opening in the front, and cutting in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure, requiring for size 24 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

The wide popularity now enjoyed by Quaker dresses is quite satisfying, for one cannot help but admire their simplicity and grace. The Quaker dress illustrated by Ladies' Home Journal Patterns Nos. 8896 and 9020 is an excellent and comfortable smart summer dress. The blouse, No. 8996, has three tucks running around the waist just below the bust line, and the back of the waist extends over the shoulders to form a shallow yoke, to which the front of the waist is gathered. The sleeves may be full length or short, as desired, and the one-piece plaited skirt is finished with a hem and two tucks. Pattern No. 8996 cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure and the skirt in sizes 22 to 32, waist measure; a dress in medium size requiring 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard 36-inch contrasting goods for collar and cuffs.

The patterns, 15c. each, may be obtained from your local Ladies' Home Journal pattern dealer, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183a George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### LAMPS THAT LIGHT THEMSELVES.

#### The Panama Canal Is Now Illuminated by Them.

The Panama Canal from end to end is illuminated by a string of brilliant lamps, which light themselves at sunset and put themselves out when the sun rises again. This marvelous fairy tale of modern science is due to the efforts of Swedish engineers to find some economical means of lighting their long, sparsely populated coast. The reefs and narrow inlets are a menace to skippers and fishermen, but the expense of engaging light-house keepers and providing them with the means of livelihood was so great that many dangerous points must necessarily be left unguarded, according to the American-Scandinavian Review.

The discovery that acetone dissolves great quantities of acetylene formed the basis of the invention by which Gustaf Dalen created his boon to mariners, the self-tending lamp. It afforded a practical and economical means of transporting large amounts of this highly illuminant gas; the Aga gas accumulator, which was finally evolved, contains 100 times its own volume of gas and is at the same time safe and nonexplosive. Instead of needing constant attention, it can be fixed to burn for a year or even a longer time without being touched. The Aga flashlight apparatus makes it possible to give the marine lights a distinctive character by producing flashes of any desired duration or combination. As the flash character now generally adopted requires the flame to burn for only one-tenth of the time, this means great economy. Most marvelous of all to the layman is the sun valve, which extinguishes the light during the day, thus further diminishing gas consumption.

The lighthouse of Gasfeten on a little reef at the entrance to Ronne-

by in Sweden was the first in which the Aga light was installed. This was in 1904, and the experiment proved so satisfactory that it has since been adopted practically all over the world. Lighthouses and buoys have been placed where it was impossible for even the most hardy keeper to live. Difficult passages like the Straits of Magellan, where dangers known and unknown lurked in the way of the sailor, have had their haunting terrors dispelled by light. The most brilliant triumph of the Aga lamp, however, came when it was chosen in competition with all known lighting systems to guide the ships of the world through the new Atlantic-Pacific highway.

### KAISER'S GIFT TO LONDON.

#### Statue Near Kensington Palace Was Sent From Germany.

It is not generally known that the statue of King William which stands outside Kensington Palace was presented to England by the Kaiser. It bears the following inscription:—"William III. of Orange, King of Great Britain and Ireland, 1689-1702. Presented by William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to King Edward VII., for the British nation, 1907."

A very short time ago the Kaiser presented a colossal statue to Norway. This is a statue of Frithjof, the great Norse hero, who is the subject of an Icelandic saga assigned to the fourteenth century, and relating his adventures. It is designated to commemorate the Kaiser's twenty-fifth cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun. The figure of the mythical hero is forty feet high—about ten feet shorter than the Kaiser thinks himself—and stands on a pedestal thirty feet high. A dozen men lunched in the chest cavity of this colossal statue whilst it was in course of erection.

### SETTLERS' SLASH.

#### A Prime Cause for This Year's Forest Fires.

While forest fires since the beginning of May have been kept down by the fire ranging systems to a fraction of last year's destruction, enough public and private-owned timber in this province has been given to the flames to compel a close investigation of the causes.

It is asserted by expert forest engineers that while railway and lumber companies can greatly reduce the risk to the forests from locomotive sparks and the debris that follows cutting operations, immediate steps must be taken by the Provincial Governments to curb the evil of settlers' fires.

Every wooded province attributes much of its great annual loss to the burning of brush by farmers. It is absolutely necessary, of course, that farmers should clear up their lands and burning is usually the one cheap method. The only restriction asked by those concerned in forest protection is that permits shall be issued to those intending to burn the brush on the edge of the forests and that inspectors shall establish the safest method of doing it. Scores of cases could be cited where a settler, often innocent of any harmful intention, started a fire in his property to provide for a hundred dollar crop and ended up with destroying scores of thousands (and in one case three millions) of dollars worth of timber.

In the area covered by the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association in Quebec Province, 231 fires were encountered and fought last year and of this number no less than 80 were due to careless and unthinking settlers. In 1913, out of 306 fires, 151 were traced to the same cause. Had it not been for the highly-efficient system of fire-rangering, the timber burned through the attempt to clean off a few agricultural acres last year would have more than equalled the cost of the entire 80 farms. Every province shows annually just such unreasonable records of waste by settlers who take brush burning into their own hands.

In Ontario there is practically no restriction upon settlers' brush-burning operations and the province has paid up in charred and useless strips of woodland. The Quebec authorities have a good law and make a serious effort to regulate the setting out of fires by establishing a closed season during which no fire shall be set unless by permit issued by a fire ranger. The enforcement of such a law is obviously difficult and a large staff will be required to give it the success which the situation demands.

British Columbia supplies a first-rate example of an act covering the permit system for settlers' slash. No forest engineer in that or any province attempts to hamper the farmer unnecessarily in clearing his land. At the same time it is established that no haphazard citizen, in a hurry to burn his waste stuff, shall have the right to lose the province half a million dollars of good timber and menace the safety of towns and villages. From May 1st to October 1st is the "closed season." Wherever possible the area to be burned is examined by a forest guard. The duration of the



permit averaged last last year from seven to fifteen days. In certain districts, owing to dangerous weather, high winds and numerous fires, the permits of the district had to be cancelled altogether. Of 11,623 permits issued to settlers in 1914, only 128 fires escaped beyond control, which is about one per cent. This is a remarkably small proportion of damage to the credit of settlers, for in some districts of Canada the settlers are responsible for thirty to forty per cent. of all forest destruction. Even of this one per cent. in British Columbia, under the permit system, quite a number were due to extraordinary accidents; in several cases sudden high winds lifted the burning material into the forest and started a serious blaze. "Nothing is more certain," remarked Chief Forester MacMillan, "than that had there been no permit regulation the results would have been disastrous in the extreme."

### NEW NERVOUS DISEASE.

#### Sir William Osler Tells of Types Developed by War.

Sir William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, gives another interesting sidelight on England as seen from the medical viewpoint. His letter is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Types of nervous disorders seen very rarely in this country or in Europe have manifested themselves as a result of the extraordinary stress and strain of trench fighting. One of these disorders is a temporary paralysis without actual injury due to close proximity of an explosion. This is known to military surgeons as "Shell shock paraplegia."

Another is the "Psychic knockout," in which the victim remains in a stuporous state, with loss of memory and complete speechlessness or stammering. Recovery follows in a few days as a rule, but extreme nervous irritability may persist for weeks. In many cases the walking gait is changed in all sorts of curious ways. One remarkable case is described in detail by the patient himself. Here the effort at balancing the body when walking resembled a tight rope walker's efforts.

Gas poisoning is spoken of also. The high explosive shells, the hand grenades and shrapnel all do great damage, but none of them is quite so frightful as the deadly gases used by the Germans. Victims of gas poisoning do not always die at once, but drag out a lingering and painful death, caused by a suffocative swelling in the lungs.

Recently about six miles from Ashcroft, B.C., J. G. Collins and his son Bert found a nest of rattlesnakes and killed 96 of them.



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### AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

#### Starving Russians Receive Aid From the Austrians.

A touching story of one of those paradoxical friendships that occasionally spring up between two opposing forces in spite of the adverse conditions of modern warfare is told by Mr. Fritz Kreier, in his book "Four Weeks in the Trenches."

Intermittent truces, sometimes accompanied by actual intercourse between the opposing forces, were quite common all along the battle line. That very night I was hurriedly summoned to the trenches of the 13th Company, about half a mile east of us, in order to act as an interpreter between the major commanding that battalion and two singular guests he had just received, a Russian officer and his orderly. The pair carrying a white flag, had hailed one of the numerous Austrian outposts placed during the night in front of the trenches, and had been sent blindfolded back to the major. The Russian officer spoke only broken French. He commanded one of the opposing trenches, and from his narrative it appeared that his men had not received any food supplies for some days, and were actually on the point of starvation. Not being able to stand their misery any longer, he had taken the bull by the horns and, with the utter confidence and straightforwardness of a fearless nature, had simply come over to us, the enemy, for help, offering a little barrel of water, and a little tobacco in exchange for some provisions.

The major seemed at first, perhaps, a little perplexed and undecided about this singular request, but his generous nature and chivalry soon asserted themselves. One single look at the emaciated and worn face of our guests sufficiently substantiated the truth of their story, for both men were utterly

exhausted and on the verge of collapse. The next minute messengers were flying to the different trenches of the battalion to solicit and collect contributions, and the officers scrambled over each in their noble contest to deplete their own last and cherished reserves for the supper of the guests. Soon the latter were seated as comfortably as circumstances permitted before a feast of canned beef, cheese, biscuits, and a slice of salame, my own proud contribution, consisting of two tablets of chocolate, part of a precious reserve for extreme cases. It was a strange sight to see these two Russians in an Austrian trench, surrounded by cordiality and tender solicitude. The big brotherhood of humanity and for the time enveloped friend and foe, stamping out all hatred and racial differences. It is wonderful how the most tender flowers of civilization can go hand in hand with the most brutal atrocities of grim modern warfare.

In the meanwhile the messengers returned almost staggering under the weight of a sack filled with the gifts of our soldiers to the enemy—pieces of bread and biscuits, with here and there a slice of bacon or a lump of cheese, all thrown pell-mell together. Many a man must have parted with his last piece of bread in order not to be outdone by the others in generosity, for our own provisions were running very low. It is true that the bread and biscuits were mouldered, the cheese stale, and the bacon as hard as stone, but the boys gave the best they could, the very poverty and humbleness of the gifts attesting their own desperate plight, bearing proud witness to the extent of their sacrifice. With tears in their eyes and reiterated protestations of thanks, our guests staggered back through the night to their lines, undoubtedly carrying with them tender memories of Austrian generosity and hospitality.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF HON. JAMES S. DUFF

### Interesting Pointers By the Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Farmers' Clubs in Ontario now total over 300.

Ontario's Horticultural Societies have 14,000 members enrolled.

The attendance at Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings last year totalled 361,237.

Methods of holding Celery Blight in check have been demonstrated by the Department.

District Representatives are taking a live stock census in the counties in which they are located.

Varieties of corn are being tested by the Department to ascertain the best for silage purposes.

Onion Smut is reported in Ontario for the first time, and means have been adopted to keep it under control. Eighty-five short courses in stock and seed judging were held last year under the direction of the Department.

The Department last year published 290,000 bulletins and 261,000 annual reports; in addition to 35,000 crop reports.

Local apary demonstrations, totaling 65, were held in the province last year for the better instruction of beekeepers.

Foul Brood among Bees, while held in check by the methods of the Department, does not seem to be disappearing.

The Ontario Veterinary College, which is under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, had an attendance last year of 334.

Two features of Women's Institute work last year were Demonstration-Lecture Courses in Sewing and Food Values and Cooking.

Last year the Stationary Engineers' Branch of the Department issued about 8,400 certificates and the Board examined 1,076 candidates.

In addition to the Winter Fairs at Ottawa and Guelph, the Department gave financial assistance to 25 Horse Shows and 44 Poultry Shows.

Seventy-five per cent. of the farm help placed through the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been placed in yearly engagements.

At the Macdonald Institute at Guelph the attendance continues to be limited by the accommodation. The attendance last year totalled 741.

Thirty-three dairy instructors were employed by the Department, and 232 district dairy meetings were held, with a total attendance of 12,446.

Thirty Courses in Agriculture for farmers' sons, and held in various sections of the country, were conducted last year by District Representatives.

Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations are being organized in Ontario wherever young men have taken short or other courses in agriculture.

Yellow and Little Peach disease have been practically eliminated in Ontario, and measures have been adopted for the control of the Cherry Fruit Fly.

Alfalfa is being grown in various parts of the province under the direction of the Department, in order to supply farmers with seed suited to this climate.

Ontario's share of the Federal grant in aid of agriculture was \$230,868.83, and of this \$100,000 was expended on the work of District Representatives.

At the Demonstration Farm at Monteith many settlers purchased their seed last year, and the farm is also serving to improve the live stock of the district.

Large quantities of vegetables are imported into the province every year, and the Department is encouraging vegetable growers to raise more vegetables under glass.

In the acre-profit competition last year 501 bushels of potatoes were raised on one acre by a Middlesex competitor at a cost of \$32.62, and with a net profit of \$167.18.

The average net profit of the five coming highest last year in the acre-profit competition for potatoes totalled \$124.06, and that of the lowest five was \$18.49.

It is the aim of the Department to have pupils look upon the Rural School Fair as a children's organization, and separate from the township or county agricultural fairs.

The use of electricity on the farm in Ontario is increasing, owing to the facilities placed at the farmer's disposal to secure a supply from the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Vegetable growers in Ontario are warned of the necessity of developing a home seed supply, since the former sources of supply, chiefly Germany and Holland, have been cut off.

There were 992 dairy factories in operation in Ontario in 1914, with 38,092 patrons; 161 creameries, with 36,634 patrons, and a total output of about 23 million pounds of butter.

Legume bacteria cultures totalling 3,467, each culture sufficient to inoculate one bushel of seed, were distributed by the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The war has stopped immigration from Europe, but notwithstanding this the Colonization and Immigration Branch of the Department handled 5,018 farm laborers and domestics last year.

In the dairy herd competition, conducted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in 1914, the first prize herd produced 7,923 pounds per cow for the six months from May to October.

Sweet clover, so long regarded as

a weed, is attaining considerable popularity in some sections of the province as fodder, and is now being investigated at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Factory inspections last year under the direction of the Department numbered 10,059, an increase of 3,000 over the preceding year, and the territory covered includes 410 cities, towns and villages.

The Women's Institutes of the province raised over \$40,000 last year towards the Hospital Ship, Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds, and donated large quantities of hospital supplies and clothing.

The best cow of the imported Dairy Shorthorn herd at the Ontario Agricultural College gave 11,000 pounds of milk during the period of lactation, while four cows averaged 8,600 pounds during their period.

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College continue to show that the variety of oats known as O.A.C. No. 72 is still at the front in all tests, and is being more generally grown by the farmers of the province.

The new dining hall at the Ontario Agricultural College is one of the finest of its kind on the continent. The large dining-room is equipped to seat 500, and is without pillar or post to obstruct the view or take up space.

The Department continues the work of making surveys and holding demonstrations in ditching and tile-laying free of charge. Last year 250 surveys were made, covering 13,389 acres, and 1,673 miles of drain were laid.

Rural school fairs are helping to interest the youth of Ontario in the land. In 1914 there were 148 fairs held in 37 counties, including the children in 1,391 schools. There were 75,602 entries and a total attendance of 95,310.

Several orchards are rented annually by the Department to demonstrate the value of proper cultivation, pruning and spraying. Demonstrations in packing apples, particularly in boxes, are given at fall fairs and elsewhere.

A Co-operation and Markets Branch has been established by the Department in order to assist the agriculturist in solving marketing problems to deal in an educational way with such matters as the name of the branch would embrace.

Pure bred surplus stock of the herds at the Ontario Agricultural College are sold periodically by auction. At the 1914 sale prices as high as 13 cents per pound was paid for steers on the hoof, and the proceeds of the entire sale exceeded \$4,000.

To clear Ontario of "scrubs" and undesirable sires, the Department is proceeding to enforce the law which requires the compulsory inspection of stallions this law provides that no grade stallion shall be allowed to stand or travel after August, 1918.

In factories and mercantile establishments, with 229,439 employees, and inspected under the direction of the Department last year, only in 94 cases were employees found to be under 14 years of age, and in three cases the law was promptly enforced.

Despite the unsettled condition following the outbreak of the war, the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1914 totalled 1,551.

Ontario students totalled 466, and those from other provinces 74. Ontario students the previous year numbered 449.

Farmers' sons take great interest in the Feeding Hogs for Profit Competition, and in the 20 competitions last year the average net profit of the 20 winners was \$6.40, while the average of the first five winners was \$10.10 per hog, and that of the lowest five \$4.55.

The ravages of the army worm last year were reported from 42 counties or districts and 234 townships. The last serious outbreak occurred in 1896.

At that time Brant county escaped, while in 1914 the outbreak apparently began there, and this county was the chief sufferer.

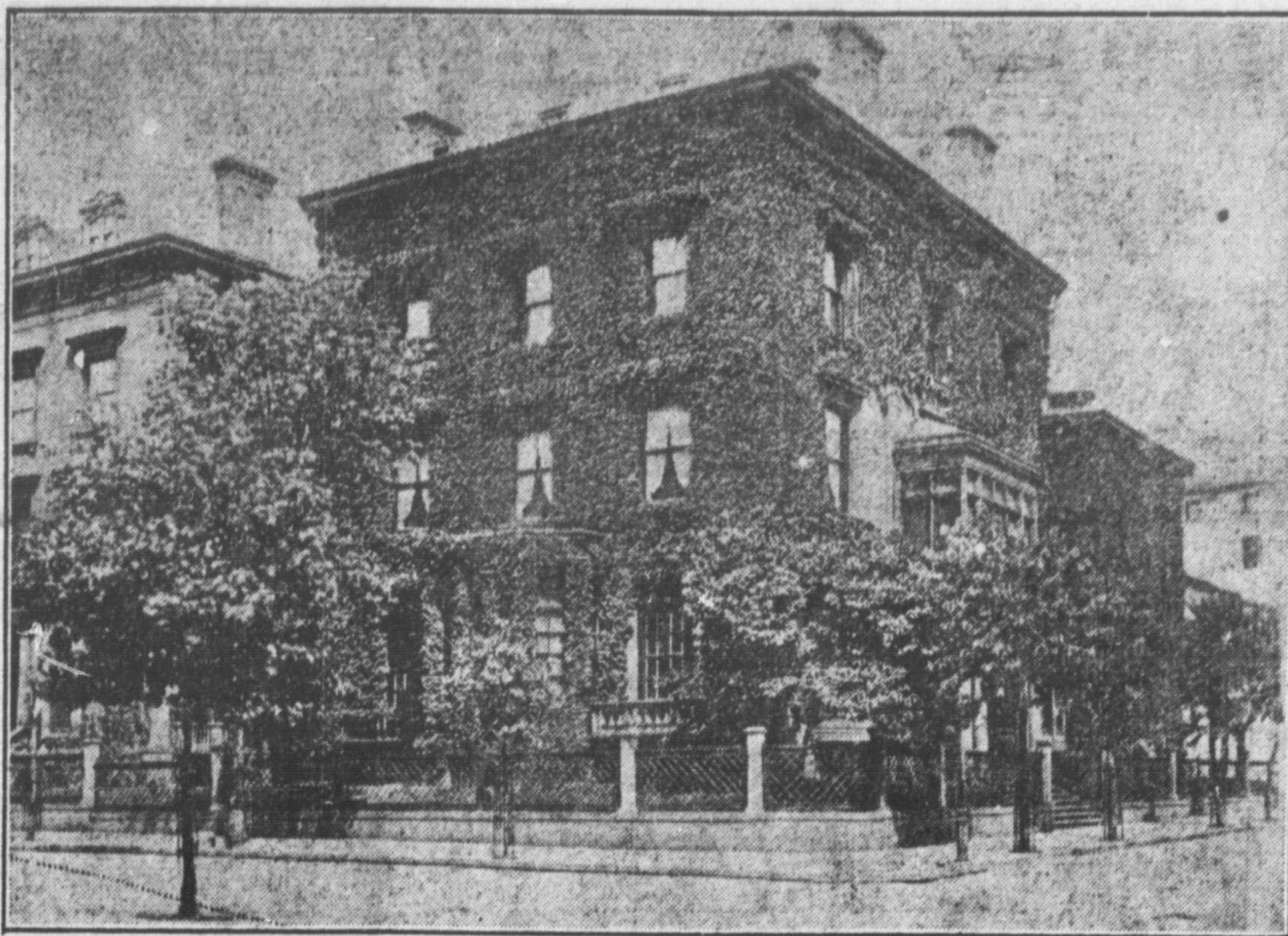
The benefits of tile drainage are being shown under the auspices of the Ontario Agricultural College by means of demonstration plots showing the results from drained and undrained land.

Prior to 1914 eight of these had been started, and the first reports show an average increase per acre of \$14.12 on drained land.

The increase in the use of electricity, which is rapidly overtaking steam power, is shown by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department in a statement of the horse-power employed in provincial industries as follows:—Steam, 386,767 h.p.; electric, 273,357 h.p.; water, 58,896 h.p.; gas or gasoline, 7,042 h.p.

For promoting the study of agriculture in public schools the following were features of work at the Ontario Agricultural College: Normal Teachers' Class in Elementary Agriculture; Summer School Course for Public School Teachers; Summer School Course for High School Science Teachers, and the first Rural Teachers' Conference in Ontario.

Experiments being carried on at the Experimental Fruit Farm at Vineland, include one to determine the value of plum roots for the peach under certain conditions; another in pruning, in which 200 Spy trees are being used; one to determine the value of dynamited holes; others to test varieties of strawberries, plums, pears, cherries, currants and gooseberries.



NEW YORK HOME OF WOUNDED FINANCIER.  
The palatial residence at 231 Madison avenue, New York City of J. P. Morgan, who was shot to-day at his Glen Cove summer home.

### The Hand-Smoked Middy Blouse Is Here.

The middy blouse, in sailor style, is fighting for existence, for the hand-smoked middy blouse is doing its best to supercede it. It must be acknowledged that the touches of smoking in brilliant-colored threads, with front lacing to match, add a very smart note. That this style is more than successfully competing with the middy blouse is not odd when one considers that not only is it far prettier and dressier, but it is simple and easy to make. The smoking is also carried out on the reverse side of the blouse with strikingly pleasing effect. Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for this blouse are cut for



No. 8953-8923.

Ladies and Misses in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure under number 8953, as shown above. They can also be had for little girls under number 8970. In size 36 it requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. There are many skirts that go with this blouse very nicely, but the four-piece circular skirt cut by Ladies' Home Journal Pattern number 8923, to be made with or without suspenders and belt, is particularly appropriate and smart. It is cut in sizes 22 to 36, waist measure, size 24 requiring 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at any Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Agency, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A knot is 795 feet more than a mile.

Whales sometimes live for 500 years.

Byron was King Edward VII's favorite poet.

One kangaroo eats as much grass as six sheep.

Officially the Kiel Canal is called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The person who does not pay as he goes seldom succeeds in accumulating anything. It is better to deny yourself at times than to run in debt for unnecessary things.

A good luncheon dish is made of leftover ham and chicken, put through the chopper. Put in a baking dish with layers of boiled macaroni, with the top layer of bread crumbs.

Cayenne pepper is excellent to rid cupboards of mice. The floor should be gone over carefully and each hole stopped up with a piece of rag dipped in water and then in cayenne pepper.

## About the Household

### Sandwiches and Sandwich Filling.

**Chicken and Bacon.**—Mix equal quantities of minced chicken, broiled bacon and celery. Add one teaspoonful minced green pepper and a few drops of vinegar or salad dressing. Lay shreds of lettuce on sandwich before putting on top and, if at hand, a slice of tomato over each before top crust is put on.

**Paste Cheese.**—This can be made at home by grinding sharp cheese through the meat grinder. Add paprika, salt, a little olive oil and onion juice. Mix well and pack into jars. Before using, add chopped chives, parsley or cress to give color and additional flavor.

**Cucumber Sandwich.**—Lay slices of cucumber, thinly cut, into a small bowl of French dressing for one-half hour. Drain and lay on buttered slices of entire wheat bread covered with lettuce strips. Thin chicken slices will combine excellently with cucumbers. Tomatoes and cucumbers both combine well with cream cheese and nuts.

**Harlequin.**—Spread slices of brown and white bread with different colored butters or fillings. Place four slices together. Press down and lay under a weight for an hour or more. Slice the opposite way, which will give sections of white and brown, like a checkerboard.

**Ham Sandwich Nouveau.**—Mince ham or use very thin paperlike slices. Lay on white bread and cover with thin slice of Swiss cheese. Cover, press firmly together and lay in oven until bread heats and cheese melts. Serve with sweet gherkins, either hot or cold.

**Veal, Tongue or Ham.**—Run each meat through food chopper instead of using whole slices. To 1-2 cup ham and 1 1-2 cups veal and 1 teaspoonful of vinegar, 3 drops tabasco, 1 teaspoonful of French mustard, horseradish and tomato catsup. Blend and add mayonnaise enough to spread. Use on white bread only.

**Egg Sandwiches.**—Yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs, French mustard, celery salt, paprika, salted chopped almonds, mayonnaise. Mash yolks and add seasoning, working until smooth, and then adding enough mayonnaise to spread smoothly. This amount can be doubled or trebled as necessary. Spread either on white or brown bread, using cress, lettuce or other salad plant, between.

### Two Rice Dishes.

To boil rice—Place the rice in a pan of fast-boiling water, and be careful to choose one large enough for it; 1 ounce to 1 1-2 ounces of rice should be cooked in a quart pan, which should be three-parts full of water, and have half a teaspoonful of salt and few drops of lemon juice in it, the latter to preserve the whiteness of the rice. Stir occasionally. Boil the rice from 10 to 15 minutes, but test it at the former time by pressing it between the finger and thumb. When the grains feel soft remove the saucepan from the fire at once and drain off the water; return the rice to the pan and set it on the corner of the stove to dry, shaking it occasionally. Some grains of rice will always stick to the pan, and to remove these put a small pat of butter in the pan, and as this melts the grains will fall away. The rice will take quite 10 minutes to dry, and should never be served until the moisture has been got rid of and the grains separated. If the rice is boiled too slowly or for too long a time, the result will be a sticky mass.

A good plan is to pour in a pint of cold water when the rice is sufficiently cooked. This stops the boiling and helps to separate the grains; if put close to the stove when the rice is first put into the pan, the cook will be able to throw in into the pan the moment the rice is tender. If the rice is to be served with meat in place of a vegetable, the rice should only be partly cooked, and the water all drained off and then half a pint to one pint of stock put in the pan. This

should be simmered until quite cooked, drained and served.

**Risotto.**—Chop half an onion very finely and fry it in half ounce of butter. Place 4 ounces of rice in a sauce pan with half a pint of stock, add the onion and cook until the stock is absorbed. Stir in 1 ounce of grated Parmesan cheese, pepper and salt to taste. Make very hot and serve. If liked, serve the rice as a border to a center of scrambled egg.

**Rice Rissoles.**—Make some risotto, as above, but omit the cheese, and add a little tomato sauce. Lay the rice on a dish to cool. Then form into balls, egg, crumb and fry a golden brown.

### Household Hints.

Cabbage leaves contain a great deal

of gluten; therefore, are very nourishing.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well, are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen.

To make pulled bread, pull pieces of crumb out of a freshly baked loaf, then bake these pieces in a quick oven till brown.

To make a filling of hickory nut cake whip cream very stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste and add nuts cut rather fine.

Olives and shrimps chopped together make an excellent salad, with the addition of mayonnaise.

A girl with clever fingers can make good little shirtwaist bows out of her brother's cast-off ties.

A stub pen can be used in an emergency for tightening the tiny screws in a pair of eyeglasses.

A red brick kitchen floor will keep beautifully clean and red if a drop of paraffin oil be used in the water it is washed with.

Potatoes, other vegetables and pork chops are among the edibles that may be cooked in the casserole to advantage.

Never throw away the skin of oranges. The grated yellow rind is a good flavoring for cakes, etc., and is cheaper than extracts.

If your wash boiler springs a leak on wash day, stop the holes temporarily with a piece of bread rolled into a ball and pressed over the leak.

Use ammonia water always instead of soap if you are cleaning white paint. It has the advantage of not dulling the surface.

Whole wheat bread filled with a mixture of dates, raisins and nuts is not only delicious, but so nutritious one could almost live on it alone.

Mock cauliflower can be made of half a head of cabbage and half a bunch of celery chopped together and boiled 30 minutes. Add milk, salt, pepper and butter.

Greens should be cooked in their own moisture in the double boiler or plunged into rapidly boiling water, salted, and cooked and drained while they are still green.

It is a wise housekeeper who does one piece of housecleaning every few weeks, so then the dreadful turmoil of the usual long spring and fall outturnings is entirely avoided.

To keep apples through the winter in a barrel bore holes in bottom and sides of the barrel and store on a dry platform a foot or more high.

Never feed a baby before you give it the nightly bath. The order should be reversed, and then the youngster should sleep the sleep of the clean and well fed.

## BRUTAL GERMANS CUT OFF A RUSSIAN PRISONER'S TONGUE

### Torture Becoming a Regular Authorized Practice of the German Military Authorities

That the military spirit which has been so carefully cultivated in Prussia is a spirit essentially brutal and degrading has been proved over and over again by the savage and senseless acts of those intoxicated by it, ever since the first days of the war, writes H. Hamilton Tyfe from Petrograd.

It is hard to conceive any act more hideous than that of a soldier who tortures another soldier in order to force him to betray his comrades. The very notion of it fills the mind with shame and disgust—disgust that any man could so debase his nature; shame at belonging to the same order as the miscreants who thus offend against the most sacred law of God and man. I mean that law which enjoins respect for the fearless execution of duty, whatever the circumstances may be.

I related not long ago the treatment of Porfirio Panasuk, whose ears I saw for myself, cut almost to the head. Here are two more cases so suspiciously similar that they point clearly to the countenance by authority of this damnable plan of extorting information from unfortunate Russian soldiers who fall into the Germans' hands.

Vassili Vodyanoi is an Orenburg Cossack. He was scouting near Shavli, in the Baltic Province about a fortnight ago. Making his way through a woods he ran into three Germans, a non-commissioned officer and two privates. The two privates seized him and held him by the arms while the non-commissioned officer cross-questioned him. Vodyanoi refused to give any information. At once the corporal threatened to cut his ear off. "Russian pig," he snarled, "we will make you speak." He drew the short sword which German non-commissioned officers carry. Vodyanoi was thrown to the ground. One soldier knelt on his chest. The other sat upon his legs. The sergeant began to cut away the lobe and shell of his left ear. Not a word would the brave Cossack utter, though he admits that he had to bite his lip hard to prevent himself from shouting with pain.

Finding his "treatment" ineffectual, the sergeant next threatened to cut out Vodyanoi's tongue. The Cossack now spoke; but all he said was "You are bandits, not soldiers," and I am sure everyone who reads this will agree that he was right. To the everlasting shame of his nation the sergeant then cut off about a third of poor Vodyanoi's tongue.

He faints, and either the Germans decided that it was useless to "question" him further or else they were alarmed by the sound of firing near by and thought it wiser to decamp.

At all events, when Vodyanoi came to he was alone. He managed to get back to the Russian lines and at once wrote down a report for his colonel. It was an ambulance of the Moscow Traders' Society which picked him up and took him to his regiment, and now he is in a Moscow hospital. Here he wrote down for the chief Moscow newspaper, Susski Slovo, the account of what befell him. He cannot speak and it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to articulate so as to make himself understood.

That is one of the two cases which are the most recent to be inquired into by the army authorities. The other concerns a Cossack also. Ivan Pitchueff is from the Amoor region. He was made prisoner near the East Prussian frontier and examined by an officer, who, in order to induce him to betray the Russian positions, had him hung up by the arms first and then by the legs, gashed his thigh with a knife, which went dangerously near his femoral artery, and then attacked his ears. About a quarter of the left ear-shell was sliced off and part of the right ear as well. In spite of this fiendish cruelty no information could be got out of Pitchueff, and, fortunately for him, he managed to escape. How many prisoners have been practised upon in this fiendish way and have not escaped we cannot tell. Many may have died under torture. Some may have yielded to it. Certainly it has been applied in more cases than we are yet aware of. We only have at present the testimony of victims who were lucky enough to regain their liberty.

Such practices put the Germans quite outside the group of nations who have consented together to be bound by considerations of humanity and honor. With these may be joined a new white-flag treachery dodge by which they have lately disgraced themselves in the neighborhood of Raigrod. A number of men came forward unarmed and with their hands up. They carried a white flag and cried "Don't shoot. We want to surrender." At fifty paces from the trenches these men fell to the ground, and behind them came on a party who tried to rush the Russian position. In this dastardly trick they failed completely. They were caught by a cross-fire when they reached the barbed wire and had to return as quickly as they could, leaving many dead and wounded behind them.

Much will be forgotten when the war is over, but the memory of these and such-like infamies will persist for generations. We must not let it perish. It must remain active to show the world how debasing and damnable is the spirit of militarism, the "belief in war."



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### HOSIERY

We have a complete range of

### MEN'S HOSIERY

in Cashmere, Silk and Lisle, in leading shades.

—ALSO—

Women's, Misses, Boys' and  
Childrens' Hosiery,  
in Silk, Wool, Cashmere and Lisle.

Our prices are right and  
the Quality is the best.

P. E. SMILEY.

P. S.—We sell Dent's celebrated Gloves.

### "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.

Three hundred iron workers of  
Ottawa and Hull left for England  
last week where they will be  
engaged in the manufacture of  
war munitions.

The festive Colorado beetle is  
hard after the very promising  
potato crop in this district just  
now, and there is consequently a  
great demand for the popular  
remedy—Paris Green—which like  
everything in the drug line, has  
advanced in price.

Mr. George E. Kidd, K. C., the  
well known barrister of Ottawa,  
has announced that he will be a  
candidate at the Conservative  
convention, which will be held short-  
ly for the selection of a representa-  
tive in the Conservative interest  
in Carleton county.

Toronto, July 13—The latest esti-  
mate compiled places the value of  
war orders in Canada at \$394,000.  
Nearly two-thirds of this  
sum is accounted for by shrapnel  
and other shell and similar  
material, orders for which have  
been placed through the Canadian  
Shell Committee.

Lawyer (to kicking client)—Well,  
have you at last decided to take  
my advice and pay this bill of  
mine?

Client—Yes.  
Lawyer—Very well, (To clerk)  
William, add five dollars to Mr.  
Smith's bill for further advice.

It is only fair to remark that  
this lawyer does not reside at  
Bryson or Campbells Bay.

By Christmas 1915 King Albert  
shall celebrate in his own palace  
at Brussels. The foregoing is the  
opinion of George Gordon Moore,  
the young American financier  
who, as the bosom companion of  
Sir John French, and his personal  
guest at the front, has seen more  
of the war from the British stand-  
point than any other civilian.  
Moore, who recently returned to  
England from the British front in  
New York. When reminded  
that Christmas 1915, is a long way  
off, Moore replied: "Not as the  
British calculate. The English-  
man has been slow getting started,  
but—he will be just as slow to  
stop." The British are prepared  
to devote whatever time is  
necessary to the job and they do  
not expect an early success.

### 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.

### 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 re-  
sponsible for the payment of any debts  
so contracted.

JAMES NEWTON.  
Shawville, July 12, 1915.

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

### LOCAL NEWS

The company of young ladies  
who enjoyed a couple of weeks  
under canvas at Green Lake,  
broke camp on Monday and re-  
turned home.

The Guild and Choir of St. Paul's  
Church on Monday evening pre-  
sented Miss Minerva Caldwell with  
a handsome tray and spoonholder,  
in recognition of her work in con-  
nection with both those organiza-  
tions, Miss Caldwell having per-  
formed her share of duties as  
organist for several years past in  
the absence of Miss Thomson. The  
function took place at the home  
of Mrs. James Hodgins. After the  
presentation, which was accom-  
panied by an address, to which  
Miss Caldwell gratefully replied,  
refreshments were served, and a  
social hour was spent.

### Married.

A very pretty wedding took  
place in St. James' Church, Leslie  
on Wednesday, June 30, at 2  
o'clock, p. m., when Miss Elizabeth  
Minerva Scully was united in  
marriage to Mr. Wm James Shep-  
pard, Bristol, Que. The ceremony  
was performed by the Rev. I.  
Stowbridge, in the presence of a  
large number of invited guests.  
The bride, who was unattended,  
was given away by her father.  
She was dressed in cream duchess  
satin, and carried a bouquet of  
beautiful white flowers. The  
groom's gift to the bride was a  
gold chain and locket, set with  
pearls. After the ceremony they  
all repaired to the home of the  
bride where a sumptuous supper  
was partaken of. The young  
couple left on Friday for their  
home in Bristol, Que., where they  
will reside in future. —COM.

### ELMSIDE

July 15—Mrs. James Grant and Mrs.  
James McCredie have returned home  
after spending a very enjoyable time at  
the summer home of Mr. and Mrs.  
Warren J. Campbell at the head of Al-  
lumette Island. Mr. and Mrs. William  
Graham also spent the week end there.  
Miss Jessie McDonald of Pembroke  
is spending her holidays here at present.  
Mrs. Lee Scott and children, of Mil-  
ford, are visiting at Mr. Wilder Davis's.  
Miss Laura Davis, who is training for  
a nurse at North Bay, is also visiting  
her parents.  
Miss Annie Grant, who had an attack  
of pleurisy, is recovering.  
Mrs. Robert Stewart and Miss Willie  
Murray were visiting Mrs. Beal of  
Smith's Falls, who is seriously ill. —COM.

### FOR SALE

Mare and Foal, clyde  
1 span Heavy Horses  
1 span Light Horses  
1 Binder S. H. Massey Harris  
1 Binder S. H. Frost & Wood  
1 Surry S. H. in good shape  
3 new Buggies and other articles  
will be sold at a snap.

J. L. HODGINS,  
Shawville, Que.

THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA

## EXHIBITION

## OTTAWA

September 10-18

\$25,000  
IN PRIZES  
10,000  
DISPLAYS

EXHIBITS  
FROM HOME  
FARM AND  
FACTORY

THIS FAIR HAS A NEW \$5,000 DOMINION GRANT

all added to utility classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry

**FREIGHT PAID** on live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec.  
Horse Races, Baseball Matches, Band Music, Live  
Stock Parades, Day Fireworks, Colossal Midway; starting and ending on the  
grounds, WILLIAM S. LUCKEY, famous American aviator, in daily

**AEROPLANE FLIGHTS | NIGHT SHOWS**

Presenting the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

Griffith's Stupendous \$500,000 Motion Picture. Powerful Drama  
Linking History of American Civil War to Romance.  
Marvellous display by the International Fireworks Co

Reduced railway rates. General admission 25c. 6 for \$1. tickets on sale in  
advance. Grand stand seats reduced. Entries close Sept. 3rd. Write  
for Prize List, entry forms, programme, dollar ticket strips,  
information to

E. McMAHON, Mgr. - - 26 Sparks St., Ottawa.

## Shawville Fair

WED. THURS. FRI.

September 8, 9, 10, 1915.

### AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

McINTOSH RED APPLE TREES

and other specialties in general Fruit  
and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916  
a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable  
for Quebec planting.

Liberal commissions. Exclusive terri-  
tory. Handsome free outfit. Write for  
full particulars.

STONE AND WELLINGTON,  
Fonthill Nurseries,  
(Established 1837).

TORONTO ONTARIO

### Presentation to Pte Walsh

Before his departure from Shaw-  
ville, on the occasion of his last  
visit, Pte Brock Walsh was waited  
on by a committee representative  
of the citizens and presented with  
a purse, and an address, of which  
the following is a copy:—

PRIVATE GEORGE BROCK WALSH,  
5th Mounted Rifles

Dear Brock,—Inasmuch as you may  
shortly be called to active service for  
our Country, to which you have volun-  
teered your loyal service, we desire to  
express our appreciation of your noble  
action, and to wish you a safe and  
speedy return, after having shared in a  
suitable measure in sustaining the honor  
of, and achieving a glorious victory for  
our noble Empire.

We trust that the small gift enclosed  
will prove useful to you in your absence,  
and serve to remind you of the esteem  
in which you are held by your friends  
of Shawville.

W. J. EADES, Mayor.  
CLIFTON WOODLEY,  
NORRIS HODGINS,  
JAMES HAMILTON.  
Shawville, July 13th, 1915.

The recipient replied in the  
following terms:—

Mr. Mayor, Friends and Compan-  
ions,—I cannot find words to convey  
to you my thanks in a suitable way, for  
the kind gift and good wishes sent me  
by you. But it gives me great pleasure  
in the accepting of them; and wherever  
I go I will try and do my little part to  
help in the glorious victory that is sure  
to be ours. Thanking you again for  
your kind remembrances,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,  
PTE G. B. WALSH.

### Voltaire's Quick Wit.

When Voltaire was living in London  
a crowd gathered to mob him as he  
passed along the street. For what rea-  
son? Because he was a Frenchman.  
Boldly confronting the mob, he moun-  
ted a stone and addressed them. "Brave  
Englishmen," he cried, "am I not suf-  
ficiently unhappy in not having been  
born among you?" This speech was so  
effective that the crowd carried him on  
their shoulders to his lodgings.

### His Comparison.

"When you eat be careful to leave off  
hungry," is advice that is very often  
given to children at the dinner table,  
but seldom received in an obedient  
spirit.

The caution was repeated not long  
since to a youngster of vigorous appe-  
tite.

"Pshaw!" he said. "You might as  
well tell me to wash my face and be  
careful to leave off dirty."

### A Possible Reason.

"Bermuda raises onions and lilies."  
"Seems a queer arrangement. I won-  
der why they picked out that particu-  
lar combination?"  
"Maybe the smell of the one offsets  
that of the other."—Louisville Courier-  
Journal.

### His Application.

Mother—My son, you should never  
defer until tomorrow what you can  
do today. Son—Then, mother, we'd bet-  
ter eat the rest of that mince pie to-  
night, hadn't we?—Judge.

True liberty consists in the enjoy-  
ment of our own rights and not in the  
destruction of the rights of others.

### No Immigrants This Year.

"There is absolutely no immigra-  
tion this year," said Mr. Hugh A.  
MacDonald, director of colonization  
in the Ontario Department of Agri-  
culture, a few days ago. "Strange  
as it may seem, we have been better  
able to supply the demands for farm  
labor this year than ever before.  
This is owing to the unemployment,  
I suppose. The men supplied are of  
a good class. Ninety per cent. of  
them, I should say, are English,  
Irish, and Scotch. We have placed  
about 1,500 this year so far. Many  
of the farmers' sons have gone to  
the war, but they get their help for  
the farms from the local centres."

### MEDICINE HAT.

The Indian Chief From Whom the Ca-  
nadian City Was Named.

Not many persons know what was  
the origin of the strange name borne  
by the Canadian city that Mr. Rud-  
yard Kipling once called "the city  
born lucky."

The word "medicine" means more to  
an Indian than to us. We think of it as  
meaning something nasty that is good  
for us, but the Indian distinguishes as  
"good medicine" and "bad medicine"  
anything that he fancies will change  
his fortunes for better or for worse.  
Imagine that Lo is hunting antelope  
and meeting with no success. Presen-  
tly he finds an empty cartridge shell  
or the top of a tomato tin, and shortly  
afterward he gets a shot at his game.  
Can he doubt that the piece of tin or  
the shell gave the luck? Not he. He  
wears that fragment of tomato tin or  
empty shell about his neck with his  
other jewelry, and it is "good medi-  
cine."

Several years ago there was a Black-  
foot chief who lived in the vicinity of  
Seven Persons River, where now  
stands the city of Medicine Hat. He  
and his tribe were fond of hunting and  
of making war on their enemies, the  
Crees. This chief always wore a head-  
dress of feathers that he called his  
"medicine hat," for he thought that it  
brought him good fortune.

It was a dark day for the chief when  
he last met the Crees at the place  
where now stands the growing city.  
He and his men fell upon the enemy  
with great bravery and even put them  
to ignominious flight. But just then  
a gust of wind whirled out of the west,  
caught the magic hat and tossed it  
into the swift, running Saskatchewan  
river. Instantly the poor chief lost all  
confidence in himself and his cause,  
and with victory in his hand he for-  
bore to grasp it, but fled over the  
plains toward the Rockies, followed by  
his tribe.—Youth's Companion.

## 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.

Watch

this Space

Next Week.

## ARCHIE DOVER