

THE EQUITY.

No. 9, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 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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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.

JUST RECEIVED—A consignment of Fence Wire from Canada. F. W. Co. Your order solicited. J. L. Hodgins.

Quite a large number of former Shawvilleites now residing in Ottawa, attended last Thursday's big celebration.

Parties indebted to this office for job printing of any kind, or transient advertisements, are requested to settle the amounts at once.

On Friday evening, August 20, a song service and supper will be held in the chapel at Murrells in aid of the Sunday School. Admission—freewill offering. Come, everyone, and enjoy a good evening.

Miss Ballantyne, of Beech Grove, who purposes teaching a class in Piano-forte, will be at the Manse, Shawville, Thursday 26th August, after arrival of morning train, and will be pleased to meet any who may wish to enter the class. Miss Ballantyne is well qualified for her work.

Celebrating the Relief of Derry

The gathering at Shawville last Thursday, assembled to celebrate this historic event, was the first of its kind, so far as can be ascertained, to be held in this place, and, both from a spectacular viewpoint and also in respect of attendance, was one of the most successful on record. Unfortunately, however, the pleasures of the day were marred by an almost continuous downpour during the entire afternoon—when things were in readiness for carrying out the program of races provided by the local committee, as well as the list of field sports arranged by the committee at the Ottawa end.

Despite the unfavorable conditions the program was proceeded with and carried out pretty fully, only such items being cancelled as could not be undertaken owing to the slippery condition of the ground.

Long before the arrival of the special train (in two sections) bearing the Ottawa visitors, a large crowd of people, including Orange Lodges from the surrounding country, had found their way into town, and occupied the time in such manner as they felt disposed till the approach of the Ottawa contingent was announced. Then many accompanied the local O. Y. B.'s to the station when the latter marched to that point to receive and extend a welcome to their prospective guests for the day. The first section of the train had on board nearly all the brethren expected, and when these detrained, a procession was at once formed, and the boys in regalia, led by their respective bands, marched to the exhibition grounds, where all arrangements for the day's outing were by this time well in hand, the local Britons having worked most assiduously to that end. Along the line of march, imposing arches had sprung into existence as if by magic, and numerous strings of bunting and flags were suspended over the roadway. Citizens along the route had also imbibed the decorative spirit, and adorned their premises in artistic style with flags, etc.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, when dinner had been partaken of, and under what might be termed an exaggerated Scotch mist, which readily found an affinity in the sea of white shirts, the brethren of the several lodges lined up on the grounds and marching out through the gates, paraded around the principal part of the village, and return. Re-entering the grounds the line shortly dispersed, and everyone sought the convenient shelter of

Remember the dates of Shawville Fair, September 8th, 9th and 10th, 1915.

Mr. Thos Morrison laments the loss of a fine new whip which was taken out of his rig in the Methodist church shed some days ago and replaced by one that would hardly be considered as a decent apology. Tom would like to know who is chargeable with the crime.

Rev. I. Strowbridge, incumbent of Otter Lake, left for Montreal on Friday afternoon, to take the pastoral work for a couple of weeks of the Rev. Mr. Fee, who is holidaying at Otter Lake with his wife and children, and who is attending to Rev. Mr. Strowbridge's ministerial duties during the latter's absence.

The outlook for the safe harvesting of the bumper crop with which the Ottawa Valley has been blessed this year, has become rather gloomy because of the adverse weather conditions during the past ten days. It is said much of the crop has been damaged by the almost continuous rainfall. A good spell of dry, breezy weather would fit in admirably just now.

the grand stand and buildings, which fortunately are roomy enough to accommodate a large crowd.

The lodges which formed the procession with representatives of some that were not present in a body, were:—

Baker, P. A. B. P. No. 53, Ottawa
Turner, O. Y. B. " 33, "
Metcalfe, " " 260, Metcalfe
Mackay, " " 302, Ottawa
Pioneer, " " 304, Shawville
L. O. L. No. 27, Shawville
" " 29, Radford
" " 34, Knox's
" " 65, Charteris
R. B. P. " 227, "
L. O. L. " 304, Beachburg
" " 1361, Leslie
" " 1372, Stark's Corners
" " 1516, Ladysmith.

The sports committee had erected a pavilion to gratify the desires of those who wished to engage in the "busy mazes of the festive dance," but as this structure was not exactly waterproof, the Terpsicorean exercises were carried on in the central space of the main building, whilst the surrounding floor space was packed to capacity.

The trotting events, as usual, attracted a large crowd, and the initial spins promised that the card would be an exciting one, but the continuous downpour, had a bad effect on the track, making it soft and consequently heavy, hence the horses were considerably handicapped.

The athletic events were confined to foot races entirely, and of these quite a number were run off in short order, the participants being chiefly city people, who seemed oblivious to the adverse conditions, for which many were rather scantily prepared. Handsome prizes, donated by Ottawa merchants, were awarded to the winners.

TROTTING RACES.

Free-for-All—Purse \$45; 1st \$20; 2nd \$15; 3rd \$10.
Sir Kismar (W. Sharpe) 2 2 x
Darkey Direct (R. Scott) 1 1 1
Beachburg John " 3 3 2
x Sir Kismar withdrawn.

Named Race—Purse \$30; 1st \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$5.
Ratz, (J. E. Dolan) 1 1
Shawville Billy, (J. Hamilton) 3 2
Little Dan (W. Sharpe) 2 x
x Little Dan withdrawn.

Local Race—Purse \$25; 1st, \$12; 2nd, \$8; 3rd \$5.
Knight (L. Hynes) 1 1
Billy, (R. J. Hamilton) 2 2
Tommy (J. L. Hodgins) 3 3
Starter—Dr. O'Hara.
Judges—O. D. Sullivan, A. R. Smiley, J. L. Hodgins.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

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

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . Acting Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID . . . Acting Manager, Quyon.

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for Free Catalogue.

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

WANTED

—Bandmen for 7th Overseas Battalion. Apply stating instrument to Lieut. J. M. Brown, 76 McLaren Street, Ottawa. P. S.—Instruments furnished by regiment.

The Shawville Homemakers' Club will hold their fortnightly knitting meeting at the home of Mrs. Jas Hodgins, on Thursday evening of this week.

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.

Births

At Yarm on August 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Dagg, a son.

Personal.

Mr. Allen Plunkett, Aylmer, spent the week-end at Green Lake. Miss Lillian Hodgins returned home from Ottawa on Saturday.

Miss May Findlay of Elmside visited Mrs. Armen Hodgins last week.

Mrs. John Beamish, Renfrew, has been visiting friends here and vicinity.

Mrs. (Dr.) Klock and son Bobbie have been spending a few days in town.

Miss Hilda Thomson, of Bryson, is visiting her sister Mrs. P. E. Smiley at Green Lake.

Mr. Arthur Shaw spent the week-end with friends at Fort Coulonge.

Mr. Robt W. Smiley, of Prince Albert, Sask., is visiting Pontiac relatives, his wife and son having arrived some weeks previously.

Miss Ida Major, stenographer for Mr. R. W. Hodgins, spent the past week holidaying with Montreal friends.

Mrs. S. L. O'Hara and Miss Irene Paul of the P. O. staff, left last week to visit friends in the Gatineau District.

Miss McClure, formerly of the Academy staff, and who is engaged to teach No. 8, Clarendon, was the guest of the Misses Turner, on Monday.

Dr. Robert Armstrong, and sister, Miss Lizzie, of Patterson, N. J., are visiting relatives and old acquaintances in this section.

Mr. Carl Armstrong, youngest son of Mr. Robert Armstrong, arrived last week on a visit to his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Baker, little daughter and Mrs. Gustafsson, left last week on a visit to friends at Summerstown, on the St. Lawrence.

AT REST.—The funeral of the late Thomas Smiley of Waltham—whose death was mentioned in our last issue—took place from the late home of the deceased at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., and was conducted by the brethren of Pontiac Lodge A. F. and A. M., of which the late Mr. Smiley was a highly esteemed member. The brethren assembled from Quyon, Shawville, Coulonge, and these added to the local adherents of the Order, with a few visiting Masons, brought the

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

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

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

CIVIL SERVICE

The School of Efficiency for those who demand the best. Catalogue on request.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
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OTTAWA, ONT.

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

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. K. King, Shawville.

LOST—Somewhere between Peter Little's farm and Hodgins' brick yard, a black suit coat. Finder will much oblige by leaving at THE EQUITY Office.

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

FOR SALE—12 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.

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

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

number present up to 36. The brief service at the house of mourning and also the final rites at the grave were conducted by Rev. Bro. Seaman, District Chaplain. The intervening service was held in the Methodist Church at Black River, and was conducted by Mr. Westway and Mr. T. Turrell, the latter the student in charge of the mission for the past two years, and the spiritual adviser of the deceased during his long, painful and distressing illness. In the course of a very touching address Mr. Turrell paid a glowing tribute to the manly character and high integrity of the departed, and of his firm hope of sharing in the joys of that better life beyond the grave.

The late Mr. Smiley was in his 46th year when death called him. Previous to his being attacked by the malignant disease which marked him as its victim, he was a vigorous type of Canadian manhood, giving evidence of great vitality and powers of endurance. His long illness and the wonderful fortitude he displayed in bearing up under it, amply bears out this estimate of the man.

At the time of his death and for several years previously Mr. Smiley was engaged in store-keeping at Waltham. Prior to that he occupied the responsible position of track foreman on the railway for many years.

THE HARDWARE STORE

The Goods that are now much wanted:

VINEGAR,
PICKLING SPICES,
FRUIT JARS.

We have the right goods at right prices.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Aug. Special Reductions. CLOTHING

We have 21 Suits - Boys & Young Men

Size 33, 34, 35.

\$8.50 to \$13.50.

About 100 Suits - Men's

Size 36 to 42.

\$9.00 to \$16.00.

For this month we are giving a straight reduction of \$2.00 on above prices.

When you consider that our clothing is priced right (not marked away up so as to give a big cut). You can see the value of this. A real saving of two dollars for you.

W. A. HODGINS

Redpath is the Sugar for Jams and Jellies.

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be sure that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use Redpath Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

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

"Let Redpath
Sweeten It"

142
CANADA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



Woman Against Woman or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Cont'd.)

He stepped back quickly, and would have closed the door, but already Valworth's hand was upon it, and with a strength of which he would have believed himself incapable, he pushed against it, resisting the efforts of the Jew to close it.

"No!" he gasped. "I tell you—no! Your infamous power over me is at an end. I have come to save my daughter, the one upon whom you made me lie. It was the utterance of that foul lie that has brought me to my senses at last. I beat and starved her at your devilish suggestion, and I uttered the lie you bade me speak, but it has brought back the wandering and almost destroyed conscience which I believed was dead. I—"

With singular force Simonson put out his hand and laid it upon the old drunkard's arm. He felt the accustomed thrill pass through him, saw the blazing eyes deaden and weaken, observed that the voice suddenly hushed, and the old whimpering look came back to the almost expressionless face.

But that was a phase for which Valworth had had the precaution to ask the officers of the law to look. They, already beside the door against which Valworth leaned, stepped forward quickly.

"No, you don't come that, my dainty Romeo!" exclaimed one of them, stepping inside the room, and laying his hand heavily upon the dirty shoulder. "I'm onto your curves, and don't you forget it. You may come your hoodoo game on that poor rag of a creature, with all the blood of life cooked out of his veins with bad rum, but you can't come it over me! Let up now, see? You've deceived Juliet with the potion, but we won't let her die in the tomb, by a large majority. We're onto the whole game—he's given it dead away—and the only hope for you is to throw up your hands as gracefully as possible. Where's the lady?"

"She isn't here," stammered Simonson, his guttural voice more guttural than ever.

"Oh, yes, she is, my peach!" asserted the policeman, laughing into the bulging eyes. "A sweet-scented mass of filth you are to be wooing a lady with potions! Upon my soul, you ought to make your debut as a Shakespearean juvenile. Get onto the shanks, Sam! Wouldn't they look well in tights?"

Perhaps nothing could have made Simonson more indignant than that allusion to his physical imperfections, and a low growl of rage burst from his white, quivering lips.

"Confound your impudence!" he cried, his voice hoarse and rasping with wrath. "You shall pay for this! I will—"

"Threaten somebody your size," laughed the policeman. "I ain't afraid of your hoodoo, and you would not try to hurt me, now would you? Will you not direct me to her ladyship's chamber, Romeo, or shall I find it for myself?"

He turned around to examine the apartments, laughing to himself; but before he had accomplished the simple act of turning, the Jew whipped out a revolver.

Quicker than thought the smile faded from the officer's lips, and he had wrested the weapon from the Jew's grasp.

"None of that, now!" he exclaimed, fiercely, giving the arm a wrench which Simonson did not forget for many days. "None of that! I've been pretty patient with you, but you can find mighty easy that I know how to be the reverse, see? I guess I'll look after this specimen while you examine this place, Sam, if you can dig through the dirt to do it."

Almost before the request had been completed, the man addressed as Sam had crossed the floor and entered the

adjoining room. A long cry announced his "find."

Dragging the Jew after him, the other officer entered the room.

Still Ailsa lay upon the bed, her lovely hair disheveled, her face white as death, but more beautiful than she had almost ever been before. The officer uttered a low whistle.

"You are a greater dastard even than I thought!" he exclaimed, giving Simonson a vicious shake. "That girl? She don't belong to either of you! She's a lady. I'll stake my head on it, without ever looking into her eyes, or hearing her speak. You blackguard! what have you done to her?"

Still holding Simonson, he shook him again savagely, and looked into the ugly face. It was working with passion, great drops of perspiration standing about the eyes, a blue line marking the mouth. With a gasp he wrenched himself loose from the officer, and sprang backward. Before the officer could divine his intention, he had leaped toward him again, a gleaming knife uplifted. Quicker than thought, the blade had been caught in the officer's hand, inflicting a most severe cut, from which the blood flowed in jets and spurts; but the officer seemed not to mind that in the least.

Swinging back his heavy right hand, he struck the cringing Jew one blow—only one, but it was quite enough. Even Ailsa was not more senseless than he as he measured his length upon the floor.

"Take that, you brute!" exclaimed the officer, really angry for the first time. "I reckon I'll make you understand that there is a day of reckoning for you after this. That's an ugly cut I've got, but I rather think—Who the deuce is that?"

He turned suddenly, attracted by the noise in the adjoining room, and walked quickly to the door, the blood still pouring from his hand. He flung open the door, and called out:

"Why, halloo, Jed! What in thunder brings you here?"

"I've come in search of a young lady," answered the detective, the man addressed as Jed. "What are you doing?"

"On the same errand, I guess. I wish you had got here first. It might have been you, then, that got this hand instead of me. Look at that, will you? Romeo gave it to me, but I rather think I've got square. It'll be a few hours before he peeps again, and his head will be as sore as my hand, if I am not mistaken. Will you see to that duck and the young lady, while I attend to this? There seems to be an artery cut."

But already Doctor Paxton and Dunraven were in the room, Dunraven thinking little of the policeman's wound when he saw Ailsa upon the bed, but Doctor Paxton was more humane, and devoted his attention to the suffering man.

"Is she dead?" questioned Dunraven, his face more ghastly than before.

It was poor Valworth who replied. "No," he answered tremulously. "It's only a drug. She will be all right in an hour or two. God help me! I wish I were as little hurt as she!"

And then, to the surprise of Dunraven, he knelt beside the bed, and with a little cry like that of a punished child, he took up the unresisting hand, and kissed it.

CHAPTER XXX.

It was late in the afternoon before Ailsa was taken to the hotel again after a most eventful absence of less than a single day. She had recovered somewhat from the influence of the drug, but still could not walk without assistance.

She leaned back in the carriage, grateful for her escape, but silent and

with closed eyes, while Dunraven sat opposite watching her anxiously.

They had told her nothing as yet of her father's sudden repentance, and that, after all, it was to him she owed her freedom now from the presence of the Jew; neither did they tell her that the officers had taken both men back to the station and that they were then in separate cells, Valworth apparently happier than he had been for months.

Neither did they tell her of the terrible find of the fisherman in the net that morning.

She asked no questions, quite content with knowing herself safe once more, and permitted Mrs. Dunraven's maid to put her quietly to bed. She seemed to have forgotten her other trials in this happy escape, and slept with the peaceful content of a little child.

It was not until a servant came with her breakfast the following morning that she awakened, exhausted as she had been by all the lamentable experiences through which she had passed. Then she took her bath, dressed herself, and ate her breakfast quietly.

It dawned upon her then as rather extraordinary that none of the family had been to inquire for her—they were always so demonstrative in their attentions to her. She went down the hall and knocked lightly upon the door of the room occupied by Lloyd Ogden.

The nurse answered. "You are Miss Valworth?" she asked, with a smile. "Mr. Ogden has been asking for you, but would not allow you to be disturbed. I hope you are feeling better after your long rest?"

"Much better, thank you," answered Ailsa. "Will you ask Mr. Ogden if he will see me now?"

"There is no need to ask," returned the woman, smiling. "He will only be too glad. Will you come this way?"

She left the room, but before Ailsa could follow, a heavy hand was laid upon her arm.

"Wait! I wish to speak to you first!"

The sound of the voice startled her, but the expression of the face into which she looked was like nothing human. Least of all did it resemble anything feminine, yet Ailsa had no difficulty in recognizing Muriel Ogden.

She stopped involuntarily and gasped somewhat. The weight of the hand upon her arm increased until it seemed to her like molten lead, yet she had not the power to shake it off.

Ailsa stood there staring at her, innocently, helplessly, understanding vaguely that some new trial was in store for her, listening for the sound of the weird voice, yet dreading to hear the words that it would articulate.

"Have you heard the news about my sister?" it questioned, hard and pitilessly. "Have you heard of the terrible fate that has befallen her? Or have they kept the knowledge from you? Have they protected you from the shock? Have they considered you too sensitive to bear the mental burden that has fallen upon the rest of us?"

She paused, her face cold and sneering, her hand still weighing Ailsa down.

"You mean—Ethel Dunraven?" gasped Ailsa. "What is the news of her? I have not heard." "She is dead!" announced Muriel, bristling watching her victim fall back in horror. "Dead! A suicide, and driven to it by—you! By you, do you hear? And yet her husband brings you again to this house—beneath the roof, insulting his dead wife by your presence."

"For the love of Heaven, what do you mean?"

"Ha! You think you can play the innocent longer? Know, then, that we are fully aware of what you are. We know of your visit to Dunraven's apartment the night of the fire, know of the interview that took place there, and of a letter which he wrote to you after you had left him. That letter, telling the whole truth of his relations with you, fell into the hands of Mrs. Dunraven and drove her to desperation. She has killed herself, and you are as much the cause as if your hand had struck the blow. It is people like you who should be hanged for murder, not those who mercifully strike the blow and save their fellow-man from self-destruction—from the commitment of the unforgivable sin. It is women like you who should stand before the judgment seat of man to answer for their crimes, and not leave it alone to the vengeance of God. You—you, Ailsa Valworth, are the murderess of my sister!"

But with one shake of her lithe young shoulder Ailsa had wrenched herself free of the heavy hand.

"It is false!" she cried, breathlessly. "If your sister has committed suicide it was you who drove her to it, not I. Ah! you think I do not know, that I am ignorant of your odious power; but I have only appeared to yield to it in order to discover and thwart the vile plot which I knew to be slowly killing her. You think you influenced me the night of the dinner-dance, when you entered her room in the dead of night; but I saw you, and I understood the hideous power you wished to throw over me. I pretended to yield, but I was absolutely conscious of all you did and of the answers that I made. I knew her to be no more responsible for her acts than she was for the evil machinations of your polluted mind, and I was striving to save her—to save her from you, her own sister."

Muriel laughed scornfully.

"Bah!" she exclaimed. "Who will believe you?"

"And further," cried Ailsa, excitedly, "I know why you did all this. It was to win her husband from her; that husband with whom you were criminally in love. I saw you—in his room, heard your words of love spoken to him, heard his words of pity addressed to you. Pity! Pity! And you knew it. You recognized the quality of his feelings, and then you exerted upon him that infernal power with which you had ruined her body and soul. You made him tell you that he would love you, but it was your own mind that spoke through his lips. It was self-love that was uttered, not the love of man for woman. When he recovered his mentality you were the same to him that you had been before—an object of pity!"

She wondered afterward how she had ever possessed the temerity to utter such words, looking, as she did, into those gleaming, murderous eyes, watching the motions of the clutching fingers. She could almost feel the touch of them upon her throat, almost feel the heat of the scorching breath upon her cheek, and yet Muriel took no step toward her, made no move to approach her.

"You shall pay for this!" she hissed. "In sack cloth and ashes, you shall pay! You, the daughter of a drunkard, picked up in a prison, and pampered as was never the daughter of a millionaire! Because my sister's husband was a married man, you thought you would inveigle my brother into matrimony with you; but in that you shall fail. The letter Leslie Dunraven wrote to you, and which sent his wife to her death, is in my possession, found in the pocket of her wrap, all stained with sea-water, and if you refuse to obey my will, the world shall know the truth. I will publish it."

"You would never dare!" (To be continued.)

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Interesting Personality of Late Lord Salisbury's Son.

Of all the members of the new coalition Administration of Great Britain there are few more brilliant than Lord Robert Cecil. Indeed it was a matter of surprise that so able a man as Lord Robert should have been content with the Under Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs instead of insisting upon a seat in the Cabinet and the seals of a great department.

But in view of the delicate condition of the health of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Robert is in the ordinary nature of events bound to have much more work, responsibility, and power thrust upon him than ordinarily falls to the share of an Under Secretary of State and is certain to play a weighty role in the direction of the foreign policies of the British Empire.

Lord Robert has much in common with his father and namesake, the late Marquis of Salisbury, who for so



Lord Robert Cecil

many years controlled the foreign destinies of Great Britain as Secretary of State and as Prime Minister. Like him, he was a younger son, and as is the case with so many of the English aristocracy, was compelled to work for a living. Lord Robert took to the law and made such a success of the bar that at the age of 42 he felt that he was warranted by the amount of money reaped through his lucrative practice virtually to forsake the latter and to embark upon a political career in the House of Commons.

A Free Trader.

The late Lord Salisbury was a strict adherent to England's old established policy of free trade and his sons Robert and Hugh have followed in his footsteps in this respect. Indeed, Lord Robert has been regarded as the leader of the free trade element of the Unionist party.

Perfect Tea "SALADA" must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

Tea is the acme of perfection, being all pure, delicious tea. Black, Mixed or Green.

Lord Robert Cecil, who is married to Lady Eleanor Lambton, sister of the present Earl of Durham, and of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux, has four brothers, who are all of them clever men and have made their mark, each of them in his own particular way. The eldest is, of course, the present Marquis of Salisbury, who filled the offices of Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Commerce in the last Unionist Cabinets.

When Lord Robert first took his seat in Parliament as member of the East Marylebone district of London in 1906 he found that his younger brother, Lord Hugh, had already acquired fame there by his gift of eloquent oratory. Lord Robert is inferior in this respect to Lord Hugh, but more lucid and above all more practical.

Rarely Laughs.

He soon won the regard and the respect of the House and even succeeded in dispelling to a great extent that prejudice on the part of the Liberals who had come to look upon the statecraft of the Cecils much in the same way that an evangelical meeting would regard Jesuitism. Like the late Lord Salisbury, he has no particular graces of manner or gesture. He goes to and from his seat in the House of Commons with a kind of dignified lurch. In moments of excitement he will move his hands violently up and down as if he were using some huge hammer and his voice will rise to the verge of shrillness.

He rarely laughs, and as in the case of his father, any sense of humor that he may possess takes the form of satire and sarcasm. He is not good looking, has his father's remarkable stoop of the shoulders and with his thin, curved nose, his dark hair, receding from his pallid forehead, his grim, hawklike appearance, clean shaven face, his glistening eyes and ungainly gestures, presents a personality not easy to forget.

Evaporating Potatoes.

The Germans are great potato producers. Some years ago they discovered that 80 per cent. of the potato consisted of water and so instead of transporting potatoes as they are grown and paying carrying charges on water, they adopted the policy of evaporating them. Since that time the output of potatoes has increased 10 per cent., while the amount of water in the potatoes now for sale has been reduced from 80 per cent. to 15 per cent. In Canada and the United States, where there are long hauls, a similar policy would be productive of good results.

Cruelty to Animals.

The first legislation to be passed for the protection of dumb animals was the work of an Irishman, Richard Martin, of the County of Galway. In 1822 Martin introduced a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the British House of Commons. Queen Victoria was one of the principal supporters of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it was she who gave the society its name.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE WAR.

Deficiencies of the Past Should Be Inspiration for the Future.

The minds of most men are centred at the present time, on the problems connected with the devastating war in Europe. The supreme task which confronts the British Empire, and Canada as an important part of the Empire, requires the concentration of all the thought and energy that can be given to its accomplishment. It is a difficult time, therefore, to arouse interest in social problems which are in need of solution. Indeed, there are some people who question whether the present is an appropriate time to discuss them. And yet, when we enquire deep enough, it seems as if no time could be more appropriate for those to give attention to them who are unable to assist the cause of the Empire in a more direct way. Problems which have arisen since the war commenced have shown us the vital importance of public health and of the efficiency of human labor. Who can measure the enormous debt which the British army to-day owes to the public health legislation of the past 40 years? That the standard of physique has been raised by improved sanitation and housing is without question. The value of this on the battlefield has been seen in recent months. In our workshops and factories, physical and mental efficiency are needed as they never were before, and what has been accomplished by the past generation in purifying our water supplies, in making city life healthier and cleaner, and in educating our workmen, is now yielding abundant harvest. In some directions we might have been better equipped than we are. In spite of the progress we have made we might have paid more regard to health and to conservation of life than we have done. Bad housing and sanitary conditions have contributed to the loss of tens of thousands of young lives in Canada alone which might have been saved to the Empire if we had paid more regard to public health requirements.

Healthier conditions of life in our cities are needed now to aid us in finishing this war; they are needed even more to build up reservoirs of strength for the future. Then, too, the men who are sacrificing themselves at the front will have to be replaced, and large gaps will have to be filled. To prevent avoidable disease and death is to contribute to the source of that real strength of the Empire which to-day is undergoing its supreme test.

In regard to finance, the war is affecting our whole political and municipal structure throughout Canada. We need to conserve our national resources, to encourage production, to reduce waste and unhealthy speculation. To accomplish these tasks successfully we must plan for the future, so that our towns may produce healthy citizens and be ready to face times of stress and storm as well as times of prosperity.—Conservation of Life.

Before the introduction of soap, clothes were cleaned by being trodden upon in water.

St. Lawrence Sugar

FOR YOUR NEXT BATCH OF PRESERVES

Buy good Fruit which must not be over-ripe, and what is equally important, use good Sugar.

The slightest impurity (organic matter) in the Sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and preserves which were well cooked and carefully bottled, become acid and uneatable after a few months.

You are absolutely safe with the ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR which is made from Cane and tests over 99.99 per cent pure.

If you prefer a very fine grain—a medium one or one quite large, your grocer can suit your taste in St. Lawrence which is offered in three grades in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Cartons, and bags of 10, 20, 25 and 100 lbs.

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

Sold by most good Grocers

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if troubles come suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE 'PHONE IN WAR.

Scarcely a Battle in Which Wire Does Not Participate.

The role played by the telephone wires in the war, to say nothing of the barbed variety that protects nearly 300 miles of battle front, is prodigious. With aircraft the telephone wire has largely replaced reconnoitring parties and vedettes. There is scarcely a skirmish, battle or artillery attack in which the wire doesn't participate, sometimes in co-operation with aeroplanes, sometimes without.

Every corps of the French army has a certain number of motorcar telephone shops, each equipped with two complete installations with four miles of wire and an adequate number ground stakes and forked pickets that may be stuck in the bayonet socket of a rifle, serving as a temporary pole. Each of these outfits has also its wireless equipment, with antennae to reach a height of 60 feet, and a dynamo connected with the motor of the car to set up the wireless outfit and put it in operation. The enemy's artillery is constantly on the watch for these motoring women, and occasionally gets them.

Projectors and aircraft ordered from Ypres by wireless played a great role in the first battle of Ypres. The air-men were able to ascertain just what troops the Germans were bringing up, while the projectors arrived in time to discover the Prussian Guards attempting a surprise attack, and to enable the British to cut them up.

ORIENTAL MENDACITY.

A Little Thing Like the Truth Is of No Account in Egypt.

If Orientals have one fault more than another it is a disregard for truth. In the early days of the English occupation of India, the English Judges were astounded at the conflicting stories told by witnesses, and they soon learned to set them all down as untruthful of credence.

In American courts it is also well known that the Chinese are very penurious of the truth, and that no oath will prevent them from giving false witness. In Egypt it is also very easy to get native witnesses to swear to anything, true or untrue.

For instance: Ahmed, a native of Cairo, had a slave who peeped over a wall into Suleiman's harem, and the ladies considered themselves insulted. Suleiman wanted revenge, but he could not bring his wives into court to testify, so it was agreed that Suleiman should accuse Ahmed's camel of walking on Suleiman's land. A crowd of witnesses came forward and for two days testified about the camel and the land, until the English Judge decided in favor of Suleiman.

It was not until a week afterward that the Judge discovered, to his great surprise, that Suleiman had no ground and Ahmed had no camel.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily."

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain. (The effects of tea are very similar to those of coffee because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)"

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum."

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c package.

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

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

OLD DISEASE MYSTERY.

British Officer Finds Cause of 4,000 Year Scourge.

Lieut.-Col. Leiper, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has just returned from Egypt, where he had been investigating bilharziosis, and has communicated an important discovery respecting this disease to the Royal Society of Medicine.

The disease, which has been a scourge to the Nile delta for thousands of years, has been discovered to have been the cause of death in mummies dating back to 2,000 B.C.

In his report Col. Leiper cited a village where 90 per cent. of the children are infected. It has long been known that the disease was transmitted by water, but the life and history of the parasite have remained unestablished.

It has been discovered that the disease is started in a worm which lives in the human body. The eggs of this worm pass from the body into canals and pools, where they enter molluscs and there undergo certain evolutions. They emerge from the molluscs in a form enabling them to enter the human body through the skin. In this way the disease is commonly contracted while bathing and washing.

Col Leiper contends that the disease can be exterminated by filling the pools during the dry season.

Corns Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" cures the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

Culture.

"My brother is going away to study culture," said the boastful boy. "Agri-culture on a farm, I suppose," remarked the giggly girl.

Montreal, May 29th, '09. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Going the Limit.

"What foolish things a young fellow will do when he is in love." "Yes; some of them go so far as to get married."

LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION VIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN EX.

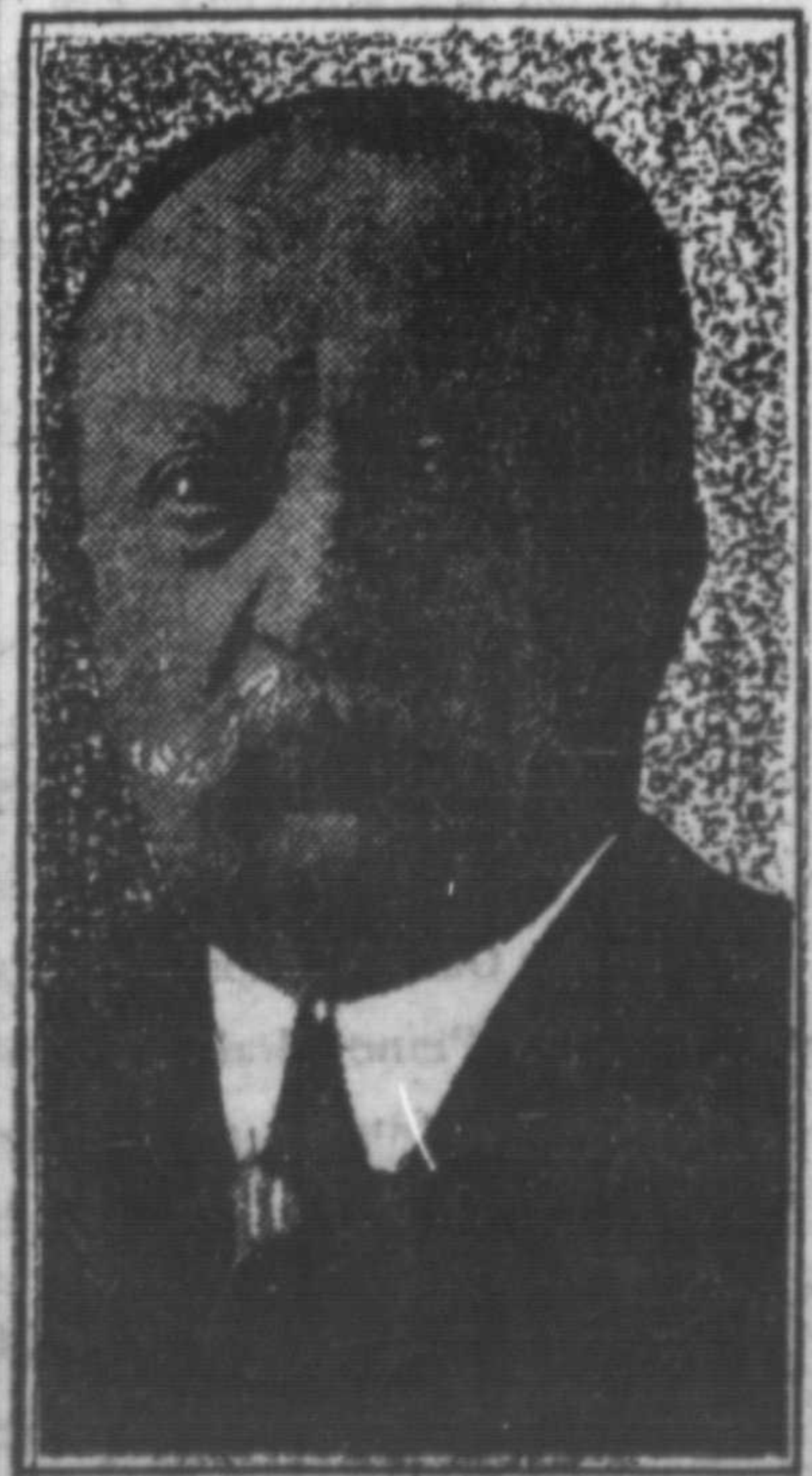
Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and Direct Routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track, Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish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

The Only Safe Way.

Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart. Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult. Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system. Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position, and you cannot get the necessary relation. Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull. Don't sleep.

It is possible that all the world does love a lover—until things reach the stage where it becomes necessary to buy wedding presents for him.

Minister of Marine In French Cabinet



VICTOR AUGAGNEUR, French Minister of Marine. (It is rumored that there may be a redistribution of portfolios in the French Cabinet, although that country now has what might be termed a coalition Cabinet.)

POWER FROM VOLCANOES.

Italians Are Using Steam From Craters to Generate Energy.

Italy's newest product is electric energy from volcanic steam. Not far from the little city of Volterra, in Tuscany, is a region of volcanic hot springs that for a century have been a source of boric acid, and that in addition supply heat for drying the crystals and for the power needed in preparing the material for market. Borings of 80 or 40 feet are said to yield an unfailing supply of steam at pressures up to more than three atmospheres, and of temperatures up to more than 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The steam has been wastefully used in small engines of an old, non-condensing type, but in recent experiments the heat of the springs—on account of the impurities contained—is made to generate steam from fresh water, and this is employed in low-pressure turbines for driving electric generators. The large area to be served with electric energy from the earth's own heat—if present expectations are realized, will include the neighboring cities of Volterra, Siena, and Leghorn.

Chronic Skin Disorders Now Overcome Quickly

There is no hope of getting rid of disfiguring skin blemishes until the blood is purged of every trace of unclean matter.

Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red.

Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out of the system the humors that cause rashes, pimples, pasty complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills to-day; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

BULLET WOUNDS INFECTED.

"Clean" Punctures Unknown to Man Who Treated 10,000 Cases.

Clean wounds apparently do not exist, said Dr. H. S. Souttar, late surgeon-in-chief of the Belgian field hospital, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Medicine in London. Much has been written about the clean wound left by the modern bullet, but the doctor never met one in his experience in Flanders, and a colleague who had treated 10,000 wounds in the present campaign confirmed this opinion. Every wound is infected, although not all the organisms produce disease.

Doctor Souttar found it was a mistaken idea a wounded man could apply his first aid dressing properly. It required clean hands and non-interference with the actual wound. His instructions were that the skin around the wound should be disinfected with iodine, carbolic, or even soap and water, but the wound should not be touched. External appearances of wounds are often deceptive. Back of a small puncture in the skin may be a cavity as large as a fist, perhaps with a piece of shell or a bullet at the bottom.

Tea in the Trenches.

It is said that tea is the favored beverage of the soldiers in the trenches. It is certain that tea is the most refreshing and sustaining drink under the circumstances, and it has good warmth-giving qualities. It is the first experience of tea for many of the soldiers, and the taste will undoubtedly spread when they return to their homes after the war. In fact, everything points to a greatly increased consumption of tea all over the world, and as the supply is insufficient to cope with it, the high prices now obtaining may continue for some years.

One Dream Come True.

"Strange," said the first tramp, meditatively, "how few of our youthful dreams ever come true."

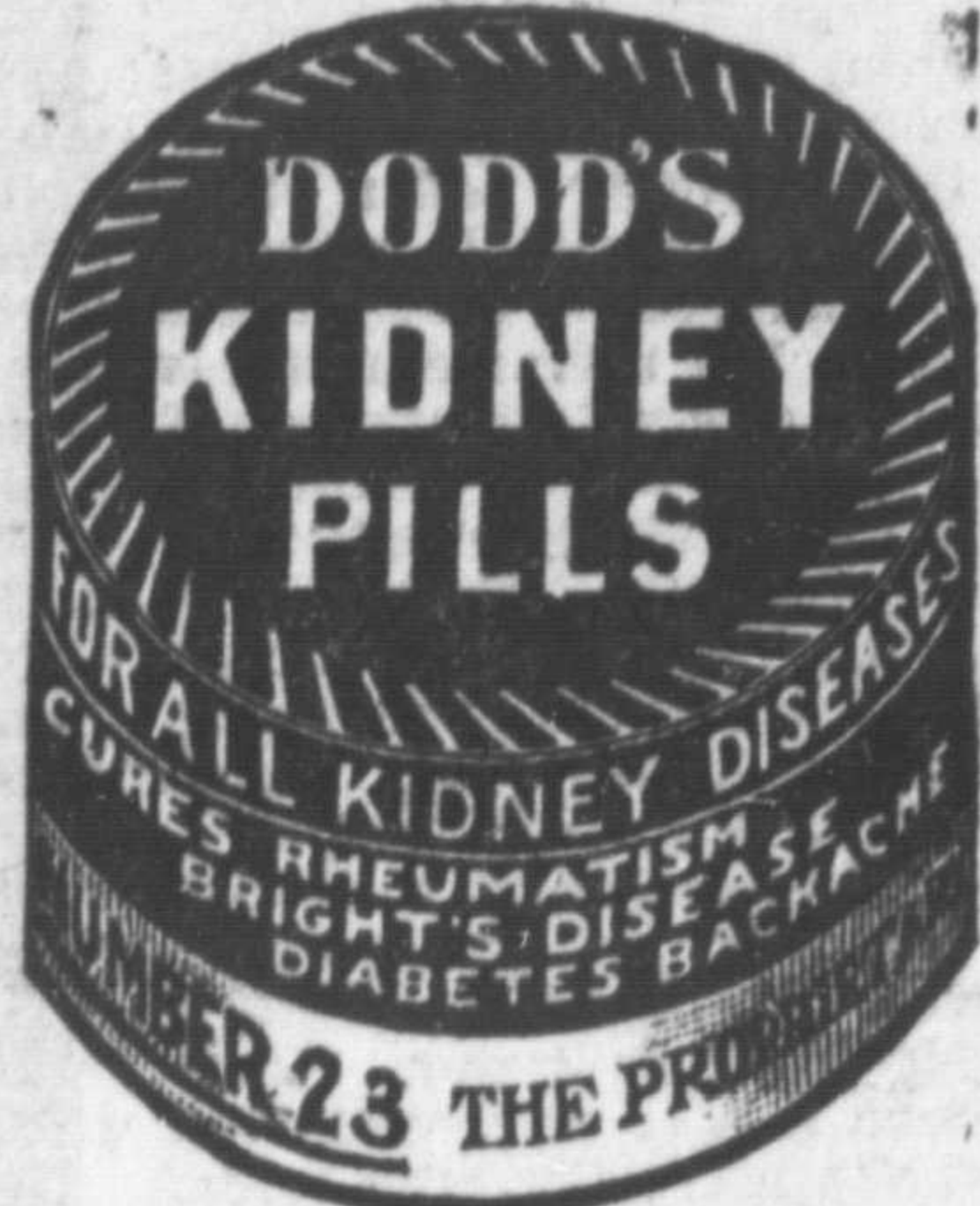
"Oh, I dunno," said his companion. "I remember when I used to dream about wearin' long pants, and now I guess I wear 'em longer than anyone else in the country."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Purifying Steel.

Engineering describes the process invented by Lord Chetwynd for purifying steel that a Sheffield foundry has now been using for a year and a half. The steel, which is manufactured in the usual way in the Siemens-Martin furnace, is first poured or "teemed," into a special ladle. Now steel, when poured into a ladle in the ordinary way, draws with it into the ladle a part of the slag? The slag becomes so intermingled with the steel that it cannot separate from it completely and rise to the surface before the molten mass is poured into the ingot moulds. This difficulty Lord Chetwynd's process obviates. Two iron electrodes are fitted to the bottom of the special ladle, and two graphite electrodes are so placed that they can be lowered to rest in the layer of slag that covers the molten steel. As soon as that happens, an electric current is sent through the steel, which raises the temperature of the metal, and makes it rotate. That frees it from the gases and particles of slag that it brought from the furnace. The process lasts about thirty minutes, and the expenditure of current is small.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



THE LINEMAN IN THE TROPICS.

The Animals of East Africa Have No Respect for the Wires.

The life of a telegraph or telephone lineman in the tropics is not easy, for a service that uses overhead wires is subject to constant damage both from wild animals and from wild men. The animal culprits are of all sizes, from elephants and giraffes down to white ants and spiders. The giraffes of East Africa, when they find their progress checked by a telegraph line, do not know enough to draw back or "duck" their heads, but push on and carry the wires with them, and sometimes the poles, too. Teak is the only wood that certain kinds of ants respect, so instrument cases have to be made of that or of metal. Bees make nests in telephone instruments, and spiders attach their webs to the porcelain insulators. When the webs become coated with dew, the insulation is for the time being destroyed. In Argentina, spiders breed in millions in the pampas grass. As soon as the egg hatches, the young spider spins a single web, which the wind carries across the country. Veils of webs sometimes stretch from pole to pole and cover all the wires. Beetles have been known to bore holes in lead cable and lay their eggs in them. In the region round Victoria Nyanza, the natives tear down the wire to use for personal adornment. Because of the many annoyances that are inseparable from an overhead system in the tropics, the wireless system has superseded it in many places.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

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 Co.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—Both sexes; choice quality and breeding, four months old. Prices moderate. Wm. C. Wilson & Son, Hawkestone, Ont.

60 LEADING VARIETIES OF POULTRY, geese, ducks, turkeys, guinea fow, pheasants, pigeons, rabbits, fox terriers, rat dogs, pea-fowls, at a very low price. Must make room for winter. Write for prices. G. B. Damann, Northfield, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



Fall Term Opens September 1st.

ELLIOTT Business College
734 Yonge St., TORONTO.
A High Grade School. None Better in Canada. Write for New College Announcement.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for GINSENG

We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in America and have the greatest demand for it. We can therefore pay you the highest cash prices. If you have any wild or cultivated Ginseng, write for our latest price list, or ship what you have and we will submit you our highest offer.

David Blustein & Bro.
162 W. 27th St., New York, U.S.A.

A Monorail Ride.

Buttinsky, who heard some traveling men talking about the monorail, adopted his usual tactics.

"I rode on one of those once," he piped in.

"Rode on what?"

"A single rail."

"I'll bet you did," replied one of the drummers; "and I'll also bet there was a man carrying each end of the rail."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Providing.

New Mistress—Now, Lena, are you a good cook?
Lena—I think so, ma'am—if you don't help me.



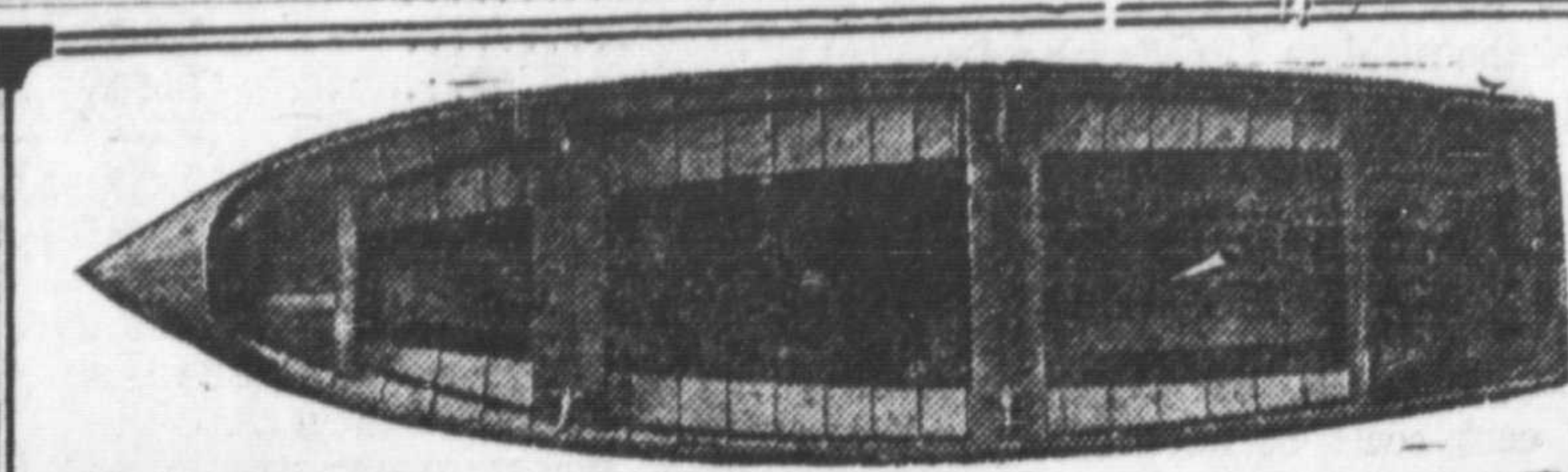
True.

Rubble—It's easy to make friends, but hard to keep them.

Stubble—Oh, I don't know. I've got a number of friends who are perfectly willing to let me keep them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

In the Middle Ages sovereigns used to be worth twenty-two shillings.



"Overstern" V Bottom \$55.00 Motor Boat

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

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

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

DON'T LET LICE EAT UP YOUR EGGS!

A few vagrant lice will multiply so rapidly that they will soon have the chickens and chicken-house alive with them. Lice suck all the nourishment out of a hen's body—thus, prevent hens from laying—destroy the little chicks—breed disease and ruin the flocks.

Even if you see no signs of lice, be on the safe side—dust fowls and pens with

International Louse Killer

It kills lice on chickens, geese, turkeys; kills fleas on dogs; kills ticks on sheep; and is absolutely harmless to fowls and animals.

It's a white powder, put up in handy sifting tin box, with tin cover. Big box—small price—50c from dealers everywhere in Canada, or by mail direct from us at 25c, which includes postage.

Sold on a positive guarantee to refund your money in any case of dissatisfaction. Keep your chickens clean and healthy with INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER. Get a box from your dealer to-day.

FREE INTERNATIONAL POULTRY GUIDE

The International Poultry Guide will be mailed free to every person interested in poultry who reads this advertisement and in writing to us mentions this paper.

Our Poultry Guide is a neat, handy little book telling you many of the things you want to know about feeding poultry. It gives valuable information on what is required in fowls to make Chickens Grow and to Make Hens Lay. Also gives information on TURKEYS and DUCKS. Tells about common ailments and diseases of poultry and how to cure them.

Better send now for your copy while you are thinking about it.

WRITE DEPT. A

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto



Protect Our Homes

Our Boys are in the trenches. But we Canadians have a man's work to do,—right here at Home.

We are threatened by cowardly enemies. From these we must protect ourselves.

The Peabody's Overall Factory (Walkerville, Ontario) was bombed on the night of June 20th, because of its activity in making uniforms for Lord Kitchener's Army. The Windsor Armoury's destruction was attempted the same night because soldiers were sleeping there. The same enemy agency attempted to blow the C. P. R. Bridge at Port Arthur, also the Welland Canal. Attempts to kill and destroy in this cowardly manner have been made all over the Dominion.

So—Rally to the Home Guard.

This Patriotic Movement for the protection of our homes and public institutions is sweeping across Canada.

Your King and Canada Need You.

Every man, woman and child of you.

To support the Home Guard is merely a pledge of the loyalty and the patriotism of those who cannot go to the front.

So—Support the Home Guard.

Clip the attached Coupon. Sign it and get a handsome Home Guard Button Free from the nearest store which is Agent for PEABODY'S "Bomb-Proof" Overalls. Every PEABODY'S dealer is official distributor of Home Guard Buttons and Uniforms.

See the news columns of this newspaper for the official representative of the Home Guard in your town, he will give you your Home Guard Button.

Yours for Loyalty and Home Protection,

THE PEABODY'S COMPANY, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

Cut out this Coupon and Exchange it for a Home Guard Button Free.

I will lend my moral support to the Home Guard. I will do all I can to assist our Government to Protect the Home.

As a pledge of which I will wear a Home Guard Button.

Name

Address

Present coupon for Exchange at the nearest Agent of Peabody's Overalls.



THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 19, 1915.

Major General Hughes, who is still in England, reports that two thousand Americans are serving with the Canadian contingents in Europe. This is a fair indication that a strong feeling of sympathy exists across the lines with the cause of Britain and her allies. Yet it does not by any means represent unanimous sentiment over there, and were it not for the vigilance of Britain's navy there is no doubt a good many thousands of our neighbors of Teuton birth and origin would have gone to swell the ruthless legions who despoiled and desolated Belgium.

The British official statements announcing a recent German airship raid on England said two Zeppelins visited the east coast between 9.30 p. m. and 11.45 p. m. on August 12, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in "various places." The missiles on exploding killed four men and two women, injured 11 women and nine children, all civilians, and seriously damaged fourteen houses, according to the account. While no military advantage was gained, the incident at least affords another example of German "frightfulness," to which the past year's war has contributed many, in every quarter where Teuton savagery has been possible.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met July 31st, 1915.

Present: Chairman Farmer; Commissioners Carson, Harris, Draper and Wallace.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Audit presented and examined.

Moved by com. Wallace, seconded by com. Harris that the Audit be accepted; also that the auditors, Mr. Barnett and Mr. W. E. Hodgins be paid; also that the following bills be paid: Truman A. Draper, trip to No. 10 School to picket out grounds, \$2; C. J. Caldwell, trip to see E. W. Hodgins re. Audit, \$1.25; J. H. Brown, 1 cord wood last winter, \$2.00.—Carried.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Carson, that it be resolved that a rate of 3-quarters of one cent in the dollar for every dollar on the Valuation Roll be and is hereby levied accordingly; and that the monthly fee shall be 25 cents a month for 8 months in the year.—Carried.

Moved by com. Wallace, seconded by com. Wallace that we build a second school in No. 12 District, and that the Asst. Secretary call for tenders for building the school. Plan and specification to be seen at the Asst. Secretary's office. Also that the Board go out and select site on Monday, August 2nd, adjourning till that date.—Carried.

(The Board, in a body, visited No. 12 District, and picketed out the site on lot 3, range 11.)

Moved by com. Wallace, seconded by com. Harris that com. Draper visit No. 4 School and ascertain the damage done to the school, see to the repairs of the same, and locate the culprits.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet August 21st at two o'clock.

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

The Struggle at Gallipoli

London, August 13.—An Athens despatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"Operations on extensive scale have been resumed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the latest news is, on the whole, very favorable. The battle has been general in the region around Krithia.

"The Allies, having been strongly reinforced, attacked the Turkish positions and in a brilliant fashion won two miles of trenches which, according to French officers, possess considerable strategic importance.

"In the region of Atchi Baba, artillery duels have been intense.

"At Ari Burnu a British battalion was forced to retire some three hundred yards before a particularly violent attack, but the position is none the worse for that occurrence. During this attack three enemy planes flew over our lines directing the Turkish fire.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given by E. T. Hodgins, the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer of the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon, that the Collection Roll of the said Municipality of Clarendon is now made and completed for the current year, 1915, and also the Collection Roll of the said Municipality for the current year, 1915, to pay interest and sinking fund of the Railway Bonus. Both Collection Rolls are now deposited in the office of the undersigned. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessments are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to me, the undersigned, at my office, within the twenty days following the date hereof, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 14th day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Editor EQUITY.

Dear Sir,—Inasmuch as there was some criticism of the school fees of Shawville Academy last year, a comparative statement of the fees charged by the other academies of the province may be of interest.

It will be seen that the fees in Shawville Academy are well below the average, and that the number of teachers engaged is above the average. So that a pupil gets more for his money here than in most places elsewhere:

Academy.	No of Teachers.	— Fees —	Acad. Mod.
Shawville.....	6	1.75	1.00
Cowansville.....	5	2.60	1.00
Lachute.....	8	2.50	1.50
Granby.....	7	2.50	2.00
Sutton.....	4	1.75	1.55
Aylmer.....	5	1.50	1.00
Knowlton.....	4	1.40	.80
Total.....	39	12.90	98.5
Average.....	5-4/7	1.85	1.40

Nothing would please the Board better than to either make the fees only nominal or abolish them altogether.

But, unfortunately, under existing circumstances, we cannot afford to do so. We have a highly paid staff of teachers to maintain, besides the payment of the interest on the debt, and an annual reduction, as far as possible, of the same. So that we cannot at this time reduce the rate of fees.

Our staff this year is, I believe, the most efficient of any we have yet had. The Principal is Mr. Stanley McMullen, B. A., of Ormstown. We have four teachers who hold Model diplomas.

I am, I believe, well within the truth when I state that, outside of the larger centres, we have the best paid staff in the province.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.

Bryson, January 1913.

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
Calveskins each 65 to 75
Wool washed per lb. 32c to 38c
Hay per ton \$16.50

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:

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

In looking over the field of Canadian creative talent, many names occur to me, some of whom stand out conspicuously. In this paper I have only time and space to mention but a few who are serious in their aims, and who have made a beginning in composition, or, as in the case of some, have gone quite a way in this enchanted realm of musical creation. Of these latter, whose works reveal fine scholarship, and which are also poetical and musically effective, I might first mention Clarence Lucas and Gena Branscombe (now Mrs. Tenney), both of New York. These are genuine Canadians, being born in Ontario, although not living among us at the present time. Mr. Lucas has written largely, and his published works comprise: two or three concert overtures for full orchestra, cantata, "The Birth of Christ," anthems, part songs—of which his setting of Poe's *Bells* (dedicated to Dr. Vogt and the Mendelssohn Choir) and "Ye Mariners of England," dedicated to Mr. Bruce Carey and the Elgar Choir of Hamilton, who produced this work last February with great success—are most beautiful and original compositions—pieces for the organ and many songs and compositions for the piano, besides numerous arrangements of one kind and another. Lucas' works are all impregnated with seriousness. He writes easily. His melodies flow gracefully, and sometimes they haunt one with their plaintive wistfulness. His superb *Prelude and Fugue in F minor*, op. 38, first played in Toronto by Mrs. Valborg Zoller-Kinghorn, at her "Clarence Lucas" recital in November, 1913, and more recently by Mark Hambourg, to whom it is dedicated, is a masterly work. The last published compositions of Lucas which I have seen, are "Holiday Sketches," op. 61, being six short pieces for the piano.

Gena Branscombe is originally of

fiction, Ontario, a quiet, picturesque and musical little town in Prince Edward County. As a composer of songs she is rapidly making headway, and gaining a continental reputation. Her resourcefulness is shown in her original treatment of such happy and lovely creations as, "In Arcady by Moonlight," "Dear Little Hut by the Rice Fields," "I Send My Heart Up to Thee," "A Lovely Maiden, Roaming," "Krishna," "The Morning Wind," and "My Love is Like a Tempting Peach." These songs are fascinating, although their beauties lie not at the surface but reveal themselves as intimacy, with their contents grows. Miss Branscombe is a creative artist of whom Canada may well take pride. Her songs are original. They admirably express the meaning of the words, and are forceful in many ways and one feels sincerity in every measure, and they all show a trained technique and refinement in feeling.

Canadians Abroad.

Another Canadian composer of real talent and accomplishment is Mr. G. A. Grant-Schaefer, now head of the music department at the University of Evanston, Ill. Having lived so long in the United States, many do not know that he is of Canadian birth and early training. He is well known by the excellence of his compositions, which so far as I know are all for the voice and piano. Indeed some of the best concert singers in the United States are singing his "Cuck-Coo Clock," "The Eagle," "The Moon Mother," and "Garden Romance," and they are beautifully done, and show a sensitive feeling. His "Canadian Scenes," "Seven Pieces," "Butterflies," "Southwinds," "On the Water," and "Valse de Gracieuse," all for piano, are grateful, well-written pieces, and by no means difficult.

Beatrice MacGowen (Mrs. Mortimer Scott), recently of Winnipeg, but now of Chicago, has kindly sent me a copy of her "Child Songs," and a sacred song, "Call the Lord Thy Sure Salvation," which prove her to possess a real, refined and happy talent for expressing musical moods and effects. The "Child Songs" are a group of fifteen short pieces, quite captivating in their descriptive suggestion, and are very characteristic of the titles and words, which latter are by Mary Grant O'Sheridan. Some of the titles are: "Ten Tiny Violets," "The Woodchuck," "I Love My Native Land," "Song for Ploughing Time," "Tree Song," "An Indian Brave," "The Willow Tree," "The Bon-Fire," etc. The charming treatment of these songs makes them delightful, both for children and grown-ups.

Geoffrey O'Hara, in his song, "Lead Kindly Light," shows commendable skill in the setting of this well-known hymn. It has an expressive melody, the harmonies are varied and well felt, and the whole song appeals by reason of its devotional sincerity.

William Caven Barron, formerly of London, Ontario, has to his credit a number of interesting and quite characteristic compositions for piano solo, of Irish, Scotch, and Dutch suggestiveness. "Colleen" has a lifting effect of real charm, and his Scotch Love Song is very happy in its simplicity, besides having the ring of affection hidden in its tripping rhythm.

Angelo M. Reid is a Canadian musician of fine accomplishment, who at one time lived in St. Catharines, but who for some years has lived in Buffalo N.Y., where he is highly regarded as a musician of first rank. His works are chiefly for the voice, and consist of the cantatas, "David's Lament," "A Song of Nativity," "It is Finished," etc., anthems and songs, which latter, by the way, are also, or nearly all, of a sacred character. The various compositions I have seen are of solid, orthodox workmanship.

Toronto Composers.

Dr. Albert Ham, of Toronto, although an Englishman by birth, has lived in that city a goodly number of years—where his reputation as a musician and composer is of the best—and I may perhaps do him no injustice, and do credit to ourselves, by including him among our Canadian composers. Dr. Ham has kindly permitted me to see some of his songs, choral compositions, a charming "Berceuse," for violin and piano and some three orchestral scores, "Coronation Ode," "March Militaire" (Imperium et Unitas) and "The Queen's Ode," which is also a grand military march. In these scores the composer shows excellent judgment in scoring, the colors and combinations being fanciful and full of brilliant, pulsating character, thus highly stimulating our patriotic fervor and enthusiasm. The music is rich and sincere, and strongly impregnated with freedom and optimistic gladness. "The Hope of the Ages," a work for chorus and orchestra, presented for hearing in Toronto by the National Chorus to whom it is dedicated, and under the direction of the composer, is an exceedingly scholarly work, showing everywhere the skilled and talented musician. His anthem, for example "At Midnight: There Was a Cry Made," "Let the People Praise Thee, Lord," and part songs, "Waken, Lords and Ladies Gay," "The Leaves Are Falling," "Mid-Sylvan Glades," "Blow, Soft Wind" the latter two for two parts or voices; and his songs, "Myla" and "Thy Will Not Mine Be Done," are fine specimens of musical writing, making their own appeal.

Dr. A. S. Vogt has become well-known as a composer through the success of his charming "Indian Lullaby," for female voices, which has often been presented in Toronto under the composer's direction, through the superb medium of the famous Mendelssohn Choir, and by other choruses in different places on this continent, and in England. In this piece and the virile and effective part song, "The Sea," which are the only compositions by Dr. Vogt I have

seen, the composer exhibits admirable taste and good constructive skill. His immense knowledge of fine and sonorous choral effects, and his unquestioned taste are shown in the composition of the above two-part songs.

Frank S. Welsman, of Toronto, wrote a minuet for piano solo some years ago, and, judging from its sprightly character and real minuet flavor, he should take time and write some more. It is a playable and praiseworthy offering.

Dr. Torrington wrote a few songs some years ago, the most creditable and popular being his "Abide With Me." This with "One Sweetly Solenn Thought," by the late R. S. Ambrose, and the ballad, "Waiting for the Tide," by the late Edwin Gledhill, were at that time the most popular songs produced by any Canadian composers.

Prolific Song Writer.

One of the most prolific of Canadian song-writers is Mr. Ernest Whyte of Ottawa. He has to his credit some 25 or 30 published songs, and has, I am told, about 100 still in MSS. Mr. Whyte is a serious musician, and his apparent desire is to get away from anything pertaining to the commonplace in sentiment or in feeling. His songs appeal to the real music lover, and are intended to be lofty in expression and desire. One would have to play them many times to become accustomed to their flavor (notwithstanding simple and usual harmonies are employed), and this is no disparagement either, for many beautiful things in this world have to be sought diligently for, and to be won only after much labor and self-sacrifice. But after a while lot of study, I am not so sure that these songs would haunt one because of their sheer beauty. They do not seem to have the refreshing melodic charm, or the rich and varied, or even picturesque, harmonies to do this. Whilst they are not what one would call emotional or vitally intense, they are undoubtedly sincere and interesting, and are moreover well written for the voice, and contain many artistic and commendable features. Some of the titles are: "Lament of the Winds," "Harvest Slumber Song," "A White Rose," "Creep Into My Heart," "Winter Sunrise," "The Sea Hath its Pearls," etc.

J. E. P. Aldous, B.A., of Hamilton, has published some half-dozen compositions, anthems, and a song or two, and a prelude and fugue for organ. In addition to these works he has in MSS. four light operas, one string quartet, one trio for piano, and strings, some songs, and pieces for harp, and piano.

Calixa Lavallée, famous as being the composer of "O Canada," now our chief national anthem, was a brilliant but erratic musician, and left a few works for the piano, the most important being his well-known etude, "Papillon," this being a showy piece of somewhat glittering character, but without quite effective.—W. O. Forsyth.

AIRCRAFT FOR THE WORLD.

Toronto Has Plunged Vigorously Into New Industry.

Toronto will soon be assembling aeroplanes for the world. Britain is taking unlimited supplies, a big flying boat has been built for Russia, Spain has ordered twelve machines, and now an order is expected from the Government of India. None of the mother country's daughters has yet aeroplane squadrons of her own. It looks as if India were to lead the daughter nations in this direction.

Mr. J. A. McCurdy said a few days ago that he thought Canada had at the present moment an unrivalled opportunity for the formation of an aerial squadron as part of the Dominion's defence system. There would never be a better one. The men, the equipment, the training organization were available now.

Mr. McCurdy pointed out that the Canadian Curtiss School was training 52 pupils to fly at the present time, while the total number of air students in all the British schools totalled only 70. Beginning recently instruction has been given with the aid of three water- and three land machines. The majority of the students are training for the British naval squadron, whose members are entrusted with the defence of Britain's shores from invasion, their only base in Flanders and France being at Dunkirk. The fame of the good qualities of these young Canadian airmen has reached the ears of the British army aviation authorities, whose representatives are in the thick of the fighting, and Capt. Ross Hume has been sent to Toronto to secure recruits for the Royal Flying Corps. "Two hundred I can get them," says Captain Hume. The men will be trained at the Curtiss School and will have the cost of their course returned to them when they pass the necessary tests. Captain Hume has already received the names of six recruits: Messrs. E. McLaughlin, Ottawa; F. O'Brien, Stratford; and Joy, Van Nostrand, Williams and G. Knight, Toronto. Capt. Hume went to the firing line in August last, but has recently been kept from active service by injuries received in a forced landing. "The British have an undoubted supremacy in the air," he said.

The mammoth aeroplane, which is being built for Britain in Toronto, will be ready very soon now. The aeroplanes which are being constructed for the British authorities in Toronto have to show a speed of 85 miles an hour on a measured mile at Long Branch and climb 3,000 feet in seven minutes. There will be a test flight on Thursday. The Strachan avenue factory is a hive of industry, and it is understood that the military authorities will furnish a military patrol to guard it from intruders.

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3 New Munro McIntosh Buggies	79.00
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2 Second hand Buggies, in good order, cheap	
3 Steel Barrows, regular price \$4.75, to clear at	3.75
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Wringers (3 year guarantee) prices right	
" (5 year guarantee) "	
3 Barrel Churns	"
4 " " "	"
Martin Orme Pianos, reg. \$450.00	389.00
1 Willis Piano (Model E) used 2 years, cost \$425.00	195.00
1 Square Piano in good order	50.00
1 " " in need of a little repair	40.00

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the following list, which has not been referred to above:—

HORSES—(TEAMS.)

1. \$13.00	Best pair Heavy Draft Horses in harness,	\$8, 5
2. 13.00	Best pair Agricultural Horses in harness,	8, 5
3. 13.00	Best pair General Purpose Horses,	8, 5
4. 13.00	Best pair of Carriage Horses in harness,	8, 5
5. 13.00	Best pair of Roadsters, judged for speed,	8, 5

HORSES—(SINGLE.)

6. 7.00	Best Single Carriage Horse or Mare, to be judged for style, soundness and conformation. \$5, 5.	
7. 7.50	Best Single Roadster, judged for speed, soundness and con- formation. \$5; Full set of shoes for team.	
8. 7.50	Fastest Roadster. Everything goes. Hobbles barred. \$5; full set of shoes for team.	

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9. 10.00	Best year old Colt or Filly, from any thoroughbred horse, \$10	
10. 10.00	Best Foal of season from Earl Dunragit. Foal to be accom- panied by dam. \$4, 3, 2, 1.	
11. 10.00	Best Foal of season from Lundie or Happy Harry. Foal to be accompanied by dam. 4, 3, 2, 1.	
12. 5.00	Best Foal of season from Larabie the Great. Foal to be ac- companied by dam. \$3, 2.	
13. 5.00	Best Foal of season from Royal Direct. Foal to be accom- panied by dam. \$3, 2.	
14. 5.00	Hitch and Drive Contest.—Harness single horse and hitch to 4-wheeled rig; drive once around the ring and unhitch, lead horse around the rig, hitch up again and circle the ring once more. \$3, 2.	
15. 5.00	Hitch and Drive Contest.—Ladies only. (Same as above.)	
16. 5.00	For a horse that will jump the highest; that is, a saddle horse jumping with the rider in the saddle. \$3, 2.	
17. 7.00	For the best exhibition of Driving by a lady, living in the county. Contest with single horse hitched to 4-wheeled rig. Lady to be accompanied by gentleman. 1 dozen \$5 photographs, 2.	
18. 5.00	For the best exhibition of Driving by a gentleman; actual farmer, living in the county, over sixty years of age, driv- ing his own team, hitched to a 4-wheeled rig, to be judged for method of driving and speed. 5.	

CATTLE.

19. 3.00	Best Heifer, 1-year old, judged for beef,	2, 1
19-a. 3.00	Best Heifer, 1-year old, judged for milk,	2, 1
20. 3.00	Best Heifer, 2-year old, judged for beef,	2, 1
20-a. 3.00	Best Heifer, 2-year old, judged for milk,	2, 1
21. 5.00	Best Cow, beef strain, (grade or registered)	\$3, 2
22. 5.00	Best Cow, dairy strain, (grade or registered)	3, 2
23. 8.00	Best Herd of Shorthorn Cattle,	5, 3
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26. 6.00	Best Herd of Grade Cattle,	4, 2

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27. 2.50	Best pair registered yearling Ewes, 1 shear. 2.50. (Entries may compete for other special or Society prizes.)	
28. 2.50	Best pair registered Brood Sows, 1 year. 2.50. (Entries may compete for other special or Society prizes.)	
29. 2.50	Best pair Ewes, 1 shear, of their class.	2.50
30. 2.50	Best pair Hogs of season, of their class.	2.50
31. 5.00	Best medium shearling Eve	3, 2

POULTRY.

32. 2.00	Best pair of White Wyandotte Chicks, not competing for any other special. 3.00.	
33. 3.00	Best pen of Barred Rock Chicks (1 cockerel and 6 pullets.) Exhibit to be distinct from all others. 3.00.	
34. 1.50	Best pair of White Wyandotte Chicks. 1.00, .50. (Exhibits to be raised from eggs furnished by the donor of the spe- cial, and may compete for other specials or Society prizes.	

HALL EXHIBITS.

35. 3.00	Exhibitor taking largest number of prizes in Class 47.	3.00.
36. 2.00	Exhibitor taking largest number of prizes in Class 40.	2.00.
37. 2.00	For the Exhibit of highest merit in Class 41.	2.00.
38. 1.50	For the best Display of 4 to 6 Articles in Class 42.	1.50.
39. 1.50	For the best Display of 4 to 6 Articles in Class 43.	1.50.
40. 5.00	Best colored Cheese, 70 lbs. or over, not competing for other prizes. 3, 2.	
41. 5.00	Best 30-lb. tub of Dairy Butter, not competing for other prizes. 3, 2.	
42. 5.00	Best 10-lb. crock of Dairy Butter. 5.00. (Winning exhibit to become the property of the donor of the special.)	
43.	Best bushel of Scotch Wheat, for milling and seed purposes. Half bbl. flour.—Shawville Milling Co.	
44.	Best bushel of Oats, for milling and seed purposes. Half bbl. flour.—Shawville Milling Co.	
45. 5.00	Best Collection of Photographs taken and finished by the Exhibitor. 5.00.	

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46. 5.00	For the best kept Ford Car, bought in 1915. Mileage run to be considered. 5.00.	
47.	Dairy Test of Milk Cows is being arranged by R. W. Hodgins, Dairy Recorder, Shawville. Parties wishing to have their cows compete on basis of actual production, during 24 or 36 hours, should apply to him for information regarding the Test.	

NOTE TO EXHIBITORS.—Please observe Rules No. 12 and 20 of Prize
List, in connection with entries for Society and Special Prizes.

JUDGING.—The judging of all Hall Exhibits begins at 1.30, p. m.,
Sept. 8th. Judging Live Stock and Poultry to begin at 10.30, a. m., Sept.
9th. Horses—Classes 1 to 10 inclusive in Prize List—will be judged on
Sept. 9th, as well as Specials No. 8 at 2.30, p. m.; No. 14 at 5, p. m.; No.
16 at 5.15, p. m. Balance of Society and Special Prizes for Horses judged
Sept. 10th.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—Ottawa to Shawville and return. Leaves Ottawa
at 7.40, a. m., Sept. 9. Returning, leaves Shawville at 10, p. m., Sept. 9.

NIGHT CONCERT.—The Presbyterians of Shawville repeat their Entertain-
ment given June 3rd, to take place in the Skating Rink, beginning at
8, p. m., sharp, Sept. 9th.

WM. HODGINS, PRESIDENT. R. W. HODGINS, SECRETARY.

N. B.—Should errors in the above appear in this insertion, corrections
in the lists distributed will be followed.

Wed. Thurs. Fri.

Sept. 8, 9, 10, 1915.

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

SHINGLES

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM FOR SALE.

A very desirable Property, being
West Half of Lot No. 13, on the Sixth
Range of the Township of Clarendon,
containing 100 acres, more or less, ad-
joining the corporation of the village of
Shawville. Comfortable dwelling house
and all out-buildings necessary on a
farm erected thereon. Two good wells
—one convenient to house and one con-
venient to stock yard. Good orchard.
Soil part clay and part loam. Will be
sold on easy terms. For further par-
ticulars apply to

JOHN G. McDOWELL,
Box 296 Haileybury, Ont.

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GEO. PRENDERCAST, Prop.

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

Hides and Pelts bought and highest
market price paid.

... Your Esteemed Patronage Solicited

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up till two
o'clock p. m., of 21st inst., for the build-
ing of a second school in district No.
12, Clarendon, Lot 3, Range 11. Plan
and specification may be seen in the
office of Asst. Sec. Treas.

By order of the Board.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Secy-Treas

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.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec. Treas.,
Shawville, Que.

About the Household

Recipes for Dainty Dishes.

Syrup Scones.—One pound of self-raising flour, add four ounces of butter or dripping, two ounces of sugar, an ounce of sultanas, one-half pint of milk and a tablespoonful of golden syrup. Mix all together thoroughly, cut into shapes and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes. These are called scones.

Saucer Potatoes.—Take cold boiled potatoes, mash them with milk and a little dripping and pepper and salt and a little minced parsley. Fill saucers with this mixture, allowing one for each person; sprinkle the top of each with brown bread crumbs and a little grated cheese. Bake in quick oven till browned.

Potato Fritters.—Boil half a dozen potatoes, beat them and mix with three well-beaten eggs, a gill of milk, a little oiled butter. Mix well together and drop into boiling dripping. Fry a light brown, dish up and sprinkle with sugar. Serve hot.

Vanilla Cake.—Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add half a pound of sugar, the yolks of three eggs beaten up with a little milk, and a few drops of vanilla essence. Sift in half a pound of self-raising flour, beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add them to the mixture, stirring all together for five minutes. Bake in a hot oven.

Raisin Bread.—Half cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 7 cups white flour, ½ cup sugar, 1 yeast cake, 1 cup boiling water, 1 cup chopped seeded raisins. Scald milk and add water. Dissolve yeast in half of this lukewarm mixture. To the remaining milk and water add four cups of flour and make a batter. Beat thoroughly, then add the yeast. Let stand until light. Cream butter and sugar and add eggs one at a time. Now add egg and sugar mixture to the sponge, together with raisins and remaining flour. Place in a buttered bowl and let rise until light. Form into loaves, place in buttered pan, let rise again and bake 40 minutes.

Stale Bread Fritters.—Cut the bread in slices, about a third of an inch thick, fry in fat, from which a faint bluish smoke is rising, and when each piece is fried on one side, turn it over and spread the browned side with marmalade or jam. When cooked, lift out and sprinkle with caster sugar mixed with a little cinnamon.

Irish Potato Cakes.—Take one pound of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder and three ounces of dripping with a pinch of salt. Work these together, then add one pound of cooked mealy potatoes and mix to a stiff paste with a little lukewarm milk or water. Flour a board and roll out, cutting into neat squares one inch thick. Place on a greased tin and bake for 10 or 15 minutes. Split open, butter and serve hot.

Fish and Rice Croquettes.—Put a quarter of a pound of rice into a saucepan with an ounce of butter and a pint of milk, simmer slowly for an hour and a half, by which time the rice will have absorbed all the milk, and do not stir it while it cooks. When cooked, add a seasoning of salt and stir in the yolk of an egg. Turn on a plate to cool. Have ready some cold cooked fish, mixed with a little thick white sauce (previously seasoned). Take portions of the rice, roll into balls, make a hole in the centre, fill with the fish mixture, close up the hole and brush over with the white of the egg. Roll the balls in fine bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat. Drain and serve with sauce.

Fritters.—Hard boil two eggs for half an hour, then shell and mash to a fine paste. Mix with an equal quantity of boiled chopped ham and pounded to a paste, add a high seasoning of salt and pepper and the beaten yolk of a raw egg. Cut stale bread in thin slices, put together in sandwiches with a thick filling of the paste, then trim off crusts and cut in pieces two by four inches in size. Beat together two raw eggs and mix with a quarter of a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt and sufficient sifted flour to make a thin batter. Dip each piece in this, then drop in a deep smoking hot fat and fry golden brown. Drain for a moment on soft paper and serve spread on a dish; do not heap on one another.

Household Hints.

A cupful of anything means a half-pint.

Sugar needs a dry, cool place; so does jam.

Cake tins should be scalded out once a week.

The good housewife utilizes every scrap of food.

To soften fruit can rubbers, add a little ammonia to the water.

Green pepper shells, stuffed with corn and baked, make a dainty luncheon dish.

To keep eggs—To a pint of salt add one pint of fresh lime and four gallons of water.

A piece of sandpaper is of the greatest help in removing stains and food from cooking utensils.

To remove a rusty appearance of black shoe shoes, use a mixture of olive oil and ink in equal parts.

Clothes that have been sprinkled will not mildew for days, even in summer, if kept away from the fire.

If curtains are allowed to dry thoroughly before being starched, it will be found that they will last clean longer.

To clean ribbon, sponge with alcohol and rub over the spot with clean

white soap, holding the ribbon straight.

Use wash pillows whenever possible for living rooms and dens. They are more hygienic and more sanitary.

A most effective way to clean linoleum is to wash first with a little water and then polish by applying milk.

To remove ink spots from colored goods, dip the stain in pure melted tallow. Wash out the tallow and ink goes with it.

A teaspoonful of boracic acid added to a cup of boiling water and allowed to cool is excellent for inflamed, weak eyes.

It is said that a rag soaked in a cayenne pepper solution and stuffed in a rat hole will set them all scampering off the place.

Stains on flannel may be removed with yolk of an egg and glycerine in equal quantities. Leave it on for half an hour, then wash out.

If cream will not whip add the white of an egg. Let both become thoroughly chilled before whipping. Keep cold until ready to serve.

An excellent way to prepare a new iron kettle for use is to fill with cold water and one cupful of rye meal. Keep at boiling point several hours.

Keep a supply of old plates and saucers on which cold meats, scraps, etc., can be put away. Avoid leaving anything on the dish it has been served on.

Embroidered garments should always be ironed on the wrong side upon several thicknesses of flannel. This makes the pattern stand out quite boldly.

One pint of tar and two quarts of water in an earthen vessel will keep red ants away. Keep this in your pantry or cellar and you will never see one.

Next time you make a mayonnaise, or other salad dressing, try peanut oil instead of olive oil. It is just as good to the taste and half the price of olive oil.

AMERICA'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

With courage and unusual firmness, America has sent to Germany her last word.

The note contains the final summing up of the position of America's 100,000,000 people to the Imperial Government of the Kaiser, and admits of no more quibbling from the over-seas power. It now rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two governments.

The note from Germany, to which this is the reply, was studiously flippant and irrelevant. With cutting logic and designedly severe in its bluntness, Secretary Lansing and President Wilson have framed a diplomatic note and hammered in the facts so unrelentingly, that even the autocratic Kaiser will not fail to understand.

It is final, and it may be assumed that friendship between the two nations concerned has ceased. The logic of it is manifest, but we know that Germany flings logic to the winds with a facility that is astonishing, and it is to be presumed that consideration of policy and expediency, and not those of international law and humanity, will govern her conduct as it has ever since the war began.

Germany now has only one course to pursue if she expects to maintain the friendship of the United States, that is, she must abstain from injuring neutrals. Another holocaust like the Lusitania, or of lesser import even, will drive America to arms against the autocrat and war lord of the Hohenzollerns. Pres. Wilson has assured the Kaiser that America will contend for the principles of international law and right espoused, "at any cost," and the American people will stand squarely behind him, and quickly prepare for the most critical result whatever that may be. The note is void of the customary diplomatic frills, and there is no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply.

Our case is stated, and there is nothing left to argue about. It is now up to the German government to listen to the voice of reason or take the consequences. She can maintain peaceful relations with the U.S. only by refraining from murdering American citizens. She can break those relations by returning to the savagery and cold-bloodedness of her under-seas assaults.

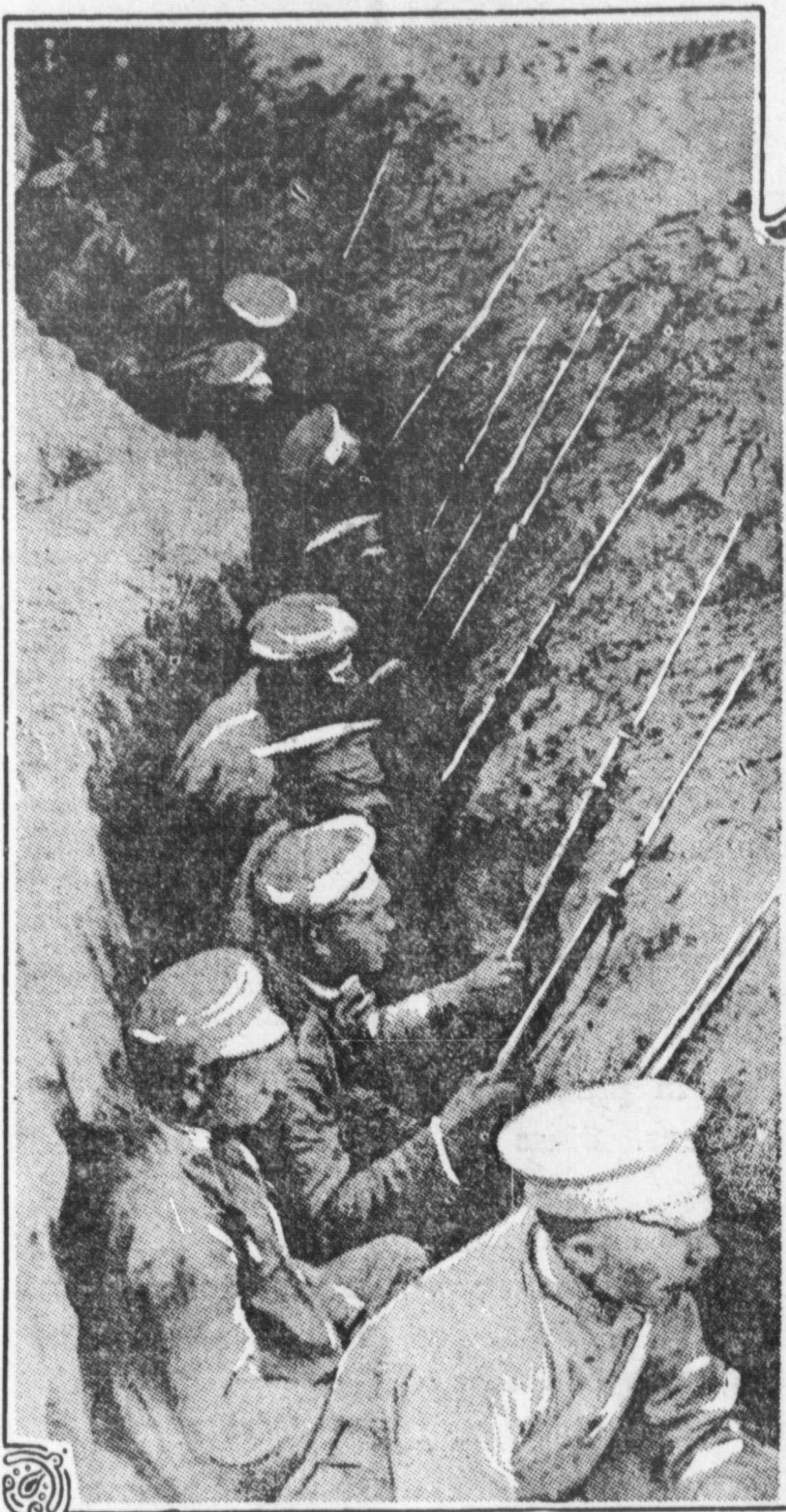
We shall see in the sequel what her action will be, and whether her diplomacy is sound enough to steer clear of further complications in arraying the world in hostile attitude against her.

CHAS. M. BICE.
Denver, July 25, 1915.

Additional clasps may be added to the Victoria Cross for subsequent acts of bravery.

According to Chinese history, the custom of small feet among the females of China originated several centuries back, when a large body of women rose against the government and tried to overthrow it. To prevent the recurrence of such an event the use of wooden shoes so small as to disable them from making any effective use of their feet was enforced on all female infants.

A FINE RUSSIAN REGIMENT



The picture shows men of the Ponogorijski Regiment of Moscow in a shallow, hastily constructed trench at the front, awaiting orders to advance. This regiment is regarded as the best in the Russian army, and is one of the two Russian regiments accorded the privilege of marching with rifles at the "charge."

THE ARCTIC MAIL

The mail service to the hinterland of Alberta, although it still leaves much to be desired in the way of regularity, has improved a great deal in ten years. A decade ago there was only one mail a year—that conveyed by the Hudson Bay winter packet. Passing travelers (in the season of open navigation) who were thoughtful enough to take the trouble might bring in infrequent letter mails, but magazines never ran the gauntlet of picture-hungry traders and roustabouts. They were appropriated en route; and newspapers accumulated wherever these volunteer mail carriers happened to drop them.

On my journey to the north in 1901, writes a Youth's Companion contributor, I found, piled in the corner of a log-walled house, at the western end of Lesser Slave Lake, a collection of newspapers. Knowing what a treat they would be to the isolated settlers, I packed the whole bundle into a gunny sack and threw it on top of my wagonload. At Peace River Crossing, I arranged for my passage down the river three hundred miles to Fort Vermilion. The craft was a huge raft, then loading in shallow water about fifty feet from the shore.

The next day we pushed off and began our long drift down stream, and two or three days later I thought of the mail, which was no where to be seen. An anxious search followed, and at last, from under a pile of hay at one end of the raft, we pulled a soggy, dripping mass—my precious mail sack. The spot had been dry enough when the sack had been thrown there and inadvertently covered with hay, but the subsequent loading had completely submerged that end of the raft.

I was advised to tie a rock to the sack, sink it, and keep "mum." What I did do was to put the sack where it would drain, and on reaching my journey's end to open every paper out to single sheets and dry them. They were very wrinkly, to be sure, and the operation used all the floor space in my friend's house for some days, but the six-months-old news was so eagerly devoured by the settlers that we felt well repaid.

Some two weeks after we left the Crossing, a Hudson Bay clerk arrived from Scotland with his bride, also bound for Fort Vermilion. The season was late, but Tom Carr hurriedly built his little raft and started down the river. Besides himself and his wife, their camp outfit and food, their only load was a late packet of letters, brought direct from Edmonton, and a gramophone for the factor. Shore ice had formed, and daily pushed its edge farther into the current. Ice pans, varying in size from tea plates to huge disks fifty feet across, drifted with the stream. Hourly they grew in size, jostling each other, crushing viciously against the advancing shore ice as they fought their way down the current. Then came a day when

the ice pans jammed and froze into a solid mass.

As soon as it was safe to do so, Tom and his wife made their way to shore, where he made a cache of the mail packet and the gramophone. Above the cache he placed a tripod of poles to identify the spot when, later in the winter, he should pass that way.

The seventy-five-mile tramp back to the Crossing was very trying, and Mrs. Carr's "store" shoes were in shreds when they trailed wearily into the settlement. Then, late in February, with his wife in a cariole and accompanied by the annual Hudson Bay packet dog-trains, Tom once more set his face northward. Arrived at the cache, what was his dismay to find that, after freezing, the river had thawed, risen several feet, flooded over his cache, and frozen solid again. But for the tripod of poles it would have been impossible to find it.

He carefully chopped the ice from round the letter packet and lifted out the whole in a solid block. He removed the gramophone in like manner, loaded everything on the dog sleighs, and carried everything on to the fort.

Of the twenty-three letters that came to me, six had been through the ice ordeal. They were written with a blue ink that ran. And how it did run! A smear of blue was the address on the soaked-apart envelope; several blue smears, like the oceans on a map, with a few disjointed words between, formed the body of the letter from home.

On inquiring at the fort I was told that the block of ice containing the letters had been placed by the fire, and as fast as they thawed, the letters were one by one peeled off the lump. The gramophone, except for a spreading of the dovetailed corners of the box, was not injured in the least.

English and Italian Crops.

Grain crops in England and Italy promise greater yields this year than the last harvest. Forecasts cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, place the Italian wheat crop at 189,000,000 bushels, some 20,000,000 bushels more than last year. The prospective wheat crop of England and Wales is placed at 63,000,000 bushels, or 3,000,000 more than last year; the barley crop 44,000,000, a decrease of 7,000,000 bushels, and the oats crop at 89,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels.

Professional Pride.

A quaint story is told to exemplify the pride that every man should take in the work by which he makes a living.

Two street sweepers, seated on a curbstone, were discussing a comrade, who had died the day before. "Bill certainly was a good sweeper," said one.

"Yes," conceded the other, thoughtfully. "But—don't you think he was a little weak around the lamp-posts?"

At the close of the seventeenth century a tax was placed on widowers.

LOVE AND HATE

England to Germany.

You poison the springs that should ever flow
To aid the bright flowers of peace to grow;
You teach little children in school to pray
That curses may blight, and that wrath may slay;
You plant in the soil of their young hearts seeds
Of baneful, destructive and deadly weeds;
You rob them of vision of higher view;
You wither their power to be pure and true;
You turn them away from love's garden gate,
And chill their warm blood with your hiss of hate,
But back o'er your land all your curse clouds roll
To darken and shrivel your nation's soul.

You savagely boasted your brutal might,
And scornfully sneered when men spoke of right;
Refused to be true to the pledge you signed,
And jeered at the nations a bond could bind;
Defying humanity's moral laws,
You murdered the helpless without a cause;
You secretly tried an infamous plan
To sow deadly strife between man and man;
Your four plots miscarried, perfidiously failed.
The nations awoke and the right prevailed.
Now, facing in terror avenging fate,
You shriek in your fury the curse of hate.

We heed not your curses. We know God hears
The cry of the nation whose bitter tears
Flow out from the heart that in anguish bleeds
Because of your merciless, ruthless deeds.
Brave Belgium's blessing of prayer and praise
The curse of your venomous hate outweighs.
We sprang to her aid with our souls aflame
To save from dishonor old England's name.
Peace lovers are we, but true Britons fight
When freedom is threatened by despot might.
We hate not your nation. We fight that we
May aid in the struggle to make men free.

For all that you did in your brilliant past
We thank you, but mourn that, misled at last,
You sullied the fame of your noble state,
And shadowed your soul with the curse of hate.
Base, selfish ambition has made you blind,
Has narrowed your vision and warped your mind.
We hope you will learn, when the strife is o'er,
That all war is evil, and fight no more;
That hate is a monster, whose fatal breath
Bears ever a message of gloom and death;
That love is the highest power man can know
To start the divine in his life to grow.

—James L. Hughes.

WARSAW'S GAY BOULEVARDS

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS LIFE AND BEAUTIFUL PARKS.

Commercially, Warsaw Is One of the Most Important Cities of Russian Empire.

If cities had faces Warsaw would have the mask of a woman with a laughing painted mouth and sombre tragic eyes. The citadel of Alexander in the suburbs on the Vistula was built in 1832-35 as a punishment for the insurrection of 1831. Although it has been remodelled from time to time, its usefulness under modern conditions is inconceivable, for its six forts are all too near Warsaw to give the city any protection. Its only usefulness might be in affording a last protection to the railroad bridge which here crosses the Vistula directly under its guns.

But this citadel was the beginning of the works which have made Warsaw and the nearby stronghold of Novo-Georgievsky two of the four first class fortifications of the nation. Beyond the summer resort of Novo-Alexandra and the chateau is another mighty fortress at Ivangorod. Nearly a score of forts have been built to protect the city from capture.

In the last century Warsaw was second only to Paris in brilliancy. Now it is merely a Russian Provincial city. Then, owing to the well-known fondness of the Polish nobles for display, it had a character of prodigious grandeur, the decay of which is dismally evident at every turn.

Other cities as important as Warsaw have been the object of the care and pride both of their rulers and of their people. But the rulers of Warsaw have had no pride in her, and her people have not been permitted pride. Since the revolution of 1863 nothing at all has been undertaken for the cleanliness or well being of the town.

A Sad History.

Warsaw's history, full of battle and bloodshed, of capture and recapture, is so dismal that it must of necessity have a reflection in the spirit of the people. Like most great European cities, the precise date of its founding is not known. The Duke of Mazovia built a castle on the present site as early as the ninth century, but the city is not mentioned in annals until 1224.

In 1906, Warsaw, always ready and willing, fell in line with the general revolutionary manifestations in Russia. The resulting reign of terror left a blight on the city from which it has not yet recovered.

To the ordinary sightseeing traveler Warsaw at first acquaintance seems justified in its claim to resemble Paris. It is a city of long avenues and pleasant streets, of shady boulevards, brightened at night by brilliant cafes. The prevalence of soldiers and the picturesque costumes of the peasantry add to the interest of the observer in the life of the streets.

The best street in Warsaw is the Krakowski Przedmieście, named for Cracow, the cherished city of Old Poland, now held by Austria.

The Street Life.

The continuation of this boulevard is the Ujazdowska Aleja, which is the

Champs Elysees of Warsaw. It is planted with lime trees and lined with cafes, clubs, concert gardens, and the little tea and cake shops that the people love.

Along these two streets flows the life of the city. The street traffic is considerable and lively, for the cabbies of Warsaw always drive at top speed, with a fine disregard for the condition of the paving. Flower girls crowd the streets and orchestras play in every corner cafe.

Here all afternoon and during the early evening swarm the carriages of the aristocracy, a little dingy perhaps, if they belong to Poles, but sure to be occupied by women of unusual beauty. Gorgeous among the carriages are the Russian equipages, always occupied by officers driven by coachmen in the long black national costume, with a blue scarf around the waist.

Commercially Warsaw is one of the most important cities in the Russian Empire, and one that Russia can least afford to lose to its enemy. Warsaw is the centre of the iron, steel, and engineering works of the nation, as well as of the leather trades and sugar refineries.

300 German Factories.

For the last twenty years there has been a steady increase in the German element in all the industries, particularly banking and manufacturing. At the beginning of the war it was said that more than 300 factories in Warsaw and its environs were organized and controlled by Germans.

Of late years the Polish element have been making advances. Warsaw artisans have a fine reputation as workmen, but unfortunately they are also famous as insurrectionists, so that from time to time the working forces of the factories have been seriously depleted by wholesale deportations.

This, then, is Warsaw, officially simply the chief town of the Government of Warsaw, the residence of the Governor-General of the Provinces on the Vistula and at present the centre of a large military strategy.

Trade in War Time.

Soon after the war broke out, says the London Telegraph, a friend called on an English merchant, who did a large Continental business. "This war must have hit you hard," he ventured.

"Very hard," said the merchant. "I've over \$10,000 owing me in Germany, and it's touch-and-go whether I ever get a penny of it. Still, we've got to put up with something for the country."

"I'm glad you take it so cheerfully," said the friend.

"Well, of course there's profit and loss in war time. I owe \$18,000 in Germany."

Unselfish.

Doctor—Is your wife strong-minded enough to see that you positively refrain from sweets?

Patient—Sure, doctor! She's got spunk enough to make me pass up the candy and pastry and all that as long as she's allowed to eat it herself.

It is a criminal offence in Britain to make use of profane oaths. The following penalties may be imposed: In the case of a day laborer, common soldier, or seaman, 1s.; any other person under the degree of gentleman, 2s.; any person above the degree of gentleman, 5s.

BRITISH METHOD OF EMPIRE-BUILDING

WISDOM OF COLONIAL GOVERN-
MENT PROVED.

Germany Has Suffered Loss of Almost
All Her Colonial
Possessions.

Nothing in the actual war news of recent date was so significant as the confirmed report of the surrender of all the German forces under arms in German South-West Africa to General Botha, Commander of the Forces of the Union of South Africa. By the supplementary terms of surrender, signed by the Imperial Governor of German South-West Africa, the entire property of the Colonial Government, as well as all military forces and all munitions of war in the colony, are ceded to the Union of South Africa, says The Outlook (New York).

General Botha's campaign has been one of the most remarkable in the entire war. Despite a rebellion in his own forces, which he had first to subdue, he travelled almost 1,200 miles, most of the way through a practically waterless desert swept by blinding sand storms, won three pitched battles, captured eleven important towns, and finally rounded up the Germans as a collier rounds up sheep, forcing them to surrender in a body, and thus obviating a prolongation of the struggle by guerilla methods.

General Botha's victory releases much of his contingent for service on the Continent or at the Dardanelles. Of all the overseas possessions which she had a year ago Germany now retains only Kamerun and a part of German East Africa. British, French and native forces are now operating against these territories, and it is probably only a question of time before they too will be lopped from the German Empire.

At the beginning of the war Germany had the following colonies and protectorates:—

Africa.	Area in sq. miles.	Popu- lation.
Togoland	33,700	1,000,000
Kamerun	190,000	3,500,000
S.-W. Africa	322,450	200,000
East Africa	364,000	7,000,000
Total	910,150	11,700,000
Pacific.		
German New Guinea	70,000	110,000
Bismarck Archi- pelago	20,000	188,000
Caroline Islands, etc.	800	41,600
Solomon Islands..	4,200	45,000
Marshall	160	15,000
Samoa Islands	985	33,000
Total	96,145	432,600
Asia.		
Kiaochau	117	60,000
Total	1,006,412	12,192,600

Togoland and German Samoa were

made British before the first month of war was out; Australians captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago early in September; on October 7th the Japanese seized the Caroline, Solomon and Marshall Islands; while on November 7th a combined force of Japanese and British-Indians captured Kiaochau.

This latest triumph of British arms is most noteworthy because it is one more proof of the wisdom of British methods of colonial government. Fifteen years ago General Botha was fighting Britain, and Germany was openly in sympathy with the Boer cause. Yet so wisely, so kindly, and so tolerantly have the British ruled in Africa since the end of the Transvaal War that, when the crisis came last August, General Botha and most of his race did not hesitate in their choice between Britain and their ancient friend Germany, but threw in their lot with Great Britain with such zeal that they first put down a rebellion by a minority of their fellow-colonists, and then turned to the direct attack on the Teutonic forces in Africa.

The action of Botha's men, like the action of the Canadians at Ypres, and like the conduct of the Australians on the Gallipoli Peninsula, is a vindication of British methods of empire-building.

THE "CANNON FACE."

Men Under Fire Assume a Hard, Foreboding Look.

Medical science, according to a writer in the Vossische Zeitung, has learned the are of frequently diagnosing disease from the appearance of a person's countenance. In this connection Dr. Max Lowy, chief medical adviser in the Sixth Austrian Landsturm regiment, has made an interesting study of human physiognomy before and after a battle, and his observation of what he terms the "cannon face" is attracting considerable attention.

"After being for days under fire from the enemy's artillery," says Dr. Lowy, "without being ourselves in action—simply waiting under orders—the faces of the men gradually assumed a hard, foreboding look. It was as if the sorrows of the whole world were depicted in the pale faces of the men."

"The bombardment of our position began with the dawn, continued throughout the whole morning, and even during our meagre luncheon the shells 'spat in our very soup.' All afternoon there was no rest, and often far into the night we were harassed. It was then that I observed the peculiar pallor of the face and the hard lines forming under the eyes and around the mouth. The appearance of the countenance resembled very much that of a paranoiac."

Dr. Lowy, who has the chair of doctor of medicine in the Prague University, adds that he has observed this "cannon face" even among the tried veterans of the German army. He says it is so distinctive that he can tell at once by the face of a soldier whether he has been under heavy artillery fire.

And many an otherwise good man is not on speaking terms with his own conscience half the time.



Adding Insult to Injury!—A Lying German Photographer.

After the German army has for months been employing the devilish torture of asphyxiating gas upon our troops—an outrage which it alone devised and inaugurated—a German illustrated paper has had the effrontery to publish the illustration reproduced above with the description quoted above: "Protection against English gas-bombs"! Against this it is not inappropriate to quote, by way of example, from a report by Sir John French regarding recent operations near Hooge: "As a result of the fighting in this neighborhood during the week we have captured 213 prisoners, including 2 officers, and have taken 3 machine guns and a full gas-cylinder." It is true that Lord Kitchener recently indicated that some form of retaliation against the German poison-gases would be necessary to save the allies' troops from being placed at an unjustifiable disadvantage, "if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice." On the same occasion Lord Kitchener said: "The enemy (near Ypres) employed vast quantities of poisonous gases in defiance of the recognized rules of war and of their pledged word. Our soldiers and our French allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which had undoubtedly been long and carefully prepared by the enemy."

UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE WAR

GERMAN FLAG BANISHED FROM
THE SEAS.

Britannia Has Shown That She Rules
the Waves, Says American
Expert.

A high naval authority at Washington has given the following summary of the first year's achievements of the European belligerents on the sea: "The most important accomplishment of the war up to date has been the banishing of the German flag from the seven seas. Germany had the greatest investment of any country except England in ocean shipping at the outbreak of the war."

"Germany was making serious inroads on British commerce. This great investment has been ruined, and with it have gone many German industries that were dependent upon ocean commerce for their existence. Aside from banishing the German flag from the seven seas, the accomplishments of the war afloat have not been at all decisive."

"Aside from the spectacular attempt of the British and French fleets to force a passage of the Dardanelles, which they had to abandon until supported by land forces, not a single decisive battle has been waged on the sea."

The Various Losses.

From the best figures available, the total loss to the belligerents in naval ships of all classes to date has been 155. Germany has suffered the loss of fifty-six ships; England fifty-four; Turkey, thirteen; France, twelve; Austria, seven; Russia, six; Italy, four; and Japan, three. England has lost eight battleships; France, one; and Turkey, one. Germany has not lost a single battleship, her heaviest losses having been ten protected cruisers. England and Germany are credited with having lost eight submarines each.

"Naval officers feel that Great Britain has vindicated herself on the sea. She has transported an army variously estimated at from 50,000 to 2,000,000 men, across the English Channel, together with all of the supplies of war munitions required for offensive and defensive operations. Although the destruction of these troopships would be of the greatest possible help the German navy could render, not one of them has been attacked by a submarine or otherwise destroyed."

Subs. Ineffective.

The sea operations which have

made the greatest impression upon the public mind, of course, have been the attacks by German submarines on merchant ships. Out of the many hundreds of ships which go to and from British ports every week the German submarines have taken a toll averaging eight or ten.

"While it has resulted in considerable loss of life among non-combatants, including American citizens, this submarine warfare against merchant shipping has had little or no effect upon the war as a whole."

"The Allies have stopped all German and Austrian trade on the sea and are more and more confining them within their own boundaries. It is for this reason that we believe that the greatest single achievement of the war has been the banishing of the German flag from the seas and confining Germany and Austria within their own boundaries."

ERRORS OF HISTORY.

Where Official Reports Were Needed
in Ancient Days.

William Tell was a myth. Cicero never allowed his mother to intercede for Rome.

Blondel, the harper, did not discover the prison in which Richard I. was confined.

Alfred never allowed the cakes to burn, nor ventured into the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel.

Fair Rosamond was not poisoned by Queen Eleanor, but died in the odor of sanctity in the convent of Godstow.

The Duke of Wellington never uttered the famous words, "Up, guards, and at them!"

Charles Kingsley gave up his chair of modern history at Oxford because he said he considered history "largely a lie."

Chemists have proved that vinegar will not dissolve pearls nor cleave rocks, in spite of the fabled exploits of Cleopatra and Hannibal.

Charles IX. did not fire upon the Huguenots with an arquebus from the window of the Louvre during the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The siege of Troy is largely a myth, even according to Homer's own account. Helen must have been sixty years old when Paris fell in love with her.

The number of Xerxes' army has been grossly exaggerated, and it was not stopped at Thermopylae by 300 Spartans, but by 7,000 or even, as some authors compute, 12,000.

The Abbe Edgeworth frankly acknowledged to Lord Holland that he had never made the famous invocation to Louis XVI. on the scaffold: "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven."

Philip VI., flying from the field of Crecy, and challenged later before the gates of the castle of Blots, did not cry out, "It is the fortune of France." What he really said was, "Open, open; it is the unfortunate King of France."

If the man who gives advice freely knew it was good he would probably use it himself.

THE LIGHTNING ROD.

Very Questionable Whether It Pro-
tects a Building.

Even to-day really few people understand what occurs when there is a flash of lightning, or the part played by the lightning rod. Some very interesting and valuable information on these matters and on the protective range of lightning rods is given by J. and J. S. B. Larmor in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. Among other things, they say:

"Electric discharge in a gas is a rupture along a line of force, and not over a surface. The initial rupture is to be expected at a place of maximum force, and spreads in both directions along the line of force through that point. In the case of a lightning rod the discharge would start at the summit of the rod, the place of most intense strain and strike away from the rod. Once a line of disruptive discharge is established the neighborhood of a lightning rod can have little effect, and a simple mathematical investigation shows that a thin isolated rod will draw the discharge hardly at all unless in the region around its summit, and that the modification in the field due to a thin rod is negligible along its sides unless close to it."

"It is the building carrying the rod which modifies the field and directs discharge to its own upper parts, which, therefore, need protection by conductors adequate to draw off this discharge to earth, and vertical rods, joining together, if need be, lower down, but rising from the corners of the structure to a height which need not exceed about half its breadth, will lift up the field of concentrated electric force from the region directly above the building to the region above their summits, and will so take the discharge. The rods may rise from an earth-connected network spread over the roof, but unless the meshes are fine enough to approximate to a complete metallic covering it is questionable whether it would in itself protect a building from a discharge striking down upon it."

"A spread of connected metallic points some height above the building would appear to be more effective and might even by themselves suffice to take up and guide away any likely stroke. In fact if we neglect the discharge from the rods into the field their effect is merely to provide the easiest and most probable path for such discharge as may be attracted by the structure. The discharge from the pointed extremities of the rods adds, of course, to the protective effect by slowly but continuously reducing the strain in their neighborhood, and, therefore, the liability to disruptive discharge."

HEAVENLY VEAL.

French Soldiers Enjoy a Luxury in
the Trenches.

The following is part of a letter received from a French officer:—

"We have been lying here—by no means resting—for weeks and weeks. The trenches approach very closely; one can hear the enemy's commands, but woe to the head that shows itself above ground. 'Under cover!' is the constant reminder we are cave dwellers of the twentieth century. In some places hardly fifty metres separate us from the enemy. Although we call this space the neutral zone, neutrality is constantly violated by whistling bullets, so that safety cannot be looked for. And yet, would you believe it, in this forbidden area we noticed the other evening an adventurous intruder. With stately deliberation, innocent of any fear, strolled a good sized calf. Escaped from somewhere, he came along and calmly surveyed the situation midway between the trenches. Both sides, for the time oblivious of hostilities, called the animal, holding up bundles of hay as bait. Master Calf opened his eyes wider, but would not be tempted, standing immovable—a deadlock veritably—but when it began to grow dark the Germans lost patience and opened fire, and the bold fourfooted paid the price. The corpse lies between the hostile lines, sharply guarded from each side. Who would be foolhardy enough to risk his life for a veal cutlet? It is a prize most likely to remain unclaimed."

Toward dawn, everybody tired with the night watch and relaxing, our "gamin," the youngest in the company and a wakeful daredevil, had obtained a rope, cautiously crawled to the carcass, fastened the line and returned. It required no command to haul in. Across, the post thought the calf again had come to life, and aimed a shot—no particular harm done from it."

That day our rations—we do get tired of the field kitchen cooking—was enriched with roast veal. With the general "ris" over the successful coup, the officers enjoyed a doubly piquant "ris de veau."

Ready to Risk It.

"Mr. Jones wants a windy-pane twelve inches by fourteen," remarked young Patrick Mulrooney, entering a glazier's shop.

In the shop was a smart young assistant who wanted to have a joke with Pat.

"Haven't any that size," he replied, gravely. "Will one 14 inches by 12 do?"

Pat looked thoughtful for a minute. Then he replied:

"He's wantin' it at once, and this is the only shop in town. Give me wan o' thim. P'raps if we put it in sideways no one will notice."

BRITAIN GATHERS FULL STRENGTH

SPENT FIRST YEAR IN CHAOS OF
PREPARATION.

Although She Has Lost Cocksuren-
Has By No Means
Lost Hope.

Britain starts upon the second year of the Great War with decided advantages over her position of twelve months ago, writes Ed. L. Keen from London.

She has command of the seas. She has an army, trained and in training, of nearly 3,000,000 men. Her "expeditionary force" in France is now firmly entrenched in a position regarded as impregnable, even if the prospects of making a successful general offensive movement are not immediate. Her airmen have established beyond question their superiority in skill and daring over those of the enemy. She is building a great aerial fleet. She has at last begun with all the resources at her command, material and human, to manufacture a preponderating quantity of arms and ammunition of the right sort. She has back of her a united nation and a united empire.

Troubles Gone.

Now most of these troubles have disappeared. Some of them remained longer than others, it is true. It has been a year of readjustment. Liberals and Conservatives, Radicals and Tories now sleep in the same bed. So far as the Irish disaffection, upon which the Kaiser counted so fondly—thanks to the lack of understanding on the part of his emissaries—is concerned, that vanished almost overnight. It was a short way from Tipperary. Sir Edward Carson, whom they were about to lock up in the Tower, is now Attorney General of Great Britain, and John Redmond could be in the Cabinet if he wanted to. One hundred and twenty-five thousand Irishmen have joined the King's army. Nationalists and Unionists—75,000 of the former and 50,000 of the latter—instead of drenching Ireland with each other's blood are fighting side by side under the Union Jack.

Canada heard the call to arms and responded at once with 33,000 men to whom she had been adding regularly since. They—or rather what is left of them—are serving in the trenches along with Gurkhas from India. Australians and New Zealanders together with Welshmen and Scotsmen are engaged in the Dardanelles in one of the most valorous campaigns in the history of warfare. The sporadic uprising in South Africa has been suppressed, and the great mass of Boers against whom England conducted her unrighteous war 15 years ago, with General Botha at their head, have conquered German Southwest Africa for England. Labor and capital have joined their forces in the conflict.

Conscription Doubtful.

There has been much talk of conscription of late, both military and industrial. The leaders of the nation still believe England can win without either, and, if the recent response of the manhood of the country is any criterion, they are right. But they are prepared for conscription, if that should prove to be the only solution. The national register scheme looks as if it were a step in that direction. The machinery for conscription is to be created, but only to be utilized in the gravest emergency.

Although she has lost her cocksurenness, England has by no means lost hope. She realizes now that the struggle may be long and desperate. But the longer the better, for her and her Allies, in the end. Military writers, many of them, say Germany has now reached the maximum of her efficiency, while England has only got a good start toward that goal. With the boundless resources of the British Empire still to draw upon, England believes ultimate victory for the Allies can only be a question of time—if the spirit that now dominates England continues.

If it is to be a war of exhaustion, she says, then the odds are in favor of England and her Allies.

How to Keep Cool.

It is easy enough to keep cool if you will follow any of the suggestions given below:

Buy or lease a comfortable ocean-going steam yacht and go cruising around the shores of Greenland, or

Set sail for Iceland by the northern route and spend the summer on one of its glaciers, or

Get a special car, with a refrigerating plant attached, and go to Mount Ranier or one of the Canadian peaks and live in a bungalow just above or just below the snow line.

But the people who stay at home—how are we to keep cool?

Answer—It can't be done.

Author of "Annie Laurie."

"Annie Laurie" has topical interest just now, since, according to the generally accepted story, it was written by a soldier in Flanders to his lady love at home. The writer was William Douglas, and Annie Laurie was one of the four daughters of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton. Annie did not marry her ardent lover. Some say Douglas was killed in Flanders, but at all events Annie was led to the altar in 1709 by Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdarroch.



ICE CREAM BRICKS

Ice cream frozen in boxes—enough in each box to serve five or six—is a method of shipping that the City Dairy has developed until discriminating dealers everywhere have them on sale.

A pail of chopped ice and a little salt will enable you to serve Ice Cream at that picnic.

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ey in Harvest
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Gloves.

P. E. SMILEY.

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

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 13.—Commissioner Lee is the authority for the statement that a big gold strike has been discovered at Mileage 153 on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The whole township of Peacock has been staked out, and the rush of prospectors is increasing daily.

Marriage at Austin

A pleasant event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison, August 11th, when their eldest daughter, Ellen Baker, was united in matrimony, to Mr. John Cunningham, of Starks Corners, by the Rev. Mr. McCallum.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was beautifully attired in a costume of navy blue silk, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. She wore the groom's gift—a gold locket and chain.

The wedding march was nicely rendered by Mrs. Wilbur Horner, sister of the bride.

After the ceremony, a sumptuous repast was served to the number of sixty friends and well-wishers.

Many gifts were received, showing the high esteem in which both are held. In the evening the bride and groom along with a number of young folk drove to their future home where a very enjoyable time was spent until a late hour when all the guests returned to their homes, wishing them a happy and prosperous journey through life.—Com.

BRISTOL.

(Left over from last issue)

The Presbyterian congregation of the Brick Church, Bristol, held their anniversary services, Tuesday, August 1st. Rev. J. A. Macfarlane of Bristol took charge of the morning and evening services. The soloists were: Mrs. David Bingham of Powassan, Ont., daughter of the Rev. D. J. Craig, Bristol, and Miss Mary Ballantyne, daughter of Rev. Geo. Ballantyne, Beechgrove.

On Monday evening the anniversary social, was held, and was a decided success.

The members of the Bristol and Elm-side Homemaker Clubs, held a picnic meeting at Rev. D. J. Craig's Cottage, Hamilton's Bay, on Thursday afternoon. The ladies of both clubs are very anxious to add to the Red Cross Fund, and there was considerable discussion of different plans for raising money. Miss J. N. Armstrong read a splendid paper on the "Conservation of Our Trees." Miss Armstrong could not have chosen a more effective setting or opportune time for the reading of that paper. The meeting was followed by a social hour in which the women of the club ably demonstrated their ability as homemakers, in providing many delicious dainties.

Mr. Robt Ballantyne and daughter Miss Ruby, of Ottawa are guests of Mrs. Jas Ballantyne.

Misses Mary and Hazel Ballantyne returned to Beechgrove, Saturday afternoon, after spending a week at Mrs. Jas Ballantyne's.

Mrs. C. Copeland and two children of Iroquois, Ont., have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Donald Duff for the past month. They return home this week.

Miss Gladys Graham has gone to Pembroke for a week's visit with Miss Jessie Macdonald.

Misses Edna and Lucy Graham are camping at Norway Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kerr of Ottawa are visiting Mrs. Wm. Drummond.

Mrs. D. C. McMartin of Ottawa is the guest of Mrs. Mary McCredie at "The Maples".

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Young of Smith's Falls are visiting relatives here.

Miss Annie Macfarlane has been spending a few days in Ottawa.

Mrs. William MacMillan and baby Donald of Quebec are visiting at Rev. J. A. MacFarlane's.

Miss Alice Fraser of Arnprior is visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Coxhill. —Com.

Tenders for Hardwood

Tenders will be received up to Thursday, the 26th of August, 1915, for ten cords of block body Hardwood—maple and birch, to be delivered at the Shawville Academy on or before Sept. 30, 1915.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Tenders for Caretaking

Tenders will be received for the work of caretaking in the Shawville Academy for the scholastic year 1915-16. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Tender to state salary expected per year. For further particulars as to duties required, etc., apply at the office of the Secretary.

Tenders must be in the hands of the Sec.-Treasurer on or before Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1915.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Caretakers Wanted

Tenders will be received up till two o'clock, p. m., of the 21st instant, for the sweeping and dusting daily, firing when needed, and scrubbing at least four times during school year, of the fourteen Schools of the Municipality of Clarendon.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, August 6, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, every Tuesday, August, September and October. Return limit two months from date of sale.

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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

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From all Stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East.

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Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

JAPANESE BAIT DIGGERS.

HE KNEW ALL ABOUT SIAM.

Had Even Heard of the Famous Twins From That Country.

One day President Cleveland sent for John Barrett, now director of the bureau of American republics, and said: "Mr. Barrett, I am looking for some young man who is not afraid of hard work and who wants to make a reputation for himself, to go as minister to Siam to settle the claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek involving several million dollars, and also involving some delicate matters in connection with the interpretation of our treaties with oriental countries. This particular case is one of the most important we now have in the orient. You have received strong endorsements from the Pacific coast as consul general to Yokohama, but the office was filled when your recommendations arrived. Will you accept the position as minister to Siam? But first, what do you know about Siam?"

Mr. Barrett couldn't remember whether Siam was in Asia or Africa, but a little thing like this didn't bother him, so he said, "Mr. President, I know all about Siam."

"Well, what do you know about Siam?" said Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Barrett was stumped for a second, and then said, "Why, Siam is the country that produced the famous Siamese twins."

Mr. Cleveland, with a twinkle in his eye, arose gravely and said, as he shook hands with Mr. Barrett: "Mr. Barrett, I am happy, indeed, to get hold of a man with such profound knowledge and abundant information about Siam. As a matter of fact, I am glad you know nothing about it, as you will not be prejudiced one way or the other in regard to the questions to be settled there."

Mr. Barrett went to Siam, where he stayed for four years. At the time of his appointment he was twenty-six years old and was the youngest minister plenipotentiary that the United States had ever appointed.—Portland Journal.

As Many Women as Men Work at the Disease Breeding Trade.

An extraordinary occupation that many of the very poor follow in Japan is that of the esatori, or bait catcher, who spends his days gathering angleworms. We say "his," continues the account in the Japan Magazine, but the bait diggers are as often women as men. The Japanese angleworm is not taken from the soil, as is the case in accidental countries, but from the black mud of the rivers and canals.

Tokyo is a great place for this calling. The city has numerous streams and canals connected with tidewater, and as soon as the tide begins to ebb you can see women with their baskets and their mud forks climbing down the stone facings of the canals, plunging their legs into the deep mud and picking up the wriggling red angleworms that they dig out of the mud.

These worms are a somewhat different species from the earthworm. They are slightly stouter, with jointed bodies and peculiar mustached mouths. The receptacles for the captured worms are baskets or tubs with covers that contain small square openings through which the women drop the worms as they pick them up. As soon as the bait baskets or tubs are full the women take them to the shop and sell them. The bait shop deals in bait only, and from these establishments the fishermen buy worms for their hooks.

The amount that the angleworm catchers can make daily is very small, not more than 40 sen for each worker, but it helps out in the household expenses. In the summer weather the work is not hard, although it is certainly hot, with the sun beating down on the stooping form and reflected from the wet mud and water. In the colder weather, however, it is more trying, for the bait catcher has to stand for hours in the freezing mud.

Diseases that are the result of the calling are frequent among the bait women, especially beriberi and dropsy. The Japanese regard bait digging as the most miserable way of getting a living known to mortal man.

New Styles

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

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

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

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—which will be supplied at about old price.

Roofing and Sheeting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require. Estimates furnished.

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Shawville Fair

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now to hand and ready for your
Inspection.

May we expect a call from you
soon, as we have a bigger and
better range than ever.

ARCHIE DOVER