

# THE EQUITY.

No. 6, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 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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Be sure to attend Dovers' Sale.

The town council of Pembroke has voted one thousand dollars for the purpose of a machine gun. Well done!

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 EQUITY will be much pleased if the party who found a small hunting axe, (with edge guard) on the back road to Green Lake, on Thursday last, will return it at their early convenience. A reward will be given.

The Yarm Homemakers' Club will meet at the Hall, on Saturday, July 31st at 2 p. m. Subjects:—Report of Convention at Macdonald College—Mrs. R. W. Hodgins; Roll call; Recipes for summer drinks.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong met with the misfortune of having one of her shoulders dislocated by a fall on Wednesday last, as she was going out of the woodshed door.

Mr. Sam Richardson, of Stoughton, Sask., has recently purchased another quarter section of land, which brings his holdings up to 975 acres of wheat land all in one block. Sam seems to have increasing faith in the possibilities of the West, especially in the section in which he is located.

A lawn social will be held on the grounds of St. Alban's Church, Parkman, on Thursday evening, August 5th. Sale of useful articles in connection. Supper provided. Ice cream and home-made candy on sale. Admission 25c. Proceeds will go to church funds. All cordially invited.

Lawn Social at the Brick Church, Bristol, Monday evening, August 2nd. You will miss something good if you don't be there. The socials held at the Manse grounds are noted for their excellence and if good weather favors the event this year, a treat as good, if not better than usual, may be expected.

This week we publish letters from Pontiac boys who have gone overseas to assist in the great empire struggle that is being waged by British arms. Frank Armstrong and Walter Graham were still in England at date of writing, and Anthony Ross, "Scotty"—the first man to enlist in this section—is attached to the Field Engineers, operating in Flanders, and is practically on the firing line. The latter has sent several letters and numerous "official" cards to friends here, but has little to say of his personal experiences.

Read Dover's Advertisement on back page.

### Open-Air Concert Successful

There was a goodly attendance at the entertainment given under the auspices of the Yarm Homemakers' Club at Green Lake on Friday evening. The weather was delightful, and the placid surface of the lake, under the pale moonbeams, furnished a setting to the animated scene that would be hard to surpass. The gathering was held near Mr. G. A. Howard's cottage, where suitable arrangements for the entertainment were made. In addition to the program short speeches were made by Messrs. Wm. Hodgins, W. J. Connelly, R. W. Hodgins and W. A. Hodgins. Mr. Howard occupied the chair. Voluntary contributions were made in aid of the work of the Red Cross Society, amounting to \$50.00.

The Club wish to thank all those who so kindly contributed to the programme, and everyone who helped to make it the success it was, especially to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Howard, for the use of their cottage and grounds.

Dover's Midsummer Sale, Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31st.

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.

### Personal

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connelly of Cobden were in town last Friday. Miss Myrtle Masson, left for her home, Smiths Falls on Monday.

Miss Annie Rathwell, of Navan, Ont., is a visitor this week at Mrs. R. W. Hodgins.

Misses Marian and Avalean Findlay returned on Friday from their visit to Russell.

Miss Shirley Cohen, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Dover.

Miss Edith Gorham, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Lillie Steele at Green Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses McCord and children arrived from Haileybury, Ont., on Tuesday evening last.

Miss Dolly Waddell, who has been visiting friends at Metcalfe, Ont., returned Monday evening.

Mr. Earl J. Turner, Ottawa, is spending a few holidays with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Turner.

Mr. Frank McElroy, Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shaw.

The Misses Margaret and Mildred Bromley, Bromley Line, Ont., who have been visiting relatives in this section, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hennessey, of Coulonge and other members of the family were in town on Thursday last, making the journey in their big Russell car.

Mrs. W. E. Maitland and children spent the past week at the home of Mrs. Dagg—Mrs. Maitland's mother.

Mrs. W. B. Crawford, of Wainwright, Sask., and eldest daughter, Mrs. Harris, arrived in town last Thursday.

Mr. R. W. Ralph, who has been home on a few days' visit left again for North Timsicamingue on Monday.

Shawville is to have a big O. Y. B. celebration here on Thursday, August 12. The function is being handled principally by members of the society in Ottawa, and it is expected that over one thousand excursionists will come from the city. The day will be devoted entirely to sports, which will be held in the exhibition grounds.

The Masonic parade and service at St. Paul's Church on Sunday afternoon was attended by about twenty-five members of the Craft, among the number being District Deputy Ferris, and Bros. Edey, Flatters and Hodgins of King Solomon's Lodge, Aylmer, who motored from the lake-side town for the purpose. Several of the brethren from Waltham and other outlying points were also in the ranks. The form of service taken was that for the regular evening devotions throughout the year, slightly abridged. Rev. Bro. Seaman preached a special sermon which was both instructive and impressive. His text was: "Cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days."—Eccles. XI, 7.

### Grove Picnic.

The Shawville Homemakers' Club will hold a basket picnic on Friday afternoon, July 30, in the maple grove of Mrs. Edward Hodgins, just above the C. P. R. track, near Shawville station. It is hoped that all Club members and their friends will take this opportunity of having a little outing and enjoying tea together.

Please bring your baskets. No admission. All welcome.

Mrs. R. W. HODGINS, President.  
Mrs. H. MILLAR, Secretary.  
Committee—Mrs. A. Hodgins, Mrs. S. L. O'Hara, Mrs. W. A. Hodgins.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

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Write for Free Catalogue.

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### Births

At Thief River Falls, Minn. U. S. on June 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Devenney, a daughter—Gwendoline Gertrude.

At Shawville on Tuesday, July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Armstrong, a daughter.

At Milly on July 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Smerl, a son.

At Milly on July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Morrison, a daughter.

At Milly, July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruthie, a daughter.

### Married.

The marriage was celebrated at St. Paul's Church at 7.30 p. m., on Wednesday last, 21st, by the rector, Rev. J. J. S. Seaman, M.A., of Miss Ethel Minerva, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Caldwell, of the Pontiac House, and Mr. Fennel Croft Smyth, late manager of the local branch of the Merchants Bank, and now engaged in a similar capacity at the town of Watford, Ont.

When the bridal party and friends arrived at the church, quite a number of guests and others had already assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. The bride ascended the aisle leaning on her father's arm, while the strains of a wedding march, rendered with fine effect by Miss M. K. Thomson, filled the edifice.

The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Lena Caldwell, while the function of "best man" was performed by the groom's brother, Mr. Arthur T. Smyth.

The church was beautifully decorated with ferns, flowers and palms. The bride looked charming in a suit of putty silk poplin; blouse of cream silk shadow lace over pink chiffon. She wore a leghorn hat, poke shape, trimmed with pink tulle and flowers, and carried a white prayer book.

The bridesmaid wore a suit of putty silk poplin, silk shadow lace and chiffon blouse, leghorn poke bonnet, trimmed with pink tulle and ribbon and carried a bouquet of sweet peas.

After the nuptial knot had been "well and truly tied," and as the bridal party retired to the vestry to sign the register, the Choir sang the Hymn "O Perfect Love." Later as the wedding and the congregation withdrew from the church, Miss Thomson gave the wedding march.

Motoring from the church to the home of the bride's parents, the guests assembled in the dining room and showered their good wishes and congratulations upon the happy young couple. On the conclusion of these felicitations, a sumptuous dinner was partaken of, a feature which was rounded off with the due honoring of the toast to "the bride's health," and the groom's response.

The guests were then conducted to the apartment where the wedding gifts—a collection at once elegant and profuse—were on display. Among the many may be mentioned the groom's gift to the bride—a beautiful gold wrist watch, and to the bridesmaid, a valuable brooch; cheques for sub-

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

FOR SALE—Two purebred Ayrshire bull calves—choice animals. Apply to JAMES ARMSTRONG, Green Lake.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good eating potatoes. Apply to W. A. ARMSTRONG, 7th line, Shawville P. O.

LOST—Between G. F. Hodgins' store and the sand hill, Main Street, on Sunday, 25th, a long handled parasol. Finder will much oblige by leaving at the above store.

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—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 & SONS, Shawville, Que.

stantial sums from both the fathers of the groom and bride. Many others were specially noteworthy, the whole bearing testimony of the marked popularity and high esteem in which the contracting parties are held.

Mr. and Mrs. Smyth took their departure from Shawville on Thursday morning, accompanied by the groomsmen and bridesmaid.

They motored to Renfrew, and there entrained for a point in the Muskoka district where Mr. Smyth, the elder, has a summer home. Part of their honeymoon will be spent at this retreat, and then the young couple will visit Toronto, Niagara and other points of interest before proceeding to their home in Watford, where the wish of their many friends is that much happiness awaits them.

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

The Hollinger Gold Mines has promised to contribute \$1,000 a month for the rest of the year to the Red Cross.

## 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.

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## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## Mid-Summer Bargains

## Carefully read this list of REDUCTIONS

4 only Silk Blouses worth \$3.75 for \$1.88.

10 only White \$1.00 Blouses for 50c.

12 only nice Print Blouses for 39c.

All our \$1.25 Fancy Parasols for 75c.

Splendid lot of Val Laces and Insertions 2½c. per yd.

Great Ribbon Value. See the assortment. 10c. per yd.

Big Pile of Remnants at about HALF PRICE.

Dress Ducks, Oxford Shirts, Gingham etc. See this table at

only 11c. per yd.

And best of all, about fifteen pieces of Crepes, Ripplettes, the balance of our stock going at 10c. per yd.

## W. A. HODGINS



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The cool, tempered breezes of the hill-top gardens in Ceylon, produce a tea of delicate, yet rich and flavoury quality. A careful selection of the finest growths is blended to make "SALADA".

B 78

## Settling the Land

From the Toronto Daily News.

When one talks of State-aided colonization as a means of solving the unemployment problem and of getting more immigrants on the soil, the mind goes back to earlier experiments in land settlement by more or less direct Government intervention. It was largely owing to the activities of the company of One Hundred Associates and their successors under the French regime that Quebec secured its present population of over 2,000,000. One of the original company's obligations was to bring out 200 settlers from France every year, free of charge, to provide them upon landing with free lands, and to support them on the land until they became self-supporting. The King of France often assumed much of the expense.

When the company grew lax in its efforts at colonization its privileges were withdrawn, and the country was converted into a Royal Province. For the next 100 years, or until the British occupation, the French court granted tracts of land to seigneurs upon a modified feudal system, the grantees undertaking to bring out settlers and get the land under cultivation. The King continued to assist with shiploads of immigrants, but then, as now, it was often found difficult to keep the adventurous newcomers to the "prosaic task of tilling the soil." In those days the fascination of the forest and the lure of the Indian fur trade drew the settlers from the land as the amusements and attractions of cities and railway construction have drawn them in this age.

On arrival at Quebec the newcomers were met by officials and friends, who quartered them and cared for them until they got a start on the land. The immigrants of the last twenty years have not been looked after nearly so well. Instead of being taken to their destination, located on the land, and shepherded through the difficulties of the first few months or years in a new country, they have been left to go where they would in the summer and drift into the cities in the winter. From the French seigneurs the immigrants got farms on nominal terms. In fact the conditions were so light that any settler of reasonable industry and intelligence could meet them without difficulty.

In time the seigneuries occupied all the fertile territories bordering upon the rivers, which were the only through transportation routes. In time also some of the seigneurs refused to allow settlement on favorably-situated water frontages. They began to hold their choicest lands out of use, in the hope of ultimate gain. In 1707 the Intendant complained to the King of this new "spirit of business speculation, which has always more of cunning and chicanery than of truth and righteousness in it." Those greedy seigneurs were the fore-runners of the railways and other large speculators who for years have withheld accessible lands in Western Canada out of cultivation in the hope of larger profits.

### Rebuked by Royal Decree.

A Royal decree characterized the seigneurs' attitude as "repugnant to His Majesty's intentions," and forthwith forced their hands. They had to give free deeds to would-be settlers whether or no, and, however the value of his land grew, no seigneur could

exact more than the original nominal rental from his tenants. Under this system both banks of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to below Quebec, were occupied, as were also both banks of the Richelieu and other tributary streams. For some time past The Daily News has advocated such arrangement with the transportation companies and other speculators in the West as will make the accessible land in their possession available for actual productive settlers on equitable terms. Such a departure would close up the gaps of untitled sections along the transcontinental railways and greatly add to the national food output, and therefore to the national wealth.

### Get Soldiers On the Land.

As early as the middle of the seventeenth century the Carignan regiment was disbanded and settled upon the soil, as were some British regiments in Upper Canada after the Napoleonic wars. Here again history is about to repeat itself. The close of the present war should witness the settlement of tens of thousands of Canadian and British soldiers upon lands of their own in the several Provinces. Earl Grey has proposed in London the creation of a huge Imperial fund for this purpose and there is need for adequate organization of the project while the war is still on. The soundest, sturdiest and most progressive element of the Canadian population sprang from such military stock, and this blood flowing in the veins of our people, has had much to do with the eager response of the country in the present conflict. The character and standards of the people who are to inhabit the Dominion is quite as important a consideration as their productivity in dollars and cents, and therefore it is that for more than one reason disbanded soldiers will be welcomed as pioneer farmers.

### Useful To-Day.

Charles Le Moyne, probably the best of the seigneurs, gathered the stones from the land near Longueuil and used them in building houses for the settlers. His grist mill and his brewery operated upon the products of the settlers' farms. It was the custom of the day for the seigneur to grind his tenants' grain. Le Moyne spent money on roads and other useful improvements, so that he soon had a model seigneurie, supporting a large number of comfortable and happy habitants. Some of the more industrious and intelligent settlers themselves became seigneurs. Thus, despite primitive conditions and many defects the seigneurial system did much for Lower Canada in the early days. Its strength lay in its use of what was virtually State-aid in the promotion of settlement on the land, and in the support of the settlers until they got on their feet. The earliest chapters of Canadian history thus present a precedent for carrying settlers directly to the soil and financing them until they become securely established. The same plan adapted to modern conditions has worked out successfully in Argentina, New Zealand, and Australia. In the twentieth century Federal and Provincial Governments must take the place of the seventeenth century seigneurs. No time should be lost if the existing unemployed and the immigrants who are to come after the war are to be handled in a way that will be most advantageous to them and to the country.

In ancient Media it was considered a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives.

## Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

### CHAPTER XXV.

The note left by Ailsa for Dunraven was forgotten at the office of the hotel for several hours after she had left it, then it was sent upstairs.

Dunraven was not in his own room so the note was taken to that of Lloyd Ogden. It was received at the door by Muriel.

She glanced at the superscription, then smiled contemptuously. She knew who had written it, and could have told almost word for word what the missive contained.

She tore it across the face, the sneering smile making her hideous as she watched it burn after she had dropped it in the fire.

She was standing just there, watching the little blackened heap as it lay among the crimson embers, when Doctor Paxton suddenly entered the room.

Even had she not been an observer of the smallest trifles, she must have noticed the ghastly pallor of his face.

He went quickly toward her, and in the lowest tone possible, exclaimed: "Our troubles are coming in battalions. Your sister has left the hotel, and Miss Valworth is not to be found. Do you know anything of them?"

She raised her eyes, endeavoring to summon to them an expression of consternation and fear, but for the first time in her life she met a look stronger than her own, an eye that seemed to pierce right through her very soul. She quailed beneath it for a moment, but Muriel was not the person who would yield without even a struggle.

"What of that?" she forced herself to ask, quietly. "Ethel and Miss Valworth were great friends. May they not have gone together for a walk or a drive? I confess that you frightened me for just a moment."

"Neither of them had a hat, and Ailsa had no wrap. They were burned in the fire. Would they drive or walk in the snow under those circumstances for pleasure? Something has happened, Muriel."

"I can't say exactly. Miss Valworth has left no message, but Ethel left a note—for Leslie."

"A note?"

"Yes. She tells him that she has gone to—death! She speaks of a note which he had written or was written to Miss Valworth, which was saved from the fire. Who saved that note, Muriel?"

He was looking straight in her eyes, but she was fully mistress of herself.

"How should I know?" she questioned. "What could Leslie have written her?"

In spite of the perfect self-command of the tone, it did not deceive Doctor Paxton. It may be that it contained too much self-control. He was about to speak again, when a voice from the bed startled him.

"What is it, Doctor? You spoke Miss Valworth's name. Has anything happened to her?"

To Muriel's intense relief, Paxton hurried to the side of his patient.

"Nothing serious, Lloyd," he answered, soothingly.

"Your tone indicated that it was. For goodness sake, don't keep me in suspense. Has that father of hers—"

He did not seem able to complete the sentence, but it seemed to give Doctor Paxton an idea.

"That's it, Lloyd!" he exclaimed, eagerly. "Her father has done something, the Lord knows what, but we are going to find out at once. Don't worry, old fellow! There will not be a moment lost. She said nothing to you about leaving the hotel, I suppose?"

"Not a word! Not a word! They have hatched some foul plot against her. It is all the work of that Jew! She feared and loathed him. Her father was too much of a drunkard not to care what became of her so long as he had money enough to gratify his appetite for rum, but that Jew had had the influence of the devil over him. She told me so. Find the Jew, Doctor! How hard it will be to lie here in this eternal darkness, knowing that she needs me! I can't do it, Doctor! I—"

"Hush, my boy! The only relief in this whole cursed situation is in the knowledge that you are doing well. You must think of your own health now first of all. It will be the great-

est benefit that can come to her now."

"But you will—"

"Do everything that lies in the power of mortal man to do!"

The doctor motioned to the nurse to take his place, then led Muriel forcibly from the room.

"He must know nothing whatever of what has happened to Ethel," he said to her, sternly. "You understand that?"

"I understand."

"It is the only hope of saving him from a fever which would certainly cost him his life."

"What are you going to do?"

"Find them both; Ethel, if she be dead; Ailsa, if she be living!"

It required a tremendous effort of the will to control the sneering smile that insisted upon curving her lips and convert it into an expression of anxiety, but she managed it only fairly well, exclaiming, under her breath:

"For the love of Heaven, let me know the progress you make!"

But before her sentence was finished, Doctor Paxton had turned away and was half-way down the hall.

"Paxton," he muttered, "you are either the most heartless scoundrel on earth, or you are about to unearth as great a piece of villainy as the world ever saw. Which is it? I hope it is that you are a fool—a soulless blackguard, for I should hate to believe that you had been the means of bringing into the world as great a rascal as that girl is, if your suspicions are well grounded."

He entered Dunraven's room, and the young man sprang forward.

"Well!" he exclaimed.

"I discovered nothing—from her!" answered the doctor, dejectedly, "but Lloyd is positive that Ailsa's father has had something to do with her disappearance, influenced by that Jew whom he kicked down-stairs—you remember. There is something in it. I hate to make a sensation of it, but we have got to inquire at the hotel office."

With a gesture of deprecation, Dunraven followed him from the room.

Both clerk and bell-boys had been changed, but the clerk was summoned who had been on duty early in the morning.

Through him it was discovered that Miss Valworth had left the hotel late and without a wrap, in a carriage at seven o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a young and very ill-dressed boy. Mrs. Dunraven had not accompanied her. A little later, perhaps an hour or two, Mrs. Dunraven had gone out with a seal-skin cape wrapped about her. She was alone.

Dunraven and the doctor looked at each other. Dunraven remembered to have placed the wrap about his wife the evening before.

"Can you find the coachman who drove Miss Valworth?" the doctor asked, observing that Dunraven was too unnerved to take the initiative in anything.

"Easily."

"Then do so at once. Have him here upon our return. Order a carriage for us, please."

"What are you going to do?" questioned Dunraven, his voice trembling so that he could scarcely articulate the words.

"Going to the Pinkerton office for the best men in his employ. This is a case which can not wait."

Both men turned from the office toward the door, but as they did so a man, poorly dressed, inquired at the desk for Mr. Dunraven.

"I am he!" exclaimed Leslie, turning quickly toward him. "What is it you want?"

The man took off his hat and stood there with uncovered head.

"Was it your house that burned last night, sir?" he inquired.

"Yes. Why?"

"I found something that I think belongs to you, sir. I am a fisherman. I was out looking at the nets this morning, and in one of them I found—"

He paused and looked earnestly at Leslie before continuing.

"Go on!" exclaimed Dunraven, uneasily.

"In one of the nets I found a—"

"A seal-skin cape," he announced, slowly.

Dunraven threw out his hand. The doctor caught it and prevented his falling.

"For goodness sake, bear up!" he whispered. Then to the fisherman: "Go on, sir. How do you know this cape belonged to Mr. Dunraven? And where is the cape?"

"It was so heavy that I did not bring it with me, sir," returned the man. "You see it was soaked through with sea-water, but in the pocket of it I found this letter, this handkerchief, and this pair of gloves."

He handed them separately to Dr. Paxton, each wet and stained. In one corner of the handkerchief was Ethel's name in full, on one glove were her initials, and on one corner of the letter, blurred and soiled, were Dunraven's monogram and the residential address in gold script.

The unhappy man gasped, and almost fell as he recognized the letter. It was the one he was writing to Ailsa at the time of the fire!

Was ever punishment meted out with surer or swifter measure?

Had not his hand struck the blow that deprived her of life? Was not he as much the murderer of his wife as if he had held her bleeding heart in the palm of his hand? Could he be more guilty if his life were the forfeit of his crime.

With this evidence of her awful act in his hands, he did not spare himself, but of what use is self-censure when atonement is impossible?

With an awful cry he turned away; but once more Doctor Paxton came to the rescue.



## HAVE YOUR JELLIES EVER REFUSED TO SET?

Though only best fruit is used, and every precaution taken in cooking and placing in jars, jellies sometimes unaccountably refuse to set.

Many cooks don't know that the SUGAR may be the cause, as if it contains organic matter, fermentation sets in and jelly will not set. Be on the safe side—Buy

### ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

For years it has given absolute satisfaction. Over 99.99 per cent pure and refined from cane sugar, exclusively, St. Lawrence Sugar protects against these failures.

Buy in Refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weight.

2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons and 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags and your choice of fine, medium, or coarse grains. Sold by most good grocers.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, Limited, MONTREAL.



### CHAPTER XXVI.

Sternly and commandingly Doctor Paxton placed his hand upon the younger man's arm, realizing that heroic measures alone would be availing under such grief as he felt sure Dunraven would feel, for what grief can equal that in which the strongest element is self-condemnation?

"This is no time for weakness or yielding to one's own selfish sorrows!" he exclaimed, his voice matching the touch of his hand. "There is work to be done, and not one moment to be lost. Her—her body must be found! And then there is—Miss Valworth to consider! She must not be abandoned because of our grief!"

He knew that his tone was hard and cold, but he did not endeavor to make it otherwise. He was thinking and acting for the good of the family, as he had thought and acted many times before. He loved Dunraven with the affection of a father, but his sympathy was all given to that unhappy wife who had met death so tragically, so cruelly.

Dunraven bowed. The tone, more than anything else, seemed to make him feel the force of the words. He looked like a man more dead than alive, with the exceeding pallor of his face, the singular lines of care around the eyes deepened and intensified. He was haggard almost beyond recognition.

"You are right," he answered, hoarsely, "as you always are. What should I do without your friendship, Doctor? You will still help me? You will act for me?"

"I will act with you!" corrected Doctor Paxton. "I shall need you as much as you will need me. But first we, you and I, must tell Muriel. The news must not go to her through another."

It was an ordeal from which any man would have shrunk, but Dunraven followed the doctor obediently, and they entered the room adjoining Lloyd Ogden's together.

Muriel was there.

She stood like a statue while their news was told, never so much as moving a muscle, her face rigid as iron. There was but one change, and that the ghastly whiteness that overspread her countenance. She asked not a question when the entire situation was told to her, but the questioning came from an unexpected quarter.

"I do not believe it!" a voice exclaimed firmly. "I will never believe it until her body is before me. Ethel is not a suicide. There is work to be done, and ill or well, I must bear my part in it! My sister and my betrothed wife must be found!"

Aghast, Doctor Paxton had glanced beyond Muriel to the door, and saw there Lloyd Ogden, the bandages still before his eyes, his face still plastered over, but there was that of firmness and determination in the voice that gave positive evidence that what he said he meant.

"My dear boy!" exclaimed the doctor, "this is indeed suicidal! You must return to your room at once!"

"Under one condition. I realize the necessity for care of myself but too cruelly well, but I can not, will not remain there unless I am kept fully cognizant of all that is occurring. Quiet would mean madness now if coupled with suspense."

The doctor looked toward Dunraven, and laid his finger upon his lips, then he gently led Ogden from the room.

"My dear Lloyd," he said, "you must remain in bed, or I shall not be answerable for the consequences. If you keep yourself perfectly quiet, and no fever occurs, you shall not be kept in ignorance, I promise you that. As you say, there is work to be done, and we must do it. I hope you are not going to make our task the harder by any further illness upon your part. It would complicate matters hopelessly."

"There is no need for worry about me," answered Lloyd, bitterly. "The worst is over. The worst that I must lie like a log while another does the work that should be mine. But there is no time for useless words. As for my sister, why was she not with her seal-skin cape when it was found, if she fell into the river with it? You know the large clasp with which she fastened it all ways. It would not have come undone, but would have weighted her down, and she would have sunk to the bottom with it. See the clasp. See if it is broken or bent in any way. My firm conviction is that you will find her yet. What object could she have in committing suicide?"

His blind eyes prevented his seeing the sudden flush that rose to the doctor's brow, but he heard the sudden

sob that escaped Dunraven, and a great pity filled his heart for his brother-in-law, that might have been changed to hatred had he known the truth.

"Temporary aberration of the mind," answered the doctor, speaking his falsehood chokingly. "Surely the curse upon her life was reason enough."

Lloyd shook his head.

(To be continued.)

### RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

News of All Countries.

The British Red Cross has collected and administered over \$7,000,000 at an expense of 1½ per cent. The cost of the stores management including distribution was only 3½ per cent.

An order was received for a complete hospital at Calais. In five hours there was dispatched from London a train containing a complete personnel, 120 beds, a large amount of stores, 3 motors, and 3 ambulances.

The Red Cross hospitals at Boulogne handled 7,000 wounded in one day. The Russian Red Cross are running laundry and bath trains in which 2,000 men can bathe daily.

The French Red Cross owing to the suspension of industry in France has had to make appeals for money in England. Its hospitals contain over 1,000,000 beds.

France has stationed German prison camps in Corsica and Algeria. The French Red Cross is sending supplies to the German prisoners.

Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, died in 1910 in poverty, having given his whole fortune to the society.

The Argentine Republic sent 50,000 francs to the French Red Cross. It was distributed equally amongst the belligerent countries.

The American Red Cross is supporting one thousand beds in fifteen hospitals in Turkey. It is the only neutral branch of the International Red Cross which is conducting operations in the Ottoman Empire.

The Japanese Red Cross is conducting a hospital at Netley, England. It has a hospital also in the Champs Elysees, Paris, and another in the "Italienskaya," Petrograd.

Packages sent to prisoners of war in Germany through the agency of the Red Cross are exempt from customs duties.

The British Red Cross has 865 auxiliary hospitals containing 25,000 beds in addition to the military hospitals.

A French Red Cross medical bulletin authorized by the French Ministry states that the total number of wounded has been 3.48 per cent.

### The Better Way.

"Can you save my husband?" earnestly queried a highly-strung woman to the doctor as he descended the stairs.

"Certainly! He only needs complete rest, and I have prescribed an opiate."

"Very well, doctor; and how often shall I give it to him?"

"Don't give it to him at all, madam—take it yourself."

Correct.

"In what state does it cost the most to live?"

"In the state of matrimony."



## PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE - SO - EASY

MADE IN CANADA



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

## Redpath Sugar

Canada's first refined sugar. "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

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

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

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



## NERVOUS CHILDREN

### Hard Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance.

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added the strain is increased. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follows. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of ten years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemford, N.S., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head, and began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and later his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus dance. He was under the doctor's treatment for some three months, but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him this medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration of our son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

#### Serious Handicap on the Lumber Trade of British Columbia.

It is evident from reports on trade conditions in British Columbia which have just been received by officers of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, that the war in Europe was not the entire cause of the business depression, from the effects of which the people in the coast province are now recovering. Representative business men from Vancouver and Victoria almost unanimously advance the opinion, that speculations of the boom period in real estate, account for the greater portion of their troubles. They add that the European conflict has had the effect of complicating conditions of trade, but contend that the slowing down of provincial commerce may justly be attributed to the economies British Columbians were forced to resort to in order to meet the payments for the real estate they had purchased long before, in the hope of obtaining a prompt and excessive profit. But it also seems from the reports, that the days of discipline have resulted in the formation of a new perspective towards business generally, and the revival which now appears to be imminent will find a people without illusions and with a more intelligently directed courage waiting to take advantage of its opportunities. These reports to the C. N. R. are supplementary to those published recently in connection with the survey of trade conditions in Canada, which was conducted by that company.

In British Columbia, the worst effects, commercially, of the war overseas, have been experienced by the men engaged in the lumbering industry. The demand for building material from the people in the Prairie Provinces fell off sharply almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, and has not yet returned to its former volume. This undoubtedly adversely affected a number of smaller operators, or at least those enterprises lacking adequate backing, but the larger concerns which were well financed have been able to easily weather the re-adjustment period. At present, it would appear that the mills in British Columbia would be doing a much larger business if ships were available to move the product to its destination. A shortage of bottoms as a matter of fact, appears to be the chief handicap. While prices have eased off somewhat, the shrinkage has been taken up, possibly more than taken up by better, and what a manufacturer describes as "more tractable" labor. A remedy for the

price trouble is being sought in plans for the organizing of a central selling agency, similar to that operating in the State of Washington.

The mill men on the coast say that stocks of lumber all over the world are badly in need of new supplies. If from the confidence engendered by the harvesting of a good crop, building resumes its former activity in the Prairie Provinces, and vessels are able to clear to newly developed markets in Great Britain, the West Indies, and the American Atlantic Coast States, they expect a business which will tax all their available facilities. In the meantime, it is shown that one mill in Vancouver is working overtime on new orders, which will keep it busy for a considerable period, and other lumber men are in daily expectation of orders for large quantities of building materials for reconstruction in Europe. There are evidences that the clear spruce of British Columbia is meeting with favor for the construction of aeroplanes, and several small supplies have been delivered.

The credit situation in the Province is improving, and it seems to be the general opinion that obligations have been well met when conditions are considered. Lumbermen report that their collections are satisfactory. The weaker dealers are not in the market to any extent, and the stronger firms are able to meet demands made upon them. Export lumber is sold on a basis of cash on delivery.

The Department of Agriculture for British Columbia, reports by wire that the agricultural situation is distinctly encouraging, and that weather conditions are favorable for growth. Increases are reported in land clearing, and in the areas devoted to crops of all kinds. The profits of poultry raising have been reduced to some extent owing to the high price of grain, but there has been satisfactory increase in dairying. In small fruits there is a fair crop. The selling organizations have been improved, and prices have been excellent so far. Truck farming is increasing, and the British Columbia produce is largely displacing imports from the United States. The prices for beef, pork and mutton are good and likely to so continue. There is a satisfactory increase in hog raising. The establishment of public markets is proving very satisfactory, and is reducing the cost of living. Unskilled labor at low prices is plentiful; skilled labor is difficult to obtain, and fairly good prices are paid. The report adds that comparatively little grain will be imported from the Prairie Provinces this year on account of the larger area sown. The tendency appears to be for city people to exchange town properties for farm lands, and many appear to be anxious to leave the town and engage in agricultural work. A large increase in production is looked for in the next few years.

### Prince at the Front.

An interesting picture of the Prince of Wales at the Front is drawn by Sir William Robertson-Nicol, who tells us that His Royal Highness continues when circumstances permit, to take a six-mile walk before breakfast. When asked if he went to bed very early in order to accomplish this, the Prince replied that he could not go to bed very early, as he wrote to his father, mother, and sister every night.

The only way that has been found to induce the Prince to take some precaution when under shell fire is, according to Sir William, to represent to him that serious inconveniences might be caused if he were taken prisoner. For to any remark about his being killed, the Prince answers cheerily that he has many brothers at home, so it wouldn't matter.

### BUILT A MONUMENT

#### The Best Sort in the World.

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way a man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.) "The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

## USIT

### Has Removed Wrinkles For Over 2,000 Years

Since the time of Cleopatra, the beauties of the East have preserved their fresh bloom of youth and kept their skins free from all wrinkles by the application of a combination of Oriental oils, the preparation of which is a secret handed down from generation to generation.

A Canadian traveler in Egypt was fortunate enough to secure the secret from an Arab. After exhaustive tests of the preparation in England, United States and Canada, the preparation has been placed in the hands of druggists everywhere under the trade marked name of Usit.

Usit Mfg. Co., Ltd., 476 Roncesvalles avenue, Toronto, Ont.

## 100 Years of Peace

It is a hundred years since the Treaty of Ghent ended the last war between the British Empire and the United States of America; for a full century two great powers, with interests which occasionally conflicted and with tempers which were not invariably conciliatory, have lived at peace and in steadily increasing goodwill. Plans were on foot to celebrate this great event, and had not Fate—and Germany—willed otherwise, this summer would have seen a celebration of great magnitude and of exceptional interest and value. But the war came. Canadians are bending all their energies, and devoting all their thoughts, to the work of fighting for the British Empire, and our friends of the United States have been confronted with anxious and absorbing problems. In the circumstances, the plans for a great commemoration of the First Century of Peace between the Great Empire and the Great Republic had to be reconsidered.

Those in charge of the movement, after consulting the leading men connected with it both in Canada and the United States, decided on a modified programme. That aspect of the plans which contemplated public rejoicing has been postponed, but those portions—the larger portions, it should be said—of the plans, which laid emphasis on education and on the cultivation of a reasonable frame of mind in the conduct of international relations are being prosecuted. The public rejoicings are only postponed, and the organizations formed to carry out the commemoration were encouraged to continue their work of preparation and education, so that when the war is over and victory has crowned the British and allied forces, fitting festivities might be held. These festivities are likely to be all the more impressive in view of the fact that we shall be celebrating not only the conclusion of a century of peace with our neighbors but the overthrow of those forces which have, for so many years, menaced the peace of the whole world.

The Canadian Peace Centenary Association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society"—has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the Treaty of Ghent took place on February 17th, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the President of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the Governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between Boards of Trade, and even between individual firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle to-day.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring Republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14th, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle. The Canadian Peace Centenary Association, and its corresponding body in the United States, the American Peace Centenary Committee, have made all the necessary preparations, and it is to be hoped that their work will be crowned with success.

### A Clearer Statement.

The Nervous Guest (asked to sit next to his hostess and opposite the goose)—Am I to sit so close to the goose? (suddenly feeling this may be misunderstood)—er—I mean the roast one.

In Henry VIII's reign land was let generally in England for one shilling an acre.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?" "I never found a girl who would have me." "Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."

There are 374 inhabitants per square mile in the United Kingdom, 193 in France, 19 in Russia, 311 in Germany, 222 in Austria, 658 in Belgium, 143 in Serbia, 29 in Turkey, and 356 in Japan.

## Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

### Relieves Fullness After Meals.

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

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butter-nut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, by The Catarhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

### TO CRIPPLE WAR CARS.

#### Germany Is Transporting Bottles to Belgium.

From the German point of view everything leads to the necessity of her endeavoring to cripple the motor transport services of her enemies, according to one of the English motoring writers. This is not as easy as dropping bombs on airship sheds, railway stations, and the like, because the motor vehicles are dispersed all over the theatres of war and are to be counted by tens of thousands.

"Therefore Germany is seeking the means of crippling our use of such machines," he says, "when the time comes for us to make our advance. As usual, her methods are characterized by that most uncommon quality, common sense."

"Large quantities of empty bottles have been sent into Belgium, there to be broken up and in due course strewn on any roads along which it might be necessary for the Germans to make a retreat. Inasmuch as the bulk of the motor transport service of a modern army necessarily consists of vehicles equipped with solid tires, it might be assumed that the proposed tactics would prove more or less a waste of enterprise on the part of the enemy."

"His calculation, however, is based on the fact that the faster classes of motor vehicles used by the nations now at war, including varieties of armored cars, which could be used effectively for following up and harassing a retreating enemy, are equipped with pneumatic tires. Of course, various preparations exist for filling these tires so that they become immune from puncture, nor would there be any difficulty in equipping a few armor-plated cars with apparatus for sweeping the road surfaces in front of a train of vehicles pursuing a retreating foe."

"Undoubtedly, the armored motor car as an instrument of offence is destined to play a larger part in the war than it has so far assumed."

### Tea Is a War Munition.

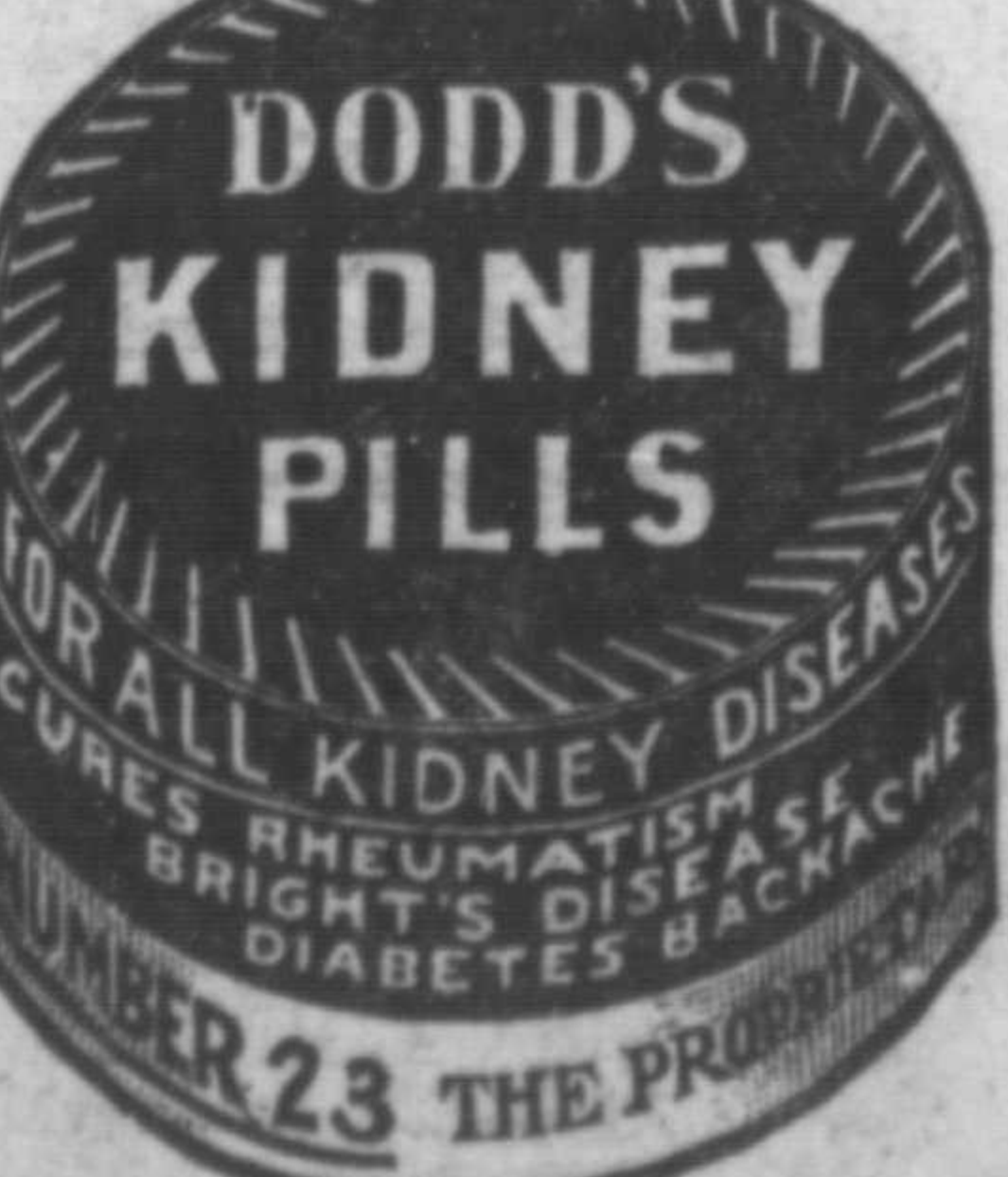
Tea is being used as the most portable beverage ration in the trenches in Europe. The belligerent Governments are buying immense quantities and the troops are acquiring a taste for tea that will greatly increase the future consumption. Cheap tea is a thing of the past now that the new demand has arisen, and rising prices may be expected for some time.

### Starving the Belgians.

It is reported in Rotterdam that the German military authorities in several of the Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the commission for the relief of Belgium.

In Malines the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Courtrai the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to work in barbed wire factories, while similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

General von Bissing, Governor of Belgium, has issued a decree providing for the expropriation of the grain crops for the feeding of the civilian population. The decree, it is stated, aims at preventing a speculative advance in prices, and at an equitable distribution of supplies.



## FLOWER OF INDIAN ARMY.

### The Sikhs Are Unhampered by Caste Prohibitions.

Mr. C. H. Payne (late of the Bhopal State Service) gives us a small volume of immediate interest in "A Short History of the Sikhs." It begins with Baba Nanak, whose birth in 1469 represents the first date in Sikh history, and concludes with a chapter on "Annexation—and After." It was Nanak who gave his disciples the name of "sikh," which means "disciple," and to him is due the most authoritative portion of the "Adi Granth Sahib," or Sacred Book of the Sikhs. A copy of the Sikh Scripture is still carried at the head of every Sikh regiment. The greatest Sikh leader was the military despot, Ranjit Singh (born in 1780), who never wore a royal head-dress and never used a throne. "My sword," said he, "is the only distinction I require." In his talent for military organization Ranjit Singh ranks first among Indian leaders, and as Mr. Payne observes, "his conquest of the Punjab was an achievement of which Napoleon himself, with the same means at his disposal, might have been proud."

There are now in the service of the Government 30,000 Sikh troops, who constitute the flower of the Indian army. Unhampered by caste prohibitions, the Sikh soldier will go anywhere and do anything—which explains his joy at serving for us now in France. He is hardy, good-tempered, patient under privations, and obedient to discipline, while his courage is such that he never knows when he is beaten. Sir Lepel Griffin thinks "that the Sikhs, infantry and light cavalry, are, when well and sufficiently led by English officers, equal to any troops in the world, and superior to any with whom they are likely to come in contact."

## No More Cured Guaranteed

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

### Italy's Pretty Queen.

Pretty, dark, very charming in her own circle and very reserved out of it, the Queen of Italy is a devoted wife and mother. Visitors to Rome are apt to comment on the fact that she and the King do not go driving together; strangers are unaware of the court etiquette that makes it impossible for them to do so. "The two Queens" cry the street children as Margherita and her daughter-in-law go by, the one in black, the other in the inevitable gris-perle. The pretty daughters are sometimes with them, the King never. The Queen's pearl-grey is the one complaint the Roman people have against her. They accept her pretty shyness, they like her looks, but her shopping habits they wholly disapprove. Dressing on one note, she never makes a strange color fashionable and profitable for a brief season; she is never responsible for the whims that give a fantastic interest to the crowd on the Pincio, and bring success to the dressmakers. It is a standing jest in the capital that every report of a garden party or bazaar attended by royalty finds the same phrase in print: "Her Majesty was present, in a gown of gris-perle."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

### Not Her Own.

"Do you think," asked the widower, "you could learn to love my children as you would if they were your own?" "Oh, yes," replied the anxious maiden, "I think I should care more for them, really, than if they were my own, because I shouldn't have to worry so much about them if they got hurt or were sick."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An old soldier after leaving the British army wrote to his Colonel in the following terms: "Sir: After all I've suffered you can tell the army to go to Jericho." A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir: Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows



### FARMS FOR RENT.

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

### NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Helman 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.

### DUTCH BULBS.

FOR FALL 1915—DIRECT FROM Holland. Bulbs of first quality, guaranteed true to name and color. Low prices. Send for our catalogue. Dorval Nurseries, Dorval Station, P.Q.





# THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 29, 1915.

The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin last Friday, reveals that the Imperial Government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as against Great Britain, the United States in the new note expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Referring to the German Government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial Government. The American Government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in establishing the freedom of the seas.

## Sir Robert Borden's Mission

Sir Robert Borden has gone to England to see what more Canada can do. He is there to confer with the statesmen of Great Britain as to the means by which the people of Canada can best continue the work which has been so well begun, that the blood of those who fell at St. Julien may not have been shed in vain. Sir Robert has indicated the purpose of his mission in the following language:

"Since the outbreak of war, it has been the constant and earnest purpose of the Canadian Government to co-operate in the closest manner and with the most effective means with the government of the United Kingdom to bring this conflict to a successful and honorable conclusion. This object can be assisted by a fuller discussion of certain important matters, and it is with that object and to visit the Canadian wounded and the Canadian forces generally that I have made the voyage across the Atlantic.

"While the issue of this war cannot be regarded as doubtful, we believe the democracies of the empire have before them a task the magnitude of which they did not at first fully recognize, and which will test all their courage, their resourcefulness, their self-control, their patriotism—in a word, their efficiency as self-governing communities.

"On the one hand our resources for war purposes, are abundant and almost unlimited; on the other hand the lack of preparation still apparent is in itself the most convincing evidence that this empire menaced no other power and earnestly desired peace. Thus unprepared we confront the most highly organized, disciplined and aggressive military power ever known in history, thoroughly trained and prepared during the past half century for the achievement of world-wide supremacy by force of arms.

"The most optimistic will concede that not one moment of unnecessary delay in needful preparation can be permitted.

"In Canada, we have given and are still giving of our best. The spirit of the Canadian people is expressed in the resolve that so great a sacrifice will assuredly be to no purpose unless so decisive a result crowns the efforts of the allied nations that barbarous and merciless militarism shall no longer overshadow humanity.

"Great questions touching the status of the dominions of the empire and their constitutional relation to each other will arise after the war. Upon such questions it would be idle and undesirable to dwell at present. We do not doubt a satisfactory solution will be found, but in the meantime the supreme issue of the war must be our only concern."

## Comments on our Road Labor System.

To the Editor of THE EQUITY.

Dear Sir,—As the roadwork in most of the municipalities is finished for the year, it may be an opportune time to

offer a comment thereon.

Most of the work could be classified according to quality in three classes—Good, Medium and Bad. If I may mention names, I may say that the work done under Mr. Roy Macfarlane was intelligently planned and well executed, and might fairly be classed as "good."

Going up the front road towards Portage, along by George McCagg's and Mr. John Linn's, one sees evidence of lots of work, but such work! One wonders if high explosives dropped on the roadway could make any worse havoc. The road, in a level country, is rough—very rough, will never wear smooth, and was much better before being touched, although it has been a bad road for years. The work is inefficient and bad. Going on farther up the road and turning by Mr. Brown's mill, you will at once see evidence of a very different sort of roadwork. A rough, stony hill has been well and smoothly covered. Passing on by Mr. James Dean's and up to Mr. Stewart Stark's hill, you go over road that has been made by the road grader. You see at once that it was a master hand that held the wheel of that grader. The road is graded up to a nice oval and is smooth, so that it will shed water into the ditches. Moreover, you don't have to wait a year or two before you can trot a horse upon it. You inquire "who did the work?" and find that the same man graded the 4th concession from the Portage road east of Mr. J. J. Sly's. It was he who graded the sideline between Mr. James Brown's and Mr. Henry Maitland's. All that work is excellent.

It would pay Clarendon to give all their path-masters a holiday at full pay, and a joy ride on motors to see this work done by Mr. Matthew Sinclair. This work might well be accepted as a standard, and every pathmaster ought to be expected to have his work, when completed, come reasonably near it in point of excellence.

Every year work is done by path-masters that should not be accepted by the corporation. As things are now, a pathmaster can commit almost any offence against the road and there is no one to call him to account.

Surely there ought to be someone to judge whether the work has been done properly or not, before it is taken off the path-master's hands.

Who fixed the 6th concession in front of Mr. Edward A. Horner's?

Surely civilization means little to us if we cannot claim damages against the man who committed that outrage against the King's highway. A cow would walk in the ditch rather than in the middle of that road. By the way, did you ever, as a barefoot boy, driving the cows, notice what a good road-maker the cow is? Her path may be as crooked as the P. P. J., but the grades will be much easier.

There has been work done on the 7th line, east of Mr. Thomas McDowell's, that is only medium. It is not enough that dirt be dumped upon the road. It must be levelled and made smooth and rolled hard.

The Otter Lake road, between the 8th and 9th concessions, has been well graded this year. Honor to whom honor is due. It was Mr. James Belsher's work, I'm told.

Pathmasters ought to remember that a clay road well graded and well drained (don't forget the draining) and sanded, or better still, gavelled, may last for thirty (30) years without further attention. So that a road well made is by far the cheapest; while work done in a slovenly, hap-hazard fashion is the most expensive of all. In fact in some cases the roadwork is a complete loss.—Loss of money, loss of pride in one's locality, and a never-failing source of execration of the men who did the work.

In these times of stress we ought to do our work efficiently so that every ounce of strength will tell for our Country and our Empire.

July 24, 1915. WELL WISHER.

## Letters from our Soldier Boys in England

West Sandling Camp, July 5, 1915.

THE EQUITY, Shawville, Que.

Dear Editor,—It has been my intention for some time past to write a letter to you, but continued to put it off, thinking that I had nothing of particular interest to write about.

Since we left Montreal we have had quite a fast time of it. It should not be considered fast living, but rather living fast. While talking to one of our chaplains the other day, he remarked that anyone who died last year missed a great deal, meaning, of course, that to help in this struggle at home or abroad was a privilege which none ought to be denied. History is being made fast and one must live fast also to keep up to the times.

We left Montreal on the morning of April 16th. All nature was bright and fair, but many of the fellows did not feel quite so bright. On our way to the coast we stopped at Moncton, N. B., and marched through a few of the streets. We noticed, on a distant street a few bandmen followed by a great crowd, proceeding towards a church. We thought there was a funeral. On our return to the station we learned that the whole town had turned out to celebrate our departure. Two brass bands and hundreds of people had turned out. We considered it a credit to the town and an inspiration to ourselves. Throughout the campaign we shall remember "The Moncton Send off."

We embarked at noon and set sail at 6, p. m., on Sunday, April 18th. We had some difficulty getting into our own cabins, and arranged in our various

sleeping quarters, as there were one thousand more on board than the ship (the Northland) was supposed to carry. On Sunday, April 25th, our escort (H. M. S. Cumberland) met us, and on the following Wednesday morning two torpedo boat destroyers joined us. For most of us it was the first time to be under the direct protection of big guns. We felt for awhile as though we were going to war, especially one morning when the cruiser did some heavy firing at some unknown object. We spent two nights in what is known as "the danger zone." In our cabin we celebrated the event by having a turkey supper, which was as formal as the occasion would permit. On the evening of April 28th land was dimly sighted. Every light on board was out that night, and we anchored at 2, a. m., and remained fast till the tide took us in. On going on deck the following morning, we saw England for the first time. It was like waking up in fairyland after a long dream. We could see the trees and flowers all blossomed out, the lawns were mowed and the scenery was perfect. We disembarked at Avon Mouth Harbor (near Bristol) that morning and entrained for West Sandling Camp, where we have been ever since. We have, of course, travelled about considerably, taking in the places of historic interest, and coming more or less in contact with English life and customs, and meeting a number of old as well as new friends.

The Canadian soldier is of a democratic type. He has a dislike for rigid military discipline, which is said to be a grievous fault. But I have been talking to a great many returned soldiers, and I have been told that Jack Canuck at the front does not know when he is beaten, and that the Germans have learned that there is terror in his sting. Personally, if I were a German at the front and knew as much about these Canadians as I do, when they started to come in my direction I would promptly obey the Kaiser's command by striking out for home and country. It would be the wisest thing to do.

I do not wish to monopolize too much of your space, so I shall wait till something of real interest occurs. I am, yours sincerely, F. E. ARMSTRONG, No. 6 Field Ambulance, C. E. F.

Shorncliffe, Delgate Camp, June 4th, 1915.

Dear Friend,—Well, I landed in England safe enough, although we were a little uneasy the last two days on the boat.

I am sending you a pamphlet taken from the diary of one of our boys which describes the voyage nicely.

We are camped at Shorncliffe in a very nice place overlooking the Channel. The only drawback it has is that it is too sandy; but then again we have a great survey of the Channel, which is full of warships all the time. And on the other side of us on the hills are the airmen, who are busy most of the time training. So it is quite common to see a bunch of airships sailing over our tents any time during the day.

We are only about forty miles from the firing line, and on a clear, calm night we can hear the guns quite distinctly.

The people over here realize that there is a war on more than do the Canadians. We get truer reports in the English papers, and there are lots of hospitals round about and we see the wounded who give us some idea of what is going on. As a rule they don't want to talk about it at all. The best way they have of describing it is that "it is hell with the lid off."

Well, I think this with the pamphlet will be all the news for this time.

I remain, yours, W. P. GRAHAM.

A letter dated 21st June to Mr. Ivan Thomson from Driver A. Ross, who is with the 2nd Field Co. Div. Engineers in France, says:

Dear Ivan,—Just a few lines in answer to your letter of May 31st, which I received O. K. I am pleased to tell you that I am quite well myself up to the present. I don't know how that rumor could have got started; anyway, all's well up to now. . . . I think we have had our share of the fighting since we came over here, and I expect we shall have a lot more before it is over. You are quite right re. the exciting part of the business. We get into a corner sometimes where it is a little too much on the exciting side. The part we play in the game is to keep the trenches, roads, etc., in good order. I cannot give you any details re. my experiences—it would take too long. I'll tell you all about it when I get back.

[The remainder of "Scotty's" letter deals with personal and other matters.]

## Hon. Jean Prevost Dead

Montreal, July 22.—After an illness of long standing with an incurable malady, Hon. Jean Prevost, ex-minister of colonization, mines and fisheries in Sir Lomer Gouin's Quebec cabinet, and M. L. A. for Terrebonne, died at 11.30 o'clock last night at the residence of his sister, Madame M. Gobsky-Prevost, in Manse street. The body will be taken to St. Jerome, Que., where the funeral will take place next Monday morning.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. McCUAIG

Prov Game Warden, Bryson, January 1913.

## 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 territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

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

## Only Canadian at Waterloo.

So far as is known, Captain Alex. Macnab, was the only Canadian at the battle of Waterloo, fought one hundred years ago. He was born at Newark, now called Niagara, his father being Dr. James Macnab, a United Empire Loyalist. He entered the services of Governor Simcoe at Newark before Toronto was even laid out, and retired from the Upper Canada Government service in 1800.

A Feminine Failing. "Sometimes my little girl says she is sight; at other times she says she is six. I don't understand it; there must be something wrong with her." "I wouldn't worry. I know plenty of older females who can do no better."—Kansas City Journal.

Disappointed. She—I'm disappointed in Jack; he's tried to put his arm around my waist. He—And he couldn't get it round?—Baltimore Sun.

## THOUGHTLESS FRIENDS.

They Mean Well Enough, but They Will Do Such Queer Things.

"Most of the annoyances of life are caused by friends," writes James Montgomery Flagg in the American Magazine. "It doesn't annoy you when your enemy tries to get you in bad. You don't expect anything else from him. It's his regular business. You'd feel that he was a pretty mean sort of enemy if he didn't try to puncture one of your tires! Then you can think and speak about him as a leprous horned toad. But you can't think or speak about a friend that way when he gets under your skin. He's your friend! That's all there is to it—he did it, and he's a feeble minded ant eater, but he's still your friend!"

"Only a dear friend would greet you when you're feeling peculiarly gay and fit with, 'Sa-a-a-y! What's the trouble? You look positively green, old horse! Don't you feel well? You ought to take a long rest, that's right; I don't like that hollow eyed look of yours, perhaps it's your heart.'"

"Or come up behind you when you are looking calmly at some old prints in a window on the avenue and forgetting there are such things in the world as idiotic friends, and let his enormous fat nine pound hand down on you between your shoulders so that you think for the moment that a prehistoric mule with hoofs on him the size of the rubbish receptacles on the corners has planted them in the interior of your lungs! Only a friend could inspire such diabolical and streaming hatred that rises up in the wreck of your breast, when you manage to turn and see what hit you!"

"Or if you happen to ask certain friends to go motoring several times and have them to dinner quite often, and you let two or three Sundays go by without asking them, it is only dear friends who would, on meeting you next time, greet you with a Hudson Bay expression and a bucket of sarcasm."

"Or, speaking of the sex that is responsible for all the poets, who but a true and tried friend would put over to her friend, 'Oh, Camille, you were such a pretty girl as a young girl, and you did have the loveliest clothes!'"

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.

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

## 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 "

Province of Quebec, District of Pontiac, No. 1338

REVEREND J. O. BEAUDRY, Parish Priest, residing in the township of Grand Calumet, in the Province of Quebec, in his capacity of testamentary executor of the last will and testament of the late Reverend Antoine Brunet, in his lifetime Parish Priest, residing at the village of Portage du Fort, in the said district of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec; PLAINTIFF,

Vs. DAME ELLA RAWLS READER, wife of ATHOLE B. READER, (femme sole and from the latter separate as to property, according to the laws of the United States of America, residing in the township of Grand Calumet, in the District of Pontiac, and the said Athole B. Reader residing formerly in the village of Bryson, in the said District of Pontiac, and now of parts unknown, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife of these presents;

DEFENDANTS, The defendant, Athole B. Reader, is ordered to appear in a month. HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE, Prothonotary of the Superior Court, District of Pontiac, Bryson, Que., July 20th, 1915.

## 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 McNicoll. Passengers connect with Transcontinental Express carrying dining, compartment, observation, standard and tourist sleeping cars and day coaches, parlor cars and coaches. Toronto and Port McNicoll and Port McNicoll to Toronto.

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

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



## THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.  
Published every Thursday  
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
All arrears must be paid up before  
any paper is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### JOB PRINTING.

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

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McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of

Pennsylvania.

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Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery.

Licentiate Medical Council of Canada.

Post-Graduate Protestant General Hos-  
pital, Ottawa.

Office: SHAWVILLE, QUE.

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**R. MILLAR, L.L.L.**

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Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

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Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-  
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Personal attention. Open all hours.

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All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

**U Need A Safe**

TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,  
PAPERS AND RECORDS  
FROM DESTRUCTION

**In Case Of Fire**

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

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

Prices away below those of the city  
dealers.

M. R. McGUIRE,  
Shawville.

## Mid-Summer Snaps

**Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses  
Half Price.**

**Girls' and Misses' Straw Hats  
Half Price.**

**Women's Ganzies.**

1 Lot of Women's Ganzies, knitted,  
soft cotton, with lace at neck and arm  
holes--No sleeves. Formerly a 15c. line  
for 10c.

**Ladies' Silk Hose.**

1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Boot Hose, garter  
top, double heel and toe, tan only. Reg.  
25c. for 15c.

**Men's Short Lustre Coats**

In Plain, Black, Grey and Black Stripes  
very comfortable for warm days. \$2.00  
and \$3.00 values for \$1.50.

Let us quote you on . . . . .

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**We are ready for Your**

**.. Spring and Summer Trade**

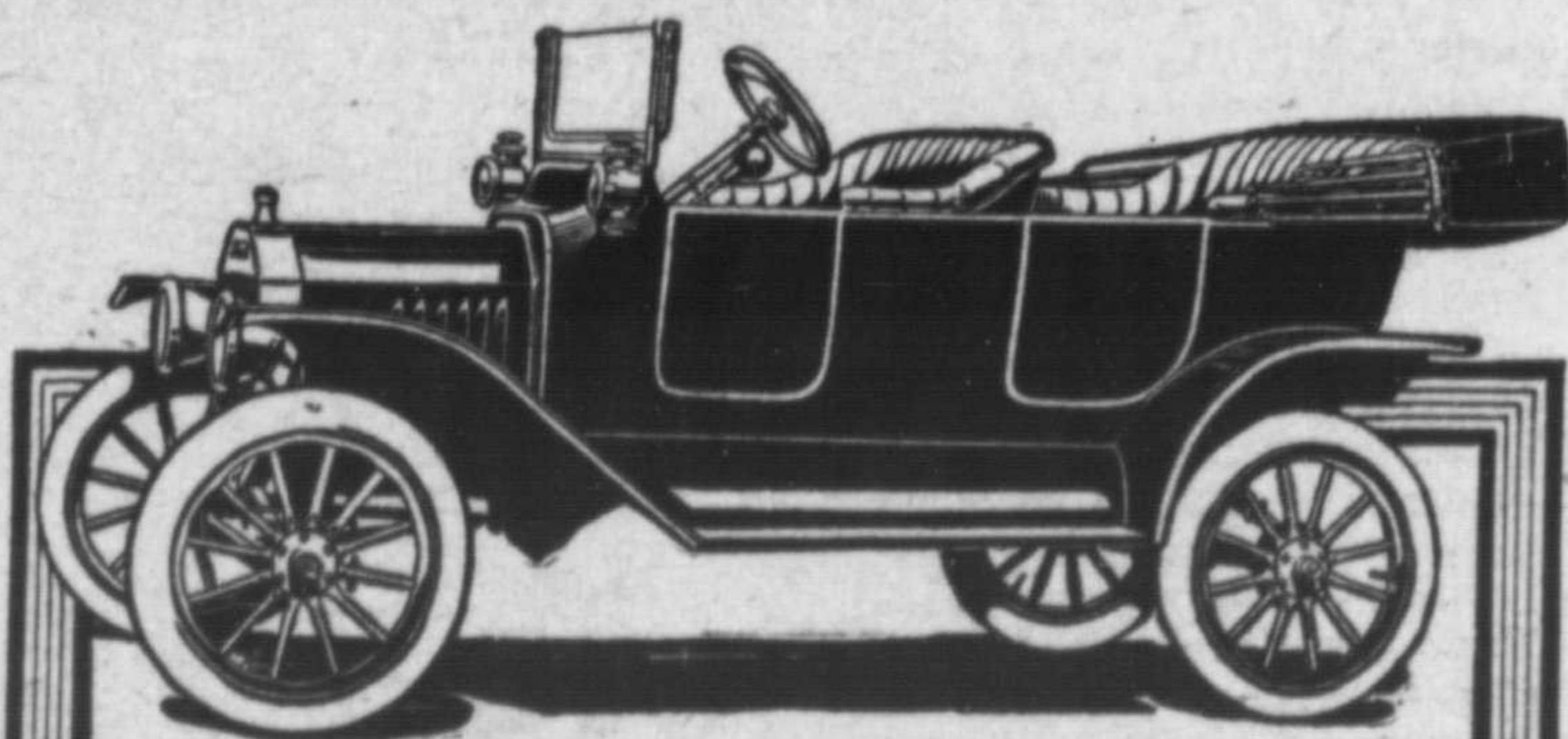
Roofing, Troughing, Sheeting

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.



## 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.**

## Shawville Fair

**WED. THURS. FRI.**

**September 8, 9, 10, 1915.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given  
that the undermentioned LANDS and  
TENEMENTS have been seized, and  
will be sold at the respective time and  
place mentioned below.

**Fieri Facias de Bonis et de Terris.  
Superior Court.**

Province of Quebec, THE TRUST  
District of Montreal, AND LOAN  
No. 3830. COMPANY OF  
CANADA, Plaintiff; vs. NOE BROU-  
ILLARD, Defendant.

1. The lot of land situate in the  
township of Duhamel, in the county of  
Temiscaming, containing one hundred  
acres in area, more or less, known and  
designated on the official plan and book  
of reference of the said township as lot  
number fifty of the fifth range (No. 50  
R. 5 D.) of said township, with any and  
all the buildings thereon erected.

2. A farm containing about two  
hundred and forty acres, more or less—  
with the buildings thereon erected, said  
farm situate in the village of Ville Marie  
in the said county of Temiscaming, and  
composed of the following lots and parts  
of lots:

A. The lots known and designated on  
the official plan and in the book of re-  
ference of the said village of Ville Marie  
as lots numbers eighteen hundred and  
three, twelve hundred and eighty six,  
twelve hundred and eighty seven, twelve  
hundred and eighty eight, twelve hun-  
dred and eighty nine, twelve hundred  
and ninety, twelve hundred and ninety  
one, twelve hundred and ninety two,  
twelve hundred and ninety three, twelve  
hundred and ninety four, twelve hun-  
dred and ninety five, twelve hundred  
and ninety six, twelve hundred and ninety  
seven, twelve hundred and ninety eight,  
twelve hundred and ninety nine, thir-  
teen hundred, thirteen hundred and  
one, thirteen hundred and two, thirteen  
hundred and three, thirteen hundred  
and four, thirteen hundred and five,  
thirteen hundred and six, thirteen hun-  
dred and seven, and the southerly part  
of lot number twelve hundred and  
eighty five, containing about four and  
three quarters (4 3/4) acres in area;  
bounded to the west by lots numbers  
1298 to number 1307, both inclusive; to  
the south by lot number 1286, to the  
east by part of lot number 1804, to the  
north by that part of lot number 1285  
sold as hereinafter mentioned to Charles  
Eustache Brodeur, the line dividing the  
said southerly part of the said lot num-  
ber 1285 from the remainder thereof  
running from the north-east portion of  
lot number 1307 and drawn parallel  
with the dividing line between lots num-  
bers 1284 and 1285 and up to the divid-  
ing line between lots numbers 1804 and  
1285, and also lot number eighteen hun-  
dred and four, less and to be withdrawn  
from said lot eighteen hundred and four  
that portion thereof sold by the said  
Noe Brouillard to Charles Eustache  
Brodeur, by deed of sale executed before  
A. E. Guay, notary, on the fourth day  
of September, nineteen hundred and  
nine, and registered under No. 3696 in  
the then division of the county of Pon-  
tiac, said portion so sold at the north-  
west corner of said lot No. 1804, con-  
taining said portion of land four and  
one-quarter acres (4 1/4) in area, being  
of an irregular shape, and containing four  
hundred and five feet in depth on the  
line between lots 1804 and 1805; bound-  
ed to the north by lot No. 1805, to the  
west by lot No. 1285, to the south-west  
by a stream dividing said portion of  
land from the remainder of said lot No.  
1804, and to the east by a line extend-  
ing from the dividing line between lots  
Nos. 1804 and 1805 at a point four  
hundred and five feet distant from lot  
No. 1285, and running directly, on the  
continuation of said Saint Gabriel street  
to the stream hereabove mentioned,  
(Nos. 1303, 1286, 1287, 1288,  
1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295,  
1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302,  
1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, pt. 1285  
and pt. 1804.)

B. The lots of land situate in the said  
village of Ville-Marie, known and desig-  
nated on the said official plan and book  
of reference as lots numbers thirteen  
hundred and eighteen, thirteen hundred  
and nineteen, thirteen hundred and  
twenty, thirteen hundred and twenty  
one, thirteen hundred and twenty two,  
thirteen hundred and twenty three, thir-  
teen hundred and twenty four, thirteen  
hundred and twenty five, thirteen hun-  
dred and twenty six, thirteen hundred  
and twenty seven, thirteen hundred and  
twenty eight, thirteen hundred and  
twenty nine, thirteen hundred and  
thirty, thirteen hundred and thirty one,

thirteen hundred and thirty two, thir-  
teen hundred and thirty three, thirteen  
hundred and thirty four, thirteen hun-  
dred and thirty five, thirteen hundred  
and thirty six, thirteen hundred and  
thirty seven, thirteen hundred and  
thirty eight, thirteen hundred and  
thirty nine, thirteen hundred and forty,  
thirteen hundred and forty one, thirteen  
hundred and forty two, thirteen hun-  
dred and forty three, thirteen hundred  
and forty four, thirteen hundred and  
forty five, thirteen hundred and forty  
six, thirteen hundred and forty seven,  
thirteen hundred and forty eight, thir-  
teen hundred and forty nine, thirteen  
hundred and fifty, thirteen hundred and  
fifty one, and those strips of land known  
and designated on the official plan and  
book of reference of the village of Ville  
Marie aforesaid, the first as Rue Brouil-  
lard and the second as Rue Vaudreuil,  
both extending from Rue Notre Dame  
to Chemin Public Fabre (Nos. 1318,  
1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324,  
1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330,  
1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336,  
1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342,  
1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348,  
1349, 1350, 1351 and Rue Brouillard  
and Rue Vaudreuil).

C. The three lots of land known and  
designated on the official plan and book  
of reference of the said village of Ville  
Marie as lots numbers seventeen hun-  
dred and eighty five, seventeen hundred  
and eighty six, seventeen hundred and  
eighty seven (Nos. 1785, 1786 and 1787)  
less and to be withdrawn therefrom the  
portions of lots seventeen hundred and  
eighty five and seventeen hundred and  
eighty seven (pt. of 1785 and 1787) sold  
by the said Noe Brouillard to Cyrille  
Brouillard, by deed of sale executed at  
the said village of Ville-Marie, on the  
twentieth day of August last (1914),  
before D. Pellerin, notary, and regis-  
tered in the registry division of the  
county of Temiscaming, at Ville-Marie,  
on the twenty-ninth day of August,  
nineteen hundred and fourteen, under  
the No. 5473.

To be sold as follows, to wit:

The immovable property firstly desig-  
nated, at the parish church door of  
Notre Dame de Lourdes de Lorrain-  
ville, in the county of Temiscaming,  
Que., on the TWELFTH day of AUG-  
UST next, 1915, at THREE o'clock in  
the afternoon; and the immovable prop-  
erty secondly designated at the regis-  
trary's office, for the registration division  
of the county of Temiscaming, in the  
village of Ville Marie, Que., in the said  
county, on the TWELFTH day of  
AUGUST next, 1915, at TEN o'clock  
in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,  
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.  
Bryson, Que., 3rd July, 1915.  
[First published 10th July, 1915].

### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00  
Wheat, per bushel, standard \$1.25.  
Oats, per bushel, 45c.  
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 21c.  
Potatoes per bag, 75c.  
Eggs per dozen 18c.  
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. 32c to 35c  
Hay per ton \$16.50

#### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quot-

ation:  
Butter, in prints 30c to 32c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 23 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

### Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for School District  
No. 12, Clarendon, County Pontiac,  
Province of Quebec. Qualified. Pro-  
testant. State qualifications, experi-  
ence, church of choice and salary ex-  
pected.

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### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A very desirable Property, being  
West Half of Lot No. 13, on the Sixth  
Range of the Township of Clarendon,  
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joining the corporation of the village of  
Shawville. Comfortable dwelling house  
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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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Sausages, etc.,  
Always on hand.

Hides and Pelts bought and highest  
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... Your Esteemed Patronage Solicited.

### FOR SALE.

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

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able Mill; daily capacity 15,000.  
Inserted tooth saws, double edger  
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—all in good order.

Also four good work horses  
and truck.

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



## The Triumph of Mrs. Harvie.

It was their first quarrel. That was not entirely due to Mr. Harvey's amiability of temper; during the two years of his married life he had ruled with a firm hand, and generally managed to get his own way.

He was not an aggressive man himself, but his chief friend, Danny Walker, had ideas about the management of women, born of long observation as a married man, and, before Mr. Harvey's marriage and after, he had dinned them into the latter's ears. "You want to take a strong line from the start," he had said. "Women are all right when once you get the upper hand of them, but if you show a weakness in the beginning they'll lead you no end of a dance. You're a young man, Bert, and I'm an old one, and I tell you it's so. Never back down, even when you're in the wrong."

That was the sort of advice Mr. Harvey received every evening that he met Danny Walker in the Green Man, and it had become part of his philosophy of life. He had steadily set out to be the strong, masterful man, and there had been no friction in the house, for Emma had given way every time.

She was a soft, yielding little thing, and she thought her husband quite the most wonderful man in the village, or, for that matter, in the world beyond.

But this time, for once, she was resolutely determined.

"I must go over to my people this afternoon," she said. "It's Elsie's birthday, and I've baked her a cake. Besides, I promised we'd both go over this afternoon, and take baby. Sunday's the only day I get free."

Mr. Harvey looked sulky. "Why not go yourself?" he said. "I don't mind you going, but I'd rather stay quietly at home."

Mrs. Harvey looked up with tear-wet eyes.

"What's the use of talking like that, Bert? I can't carry baby all that way myself. If I'd only a perambulator like the Dunnings—"

That was the last straw for Mr. Harvey. He could not bear any allusions to the new perambulator that was paraded by the people next door. Besides, the takings at the shop the night before had been bad, and he had lain awake with uneasy thoughts about a steady diminishing business and final bankruptcy.

"You're always harping on that," he snapped. "Remember, the Dunnings aren't as poor as what we are. No, I won't go."

But the strain and tension in the house all the morning had weighed upon his spirit. The ham and eggs at breakfast had been cold, and Emma had not spoken a word. She had gone about her work with set face, and hard, resolute eyes, and it seemed as if she were determined never to speak again.

Their first quarrel was likely to be more serious than he had expected. After all, he thought, Danny Walker's recipe for domestic happiness might not be as effective as the old man asserted. When they had eaten dinner in silence he rose from the table, and said with bad grace:

"All right. If you're set on going I'll have to go with you. Put on your hat and things, and don't be too long."

But there was a new spirit about Emma.

"Oh, it's no use going if you don't want to!" she said proudly. "I'm not going to ask you to do it as a favor."

Mr. Harvey looked agast. Never before had he known Emma to speak like this, and he felt that he must check any signs of revolt in the beginning.

"Don't talk nonsense!" he said emphatically. "When I say I'm going to do a thing I mean to do it. You know that as well as I do."

And he bounced out of the room, and went to change his clothes. His irritation had increased to a deep sense of injury, and he felt angry at the whole universe, and especially at Emma.

What right had she to drag him out when he did not want to go? Those Sunday afternoons might be very pleasant for her, but they were quite uncomfortable for him. He was tired of walking round her people's back garden while his father-in-law, in smoking cap and slippers, asked embarrassing questions about the shop, and boasted about his prize tomatoes.

The irritation increased an hour later when he took the baby in his arms, and set off across the fields. His new boots were tight, and pinched at the toes, and he had a feeling that his collar was climbing up the back of his neck.

But the most humiliating thing was the knowledge that for the first time in his married life he had weakened and given away. It made him snap out surly monosyllables in reply to his wife's remarks till at last she turned round in protest.

"Seems to me, Bert," she said, "that if you're not inclined to be more sociable it wasn't any use coming at all."

"Well, who wanted to come out?" he demanded.

"Oh, I don't know!" she replied. "But it isn't healthy to be sitting in a chair all the afternoon. It's as if you got any exercise during the rest of the week."

"What?" he repeated scornfully. "Of course it isn't enough to stand

on your feet day in and day out."

"Not in a stuffy shop, serving lollies and gingerbread to children," she replied. "A man wants something more than that. Ever since George Peters enlisted, and had to march his thirty miles a day he's been twice as healthy."

The face of Mr. Harvey grew red, and he wanted to say something sharp and stinging; but there rose in him a feeling that if it came to sarcastic repartee he might get the worst of it.

"That's enough," he said angrily. "It's no use going over all that again. Here, take the baby while I light my pipe."

"No," she said determinedly. "You've been smoking all the morning. It's smoking so much that spoils your temper."

A look of amazement spread over his face as she walked on, gazing straight ahead of her. It was something quite new for Emma to act this way; he did not know what had come over her.

"Oh!" he said. "Oh, I suppose I can't have a pipe if I want to. I suppose I'll have to ask leave if I want a glass of beer next. And it's a nice woman who won't look after her own child."

"It's your child as well as mine, Bert," she said sweetly.

The exasperating way in which she crossed the stile ahead of him, and tripped lightly to the other side disturbed his balance. He did not know that a couple of nights before, when Danny Walker had been laying down the law to him in the Green Man, Mrs. Walker had taken the opportunity of speaking a few words to his wife, and had given her some sound advice.

It had been Mrs. Walker's opinion that Bert Harvey was growing too fond of his own way, and that a firm front would have to be presented to him at once.

"Men are all right," she had said, "when you've once got the upper hand of them, but if you show a weakness in the beginning, they'll lead you no end of a dance."

These words were echoing in Emma's head now as she tripped on, and Mr. Harvey stood still with the baby in his arms and his mind in a whirl.

"Very well," he said, with extravagant coolness. "We'll leave it here by the hedge, will we? It's sure to be nice and comfortable."

"Please yourself," said his wife lightly. "You mostly do."

He wrapped the shawl well round the baby and laid it down. When he looked up she had not turned round, but was gazing at the roofs of the village in the distance.

"Spose we can get it coming back?" he said, with an attempt at indifference.

The astonished determination in her manner nearly took his breath away. He caught up to her, and they walked on together without speaking. The squish of their boots on the slippery grass was the only sound to be heard, but in Mr. Harvey's head Danny Walker's words were buzzing as loud as horns. It was a conflict of wills, and he had to conquer at all costs.

"I die before I go back now," he thought fiercely.

They were fifty yards away from the hedge now, and in spite of himself Mr. Harvey began to show signs of disquietude. He stole a secret glance at his wife, but her face was as set and determined as his own.

It was almost uncanny to see Emma setting herself against him like this, after the cheerful way she had always hurried to fetch his pipe and slippers. He told himself he had to win now or he would never be his own master or the head of his house again.

"She's bound to turn back in a minute," he said to himself reassuringly.

They were a hundred yards away now, and Mr. Harvey slipped a pace behind in order to look back at the baby, but, fearing she might think she had triumphed, he caught up with her again. The suspense was beginning to get his nerves, but he nourished his stubbornness on his pride and kept on.

They had come to the second stile now, and Emma slipped quickly ahead of him and grabbed up her skirts.

"Look here—" he burst out explosively.

But from the top of the stile her eyes were sweeping the lower part of the field they had crossed. A low cry escaped her. Her face became pale and her legs seemed to totter under her.

"Oh, Bert," she sobbed—"the strawberry bull! They warned me against it."

She turned to run back to the baby, but in a flash he had sprung past her. The strawberry bull was the talk of the village, and it was not only women who were scared when it was let out in the fields.

Forgetting the tightness of his boots, he raced up the footpath and gathered up the sleeping baby from under the hedge. He was breathing heavily when he came back, but his face was full of triumph as the baby stirred in his arms.

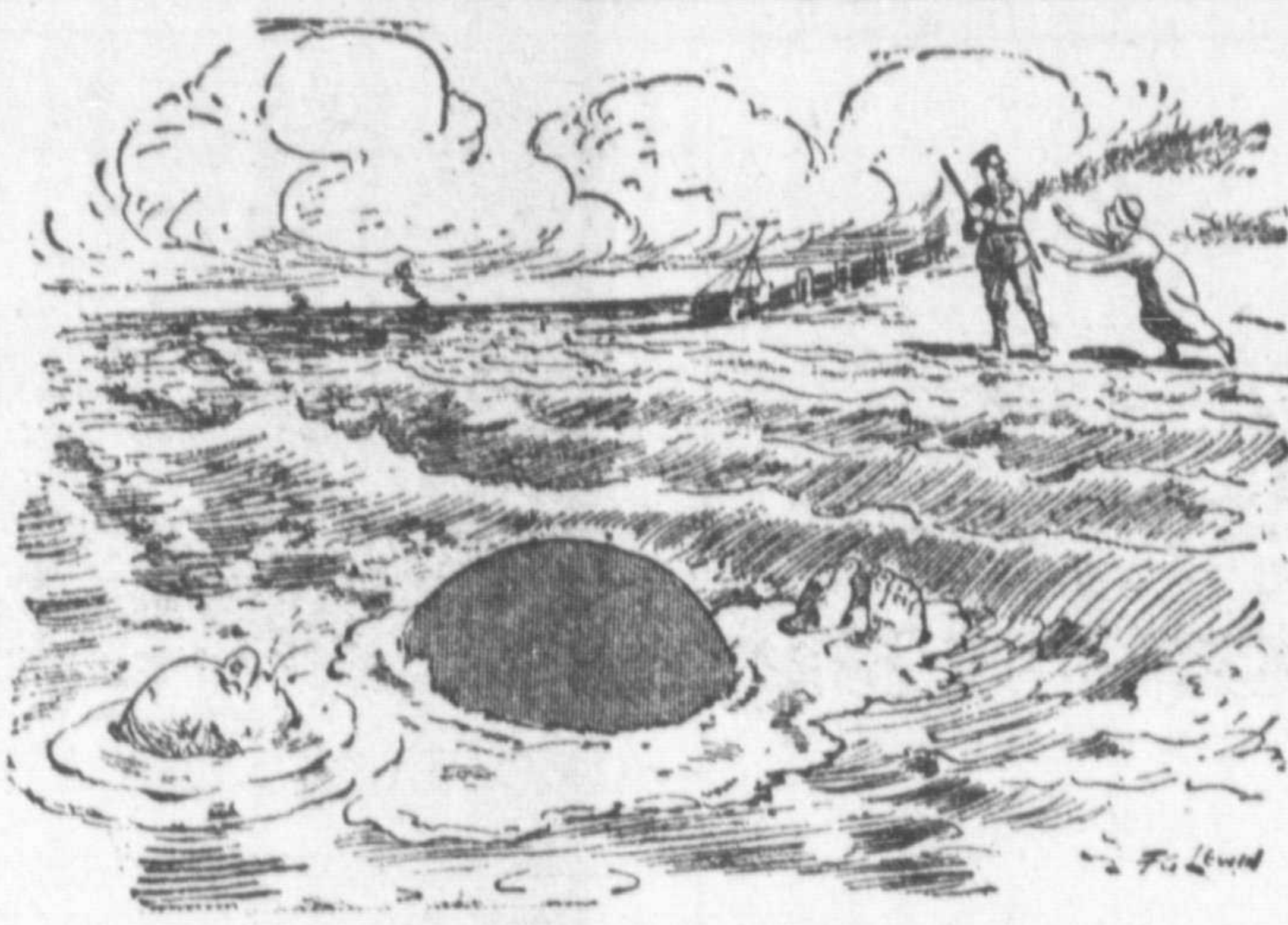
His wife was leaning against the stile, apparently still exhausted by her terror.

"No," he said steadily. "I'm going to carry it now I've got it."

"It's my child," she pleaded.

"It's mine as much as yours," he replied.

He hugged it tightly to him and marched exultantly down the path towards his father-in-law's house. After all, he said to himself, it was the man who came out top in moments of danger, and he had vindicated his position once and for all as lord and master.



"Don't shoot! It's my husband!! Not a floating mine!!!"

—London Opinion.

The sense of triumph sustained him till they were near the house, and then a horrible suspicion penetrated his slow brain.

He struggled with it, but the more he thought about it, the more his feeling of superiority seemed to ooze away.

"I didn't see no strawberry bull," he muttered to himself ungrammatically.

But they were near the gate, and his wife did not need to reply. But her husband did not see the little smile on her lips. She had found out there are other ways of getting your own way besides doing it by force.—London Answers.

## HEALTH AT SUMMER RESORTS

Sanitary Conditions Should be the Chief Attraction.

The sanitation of summer resorts is a matter of supreme importance. A summer resort should be a place where people may go for rest and recreation, to store up energy for work, to live for a time in closer touch with nature, and not a place whence one returns suffering with disease contracted thereat.

In the choice of a location for the summer vacation the most important questions to be considered are good sanitary conditions and pure air, food and water.

Plenty of pure air is one of the boons of the summer resort, and every effort should be made to secure to the visitors this recreative element. The air should be fresh and free from disagreeable odors. In too many cases, especially at summer hotels, or large boarding houses, the air is tainted by foul odors, sometimes the result of unsanitary conditions, as the improper disposal of waste and garbage, or of the too close proximity of stable or outside closet, while sometimes it may be caused by a stagnant pond of water or a cesspool.

Too often also the bedrooms in these hotels are small and poorly ventilated. In any case the windows should be as large as possible, easily opened and properly screened, to prevent the entrance of flies and mosquitoes.

Summer resorts usually depend upon wells for water supply. In such places the water supply should be carefully considered, as bad water is a prolific carrier of disease. The location should be such that the natural drainage is away from the well, and should be as far as possible from closet, stable, cesspool or other contamination.

Where outside closets are used, they should be frequently cleaned and always properly deodorized by the use of lime, a solution of copperas, wood ashes or even dry earth.

Garbage should be kept in a closed fly-proof receptacle and two or three times a week it should be removed and buried at least a foot under the ground.

On account of lack of conveniences, greater care of sanitary conditions is required in the country than is usually necessary in the city. Summer visitors should, therefore, take care that their surroundings are such as will not result in their returning to their homes with the germs of typhoid to offset any advantage of the summer's change.

## From Toys to Shells.

Great activity prevails at the engineering shops at Liverpool in preparation for utilizing the machinery for an immediate output of shells. Mr. Lloyd George's stirring appeal has met with an instant response, and the engineers are working together unanimously in the resolve that, so far as they are concerned, there shall be no delay in meeting the urgent demand for shells. Some time ago certain engineers engaged on private work patriotically put it on one side and turned to the manufacture of munitions. One firm employed in making mechanical toys put some of their most skilled men to manufacturing parts of shells. Another prominent engineer offered to place his works at the disposal of the War Office some weeks ago, and others were equally anxious to do the same. Although there are no very large engineering works in Liverpool as in other centres of industry, there are many small ones, and with a unanimous will to make the most of their machinery it is believed that the output of shells will not be inconsiderable.

## Seemed Classical to Her.

"Why do you call that song she's singing 'classical'?" As a matter of fact it's just a popular ballad. "Is that so?" I thought it must be classical. I can't understand a word she's singing."

## CATCHING A TIGER.

How the Natives of the Malay Peninsula Manage It.

Orientalists show the greatest ingenuity in the methods they adopt in the capture of wild beasts. Nothing affords the natives of the Malay Peninsula so much sport as catching tigers. One was taken in a pit dug in a Chinaman's garden; and it is interesting to learn of the clever fashion in which they got the beast out of the pit.

This pit was circular in shape, eleven feet deep and three feet in diameter at the top. It was slightly smaller at the bottom. It was in sandy clay, and as the sides were clean-cut, the tiger could not scramble out. The pit was situated on the margin of a jungle, and it had been contrived, not to capture tigers, but wild hogs. It was covered with a thin roof of sticks, grass, and leaves.

As soon as the owner of the pit became aware of the nature of his prize he covered the mouth of the pit with strong planks. Then he looked about for a purchaser, who was soon found. The money was paid over while the beast lay at the bottom of the pit. The sum agreed upon was £25, but it cost £50 to remove, cage, and convey the animal to Singapore.

For six days the captive was allowed to lie in the pit; he was fed very sparingly, in order to reduce his strength and energy. Six Malays with a thorough knowledge of the ways of wild beasts were engaged to cage him.

Their first step was to rig a strong beam at a height of about nine feet over the pit; the beam was supported on well-secured uprights, to which it was strongly lashed with withes. Next, the men prepared two cylindrical baskets of green rattan. One basket was two feet in diameter and eight in length; the other was just large enough to be passed into the larger one, in order to give additional strength to the contrivance. One end of each basket was open, and a hole was cut in the side of the larger basket, through which the tiger was to be introduced. The other was closed, except for a hole about three inches in diameter.

The smaller basket having been jammed into the larger one, the two were firmly laced together throughout with withes.

Finally, two new hempen ropes nearly three inches in circumference were prepared with running nooses. As soon as the Malays had cut a few long poles and prepared them, with forks on some and pieces of wood lashed on others to form hooks, they were ready for the tiger.

They separated the planks that covered the mouth of the pit so that they could pass down the ropes and poles. The noose of one of the ropes was lowered, and in spite of the tiger's resistance, the men, by skill and patience, got the noose over his head and round his neck. As soon as the noose was in position it was drawn fairly tight. The other rope was then passed down and secured in a similar manner. The operation of placing the two nooses round the neck of the captive occupied twenty-five minutes.

The ends of the ropes were then passed through the cylindrical baskets. The baskets were placed mouth downward over the pit, and when all was ready they began to haul on the ropes. The tiger was drawn up head foremost into the basket, which was just large enough to receive him. As soon as he was well within the basket the Malays drew up the whole contrivance, laid it on its side, and laced up the mouth of the basket so that only the tiger's tail protruded. When all was fast the nooses were slackened in order that the tiger might breathe more freely. The basket was then slung on a pole and borne to the cage that was in readiness to receive the captive.

## THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

It is one thing to show a man that he is in error and another to put him in possession of the truth.—Locke.

It is futile to attempt to live in sections, separating business from religion and work from faith.—Hugh Black.

The best of men and the most earnest workers will make enough mistakes to make them humble. Thank God for mistakes and take courage. Don't give up on account of mistakes.—Dwight L. Moody.

A gifted, gentle, patient, valiant human soul, which buffers its way through the billows of time, and will not drown, though often in danger, cannot be drowned, but conquers, and leaves a track of radiance behind it.—Carlyle.

## AERIAL ATTACK UPON GERMANY

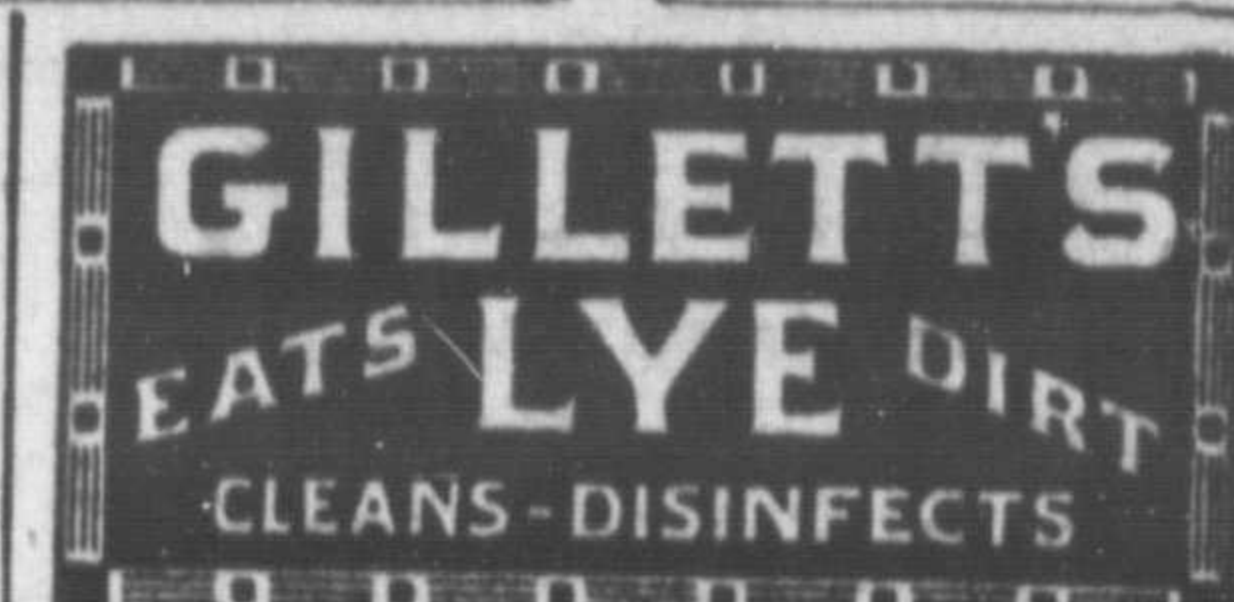
Great Britain Will Soon be in a Position to Launch Big Surprise on the Huns.

According to a writer in the New York Sun, who is said to have had unusual facilities for gathering information, and who was in England for several months after the war broke out, Great Britain is preparing for the greatest aerial assault ever made. The announcement is interesting in view of the agitation that has been carried on by H. G. Wells and some aviation and military enthusiasts for some such attack. In the opinion of these writers to the English press it would be possible for British aviators, if they were numerous enough, to bring the war suddenly to an end by dropping tons of explosives upon the Krupp works and upon other strategic points well within the flying radius of modern British aeroplanes. Two or three raids have been made upon German and Belgian territory, and it is said that as a result of one of the latter there remain no Zeppelins upon Belgian soil.

When the war broke out Germany in the matter of aeroplanes and balloons was better equipped than the Allies, but it was not long before the individual daring of British and French aviators had more than counterbalanced the German superiority in numbers. The most daring aerial exploits of the war have been performed, not by Germans, but by British and French aviators. As the months went by the Allies overtook Germany to the number of fighting and scouting aeroplanes, though they may be behind her still with reference to dirigibles, which have proved a tremendous disappointment. Now it is believed that Great Britain has been secretly preparing the greatest aerial flotilla ever assembled, and that it is about to undertake a series of attacks upon German fortified towns and other strategic positions that will have an immense bearing upon the conduct and duration of the war.

## Britain Has 7,000 Aviators.

It was announced recently in the House of Commons that Great Britain had then ten times as many aviators as at the outbreak of the war; and this means that at the present time she must have about 7,000 of them. If there are 5,000 in France and Flanders, which is, of course, an absurd allowance, and another 1,000 in the Gallipoli Peninsula, which is equally impossible, she has another thousand at home. If half the number at home were required for purposes of driving off Zeppelins, this would leave, at the lowest possible estimate, 500 aviators, and with this force available there is no good reason why attacks of unprecedented magnitude could not be made upon Essen, the Kiel Canal, the vital bridges in Germany's possession in France and Belgium and other points. The new British fighting aeroplanes,



which carry a pilot and a man to operate a machine gun or drop bombs, are admitted to be the fastest ever constructed, and have a speed of more than one hundred miles an hour. According to the Sun correspondent, the manufacture of these machines has been going forward with the greatest rapidity. He mentions the case of a relative who has had a War Office contract to build 100 aeroplane wings a week till further orders, and says that other small manufacturers in the same neighborhood are equally busy.

## Within Striking Distance.

This certainly looks as though a great effort might soon be made, and according to such writers as H. G. Wells and others less imaginative, there is nothing inherently improbable in the supposition. Flying at a rate of one hundred miles an hour or even faster, the machine could reach territory now occupied by Germany in an hour, and could even fly across the whole of Germany and back in the course of a long day. Anti-aircraft guns have not been developed to such a state that they are a serious menace to the fast flying aeroplanes, and since the German machines are for the most part smaller and less speedy they would have the greatest difficulty in repulsing an attack in force by a hostile squadron.

## It Looks Feasible.

Nor would the Zeppelins be of the slightest use in warding off such a blow. They are much slower than the aeroplanes, and cannot be manipulated so handily. Indeed, it is difficult to see just how a combined attack by one hundred British aeroplanes, each well supplied with bombs, could be warded off, and the probability of its success strongly suggests the likelihood of the attempt being made if, as is asserted, a great number of aeroplanes has been constructed. It is to be remembered to the credit of Winston Churchill that while he was in the Admiralty he took the keenest interest in the aviation wing of the service, and was said, indeed, to have qualified as an aviator. In defensive operations and as scouts British aviators have already won imperishable fame.

## Training the Troops.

Lord Kitchener trains his men for six or nine months before putting them in the fighting line; Wellington in the Waterloo campaign had to rely on raw youths and untrained militia. "I never saw such a set of boys, both officers and men," said old General Mackenzie, who inspected a battalion at Brussels; and Lord Albemarle stated that his corps, the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Foot, had 14 officers and 300 men under 20 years of age. Yet it was these boys who faced Napoleon's veterans and won the day.



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## About the Household

### Dainty Dishes.

**Blackberry Cottage Pudding.**—One-third cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cup of milk, one egg and one cup of blackberries. Cream the butter; add the sugar and egg well beaten. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to the other mixture. Beat well; add the berries. Bake in a buttered shallow cake pan thirty minutes. Serve with blackberry sauce.

**Blackberry Sauce.**—Beat three-quarters of a cup of heavy cream and one-third cup of powdered sugar until stiff; add one cup of crushed blackberries and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

**Cabbage Salad.**—Take half a head of cabbage, shred very fine, and plunge into cold water until crisp. Drain well and put in a bowl. Make a good salad dressing of half a cupful of cream. Add a tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. If you like a sour flavor, put in a teaspoonful of vinegar.

**Rice Croquettes with Cheese Sauce.**—Boil a cupful of rice in two and a half cupfuls of milk. If not tender, add more milk. Season with two tablespoonfuls of butter, a pinch of salt, a dash of paprika, and mix with two beaten egg yolks, and chill. When cold and stiffened mold into cones, balls or cylinder forms. Dip in crumbs, then in egg whites and in crumbs again. Cook the sauce well before adding the cheese. Serve as soon as it is melted.

**Carrots.**—Peel and cut in rounds, in cubes or long strips. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Serve with cream sauce or toss the carrots in the following mixture: For two cupfuls of the cut carrots take one tablespoonful of sugar, lemon juice, a little salt and pepper. Pour into a saucepan and shake till the mixture is absorbed. Carrots and peas served together are appetizing.

**Browned Chicken in Cream Gravy.**—This is an excellent way to cook an old fowl. Clean and disjoint a two-year-old hen, and put to cook in a kettle containing at first only one pint of boiling water. Let simmer at least three hours over the low burner or on the back of the range, watching rather closely. As the water boils away, add more, but only enough to keep the chicken from browning. When half done season with one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Half an hour before dinner bring to greater heat and brown on all sides, sprinkling with flour lightly as it browns. Just before serving add one teacupful of cream and let boil up once.

### Gelatin Dishes.

**Tomato Aspic.**—Two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, half a cup of cold water, three and a half cups of tomato pulp, celery stalk, bay leaf, whole clove, two tablespoonfuls of Tarragon vinegar, paprika and salt.

Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Mix other ingredients, heat and add gelatin, stirring until perfectly dissolved. Strain into ring molds, place on ice and unmold on lettuce leaves, filling centre with mayonnaise to which whipped cream has been added. Or fill with cucumber, cabbage or other salad.

**Beef Tongue Molded in Aspic.**—Make aspic as follows: Four tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, one quart of highly seasoned stock, one and a half cupfuls of cold water, juice of one lemon. Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Add hot stock and allow to dissolve perfectly. Strain and use as desired. Have a beef tongue trimmed and partly sliced. Arrange in deep pan, with garnish of egg-whites, capers, etc. Fill in with aspic and allow to chill. Unmold and serve with boiled mayonnaise.

**Stuffed Tomatoes in Aspic.**—Have as many peeled and chilled small perfect tomatoes as desired. Chop cucumbers and radish, add mayonnaise, and stuff tomatoes with mixture. Partly fill small custard molds with aspic. Lay in a stuffed tomato, top side down. Finish filling with aspic, and set away on individual lettuce leaves, and garnish with star of mayonnaise.

**Grape Sherbet.**—One tablespoon of granulated gelatin, one pint of grape juice, one pint of water, one cup of sugar, two lemons, one orange. Soak gelatin in half a cup of cold water. Boil sugar and water to syrup and add dissolved gelatin. When partly cooled add juice of lemons, orange and grape juice. Freeze and serve in sherbet cups with mint leaf garnish.

### Household Hints.

If peas are a trifle old, try boiling them with a lettuce leaf and a tablespoonful of sugar in the water.

Summer bed spreads should be made of material that is easily washed. There is nothing prettier than the inexpensive dimity.

Tin is an undesirable material for a coffee pot. Tannic acid acts on such metal and is apt to form a poisonous compound.

To iron raised lace, place it between blankets. Or do not iron it at all. If not ironed it should be stretched, while wet, with a pin at each point.

A very satisfactory way to mend shirts that are worn around the collar band is to sew a narrow yoke to fit the neck and to come just below the worn place.

If the fire is running low and a quick oven is needed, try opening the oven door, filling it with cool fresh air. Then close the oven door, and it will heat much more quickly.

To remove water spots from a dress dampen it in lukewarm water. Place a piece of cloth over water spots on right side and press until both pieces of material are dry.

When making baked or boiled custard, the milk to be used should be scalded and set aside to cool. Then

make the custard in the ordinary way, and it will be perfectly smooth.

To remove iodine stains from a garment, mix cold starch with water and put the garment to soak in it. Let it remain in this mixture until the stain has entirely disappeared.

For those who are going to buy a large quantity of potatoes for winter use, a much more economical method than repeated small purchases, it should be noted that a dry, dark place is needed for storage, and that all shoots which appear should be broken off.

To fry bacon so as to have it straight, light brown and crisp, invert a perforated pie tin over a larger pie tin, lay slices of bacon smoothly over the perforated tin and place in oven. An even brown color is obtained as the grease trickles into the plate below. This method prevents any splattering of the stove. The bacon is evenly cooked and the grease is perfectly clear for frying eggs. This method is a great advantage when one uses oil or gasoline, especially as the cooking of the bacon can be combined with the baking of muffins or other things.

Zinc is often the hardest thing in the house to clean, especially under kitchen stoves, where it becomes badly discolored. One of the simplest and surest methods is to dry thoroughly the zinc and then go over it with kerosene oil, which must be allowed to stand over night. In the morning this should be wiped with a soft cloth, and more kerosene applied. The oil eats out all the grease and dirt which adheres to the zinc and makes it white and spotless. Zinc-lined sinks or bathtubs can be treated the same way, but must be thoroughly dried afterward.

## HEALTH LESSONS FROM THE WAR

### WHAT SURGEON-GENERAL OF U. S. ARMY SAYS.

#### Development of Preventive Methods and of Surgery are Most Important Results.

Here is what General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, has to say about the sanitary aspects of the European war. It is the first statement he has made.

General Gorgas is best known as the man who made the construction of the Panama Canal a healthful job for the American workers, whereas it had been a deathful job for the French workers who previously attempted it.

In the minds of many it is regarded as a probability that without his genius as a sanitary expert the canal never could have been built.

He had actual battlefield experience in the Spanish War, and he literally worked magic in Havana, changing it from a yellow fever plague spot to one of the healthiest of tropical cities.

His observations on the sanitary aspects of the European war cannot fail to be of great interest and great value.

"Undoubtedly great sanitary lessons will be learned through the experiences of the medical officers of the warring powers in Europe," Surgeon General Gorgas further said, "But so far we have received no reports and do not know just what they will be."

"Probably the most important of the unusual sanitary conditions will prove to have developed through the character of the wounds."

"The second and the more serious thing is the fact that by the nature of the trench fighting it frequently becomes impossible for the contending forces to leave shelter so that they may gather up their wounded."

"Thus, first, unusually large proportionate numbers of the fighters suffer lacerated wounds, and, second, these wounded often lie without attention for an unusually long time upon the field where they have fallen."

"Thus, forced to remain unattended upon the ground for hours, and sometimes, even for days, every condition favorable to wound infection is created, and a situation which very nearly approaches that of the old days before the development of aseptic surgery results."

#### New Diseases Unlikely.

"A great change has been worked in ambulance service by the general introduction of automobiles, and doubtless many lives are being saved through the speed with which the motor ambulances can work, which is much greater than that at which horse or mule equipage can be operated."

"We scarcely can expect the present war to develop much new knowledge with relation to disease. Fought in temperate or cold climates, it offers few or no new disease problems; but it will go far toward demonstrating the practical efficiency or inefficiency of several comparatively recent medical discoveries."

"Among these undoubtedly will be typhoid vaccination. The application of this preventive method to millions of men—and literally millions have been vaccinated in the various armies—undoubtedly will prove it and perfect it."

But in this war the surgical side is infinitely more important than the medical side. As I have said, conditions in this war, for one reason or another, have returned to something

very closely akin to those existing during our civil war.

"Before the development of asepsis almost all the gunshot wounds of war became infected, although this fact was not understood. Even as late as 1880, when I was getting my medical education, we considered what was really the effect of wound infection to be one of the natural stages of the healing process."

"But there came Pasteur's discovery of micro-organisms, and this was followed by Lister's development of methods by means of which to prevent the entrance of these micro-organisms into wounds. Thus it was demonstrated that wounds healing properly show neither suppuration nor inflammation."

#### Treating Typhus.

"Just how effective inoculation for tetanus will prove to be we cannot, of course, know until after the war ends and the final records are checked up, but I have no doubt that we shall then find that it has done much to reduce war's horrors."

"Typhus is looming up very threateningly in the eastern theatre of war, particularly in Serbia and Austria, and ere long may appear in the western armies."

"Much has been learned of this disease in recent years. For this new knowledge the world is indebted principally to two American investigators, Drs. Anderson and Goldberg, whose most notable work was done in Mexico some three years ago. Typhus is due to the bite of a louse, as yellow fever and malaria are due to the bites of mosquitoes."

"Nicole, a Frenchman, had done something before this in Morocco. He also developed the louse-transmission theory, which now has been established. The serum for its relief has not yet been given a severe military test under war conditions."

"It has been less absolute in its efficacy than anti-typhoid inoculation and anti-smallpox vaccination have been in theirs, but it has been demonstrated to be a very useful addition to mankind's armory of weapons against disease."

"The mere fact that such a treatment has been developed simplifies the great human problem of this campaign, for in conditions which would have been normal to such a war before the discovery of this inoculation, cholera would have constituted one of the most terrible threats."

London Bridge has been burned down six times.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" took him seven years to write.

Color blindness is more than twice as common in men as in women.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world.

Bamboo-trees do not blossom until they attain their thirtieth year.

An Army baker has to be capable of making 400 lb. of bread daily.

When a Parsee dies a dog is brought in and made to look at the body.

An official song-book is issued by the Lords of the Admiralty for the use of bluejackets.

Lord Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were all born in the same year.



Italians Use Bulls to Charge Defences.

During the attack on the fortifications of Monte Corado, the Italians employed savage bulls, which were rushed against the barbed wire with their horns lowered. This novel method of attack was completely successful, and the infantry, following up, carried the fort which was being attacked. The garrison, after a short resistance, threw down their arms.

## MANY MILITARY REPUTATIONS ARE LOST

### General Joffre Has Led in the Wholesale Weeding Out of Incompetent Leaders.

If war brings laurels to a few military and naval commanders, it proves the grave of the reputation of many of those who have figured most largely in the public eye. The great international conflict which has been raging since the commencement of last August has been fertile in surprises of this kind, writes F. Cunliffe-Owen.

Several admirals have been summarily shelved, while 400 generals have been ruthlessly deprived of their commands and placed on the retired list as inefficient.

Perhaps the greatest holocaust of incompetent generals has been that made by France, or rather by her wonderfully able commander-in-chief, Joseph Joffre. When at the end of August last he launched his armies upon the Germans he had every reason to look for victory. But owing to factors alluded to above, and which only the test of war can reveal, he sustained defeat. The blame for the failure of the allies was distributed among all ranks. The men exposed themselves in the most foolhardy manner to fire. The reservist officers showed by their company leading that they had forgotten many of the lessons of their training. Battalions were launched across fire-swept fields to attack impregnable positions. There were premature advances and premature retreats. Above all scores of generals showed themselves wholly incapable of holding their commands.

Joffre was thereupon urged that since the attempt to crush the German centre had failed it was his duty to fling every available man on the Teuton left. But he decided against this course, and determined before anything else to pull his army together.

#### French Reorganization.

He wanted time to remove incompetents and to choose a place for giving battle again which satisfied him in all respects.

But in order to obtain time for this and in order to choose his own field of battle it was necessary to carry out a retreat—a long retreat—which meant a tremendous draught upon the morale of his troops. Fortunately for France Joffre had the boldness to adopt this course. The retreat was of a purely voluntary character and not under compulsion. During this retreat Joffre found time to purge the army of incompetent commanders in the most wholesale fashion. No less than forty-three generals were removed from posts that they held at Charleroi alone and in the month of September the Paris Official Gazette contained the names of 120 generals who had been placed on the retired list by Joffre.

After the shelving of Admirals Sir Berkeley Milne and Thomas Troubridge for allowing the German warships Goeben and Breslau to escape from the Bay of Messina to Constantinople, Admiral Sackville Carden, who was in command of the naval operations in the Dardanelles, has been superseded by Vice-Admiral John de Robeck, while France, in token of her dissatisfaction with the management of the land campaign against Constantinople, has withdrawn Sir Ian Hamilton's friend,

Gen. Albert d'Amade, and has appointed in his place Gen. Gouraud, who by his superb leadership in Morocco and more recently in Western France, won for himself the sobriquet of "the Lion of the Argonnes."

#### Russian Dismissals.

Within the last week news has come by cable from Petrograd of the removal of Gen. Soukhomilov from the post of Minister of War, which he has held since the beginning of the conflict. He is charged by Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, the masterful and brilliant Generalissimo of the Muscovite forces, with being responsible for the serious shortage of arms, and especially of ammunition, which has rendered necessary the temporary retirement of the Czar's armies from the Austrian Provinces of Galicia and Bukovina.

The general, who is one of the chief reorganizers of the modern Russian army and who has a splendid record as a commander of cavalry, has never been persona grata at Petrograd, owing to his ruthlessness in ridding the army of incompetent and incapable officers, no matter how lofty their social rank and court influence.

Another Russian general who has been jettisoned by his Government since the beginning of the present war is Paul Charles von Rennenkampff. He was one of the most brilliant figures of the Manchurian campaign against Japan ten years ago, was indeed the one commander on the Russian side who won fame and honor in that struggle. At the head of his cavalry, and especially of his Cossacks, he gave more trouble to the Japanese under Field Marshal Yamata than all the other generals put together.

#### Von Moltke's Revival.

In Germany the most notable instance of punishment inflicted upon a general has been the virtual disgrace of Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke, who was summarily removed from his post of Chief of the General Staff of the German army last autumn, superseded by a court favorite, Gen. von Falkenhayn, and sent back to Berlin, in order to recover from a wholly imaginary malady, from which he made no attempt to pretend to be suffering. His dismissal is ascribed to his differences with the Kaiser, and to his determined opposition to those plans for capturing Calais which were so largely responsible for the failure of the march upon Paris.

In Austria, the two most signal cases of military disgrace during the past year have been those of Gen. von Potiorek, who, after having been praised to the skies and honored by his sovereign for his conquest of Serbia, was only a few weeks afterward retired in disgrace for having permitted his troops to be driven out of King Peter's dominions in disastrous rout, and Gen. von Auffenberg, formerly Chief of the General Staff and at the outbreak of the present war in command of the First Army Corps.

You don't need bank references to order to borrow trouble.

As a rule, one mile of railway takes 270 tons of rails.



Washable Clothes the Tiny Tots will Need.

8691-8902.

Particularly in summer must the children have a copious supply of sturdy, cool, washable dresses. The two shown above, Ladies' Home Journal Patterns 8691 and 8902, are excellent examples of the variation in the waistline in children's clothes, the former having an Empire and the latter a French waist. Pattern 8691, a Girls' Empire Dress, is suitable for challis, lawn, batiste, or any soft material, with yoke and sleeves cut in one, a shield opening in front, a turn-down collar, three-quarter length sleeves with hand and turn-back cuffs.

Pattern 8902, a Girls' Long-Waisted Dress, opens in front, has turn-down collar, full-length sleeves, with turn-back cuffs and a four-gored skirt with inverted box-plaits at each seam.

The first is made in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, requiring in size 4, 2 1/4 yards 27 inch, 1 1/4 yards 36 inch, or 1 1/4 yards 42 inch material, with 3/4 yards of 24 inch contrasting material. The latter is made in sizes 4 to 12, requiring in size 8, 4 yards 27 inch, 3 1/4 yards 36 inch, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.



## 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.

Dr. H. T. Argue, eldest son of  
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Argue of Shaw-  
ville, has enlisted for overseas ser-  
vice and is now in training at  
Niagara camp. He has joined the  
Field Ambulance corps.

The Bristol Homemakers' will  
meet at Mrs. D. J. Craig's Cottage,  
August 5th at 2 o'clock. Members  
to bring a small basket. Program:  
Trees, by Miss Jennie Armstrong;  
Reading, by Mrs. R. Macfarlane;  
Roll call: The name, and use of a  
tree, beginning with the initial of  
our name.

Some people are of opinion that  
something should be done in  
Pontiac, either by subscription or  
municipal grant to contribute one  
or two machine guns to the equip-  
ment of our soldiers at the front.  
Who will volunteer to take hold  
of the idea and work it out?  
Pontiac has done very little com-  
paratively to help any of the  
several enterprises that have been  
launched to meet the needs of the  
war.

At the general session of the  
Alberta Methodist Conference  
held in the city of Edmonton last  
month, the Rev. W. J. Conolly,  
was elected president for the  
current year. The report of the  
Conference, published in the  
Christian Guardian, comments on  
the appointment as follows:—"The  
election of the Rev. W. J. Conolly  
to the presidency of Conference  
for 1915-6 was a well-deserved  
tribute of esteem and confidence  
to one who has labored faithfully  
on several of the rural fields of  
the Conference, having given  
eleven years of service in  
Alberta. His occupancy of the  
chair with dignity throughout the  
sessions of the Conference justified  
the confidence reposed in him by  
his brethren in his election to this  
high and responsible office."

#### Timothy Seed Situation

Present and prospective high  
prices for hay is having the natural  
effect in reducing the areas that  
may be left to timothy seed. Re-  
ports from the United States also  
indicate reduced areas left to this  
seed crop. Two-thirds of our  
supply is usually imported from  
the United States, where it is  
grown on land ranging in value  
from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This  
seed comes rather badly hulled  
but is particularly free from weed  
seeds.

The prospects for this year are  
considerably higher prices for  
timothy seed. Canadian farmers  
are advised to bear this situation  
in mind and arrange to leave for  
seed particularly clean pieces of  
timothy.

#### Death of Sir Sandford Fleming

Sir Sandford Fleming, engineer,  
scientist and public man, died at  
Halifax on Thursday morning last,  
after a short illness from pneu-  
monia, aged 88 years. Sir Sand-  
ford was known as the dean of  
the engineering profession in  
Canada, and the "father of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway." His  
remains were brought to Ottawa  
for interment.

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.

Another excursion horror oc-  
curred at Chicago on Saturday,  
when the steel steamer Eastland,  
having on board 2,400 people,  
rolled over on her side, while she  
was still at her dock in the Chicago  
river, and about 1000 of the ex-  
cursionists lost their lives.

On Sunday a German submarine  
is reported to have torpedoed and  
sunk another American steamship,  
the Leelanau, bound for Belfast  
from Archangel. The crew es-  
caped in their own boats. Will  
this prove the last straw to break  
the strain on American forbear-  
ance?

#### Charteris Church Notes

A sale of work will be held  
by St. Mathew's ladies' guild, N.  
Clarendon, Thursday, August 5th,  
commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., at  
the home of Mrs. Meacham. Char-  
teris. Admission including tea,  
15 cents. Proceeds in aid of new  
parsonage fund.

Rev. Canon Rollitt will spend  
the 50th anniversary of his ordina-  
tion in the parish of Thorne, where  
he was inducted by Bishop Ful-  
ford, on August 2nd, 1865.

There will be special celebrations  
and sermons this Sunday in St.  
James', Leslie, 10.30; St. Stephen's,  
Greer Mount, Thorne, 2.30 p. m.,  
and St. Mathew's, N. Clarendon,  
at 7, p. m.

Canon Rollitt is spending the  
week-end with the Rev. Charles  
Reid, Incumbent of Thorne.

#### Successful Music Students

FROM JUNE 1914 TO END JUNE 1915.

##### GRADE ELEMENTARY.

Gwendolen Lough, Marjorie Lester, Ail-  
een Lester, Florence Whelan, Lillas Stitt,  
Fort Coulonge; Marguerite Barnett,  
Shawville; Ethel Palmer, Beatrice Ful-  
ford, Starks Corners; Emma Creighton,  
Maryland.

##### GRADE JUNIOR.

Lillian Flemming, Wyman; Kath-  
leen Lester, Eleanor Lough, Coulonge.

##### GRADE INTERMEDIATE.

Lillian Flemming, Wyman; Jean  
Jervais, Coulonge.

##### GRADE SENIOR.

Margaret Reid Moorhead (1st class  
honors), Campbells Bay.  
Pupils of Miss Thomson, Shawville.  
Examiners:—Arthur Dorey, Lie.  
Mus. F. R. C. O., John Bearder, F. R.  
C. O., Ottawa; Percival J. Hilsley, Mus.  
D., F. R. C. O.

#### Shawville Academy.

Pupils who Passed in Higher  
Grades

(In order of Merit)

ACAD. III.—McDowell Cyril.

ACAD. II.—Dagg Earl, Eades George,  
Chapman Pearl, Harris Wyman, Harris  
Ida, Wilson Clifford, Grant Zella, Argue  
Forest.

ACAD. I.—Moorhead Margaret.

MODEL III.—Draper Gussie, Thomp-  
son Mayme, Brownlee Cecil, Major  
Lucy, Hodgins Hester, Hodgins Ken-  
neth, Horner Maye, Dagg Arthur and  
Elliott Lillian, (equal); Hobbs Willie,  
Horner Florence, Moore Sherwood,  
Eades Myrtle.

### THE MID-YEAR

## Merchandise

### Round Up

### AT DOVER'S

**2 Days - July 30 and 31st.**

The balance of our Summer Goods  
and broken lines of Clothing  
... etc., simply must go...

We have not stopped at prices.  
We have slashed prices almost in half.  
Paper space will not permit us to mention  
all our specials, but you may rest assur-  
ed that everything will be sold cheap in  
order to clear them out.

#### THERE ARE 2 REASONS FOR THIS SALE:

1st. We want to sell all our broken lines  
and make room for Fall Goods.

2nd. We admit we need the money to pay  
for Fall Goods which are arriving.

Never before have we cut prices  
so low as for these two days  
Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31st.  
**2 days only.**

#### Here are a few Items:

24 Suits only one or two of a kind, sizes up to 40, reg. \$12,  
13, 14, 15, 16. To clear at one price \$10.

8 Norfolk Suits, two piece, reg. \$14 and 15 for \$9.65.

Ladies' Raincoats, reg. \$5.50 for \$4.35.

Men's Raincoats, reg. \$5.50 and 6.00 for \$3.95.

Our regular \$19 line of Blue Serges, only 15 suits at this  
price, and in these 15 are all sizes, at \$16. This is a  
snap as these are advancing in price every day.

Ladies' Waists, reg. \$1.25 for 79c.

Ladies' Night Gowns, reg. \$1.00 for 69c.

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Whitewear, Prints, Cotton,  
Corsets, etc. All at reduced prices.

Men's Raincoats, reg. \$11.50 for \$8.95.

Men's Felt Hats, Black and other colors, in sizes 6½ to 7,  
reg. \$2.75 for 1.00.

1 lot Stiff Hats 75c.

Any Sailor Hat in the Shop \$1.00.

8 only Panama Hats, reg. \$5, 6, 7 and 8 for 3.35.

The balance of our Summer Caps at 49c. each.

Men's Underwear 40c.

Men's Work Shirts, reg. 65c. for 43c.

Come one come all, it will pay you.

Reductions on all Summer Goods and Clothing.  
**2 days only, July 30 and 31.**

## ARCHIE DOVER

## 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. GAYLER'S, PORTAGE DU FORT.**

THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA

## EXHIBITION

**OTTAWA**

\$25,000  
IN PRIZES  
10,000  
DISPLAYS

EXHIBITS  
FROM HOME  
FARM AND  
FACTORY

**September 10-18**

**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.**

## 12th AUGUST CELEBRATION

Under the Auspices of

**PIONEER O. Y. B., NO. 304, SHAWVILLE,**

will be held on the

**Exhibition Grounds.**

**A UNIQUE PROGRAM** will be carried out con-  
sisting of

**Horse Races, Dancing, and all kinds  
Athletic Sports.**

**Meals & Refreshments served on Grounds**

An Excursion Train has been chartered by the  
Ottawa O. Y. B. Lodges, and it is expected  
will bring 1000 passengers.

**PARADE AT 2 P. M. GOOD MUSIC.**

**Admission to Grounds Free.**

**A hearty welcome accorded everybody.**

**God Save the King.**