

# THE EQUITY.

No. 13, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 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 ..... 4,978,298  
Total Assets over ..... 50,000,000

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## Shawville Fair.

All things considered, it is doubtful if many or great disappointments were felt at the way the annual Shawville Fair, held on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., panned out—to use a miner's expression. The event was in many respects successful—to a greater degree, in fact, than many had made up their minds to expect. For two weeks previously the directors felt that they were "up against it," owing to the adverse conditions under which farmers were laboring to save their harvests, and the consequent state of unpreparedness a large number would be found in when the date of the Fair arrived. For these reasons the idea of a postponement was seriously considered; but to do this it was found that no open dates were available till the early part of October, when the chances of uncertain weather were more likely to be met with. And so it was concluded the wiser course would be adherence to the original plan. That decision probably saved the day, because, other considerations aside, nothing more favorable in the weather line could have been desired, than that which marked the days set apart for Shawville's most important annual gathering. On this score, at all events, the directors and the society also have cause for congratulation. The main essential to an exhibition's success was not lacking, whilst reverse conditions, it will hardly be questioned, would have produced serious results.

With reference to the whole it may be said that better exhibitions here there have been; yet in view of all the circumstances, the effort this year was not devoid of noteworthy features, and doubtless, the experiences gained in dealing with conditions that were exceptional, will be found of advantage in laying plans for future operations.

Not since it was first opened to the public has the spacious Exhibition hall presented so pleasing an appearance as that which greeted the eye at this year's show.

With the exception of the exhibit of grain and seeds—which owing to unfavorable weather and the early date of the Fair, was necessarily limited, all the other sections were well filled, and competition in some instances remarkably close. Added to the wealth of products, and that which gave artistic tone to the whole, were a variety of demonstration exhibits which excelled anything ever before presented in Shawville. Chief of these was the magnificent display, designed and executed, with undoubted skill and much labor, by the local staff of Macdonald College Demonstration Branch. This was given the prominence of the central space of the hall and worthily deserved it.

Another decidedly attractive and equally interesting as well as instructive exhibit was that supplied by the Poultry Department of the Live Stock Branch, at Ottawa and in charge of Mr. John Maccellus. This furnished an insight into the production, care of and method of disposal of Canada's egg crop which, doubtless, a large number of farmers never before received. If those who inspected this exhibit were in a receptive mood, the object lessons taught should fructify in due course.

Mr. A. R. Smiley occupied an attractive corner with Willis pianos and piano-players, and Mr. G. A. Howard had the adjoining space similarly furnished with Martin-Orme instruments. These sections vied with each other in furnishing choice entertainment for the crowd, who ceaselessly surged through the building during the afternoons.

Roots vegetables, horticultural products and fruit, occupied a space nearly double that at last year's Fair, showing that at least interest in the production of these articles is increasing. As to quality, the casual observer, would without hesitation pronounce the display first-class; but the experienced horticulturist would have no difficulty in pointing out defects and showing you where, many of the exhibitors, by exercising a little more care in selection could materially improve both the quality and the appearance of their display.

The dairy section was declared to be perhaps the best ever seen here; and one particular reason why it should be thus distinguished, was that the building and improvement committee undertook and recently carried out the work of constructing a suitable storage room for this specially important exhibit. The committee is to be commended on having done a creditable job—one it is safe to say will be more appreciated than any improvement undertaken in recent years.

The second floor displays—flowers, photos, paintings and drawing, fancy work, quilts, spreads, rugs, knitting, etc., showed a very perceptible increase, all along the line, especially so in fancy work, which was augmented by several large and creditable outside exhibits. Whilst a number of the articles shown had the earmarks of familiarity this fact did not detract from their merit, nor exclude them from the honor of contributing to the general effectiveness of the display.

Judging in the hall was concluded early Wednesday evening, thus affording many an opportunity of leisurely inspecting the varied exhibits, without experiencing the discomforts of the oven-like atmosphere which prevailed the following afternoon, when the building was crowded.

The exhibition did not get under full swing till Thursday afternoon, the crowd for some reason, preferring to have their lunch at home or elsewhere, before setting out for the grounds. The greatest rush through the gates took place between two and three o'clock, and when the latter hour was reached the crowd had assumed large proportions notwithstanding that weather prospects were none too assuring. The morning hours, however, were fully occupied in the judging of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and certain classes of horses—matters in which those in quest of entertainment are not particularly interested.

The inclusion in the second day's program this year, of several of the light horse competitions, was a welcome innovation from the spectators' point of view, because in the absence of field sports or amusements of any kind, it afforded at least something to interest the young people, whose attendance means much to the financial success of the Fair.

The cattle section this year gave evidence of some expansion in the extent of the exhibit and also of continued effort to raise the standard of the animals that are being produced in the district.

Numerically, the exhibits of sheep and swine were on a par with former years. Considering the good market conditions that have obtained for some time, with reference to these animals, the impetus in production that should naturally result was certainly not apparent in the extent of the exhibits this year.

The same remark may be applied to the poultry display, which was much below the average of several years, in the number of birds brought out. These discrepancies can only be explained by the probability that farmers—owing partially to the protracted wet season—simply had not time to prepare exhibits.

Friday—the closing day of the Exhibition—was favored with ideal weather, which, no doubt,

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

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Paid up Capital ..... \$7,000,000  
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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.

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

accounted for a perceptible drop in the attendance. This season, farmers in this particular district are not in a position to take any chances where opportunity offers for grain-saving, and so it was but natural in this instance that personal matters should receive first consideration. As in the case of the previous day, comparatively few people visited the grounds during the forenoon. Before the afternoon program had got well under way, however, a fair-sized crowd had passed through the gates, and were interesting themselves in the proceedings, which consisted almost exclusively of light horse judging, and competitions in the ring for the several specials that were offered. Among the latter, the hitch-and-unhitch contest by ladies, evoked great interest; one enthusiastic spectator declared it was worth the price of admission alone. The incident is worth taking note of by those who contribute special prizes. Think out something that will both interest and please the crowd, keep the people from getting grouchy, as it were, and send them home happy. More amusement is what is needed—More amusement!

About three o'clock the last item on the special list was run off, and shortly afterwards President Wm Hodgins announced that the Exhibition was officially closed and that the Society would be in no way responsible for anything that might follow. In the meantime local horsemen got their heads together, and arranged a couple of turf events, which were rung in without delay after the president's announcement. The first was a saddle race, and was probably the best ever witnessed on the track here. Five horses competed, and all kept true to the course, and there were no mishaps. In this race Cecil Walsh's Kentucky mare easily led the bunch. The second event was a trotting contest, in which there were also five entries, and two heats. This contest was rather one-sided to furnish much excitement, Jack Dolan's prize-winning roadster carrying off the laurels with a lead of many yards. The other horses with one exception, broke badly in the second turn and so lost much ground.

The day's proceedings closed with a grand parade around the course of the prize-winning horses and cattle.

### NOTES

Mr. Dave Budd of Renfrew wielded the megaphone each day, with that distinctive grace and elegance which long experience brings to the expert.

The Shawville Band, which has been out of commission for a couple of months, emerged from its quiescent state to furnish music for the Fair, and considering the handicap of being out of practice so long, the boys did creditably. Couldn't something be done to keep them going?

Not being able to secure accommodation in the hall, some of the local machine men assembled their exhibits at conspicuous points on the open and probably accomplished the object aimed at just as well.

## 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.

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## BUSINESS WILLIS COLLEGE CIVIL SERVICE

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

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

A beautiful line of Boys clothing now on hand, in sizes from 22 to 36. A. Dover.

The weather was just the right sort for the refreshment booths to do a thriving trade, and from all indications they did it.

Meals were served by the Society in the dining hall and also at the lunch counter presided over by the ladies of St. Paul's Church Guild.

Our local horse men should have little to complain of from the success they met with in the prize ring. Of course they had "the goods" to show and that means a whole lot. N. B.—No rake off expected for this remark.

Fair time in Shawville invariably brings together the old friends and acquaintances of former days, now separated in all directions. It seems an appropriate spot to meet to revive old memories, for which reason more than any other, perhaps, a goodly number direct their steps thitherward.

The evening entertainment in connection with the Fair this year was given by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Congregation, with the assistance of other local as well as some outside talent. The program was somewhat on the lines of one presented here some time ago under the same auspices, and was well received. The function was held in the skating rink and was well patronized.

### RECEIPTS.

1914.	1915.
Entrance .. \$893.50	Entrance .. \$737.60
G. Stand .. 61.80	G. Stand .. 36.73
Dining hall 239.00	Dining hall 167.13
Night show 52.25	Night show 50.70

\$1246.55 \$992.16

NOTICE—Members and prospective members of the Shawville Homemakers' Club, are respectfully notified that in the absence of a quorum on the date set for the annual meeting—Sept. 4—said meeting was adjourned to Saturday, Sept. 18, when all interested are requested to meet at the Academy at 3 p.m., to elect officers and transact other business.

See 8th page for local news

## THE HARDWARE STORE

The Sporting Season is now in

So is our Stock of

Guns, Rifles,  
and Ammunition.

Anything Special, not carried  
in Stock, procured promptly.

Let us have your orders please.

J. H. SHAW.

P. S.—Send in your Old Razors for the  
Boys at the front.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## .. YOUNG MEN ..

We have about 2½ dozen Felt Hats, values from \$1.50 to \$2.50. A good many our regular \$2 and \$2.25 lines. A few good Buckley Hats in the lot. We may have the very size and shape you want.

You can buy one of them for a  
**DOLLAR**

We have all sizes in our regular half-dollar  
Work Shirt for the next ten days for  
**39c. each.**

And we want you to see our nice lot of  
Quarter Ties, which we are showing till  
exhibition time at  
**19c. each.**

## W. A. HODGINS



## About the Household

### Dainty Dishes.

**Corn Oysters.**—Score down centre of each row of grains on cob and press out pulp with dull knife. To pulp of dozen ears add level teaspoon salt, one saltspoon pepper and three well-beaten eggs. Drop in tablespoonfuls on hot greased griddle, in oyster shape. Brown on one side, then on other, and serve immediately on hot dish. Tomato sauce goes well with corn oysters.

**Peach Petty.**—Skin, stone and slice ripe peaches. Pick stale bread into tiny shreds, then pack alternate layers of bread and peaches in pudding dish, sprinkling sugar over fruit and dotting bread crumbs sparingly with butter. Bottom layer should be peaches, top layer bread. Over top pour a little melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Bake until fruit is tender and top nicely browned.

**Stuffed Sweet Peppers.**—Remove seeds from six sweet peppers and cook peppers in boiling water until tender. Make forcemeat of one cup tomato pulp from which juice has been drained; one-half cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon minced onion, a few of the pepper seeds, all well mixed together and thoroughly seasoned with salt and pepper. Stuff peppers and lay in baking dish. Pour one tablespoon cream over each pepper, lay generous slice butter on each and bake in moderate oven twenty minutes.

**Boiled Tongue.**—Wash and clean tongue and cover with boiling water. Add one-fourth cup each of chopped carrot, turnip and onion, four cloves, two pepper-corns, bouquet of sweet herbs and salt to taste. Simmer until tongue is tender. Cool in kettle, remove skin, place in dripping pan, brush with melted butter, cover with buttered crumbs and bake twenty minutes, basting often with chicken stock or hot water.

**Sauce Piquante.**—Three tablespoon outter, four tablespoons flour, one and one-half cups stock, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons vinegar, one tablespoon capers and one tablespoon each chopped chives, olives, pepper and pickle. Cook five last named in vinegar five minutes and add to brown sauce made of butter flour and stock. Simmer twenty minutes and serve.

**Sour Cream Pie.**—One cup of thick sour cream, one-half cup sugar, one cup chopped raisins, two eggs, one and one-half tablespoons flour, two tablespoons powdered sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, few grains nutmeg, few grains salt and pastry. Mix raisins, sugar, flour, salt and spices together, add sour cream, mixed with egg yolk, slightly beaten. Line pie pan with pastry, pour in mixture and bake about twenty-five minutes in moderate oven. Make meringue of egg whites and powdered sugar, heap on pie and cook for ten minutes in slow oven.

**Pea Timbales.**—One cupful pea pulp (from fresh canned or dried peas), two eggs, two tablespoonfuls thick cream, one tablespoonful butter, two-thirds teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful black pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and add onion juice. Beat the eggs, mix with pea pulp, add butter, melted, and other ingredients, and turn into buttered molds. Bake in pan of hot water until firm, and serve with one cupful white sauce, to which has been added one-third cupful cooked and drained peas. A teaspoonful of finely chopped mint leaves may be added for seasoning if liked. Cubes or figures cut from tender cooked carrot in the sauce give a good color effect.

### Household Hints.

To clean kid gloves use a soft piece of indiarubber.

A pretty table with everything fresh upon it helps to give food a relish in oppressively hot weather.

When iodine is spilled on sheets or clothing, simply soak the article 24 hours in cold water.

Paint bedsprings with aluminum paint and you will have no trouble with rust on your sheets.

The best dressing for most vegetables is simple butter. White sauces are apt to ruin the flavor.

Buttermilk is a cheap and valuable food. If served with potatoes it is a cheap and wholesome dish.

Nuts are a cheap food, and may form the staple of an uncooked meal. If ground they are easy of digestion.

If you find yourself without shoe polish in the morning a little lemon juice applied will produce a brilliant polish.

Drying dishes with towels is not the best or most cleanly method. A well-scalded and drained plate is much cleaner than one that has been dried with the average towel.

If 30 per cent. more vegetables (varied in kind and well cooked) and 10 per cent. less meat are served up, hardly anyone will notice the difference—except the housekeeper when she makes up her accounts.

To keep color of catsup put whole cloves and allspice into a new soap sifter; use as a spoon in stirring the catsup. In this way the flavor of the spices is gained without sacrificing the color of the catsup.

The best way to warm a joint of meat is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered thus the steam will prevent the meat from

becoming hard and dry, and the joint will get hot through in less time.

The watermelon when ripe is considered excellent for liver, kidney or bladder affections. Among the peasants of Russia and Turkey, fresh watermelon juice is held in high esteem for intestinal catarrh or dropsical affections.

If you put a tablespoonful of powdered chalk in a cup and mix it to a cream with turpentine, then add a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia, and put it in a tin, it makes an excellent brass polish; it will also make the lids of your saucepans shine like silver.

The next time you have a hole in a stocking that you dread to tackle, baste a square of net over the hole. Then darn in the usual way. Draw the threads back and forth through the meshes of the net, skipping every other one, so that in darning in the opposite direction there is a mesh to darn through.

Stickiness of the needle is a drawback from which many embroiderers suffer. If the hands become moist they should be dusted with a talcum powder after being washed, or a little borax can be used. An emery cushion should be in constant use. If the worker does not wish to take time to get up frequently to wash her hands a wet cloth can be kept beside the worktable.

To keep the stove clean rub off all grease with newspaper while the stove is still hot. When the stove needs polishing use a paint brush, and thus avoid getting the hands soiled. You can also reach the small crevices more readily with the brush. When taking up ashes, if you dampen a newspaper and cover the ash pail you will not be troubled with ashes falling over everything.

Never put food away in the safe until it is quite cold, or it will probably turn off. Never let anything cool with the lid on. Never leave a metal spoon in any food; even a silver spoon is affected by salt. Never let anything remain all night in a saucepan—and especially not in enamel ware; many deaths have been caused by the neglect of this rule since foods will often become poisoned by being allowed to stand in such cooking utensils. The only really safe receptacle for food to remain in is one of china, glass, or crockery.

### THE NEW BARN ROOF.

To build a satisfactory barn roof requires a considerable amount of thought and care. When an entirely new barn is being built it is not so hard as when a new roof has to be put on an old barn. The first thing that a barn roof should possess is ability to keep out the rain and wind. Many barn roofs, although built strongly and well, because of a loose board or shingle, or some little defect, have literally gone up in the air and caused the owner to go up in the air, too, the morning after a storm. Be sure, then, that the roofing material, whatever it may be, is put on firmly and well.

Nowadays, when labor is so scarce, it is better to have the hay stored over the stable. Thus, a lot of carrying and forking is done away with. A large, roomy loft over the first story, then, is necessary. The roof should be constructed so that the maximum of loft space will be available. The theory often advanced that a sanitary barn—especially a dairy barn—should have an overhead loft, does not hold. It is refuted by the experience of the majority of our most successful producers of pure milk. The only thing is, that care should be taken that the hay is not thrown down when the cows are being milked. The loft floor should be made dust-proof, and while not in actual use hay openings should be kept closed to prevent the sifting down of dust. As a rule, profitable stock raising and dairying depends on the growing of large amounts of hay and roughage on the farm. A large, roomy loft furnishes by far the cheapest hay storage. Ample loft room allows all hay to be placed directly in the barn from the swath.

The question, then, is what is the style of roof that will give most loft room? The old triangle gable roof has given good service in times past, but on all up-to-date farms it is being replaced by the gambrel or self-supporting roof.

This kind of roof has many advantages over the old style of roof. It not only gives more room in the loft, but it does away with the necessity of having heavy supporting posts and cross beams that are apt to interfere with the moving away of the hay. It is strong and easy to construct.

Some dairymen, such, for instance, as those who live near cities and feed their cattle chiefly baled hay, do not require much storage room, and the gable style of roof may do well enough, but even in cases of this sort it is often desirable to store hay and grain a considerable length of time. Everything considered, the self-supporting roof is the more desirable, and when a new roof is being put on it is the one to use.—The Canadian Countryman.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend. "Of course," was the answer. "Did you think it would go through?"

## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Lieut. Lord Dalmeny of the Grenadier Guards, heir to Lord Rosebery, has been wounded in action.

The latest estimate of the number of shops in England which have had to close owing to the high prices of meat is 5,000.

Two donations, one of \$25,000 and another of \$5,000, received by the Central Board of the Church of England, have been invested in war loans.

In the village of Bayford, Somerset, a woman over 60 years of age, with three sons at the front, has taken the place of one of them who was the village postman.

Skilled men in the service of the Hammersmith Borough Council are to make munitions at the Borough Council's workshops under the direction of the borough engineer.

London Education Committees have decided that the Union Jack is to be displayed at the schools and other buildings on Oct. 21, the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar.

A firm of warehousemen in London has just received a large quantity of figured delaine and flannel goods marked for the first time in 45 years, "manufactured in Alsace, France."

A statement has been given out by the Liverpool and London War Risks Association, through which the British Government has been furnished marine insurance, showing that losses paid up to the present time amount to \$21,233,425.

With the aid of a gypsy basket-maker and the village schoolmaster, a small industry of basket-making has been started at Busbridge, near Godalming, and an order for baskets for shells has been secured from Messrs. Vickers works at Barrow.

### MUNITION WORKERS.

Efficiency of Volunteers Has Been Greatly Improved.

The stockbrokers and their clerks of the London Stock Exchange are proving their worth in voluntary enlistment as munition workers. At the outset the results of the voluntary efforts were, of course, comparatively poor as compared with the output of the regular workers. Gradually, however, there has been a "speeding-up," which has brought an average Sunday's work of the Stock Exchange munition volunteers within measurable distance of that which is customary during a day in normal times on the part of the regular employees.

As, however, the amateur operators have increased their efficiency, so have the week-day workers added to their production, so much so that the output per professional munition worker is now at least 70 per cent. higher than it was at the commencement of the war, and there does not appear to be much further room for improvement, as many of the machines are being operated to their utmost capacity.

It is very noteworthy, however, that the Stock Exchange workers and other volunteers, whose hands suffer severely from manual labor, have been able, within a short time from their enlistment in the rank of munition producers, to manipulate their machines with an efficiency which in normal times would compare very fairly with those of skilled operators.

"People now-a-days," said the old house cat, "don't know how to raise children. They let the youngsters have their own way too much. 'That's right,' replied the old brood hen. 'Now, look at these chicks of mine. They wouldn't have amounted to anything if they hadn't been sat upon.'"



THE KAISER—"AH, IF I COULD ONLY QUIT NOW!"

—From The New York Evening Sun.

### TELL YOUR FORTUNE?

Much Depends Upon the Interpreter of Teacup Signs.

Can you tell fortunes in teacups? Perhaps you are one of those who, while laughing to scorn the mysteries therein, are always eager to know what Fate holds for you.

Anyhow, you will find a wonderful amount of fun and not a little prophecy in following these rules for reading the contents of the teacup.

First of all, take the cup in your left hand and shake it carefully to mix up the dregs, then place it upside down in the saucer, and move it right round three times. Now forecast.

If a little string of tea leaves runs right around the cup, it means a journey. An anchor is a fine omen—it stands for hope and good luck. If it is near the top of the cup, it may mean a sea-voyage; and if that most popular symbol of all, a ring, be near it, a honeymoon may be mixed up with the voyage.

All women look for a ring in the teacup. It may be a tiny circle of tea leaves or grounds, it may be just tiny spikes forming a circle, or it may be a single curled leaf.

Should this ring come near the top of the cup, a marriage is very near; but if it is at the bottom, the wedding will not be so soon. Much merriment can be caused if the ring is discovered in the cup of a married person, by forecasting a second marriage—of course, in the far-away future.

Good luck is always predicted by the clover leaf and the horseshoe; flowers denote success; a cross forecasts sorrow; an umbrella foretells a storm; fruit means health; while little yellow particles in the bottom of the cup are a sure indication of money.

Beware of an enemy if a snake lies in the bottom of the cup; but take comfort in a good friend if a horse or a dog is depicted near the snake. Deceit is about when a cat is shown.

Hasty tidings, probably a telegram, are foretold by a galloping horse, but they are not necessarily bad, and the luck is decidedly good if the horse has a rider.

Much depends upon the interpreter of teacup fortunes. A clever girl can create quite a little air of mystery round her fortune-telling, and make a lot of harmless fun and conjecture on a dull afternoon.

### PROFITS FROM ROTATION.

The crops are rotated on the twenty-three demonstration farms operated in North Dakota. This gives each crop the best chance to do well. In 1914, the average cost per acre of producing the crops was \$9.13, the average income per acre was \$17.49, leaving an average net return of \$8.36. The net profits per acre from each crop was: Corn, \$8.49; hard wheat, \$8.02; durum, \$18.33; oats, \$7.87; barley, \$2.07; oats and peas, \$7.83; clover, \$8.96; timothy and clover, \$17.36; potatoes, \$9.51; winter rye, \$10.80; alfalfa, \$20.95; and millet a loss of \$1.86. The first of these farms was started nine years ago. A five to six year rotation is practised on most of them.

In Germany the prefix "von," as in Von Hindenburg, means "Court worthy." It is granted by the Sovereign, who alone can raise a man from the rank of a citizen to that of a gentleman.

Client—"I want to sue for a divorce and an allowance of fifteen hundred dollars a year." Lawyer—"What is your husband's income?" Client—"It's about that. I wouldn't ask for more than a man makes. I'm not that kind."

One night when her grandmother was putting her in bed, three year old Olive said: "Grandma, every night when I go to bed I ask God to make brother Fred a good boy." "That is right," said her grandmother. "But He hasn't done it yet," replied Olive soberly.

## THE BY-PRODUCT THAT SAVES DOLLARS

Don't Let the Apples Go to Waste—They May Be Manufactured at Home—How Vinegar of Prime Quality is Made

By G. J. Culham, B.S.A.

A drive through the rural districts of Ontario in the early or late fall leaves several impressions. Of these, one of the outstanding, is the more or less large amount of apples going to waste. Many orchards remain unpicked, and those having been picked show still plenty of apples left. Why should this state of affairs exist; is there no possible use for these culls and windfalls other than feed and manure? Cider and cider-vinegar making should—to some extent help solve the problem and at the same time return a fair rate of interest on any capital invested.

The manufacture of cider vinegar on the farm is not uncommon, yet it is not as prevalent a practice as it should be. Wherever apples are grown there is an opportunity of producing a good quality of cider vinegar, and such vinegar can readily find a market. Cider vinegar is second only to wine vinegar in flavor and will therefore be used in the household in preference to the more expensive wine vinegar or less tasty chemically prepared wood vinegar.

### How to Manufacture Vinegar on the Farm.

Only ripe apples should be used. Most of the common varieties available will do when ripe, but they do not contain enough sugar when green. The apples must be clean, not decayed or overripe. Dirty apples are apt to carry bacteria of an undesirable nature into the juice which would cause various bad flavors in the vinegar.

The juice is removed from the fruit by grinding and pressing. If the manufacture of vinegar is to be made on a more or less large scale a cider press will be necessary; if on a small scale a hand press may be used. The large presses are expensive to instal and operate and need a special building and power outfit. The hand presses are of very small capacity and only small quantities of vinegar could be made with them. If there is

ing the yeasts, alcoholic fermentation will be complete in about three months, if the temperature is right. If the temperature is a little too low or if no yeasts have been added, it will be probably twice that long.

**Acetic or Vinegar Fermentation.**  
When alcoholic fermentation is completed it is well to again draw off the top liquid and avoid settling. The barrel should be well washed out and the clear liquid replaced. Though it is not absolutely necessary it is better to then add 2 to 4 quarts of old vinegar which contains the "Mother of Vinegar." The barrel must be on its side and not more than two-thirds full; this gives a large surface exposed to the air. The more the air admitted in this way the more thorough will the fermentation be. The temperature at which the barrels are kept will make a big difference in the time to complete the fermentation. At 50 to 70 deg. F. it will require from 18 to 24 months; in a warmer place, 12 to 18 months. If a good mother has been added and the temperature is high it will be complete in from 6 to 12 months.

In the method just described only the barrel is needed, but the process is slow and only small quantities can be made. To make larger quantities a large number of barrels would be required and therefore much more room. To avoid this there is another

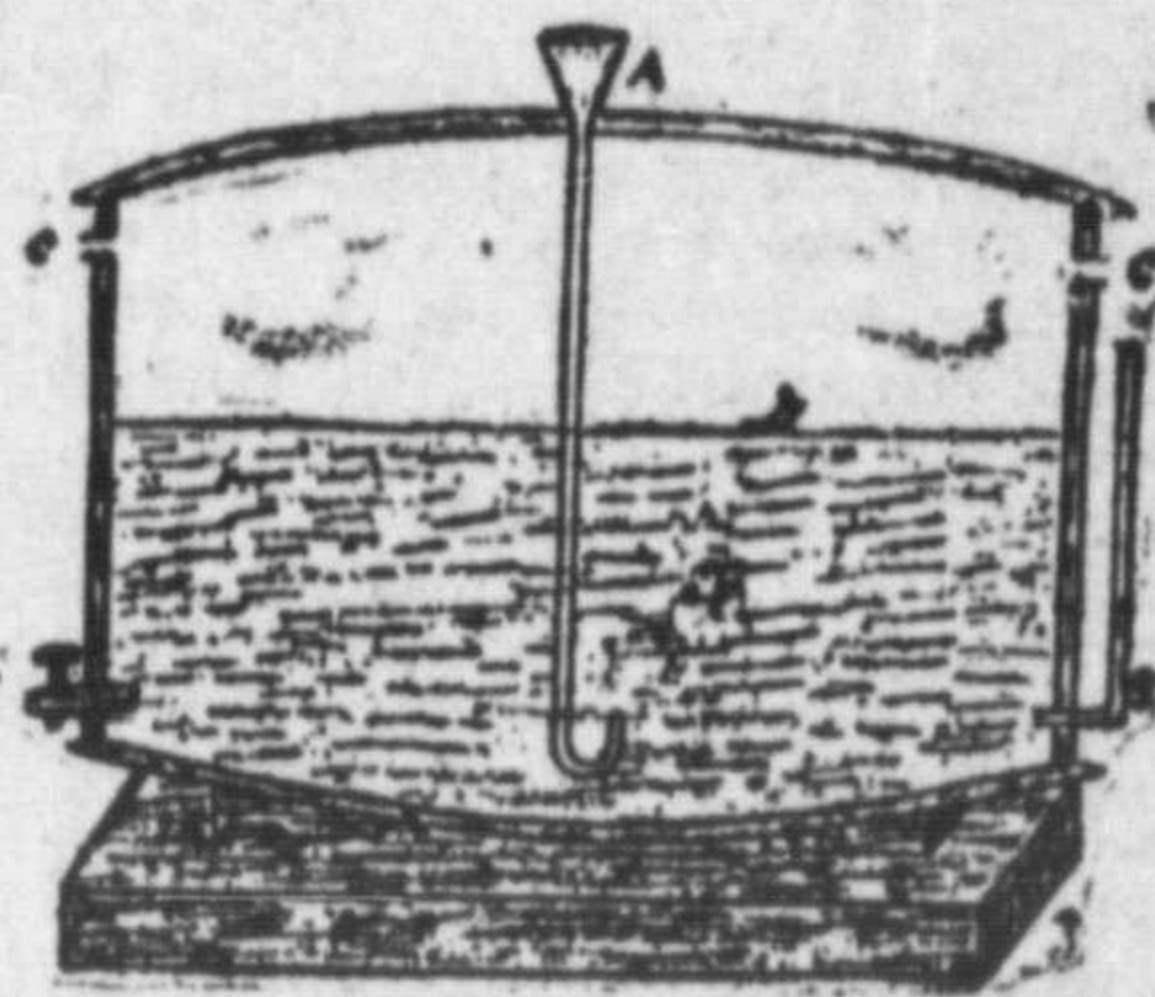


Fig. 2.—A, funnel and glass tubing by which juice enters under the "mother." B, glass tube to show height of liquid in barrel. C, opening protected by cheese cloth. D, "mother" on surface of liquid. E, stand. F, spigot.

method, which, if followed, will give the best quality of vinegar in the minimum amount of time.

Figure 2 shows the barrel used. An ordinary barrel is fitted out cheaply with the necessary funnel and tubing. The barrel is half filled with the fermented juice and the mother added. At the end of three to four weeks, in a warm room, one-fourth of the liquid may be drawn off by the lower bung. The barrel must not be disturbed. The amount drawn off is replaced by the same amount of new liquid and is run in by the top funnel and tube, so that it is delivered underneath the mother. If on top it will spoil the mother and the fermentation.

This method makes a fine quality of vinegar and is of very little extra expense other than the greater attention demanded. The increased amount made in a given time offsets the added expense and labor.

### The Care of Cider Vinegar.

After the vinegar fermentation is complete a certain amount of care is needed, otherwise the fermentation will go further and the vinegar will be lost. Care must be taken, as at all times, to keep the vinegar free from dirt, flies and anything which would carry bacteria into it. It has been shown before that for the vinegar fermentation to proceed, a large amount of air is necessary; hence to stop it the first means is to exclude the air. When the vinegar is drawn from the barrel it can be bottled, barreled, or put in small kegs to suit the market. Whatever the container, it should be filled as full as possible and all bungs closed tightly.

### Summary.

Use only clean, sound apples. Use all cleanliness in obtaining the juice. Have clean and well scalded barrels, fill about one-half to three-quarters full of juice. Cover bungs with cheese cloth to prevent entrance of flies and dirt. Keep barrels at from 65 to 70 deg. F. If rapid fermentation is desired; yeast added shortens period of fermentation. For vinegar fermentation add some old vinegar with mother and keep at a temperature of from 65 to 75 deg. F. Fill the containers as full as possible with the vinegar and cork tightly.—Canadian Countryman.

Armageddon, according to the Revelation of St. John, is the great battle in which the last conflict between good and evil is to be fought.

Petrograd contains the most wonderful clock in the world. There are 95 faces to this colossal timepiece, which indicates simultaneously the time of day at 80 different places, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman, and Hebrew calendars. The works took two years to put together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.



## GREAT EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH FLEET

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO WHAT  
IT IS DOING.

What the Germans Have Been Prevented From Doing and What Ships Have Been Sunk.

Here is a splendid appreciation of the contribution of the British navy to the cause of the allies in the great war. Those who have grumbled at the seeming inactivity of the fleet will have their eyes opened as they read this article, which appeared as the leading editorial in a recent issue of the New York Sun. It was published prior to the sinking of the Royal Edward and the recent naval battle in the Baltic.

There are numerous ways in which a great navy can support and aid the cause of its country in war. It can protect the movement of troops by sea and occasionally co-operate with them. It can guard its own seaports against attack and its coasts from invasion. It can render the seas of the world measurably safe for the commerce of its own country and it can destroy the commerce of the enemy.

These are the possibilities and the high duties of a great war fleet. It will be observed that we have not specified among them the obligation to seek out, fight, and destroy the enemy's fleet. This, in modern war, is purely a means to an end—the end being the execution of the four objects above recited. In this the canon of sea warfare differs from that of the land. An army must fight. It must seek contact with the enemy's forces and must put forth all its energies to defeat and destroy them. It is only in this way that war can be carried to a decision. On the contrary, the naval power of one belligerent may be fully exerted without a battle. If it can effectively suppress the activities of the enemy's navy without an engagement the purpose of its existence is fulfilled and it is not only justified in avoiding exaggerated risk to force an encounter under a serious handicap, but it is obliged by all considerations of wisdom and prudence to place its own safety above all craving for glory and renown.

### What British Have Done.

Let us apply these general principles in considering the activities of the British navy in the present war. Its participation has not only averted the destruction of foreign trade of France but has hindered Germany from cutting her off from Corsica and her Mediterranean possessions. Indeed, the invasion of the country by an expeditionary army under the guns of the German dreadnoughts would have been well within the field of possibility, taking the French battle line in the rear and thus forcing a sudden termination of the contest. The British fleet rendered such an exploit impossible through the irresistible static power with which it dominated the seas of the world. But in addition to the salvation of France the British navy realized for its own country all the benefits indicated in our opening paragraph. In every phase of the war its influence has been felt. Its activity has been tireless in all parts of the world, but behind that activity the supreme potency has always resided in the great, main line-of-battle fleet, which has never fired a shot. Through this, Britain has all but completely commanded the maritime situation everywhere and at every moment.

### Superiority and Readiness.

This supremacy was due not only to the great intrinsic superiority of the British navy, but also to its extraordinary readiness when the war broke out. At that time, according to the best available figures, the relative strength of the hostile fleets were as shown in the following figures:

	Ger.	Aus.
Dreadnoughts—		
Battleships .....	24	16
Cruisers .....	10	5
Pre-Dreadnoughts—		
Battleships .....	40	20
Armored cruisers .....	34	9
Cruisers—		
Under 21 knots .....	43	10
Over 21 knots .....	40	13
Destroyers .....	225	130
Torpedo boats .....	196	80
Submarines .....	80	30

The Austrian force was more than offset by the French fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean, so that the comparison virtually stands as between Britain and Germany, although it is true that a couple of first class British cruisers were stationed, and have remained beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. On the face of the figures, the odds stood 34 to 21 in favor of England in the first line of battle. In the second, it was 40 to 20 or 74 to 29, according to how the armored cruisers are regarded. The superiority is equally marked in all the minor classes, except swift, commerce raiding cruisers, wherein Germany with 33 comes fairly close to England with 40. But the odds against Germany were even greater than the mere roster of Dreadnoughts would imply.

### More Powerful Guns.

The gunfire of all the British battleships was much more powerful than that of the Germans. Ten of the British ships were armed with ten 13.5-inch guns each and three ships had eight guns of the same calibre.

For these leviathans, Germany had no equivalent whatever. Her heaviest guns were 12-inch, of which she had eighty-two mounted on nine ships, against 286 British 12-inch guns mounted on fifty-four ships. Of heavy ordnance Germany had nothing more save 110 guns of 11-inch calibre. The British preponderance in weight of metal was simply stupendous.

Plainly there was only one thing for the German navy to do in presence of such a disadvantage. To come out and fight would be to court certain destruction; so almost the entire fleet, not only of capital ships, but a majority of the small cruisers and destroyers, were hastily withdrawn into the shelter of the Kiel Canal or into naval harbors where they were protected with characteristic thoroughness by means of booms, mine fields, and powerful land fortifications. A few vessels were caught too far from home to reach security; their doings for a brief period fill the brilliant page of German maritime history in the war to date. A few squadrons of German ships have also operated in the Baltic, but their work has no place in this article, except to explain that it was unpreventable by the British because the German Government has rendered access to that inland sea impossible by mining the waters of the international straits between Denmark and Sweden, while Denmark guards by guns and mines the neutrality of the channels which lie wholly within her territory. It is here proper to say that no reproach to German courage or German seamanship is involved in this withdrawal of the fleets to safe cover. Any other course would have been sheer insanity. Safe and ready to take advantage of any accident, they are still a potential force in the war of considerable importance.

### An Unrealized Hope.

The German hope at the outset, of course, was to reduce the British superiority by surprise attacks. Admiral von Tirpitz has expressly favored this program. It was hoped that the British might be taken unawares and that by daring torpedo dashes sufficient big ships might be destroyed to bring the opposed fleets to some sort of parity. It so happened that the sudden peril of war found England at a most favorable moment. The entire naval force had recently been assembled for manoeuvres, the greatest armada ever brought together had been reviewed by King George at Spithead on July 18. Its dispersal had only partially taken place when the departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade on July 25 revealed the crisis in European affairs. On the 26th, Sunday, the Admiralty ordered the ships of the first line to keep together, and on the 29th these set sail for a secret destination, where they were joined in a few days by the ships of the second and third lines, while swarms of lighter craft combed the waters of the North Sea and the Channel ready to give the alarm upon the emergence of any German fleet or squadron or single vessel, large or small, and bring down upon it a force strong enough to sink it or drive it back to port.

The secret of the battle fleet's destination has been well guarded. Conjectures that the rendezvous is in northern waters have been confirmed, oddly by the Archbishop of York in an account which he has written for the London Times of a ten days' visit of spiritual ministrations which he paid to the ships. All through the short grey days and weary nights of the winter, according to the Archbishop, the entire fleet kept cruising through all extremes of weather. In the long summer days it still holds its grim vigil. What harbors it uses in case of need, whence or how it receives its supplies of coal and food, whether it has incurred any losses by storm or misfortune, are matters unknown outside the narrowest official circle. The single incident of the Audacious being damaged by a mine reached the world by accident. Even now no English reference book acknowledges it. In all probability, the strength of the fleet has been increased by some nine super-Dreadnoughts, armed with 16.6-inch guns. These ships were nearing completion when the war broke out. But on this point, also, the Admiralty maintains a profound silence and the censorship enforces an equal reticence on the press.

### Has Absolute Sway.

Whatever its vicissitudes, the fleet, under Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, controls the destinies of the war at sea with absolute sway. It has not fought; it does not seek a battle; but it is ready to fight if anything appears to fight it. If it could reach the German ships, it would attack them. But the work is done without fighting. Simultaneously with the concentration of the main fleet, minor squadrons were sent out to sweep the waters about the British Islands free of enemy warships and enemy traders. The British vessels in the Mediterranean, co-operating with the French, cleared the great trade and military routes to the Far East. Orders went forth by cables and wireless to the ends of the earth, sending scores of cruisers and destroyers hither and thither, making prizes of such German vessels as they could find and causing all the rest to intern in home or foreign ports. At the same time, the sea-borne commerce of England and her allies was, and has continued to be, carried on in security to an extent beyond official expectation, the German submarine activities notwithstanding.

England remained safe from invasion. The few naval raids attempted on her coasts were rendered practi-

## MODERN SOLDIER'S EQUIPMENT INCLUDES ARMS AND ARMOR LIKE THOSE OF ANCIENT WARRIORS



To the left is a soldier of the Allies begoggled and muzzled against German poison gas, wearing a species of equipment not unlike that ancient Chinese warriors originally used in opposing "stink-pot" and "smoke-ball" attacks. In the center and on the right are two bombers, or hand grenade flingers, each wearing the steel skull cap worn in action as late as the seventeenth century. The pair also carry hand grenades, slung at the waist, and wear steel breast plates.

cally abortive and were punished by the destruction of German warships venturing into the North Sea. The great overseas Empire of Great Britain enjoyed entire immunity from attack, whereas British cruisers seized some German colonies and by isolating others rendered their capture easy. Movements of troops from India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada to European battlefields were made safe and sure. Transfers of soldiers amounting by this time unquestionably to more than a million men have been effected between England and the Continent, absolutely without loss. The army has been kept supplied with all its needs in the field—so far as transportation goes—without the slightest loss at sea.

Finally, the great enterprise of turning the enemy's rear by the occupation of Constantinople, which supervened upon Turkey's entrance into the war, could not even have been undertaken without mastery of the seas at large and a powerful, local striking force of warships. The mastery of the seas is wholly England's contribution to the work. She also furnishes in ships and soldiers a great share of the fleet and army engaged in the immediate operations. The fate of the attempt is still undecided, but hardly uncertain.

That the British investment in warships has been vindicated as to its wisdom by the war is demonstrated by the irresistible logic of events.

### ARMORED CAR LIKE TURTLE.

Original Ideas as to Protection From Gun Fire.

A novel type of armored car has been designed by a resident of Lowell, Mass., which contains some very original ideas as to protection from rifle and gun fire. The car is shaped exactly like a turtle, the upper and lower shell being joined at a distance of about sixteen inches above the ground. The wheels are almost entirely covered by the armor. The latter is composed of steel shells, curved to represent a turtle's back, the inventor claiming that such construction renders the persons in the car immune from rifle and machine gun fire, as the bullets are deflected into the air. Loopholes for firing, a periscope for steering, emergency doors in the rear and on both sides, a powerful motor under the driver's seat and a quick-firing gun mounted on a revolving base—these are all parts of the design.

### For Bayonet Practice.

English recruits are being taught how to skillfully use the bayonet by means of a mechanical device consisting of a wooden frame, from which several thickly woven straw balls are threaded. These balls may be dropped in rapid succession by means of a spring. As each ball falls the soldier tries to pierce it with a bayonet, working hastily so as to stab each one in turn. Besides training the fighting man to use the weapon quickly and accurately, this exercise also develops his wrist muscles.

## KING ALBERT'S SISTER A NURSE

IS PERSONALLY SERVING THE  
WOUNDED BELGIANS.

High Praise Attributed to Duchess of Vendome by an American Writer.

Ruth Wright Kauffman, an American writer, gives the following description of Duchess of Vendome, sister of the King of the Belgians, who is serving her country as a nurse:

The eyes of ancient kings were on us in the grand salon at Belmont, while her Royal Highness, Henriette, Duchess of Vendome and Princess of Belgium, the sister of King Albert, told me simply, and as woman to woman, of the sufferings of her people.

"We are poor!" said the Duchess of Vendome. "All our money, everything, is in Brussels! I may not even send a letter to the friends of my childhood, nor may they write to me. If a letter slips through it is by mere chance!"

There was a sweet, rising inflection in her use of my language, and a pleasant lack of emphasis. Each syllable fell precisely into its place, and each phrase had a rhythmic swing—I might better say a rhythmic sing. It was her large, blue eyes that gave emphasis, steady and true, reflecting the tortures of Belgium; more than once they held tears.

"Our beautiful bourgeoisie were so happy!"—I wish I could produce the intonation with all its charm. "You remember our beautiful bourgeoisie, and how the restaurants and the cafes were crowded in Brussels, and how glad you were when you passed by to see everyone enjoying himself after his day's work? Our bourgeoisie has vanished; many must even ask for their food and clothing!"

Her Royal Highness is a splendid, large woman, the kind one likes to think of as of the race of queens and kings. There is something very motherly and tender about her, perhaps because she is herself the mother of four children. One feels instinctively that she is cool-headed and capable and that she would not let her hand tremble if she held a glass of water to a dying soldier's lips.

### Helps the Dying.

She has done more than that for her dying soldiers. With her own hands she has nursed them back from the door of death to the gate of life.

Under the personal supervision are five hospitals, two at Neuilly, just outside of Paris, where she has a house; two at Cannes, where his Royal Highness Mgr. Duke of Vendome has a large establishment; and one at Calais; and there is another hospital at Vangirard, Paris called the Hospital of St. Michael, founded by the Duke of Vendome and under his personal direction. At Cannes, Madame la Duchesse has mostly to

do with the executive side of the St. Charles and St. Jean Hospitals, but there, too, she has taken charge individually of several interesting cases.

Dieudonne Capalle, for instance, was a sergeant of the Second Regiment of Belgian Carabiniers, a brave fellow who fought from Liege to Louvain with heroism. He had an ugly wound in the shoulder and in the arm. At first he was nursed at Calais and was later sent to Cannes to the hospital St. Charles, where he had his left arm amputated and lay at the edge of death for weeks.

The Duchess of Vendome nursed him during this time. As it was picturesquely put, "he was her wounded." When she is at Neuilly-sur-Seine she goes each morning to the hospital and performs regular nurse's duties from 9 o'clock until noon in the hospital ward.

### Busy Every Minute.

Not a moment of her day is occupied in thought of herself; it is her duty to her country and her love of her people, and if she is not doing manual labor for the ill and wounded, she is sitting on committees and gathering together sheets and blankets, underwear, shirts, condensed milk, preserved meat, anything and everything for the destitute.

"There are weeks," said her lady-in-waiting, "when we have not a penny, and they write for food. We have had to ask the Chamber of Commerce of London to send for us, and they have been most generous; sometimes we have had to borrow for as long as three weeks. When food is asked for, it must be sent, and immediately, or the people starve."

"My brother does not think of himself," said the Duchess of Vendome. "But," she added, "the soldiers at the front are well enough, compared with some others. They do not lack, and they are kept courageous because they know they are doing something fine and heroic. It is for the wounded and the civilians that I am most distressed, especially for the poor little babies."

"At my villa St. Jean Hospital at Cannes I so very much need fifteen more beds for the wounded, and I have no means to get them. The French Government provides 2 shillings a day for each of the wounded, but that is not enough. To install a bed for one month costs 60 francs from an individual. That is \$12."

"We ask," wrote the Princess, taking the pencil with which I made a few notes from my hand, "for linen, sheets, towels, and money."

### Dyers Depressed by Some Colors.

The word "blues," a mental depression that makes the acquaintance of most of us at some time or another, is supposed to have originated from the well-authorized belief that persons who work in indigo dyeing establishments are subject to melancholy. Paracelsus, an author of the sixteenth century, asserts that blue dyes are injurious to the health and spirits. Another accredited origin of the word derives it from the German *blei*, or lead, since lead from its weight and resemblance to darkened skies has always been held to typify melancholy.

## THE EVACUATION WAS PRE-ARRANGED

WHAT RUSSIA'S MILITARY OR-  
GAN SAYS.

Giving Up Poland Was Part of the  
Russian General Staff's  
Plans.

The evacuation of Poland was decided upon by Russia in 1910, declares the Russky Invalid, the Russian military organ, in a discussion of the general staff's before-the-war plans for the defence of the western frontier.

"Before the war," says the Journal, "Russia anticipated that in the event of war Austria and Germany, because of their rapid means of mobilization and immense technical resources, would turn their attention first of all against Russia. To frustrate this plan it was decided in 1910 that the Russian territory jutting into Germany and the fortified places west of Brest-Litovsk should not be organized for a state of war. The region further east was chosen for the concentration of the Russian forces.

### Depth an Advantage.

"It would have been dangerous to attribute too great an importance to and to have held on the Narew and Vistula, with their fortified towns. It is better to take advantage of the depth of our theatre of war to draw the German armies far from their base and to force them to exhaust themselves. To this end it was necessary to sacrifice the Polish salient. Three months have elapsed since the Russian army started to put this plan into execution. Constant marching, fighting and privations weaken the enemy. There are already evidences that the moral force of the German army is weakening in its attack, and prisoners confirm that this weakening is not only moral, but physical.

"This war will be decided by the armies in battle, and it is of no importance where this battle will take place. Thus our retreat assures us victory, for our armies are only now beginning to develop, while an abundance of munitions of war awaits us in the near future, thanks to the mobilization of the national industry, and to the orders placed abroad, whereas for the moment the enemy is in a favorable position in this regard.

### Not Wasting Garrisons.

"A glance backward shows that at the beginning of the war the Germans threw the mass of their army against France. This leap forward on their part had happy results for us, for we advanced into enemy territory notably in Galicia; now the tables are turned. However, it is impossible to hamper the liberty of movement of the Russian army in any particular region or on any particular frontier, and it would be impracticable to waste garrisons in defending fortified towns which are none too safe, as the Austrians did in Przemyśl. That is why, examining, after a year of war, the map of the Russian front, we see the necessity for the living Russian armies to manoeuvre and deploy on their base line. This would be the most useful object to aim at especially in view of the situation which has prevailed since the month of April.

### Wearing Out the Enemy.

"At the present time we have against us nearly all the German cavalry, nearly all the Austrian army and more than half of the total German forces—about 70 divisions—and the enemy artillery has numerous guns of all calibres. The Russian army is offering a heroic resistance; it is not only standing up under the most hellish fire, but it is inflicting countless losses upon the enemy, and wearing him out, notwithstanding his technical perfection. We are getting nearer to our supplies of ammunition, by means of which we will correct our lines and throw back the enemy. If only for this reason we can say that the evacuation of Warsaw, the line of the Vistula-Ivangorod-Novogorod-Gorodetski will make certain that the Russian offensive this time will be definite and irresistible.

"Russia has the most definite plans for the issue of the campaign, while maintaining at the same time the firm resolution to wage this fight to a victorious end."

### Dumas Foresees German Peril.

There remains a story by Alexander Dumas which has not been translated into English. Now a translation is to be published by Stanley Paul, under the title, "The Prussian Terror." The story was originally published in France before the war of 1870, with the title "La Terreur Prussienne a Frankfort." Dumas' object was to awaken France to her danger from the rise of Prussian militarism. When the Prussians terrorized the "free" city of Frankfort, after beating the Austrians at Sedowa, he went there to collect his material.

Words resemble sunbeams—the more they are condemned the deeper they burn.

Another disagreeable thing about the weather—people are always wanting to talk about it.

A man seldom knows what he doesn't want until after he acquires it.



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 16, 1915.

Sir William Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon, as the result of an operation on August 23rd for abdominal abscess. He was 72 years of age. His death marks the passing of a career that was transcendently successful throughout.

Last week's reports show that the Russians have been punishing the enemy rather severely along the Galician frontier, as well as capturing many prisoners and munitions.

Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Senator, Member of the Legislative Council, and twice premier of this Province, died at Montreal on Friday night at the advanced age of 94 years. He entered public life in 1861, and his death closes an eventful and honorable career.

The Czar of Russia has assumed supreme command of the army and navy, and Grand Duke Nicholas (late commander-in-chief) has been given the minor post of managing the campaign against the Turks in the Caucasus. The coup, which seems to have been quite unexpected, is puzzling the military strategists of other powers.

The heart of London was bombarded by a Zeppelin air-craft on the night of Sept. 8th, the result of which was the demolishing of some buildings and the killing of twelve men, two women and six children; eight men, four women and two children were seriously injured, and thirty-eight men, twenty-three women and eleven children were slightly hurt. One soldier only, was killed and three wounded. So that all summed up like those that preceded it, the expedition from a military standpoint was utterly valueless.

### SHAWVILLE FAIR.

#### The Prize-Winners.

##### HORSES

Directors in charge: Heavy horses—J. J. McVeigh and G. A. Howard; light horses—F. W. Thomas and W. J. Thompson.

Judge—Geo. Gormeley, Unionville, Ont.

Clydes and Shires, registered.

Mare and foal—W. J. Horner, Wm. Hodgins 2.

Foal of season—Wm. Hodgins 1, W. J. Horner 2.

Colt or filly, 1 year—Wm. Hodgins 1, W. J. Horner 2.

Pair horses—W. J. Connelly.

##### Percherons.

Mare and foal—James Findlay.

##### Heavy Draft Horses.

Mare and foal—Rexford Wilson 1, W. J. Horner 2, J. B. Kilgour 3.

Foal of season—R. J. Wilson 1, J. B. Kilgour 2, Rexford Wilson 3.

Colt or filly—John Cunningham 1.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—Wm. Hodgins 1, Leonard Mee 2.

Pair horses—H. T. McDowell 1, Robt. McDowell 2.

##### Agricultural Horses.

Chester Walsh 1, R. J. Wilson 2, Wm. Barber 3.

Foal of season—John Cunningham 1, Harry Corrigan 2, Chester Walsh 3.

Colt or filly—Chester Walsh 1, R. J. Wilson 2, Harry Corrigan 3.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—Wm. Palmer 1, E. J. Barber 2, Wyman McKee 3.

Pair horses—Geo. Draper 1, G. A. Howard 2, Howard Walsh 3.

##### General Purpose Horses.

Mare and foal—Chester Walsh 1, M. Russell 2, W. Barber 3.

Foal of season—C. Walsh 1, W. Barber 2, Wm. Palmer 3.

Colt or filly—Alex Bean 1, W. Palmer 2, W. Barber 3.

Filly or gelding—R. Strutt 1.

Pair horses—R. J. Hamilton 1, Wm. Cotie 2, R. Dale 3.

##### Clydesdale Stallions.

Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2, W. J. Horner 3.

##### Percheron Stallions.

John Horner 1.

##### Standard Bred Horses.

Mare and foal—Wm. D. Hodgins 1.

##### Roadster and Saddle.

Mare and foal—Milton Russell 1, H. Corrigan 2, C. Hutchison 3.

Foal of season—Milton Russell 1, C. Hutchison 2, Wm. Chisnell 3.

Colt or filly—Sam Armstrong 1.

Single mare or gelding—L. Hynes 1, R. J. Hamilton 2, J. E. Dolan 3.

Pair horses—L. Hynes 1, Pat. Mousseau 2, Graham Thompson 3.

Saddle horse—Howard Walsh 1, Jas. Findlay 2, R. Horner 3.

##### Coach or Carriage.

Mare and foal—F. W. Thomas 1.

Foal of season—Roy Duff 1, J. B. Kilgour 2, Harry Corrigan 3.

Colt or filly—Harry Corrigan, Wm. E. Hodgins, jr. 2.

Filly or gelding—Nelson McLellan 1, Graham Thompson 2, Roy Duff 3.

Single mare or gelding—O. D. Sullivan 1, Rev. Ballantyne 2, Well Smart 3.

Pair horses—Dr. O'Hara 1, J. McVeigh 2.

##### Standard Bred Stallion.

G. A. Howard 1.

##### Hackney Stallion.

J. A. Little 1.

Pair heavy draft horses in harness—W. J. Connelly 1, H. T. McDowell 2.

Pair agricultural horses in harness—G. A. Howard 1, H. T. McDowell 2.

Pair general purpose horses—R. J. Hamilton 1, Wm. Cotie 2.

Pair carriage horses in harness—Geo. Hynes 1, Dr. O'Hara 2.

Pair roadsters, judged for speed—Geo. Hynes 1, Dr. O'Hara 2.

Single carriage horse—Geo. Hynes 1, O. D. Sullivan 2.

Single roadster, judged for speed—J. E. Dolan 1, R. J. Hamilton 2.

Fastest roadster, everything goes—J. E. Dolan 1, Geo. Hynes 2.

Fest foal of season from Earl Dunragit—Chester Walsh 1, Rexford Wilson 2, R. McDowell 3, W. T. Barber 4.

Best foal of season from Lundie or Happy Harry—John Cunningham 1, Harry Corrigan 2.

Best foal of season from Larabie the Great—Wm. D. Hodgins 1, Cuthbert Cameron 2.

Best foal of season from Royal Direct—Daniel Drummond 1.

Men's hitch and drive contest—Eddie Barber 1, James Little 2.

Ladies' hitch and drive contest—Bessie Thomas 1.

High jumping—R. A. Hodgins 1, Geo. Dale 2.

Ladies' driving exhibition—Bessie Thomas 1, M. Prendergast 2.

Driving exhibition (farmer over 60)—John J. McVeigh.

Best kept Ford car—F. W. Thomas.

##### CATTLE

Directors in charge: Beef—C. H. Taber; Dairy—Jas. Cahill. Judge—C. N. Lister, Kirkdale, Que.

##### Shorthorns

Bull 3 year-old and up—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

Bull 2 year-old—Samuel Armstrong.

Bull 1 year-old—Robt. McDowell 1, J. A. Armstrong 2.

Bull calf—Thos. McDowell 1, Wm. Hodgins 2, J. H. Brownlee 3.

Heifer, 2 year-old—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2, J. H. Brownlee 3.

Heifer 1 year-old—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

Heifer calf—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2, E. T. Brownlee 3.

Shorthorn cow—Wm. Hodgins 1, J. H. Brownlee 2, Thos. McDowell 3.

Herd of cattle—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

##### Ayrshire

Bull 2 year-old—James Glenn 1.

Bull 1 year-old—D. McDowell 1, W. J. Horner 2.

Bull calf—Roy Duff 1, W. J. Horner 2, D. McDowell 3.

Heifer 2 year-old—W. J. Horner 1.

Heifer 1 year-old—Harper Rennick 1, W. J. Horner 2, D. McDowell 3.

Heifer calf—James Glenn 1, W. J. Horner 2.

Milch cow—James Glenn 1, W. J. Horner 2, D. McDowell 3.

Herd of cattle—James Glenn 1, D. McDowell 2, W. J. Horner 3.

##### Jerseys

Heifer calf—H. T. Argue 1.

Milch cow—H. T. Argue 1.

##### Holsteins

Bull 3 year-old and up—E. T. Brownlee 1, J. M. Hodgins 2, J. Jas. Hodgins 3.

Bull 2 year-old—Mervyn Dale 1.

Bull 1 year-old—H. T. Argue 1.

Bull calf—J. B. Kilgour 1, E. T. Brownlee 2, J. M. Hodgins 3.

Heifer 2 year-old—Mervyn Dale 1, J. J. Hodgins 2, E. T. Brownlee 3.

Heifer 1 year-old—Jos. Kilgour 1, Jno. Hodgins 2, E. T. Brownlee 3.

Heifer calf—H. T. Argue 1, Mervyn Dale 2, Harry Millar 3.

Milch cow—E. T. Brownlee 1, Jno. Hodgins 2, Harry Millar 3.

Herd of cattle—E. T. Brownlee 1, Jno. Hodgins 2, H. T. Argue 3.

##### Beef Strain Grades

Heifer 2 year-old—Rexford Wilson 1, R. A. Dale 2.

Heifer 1 year-old—Thos. McDowell 1, D. McDowell 2, Rexford Wilson 3.

Heifer calf—Rexford Wilson 1.

Milch cow—Rexford Wilson 1.

##### Dairy Strain Grade

Heifer 2 year-old—J. M. Hodgins 1, E. T. Brownlee 2, Roy Duff 3.

Heifer 1 year-old—John A. Armstrong 1, Rexford Wilson 2, Roy Duff 3.

Heifer calf—J. M. Hodgins 1, Ed. Young 2, Roy Duff 3.

Milch cow—D. McDowell 1, Wm. Hodgins 2, Thos. Findlay 3.

Herd of cattle—D. McDowell 1, J. M. Hodgins 2, E. T. Brownlee 3.

##### Beef Strain

Steer, heifer or cow—Wm. Hodgins 1, R. McDowell 2, Thos. McDowell 3.

Heifer 1 year old, beef—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

Heifer 1 year old, milk—J. A. Armstrong 1, Rexford Wilson 2.

Heifer 2 year old, beef—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

Heifer 2 year old, milk—Roy Duff 1, J. M. Hodgins 2.

Cow, beef (grade or registered)—Wm. Hodgins 1, J. H. Brownlee 2.

Cow, dairy (grade or registered)—E. T. Brownlee 1, J. M. Hodgins 2.

Herd of Shorthorns—Wm. Hodgins 1, Thos. McDowell 2.

Herd of Ayrshires—J. C. Glenn 1, D. McDowell 2.

Herd of Holsteins—E. T. Brownlee 1, J. M. Hodgins 2.

Herd of grades—D. McDowell 1, J. M. Hodgins 2.

##### Dairy Test, Milk Cows

Aged cows, dairy—E. T. Brownlee 1, J. M. Hodgins 2, J. C. Glenn 3.

Heifers, dairy—E. T. Brownlee 1, J. C. Glenn 2, J. M. Hodgins 3, R. A. Dale 4.

Mervyn Dale 5, J. J. Hodgins 6.

(Continued next issue.)

## COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular quarterly session held 8th September, 1915.

Members present: Paul McNally, Esq., Warden, and Councillors Darcy, Dunn, Mainville, McDonald, Robinson, Bamford, Ward, Sloan, Rimer, Reid, C. McNally, Parker, McCleary, Campbell, Barr, Kennedy, Davis, O'Reilly, Halverson and Mercier, forming a quorum under the presidency of the Warden.

Councillors Rimer, Davis, Sloan and Mercier subscribed to their oath of office.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted on motion of councillors O'Reilly and Robinson.

The Sec.-Treasurer read a large amount of correspondence re. the C. P. R. crossing of the Bristol-Clarendon town line, when it was moved by coun. Campbell, seconded by coun. Kennedy, that the Sec.-Treasurer be authorized to notify the Railway Commission in this matter that this council will agree to a diversion of the highway of 30 or 40 feet west from the line on the Bristol-Clarendon town line at the point where it crosses the track of the C. P. R., as by diverting the road 150 feet west it would have to cross a low, swampy locality, and a diversion of 30 or 40 feet west will secure an equally good road on a better site, and be less expensive to build; moreover, as the Railway Commission recommends this diversion this council considers that the Railway Company should pay for the land required for the diversion, as this council desires no diversion, but would prefer the road right on the line.—Carried.

A letter from Michael Emery, of Lake Cayamont, dated 21st August, 1915, re. a road in the township of Dorion was laid before the council, but no action taken thereon.

Moved by coun. O'Reilly, seconded by coun. Robinson, that whereas by letter of the Attorney General dated 9th April, last, in regard to a resolution passed by this council for a change of the Chief-lieu of this county, it is stated that a private bill is necessary to effect such change, it is resolved that application be made to the Legislature of this Province for the adoption of a Bill to change the Chief-lieu of this county from Bryson to Campbells Bay, in accordance with the resolution of the 10th March last, and that in consequence the Warden is requested to take the necessary proceedings to effect the same, and retain the services of a counsel, if needed.

Moved in amendment by coun. Reid, seconded by coun. Barr, that whereas the mother country is at this time engaged in war in which Canada has contributed, thereby entailing the expenditure of an enormous amount of money of which this county will have to contribute its quota; whereas at the present time this county is provided with a suitable registry office free of expense in maintenance or otherwise; whereas the removal of the Chief-lieu would necessitate the expenditure of a large amount of money in the erection of a registry office and the maintenance thereof, which at this time would be very inopportune inasmuch as the construction of a suitable building would probably cost five thousand dollars or more, and the maintenance about one hundred and fifty dollars a year; whereas the cost of a private bill for its removal would be considerable, as for example, the sum of about eight hundred dollars was incurred in connection with a Bill concerning the present county bonus by-law and it is probable that a like expense might be incurred in this case; whereas it is absolutely unnecessary to make any present change, owing to communication facilities to the present Chief-lieu; be it resolved that under the present circumstances the matter be deferred till the next December session of this council, and that in the meantime the Sec.-Treasurer be authorized to secure legal opinion as to the probable cost of the passage of a private bill through the Legislature at Quebec, and as to whether the registry office would have to be removed to the new Chief-lieu or not.

For the amendment—Councillors Reid, Barr, Rimer, McCleary and Campbell—5.

For the main motion—Councillors O'Reilly, Robinson, C. McNally, Kennedy, Davis, Halverson, McDonald, Mainville, Darcy, Mercier, Sloan, Bamford, Ward, Dunn, Parker—15.

The amendment was declared defeated and the main motion carried.

Moved by coun. O'Reilly, seconded by coun. Darcy, that the Sec.-Treasurer be authorized to advance from the county funds such amounts as may be required to defray the expenses in connection with the passage of a private bill through the Quebec Legislature to change the Chief-lieu of this county from Bryson to Campbells Bay, and in the event of there being insufficient county funds in hand to meet such expenses, the Warden and Sec.-Treasurer be, and they are hereby, authorized to borrow whatever sum may be required to make up the deficit, not to exceed in any case the sum of five hundred dollars, and to sign a promissory note for such amount on behalf of this corporation.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Robinson, seconded by coun. McNally that this council do now adjourn till half past one o'clock this afternoon.—Carried.

Pursuant to adjournment from the morning session, the council re-assembled at 1.30 p. m., the warden and all the councillors present at the morning session being again present, with the exception of coun. William McCleary, mayor of Thorne.

Numerously signed petitions, stated to bear the signatures of about 1253 municipal electors of several municipalities of this county, also other petitions bearing the signatures of approximately the same number of non-electors, all asking the council to pass a by-law

prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor within the limits of this county, were presented by the Rev. J. J. S. Seaman of Shawville, who addressed the council in behalf of the petitioners, followed on the same side by Mr. Roland Millar, of Bryson, and J. H. Roberts of Montreal. Mr. T. P. Foran, K. C., of Hull, addressed the council against the petition.

Moved by coun. Robinson, seconded by coun. Campbell that a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the County Municipality of Pontiac be passed as follows, to wit:—"The sale of intoxicating liquors, and the issuing of licenses therefor, are by the present by-law prohibited within the County Municipality of Pontiac, under the authority and for the enforcement of section fifteenth, of chapter fifth, of title fourth, of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909," and that the said by-law shall by order of this County Council of the Municipality of the County of Pontiac be submitted for the approval of the Municipal Electors of the said County.

An amendment moved by coun. McDonald, seconded by coun. Kennedy, was declared out of order and withdrawn, and the vote taken on the main motion.

For the motion—Councillors Robinson, Campbell, Rimer, Reid, C. McNally, Sloan and Ward—7.

Against the motion—Councillors O'Reilly, Barr, Kennedy, Davis, Halverson, Parker, Mainville, McDonald, Mercier, Darcy and Dunn—11.

Councillor Bamford declined to vote.

The motion was declared lost.

Moved by coun. Rimer, seconded by coun. C. McNally, that this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN, Sec.-Treas. Co. Pontiac. Bryson, Que., 9th Sept. 1915.

## HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. M. McCUAIC

Prov. Game Warden. Bryson, January 1913.

## AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

MCINTOSH RED APPLE TREES

and other specialties in general Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.

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

Liberal commissions. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Write for full particulars.

STONE AND WELLINGTON.

Fonthill Nurseries.)

(Established 1887).

TORONTO ONTARIO.

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

## SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

## MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever placed before the public of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

## Fall Suitings

With a choice lot of

NEW FALL TWEEDS

in stock

we are able to fit you with a Dressy Suit.

Call and see them.

Sweaters, Rain Coats and Ready-Made Suits.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.



## The Time of Your Life

Arrives with the Purchase of a Ford

The average fellow and his wife learn to operate a Ford with skill in an hour and a half.

That's the beauty of the Ford—aside



## THE EQUITY,

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher

### Professional Cards.

#### DENTAL.

### DR. A. H. BEERS

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

#### LEGAL.

### S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

### R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE.

Bryson --- Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

### D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

### GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

### J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE  
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

### GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

### UNDERTAKING

HAYES & FINDLAY

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

All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

### FARM FOR SALE

A very desirable farm, being the  
East Half of Lot No. 13, in the 6th  
range of Clarendon, situated one mile  
from Shawville, and containing 100  
acres. Front half clay loam, rear end  
lighter soil. Six acres good hardwood  
bush. Large dwelling house and fairly  
good outbuildings and fences. With  
good payment down, easy terms will be  
given for balance.

H. E. BROWNLEE,  
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

### NOTICE

All parties are hereby respectfully  
notified that I will not be held respon-  
sible for the payment of any debts con-  
tracted in my name, by any person or  
persons whomsoever, without my writ-  
ten order.

M. RAWHOUSE.  
Shawville, August 30, 1915.

## School Shoes.

### Mothers - Fathers

Buy your next pair of School Shoes for  
the Boys or the Girls from G. F. Hodgins Co.,  
where every pair is cut down to rock bottom  
prices.

## Boys' Suits

### Boys' Suits for School Wear

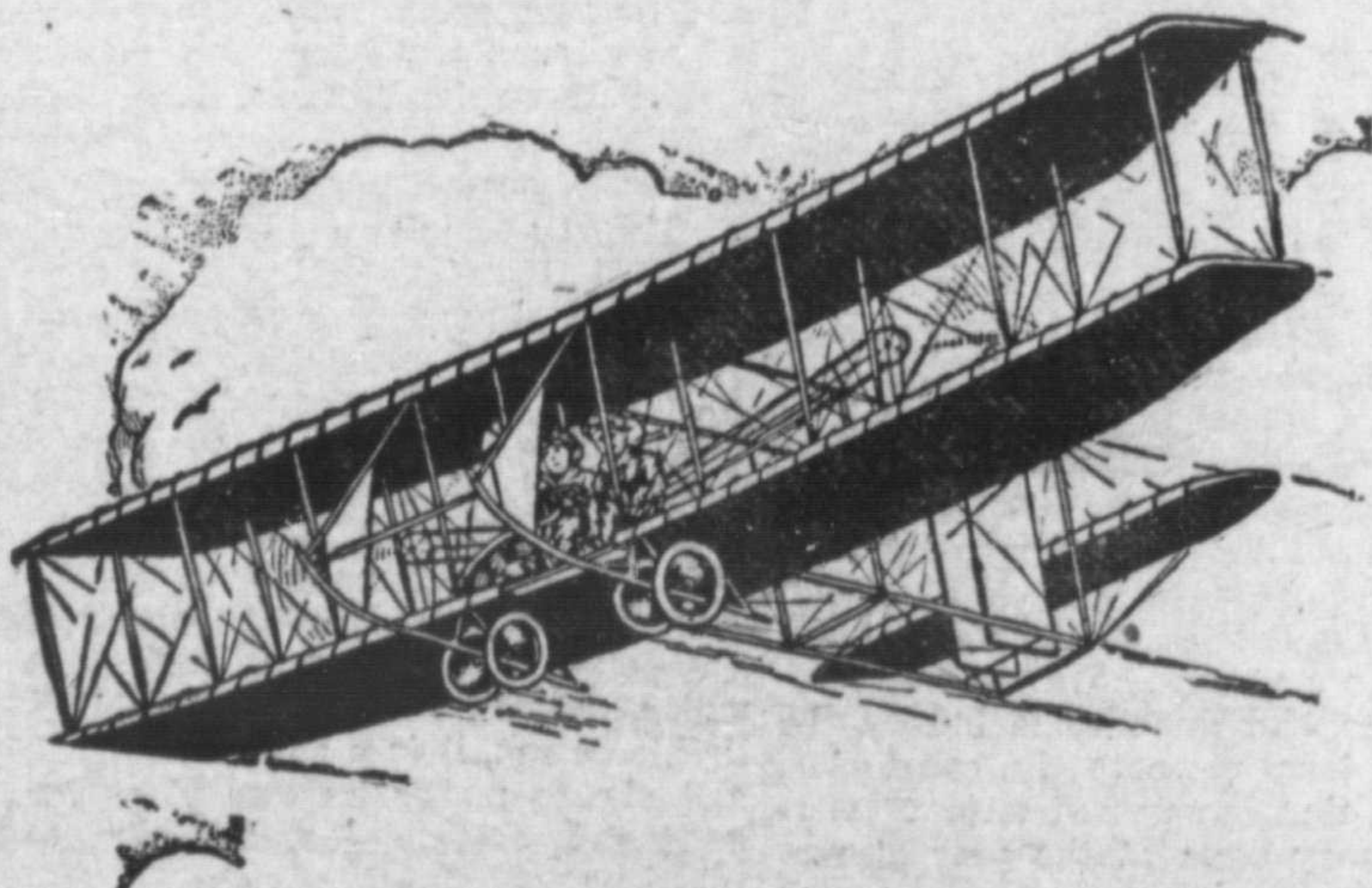
This is the time of year when the boys  
need a suit. Solve the problem by bringing  
your boy to the G. F. Hodgins Co., to secure  
him a suit to his liking. We have splendid  
patterns in desirable shades.

## School Supplies

Scribblers, Exercise Books, Pens, Pencils,  
Ink, Rulers, Erasers, School Bags,  
Text Books to arrive.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

### SEE THE FLYING MACHINE FLY AT THE RENFREW FAIR



If you want to see fine horses, a beautiful display of apples, a happy  
and prosperous people and a fine exhibition of aviation, visit Renfrew  
Fair this year. Nearly \$4,000 in prizes for live stock and agricultural  
productions. Aviator Luckey will ascend from the Fair Grounds in  
his Curtiss biplane on Thursday, Sept. 23rd, and Friday, Sept. 24th.  
Reduced railway fares. Special train on Thursday, 23rd, from Flower  
Station on the K. & P.; returning leaving Renfrew at 11.15 p. m.  
Special C. P. R. train leaves Ottawa at 7.15 a. m., on Friday, 24th.  
Returning leaves Renfrew at 11.15 p. m., giving opportunity to see  
the night entertainment in Opera House and to see Renfrew's fine  
new White Way. Send for Prize List.

T. F. BARNET, President.

W. E. SMALLFIELD, Secretary.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

### CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

Ottawa, Ont.

Sept. 10th to Sept. 18th, 1915.

Lowest one-way first-class fare  
for round trip, good going Sept.  
10th to 17th, inclusive. Return  
limit, 5 days from date of sale, not  
exceeding Sept. 20th.

Special excursion fares, good  
going all trains Sept. 15th and  
morning train Sept. 16th. Return  
limit, Sept. 17th. Rate from  
Shawville \$1.25.

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

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

### MANY CONVALESCENT HOMES ARE OFFERED

The following private homes, out  
of the large number which have been  
offered, have been accepted as mili-  
tary convalescent homes, and are in  
operation or will be in a few days:  
The home of Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Syd-  
ney, N.S.; the home of Mrs. R. B.  
Dobell, Quebec; the Khaki League  
Home, Montreal; a home furnished  
by the Imperial Order of Daughters  
of the Empire, Winnipeg; the home  
of Mrs. J. F. Ross, Toronto; the  
home of Mr. Hugh Macpherson,  
Kingston; and a home lent by Mrs.  
Parks at St. John, N.B. The com-  
mission anticipates receiving consid-  
erable assistance in the operation of  
the convalescent homes from those  
who are anxious to render some ser-  
vice at this juncture. Voluntary aid  
committees have been established in  
the divisional area and military dis-  
tricts, and will organize crops of local  
workers.

## CANADA AT WAR

### GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT ONLY HALF OF SEED GRAIN ADVANCES

Remainder of Loans Will  
Be Left Over Until Next  
Year.

Total Amount Paid for  
Western Relief Is Nearly  
Thirteen Million Dollars.

THE Honorable Dr. Roche,  
Minister of the Interior,  
whose Department has had  
charge of the distribution  
of seed grain and relief in  
Western Canada throughout the past  
year, and the taking of security  
therefor, has had under consideration  
the question of collections to be made  
this fall.

The advances commenced early  
last winter, and were made necessary  
by the extreme misfortune which  
Western Canada suffered from the  
drought in 1914. It was hoped at the  
time that the amount required would  
not be unduly large, as the outbreak  
of war was making extraordinary de-  
mands upon the financial resources of  
the Dominion. The amount has, how-  
ever, reached very large limits. There  
has been advanced up to July 31 for  
seed grain \$8,534,018.37, and for  
other goods by way of relief and fod-  
der for animals \$4,075,420.89, mak-  
ing a total of \$12,609,439.21. As-

stances now prevailing, the minister  
has decided to ask for payment this  
year of one-half only of the seed  
grain and fodder advances together  
with interest. As for the advances  
for other relief (in cases where both  
relief and seed grain and fodder have  
been provided) these will not be in-  
sisted on this year. Where, however,  
no seed grain or fodder has been pro-  
vided, but relief only, one half of the  
amount advanced for relief will be  
expected to be returned.

It must be remembered that this  
seed grain, fodder, and relief distri-  
bution has been a most extensive and  
far spread undertaking. A definite  
and consistent system of collection  
must be adopted. It is not an easy  
matter to work out such a system  
without entailing too great expense  
of organization. Consequently, the  
purchasers of grain have been asked  
to co-operate in the matter of collec-  
tions. In this way the organization  
at their disposal is used and the ne-  
cessity for heavy expenditure on the  
part of the Government avoided.

The Minister confidently hopes that  
all who have received assistance and  
the people of the West generally,  
will accept the policy of the reduced  
amount to be collected this year as  
fair and equitable, and that all will  
co-operate and lend their assistance  
to work out successfully.

#### Financing Crop.

Aside from the question of ocean  
tonnage and exchange there should  
be no difficulty in moving the Cana-  
dian crop, although it may take  
longer than usual. Certainly there  
should be no difficulty in financing  
the movement. The banks are more  
liquid than they have been for years.  
In addition they have as a reserve  
their emergency circulation and the  
facilities afforded under the Finance  
Act of 1914 by which they can ob-  
tain advances in Dominion notes  
against grain bills and other securi-  
ties. So far as concerns credits to  
farmers, two recent amendments to  
the Bank Act introduced by Hon. W.  
T. White, are important. Under one  
a bank may take security upon grain  
remaining in the farmers' possession,  
and under the other the bank may  
take security upon a crop for seed  
grain advances. The financial legis-  
lation of the Dominion seems to have  
provided all possible facilities for the  
financing of the crop movement.

### PREMIER BORDEN BRINGS MESSAGE FROM SOLDIERS

At the great welcome accorded Sir  
Robert Borden in Montreal on his  
return from England, he gave to the  
people of Canada a message from our  
gallant soldiers at the front.

"Even greater than this," said the  
Premier, "was my privilege of visit-  
ing the convalescent hospitals. There  
I met our gallant men who had come  
back from the very valley of the  
shadow of death. They had gone  
through as trying ordeals as have  
ever been recorded in the history of  
the world, but I found them all  
cheerful, and all inspired with the  
same courageous determination as  
those others still at the front. It was  
an inspiration to me, and I felt, when  
I addressed a thousand convalescent  
Canadians that it was the noblest  
audience I had ever faced. Altogether  
I visited 41 hospitals where Cana-  
dians were, and at these I met men  
from all parts of the Empire who had  
fought in France, Belgium, and the  
Dardanelles—the men who won fame  
at Ypres, Festubert, and Givenchy.  
They were from many lands, but they  
were all comrades, who had fought  
and would fight again for the same  
cause. It was a spectacle that gave  
to me a truer sense of the unity of  
our Empire than I had ever had be-  
fore, and I come back to you now  
with a clear message of Empire from  
them."

"I bring from the front this mes-  
sage from our soldiers: that they  
have done their duty in the past, and  
are prepared to do it in the future, and  
that no conclusion of the war will be  
satisfactory unless it brings to the  
Empire, for all the sacrifices they  
have made, the satisfaction of attain-  
ing the object fought for. Any  
nation that undertakes to establish  
the doctrines of spoliation shall go  
down beneath the might and con-  
tempt of the world."

#### Pa's Plan.

"Pa, I simply must marry a noble-  
man."  
"I have a scheme that ought to suit  
everybody."  
"What is it?"  
"You marry a good American. Then  
if necessary, I'll buy him a title."  
—Kansas City Journal.

#### The Retort Courteous.

He (jealously)—I think you are get-  
ting too many flowers and boxes of  
sandy from young Freshleigh. She  
(sweetly)—Do you? I had not believed  
thoughts of flowers and candy ever  
entered your mind.—Richmond Times-  
Dispatch.

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

### SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 455

Arnprior, Ont.

### PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

#### TIME OF MEETING:

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

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six  
months in each of three years, cultivate  
30 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.

### SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

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 WANTED

Tenders for the building of a Wood  
Shed in No. 14 School District, Claren-  
don, will be received up to two o'clock,  
p. m., of October 2nd, 1915.

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

Sept. 6th, 1915.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Any person or persons found tres-  
passing on School property in the Mu-  
nicipality of Clarendon, either inside or  
outside, shall be dealt with according to  
law.

By order of the Board.

M. A. MCKINLEY,  
Asst. Secy-Treas



# Woman Against Woman

or A Terrible Accusation.

## CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

But before she could complete the sentence a wild shriek had rent the air. The shrieking, cowering creature had turned, as if to flee; but the power of those accusing eyes seemed to hold her, and from being the one who had always controlled, she seemed suddenly to quail and shiver beneath that glance, as though the lash of a demon were falling upon her quivering soul. And then she could bear it no longer. With a wild cry she flung up her hands and fell to the floor, writhing in the most abject agony.

Some of the people in the church seemed then to regain a little of their suspended presence of mind. Doctor Paxton was at her side almost at once, commanding others to stand back, that she might have air; but it was too late for that.

No air could find its way to the suffocating soul, already overcome with the mental fumes of burning sulphur. And there at the foot of the altar, before the throne of God whom she had outraged, her soul passed out in the darkness of an eternal night, not even a moment granted for an eleventh-hour repentance.

A groan of horror passed through the church when Doctor Paxton laid her back gently and lifted his hand from her heart. They understood what had happened. And it was less than ten minutes since they had seen that smile of triumph upon her lips, less than ten minutes since she had entered there to be made a wife!

It was the first time that any one, apparently, had thought of Leslie Dunraven. He was leaning against the altar-rail, his face white and ghastly, a cold dew standing upon forehead and lips, looking on in that dazed way that shows non-comprehension. As Ethel approached and laid her hand upon his shoulder he lifted his palm and passed it in bewildered amazement across his brow.

"Oh, Leslie!" she murmured, "my poor boy! Can you ever forgive me?" He looked down at her. His lips trembled. Something like intelligence wavered in his eyes. "I don't seem to understand where I am, nor what it all means," he stammered, like a child learning to speak. "I—I seem to have been—dreaming. Ethel, where have you been?"

For the first time tears came to her eyes, hot, burning tears, that seemed to scorch as they fell. She could not explain to him then, because there was so much to tell, but she felt as if they had been united after a perilous voyage. She took his hand gently.

"I cannot tell you now, but there will be plenty of time. You will trust me, dear, will you not?"

He laughed slightly. Such a peculiar sound in a scene like that.

"Trust you?" he repeated. "Haven't I always trusted you? How singularly you speak! And what are you crying for, child? Don't you know I never allow you to do that?"

And then, as he had done in the old days, before sin and sorrow and mental woe had come upon them, he bent his head and kissed her upon each eye.

There were those in the church who sobbed aloud, and others who swore; but the curse was upon the woman who lay dead before them, not upon the living.

Every one desired to do something to aid them, and it was not long until the dead had been removed to the house of her father's sister, and the living—Leslie Dunraven, Ethel and Ailsa—had been taken to Doctor Paxton's home.

And then, treated like a child, humored, petted and coddled, Leslie was put to sleep, and for hours he lay there in a deep, dreamless unconsciousness from which he awakened refreshed. He put out his hand and touched Ethel upon the head as he had done in the first days of their happy married life.

"Have I been asleep?" he asked, smiling into her eyes.

"Yes," she answered, tenderly. "Do you feel better?"

"Better? Why, I'm all right. What's the matter, dear? How funny you look! Has anything happened?"

Doctor Paxton was standing behind her. He lifted his finger to his lips and signaled to her.

She kissed her husband's hand gently.

"Nothing has happened except that which makes us very happy, Leslie," she answered, controlling the choking joy in her voice by a mighty effort.

"I've had such a peculiar dream—or something," he said, slowly. "I can't remember it, and yet—I haven't been ill, have I, Ethel?"

"Yes, dear; but it is all passed now, thank God. Won't you tell me that you—love me, Leslie? Love me in the old way that you used to do so long ago—so long ago that it seems almost a dream? Won't you tell me that you—"

She was about to add "forgive me," but he silenced her lips with a kiss.

"Why, child, I love you as I have always loved you!" he answered, with a little plaintive ring in his voice that surprised even him. "But I must have been very ill. Ethel, my head spins like one of the tops that I used to play with as a boy, and—I can't tell what it is, but you don't seem natural to me—quite. Have you been waiting upon me, and grown thin? Your cheeks are quite hollow, and there are great circles about your pretty eyes. You are so white, and wan, and—and—"

He lifted himself slowly, memory struggling through the haze upon his intellect. He looked beyond her, over her head, and straight into a mirror that hung upon the other side of the room. At first there was no recognition of the face he saw reflected there, and then suddenly he arose and walked across the floor, his weak limbs almost refusing to support him. He touched the reflection with the tips of his fingers, then recoiled with a little gasp.

"Is that—I?" he gasped, as if the possibility were not to be believed.

She did not reply. She had drawn her arm across her own frail shoulder for support. He was looking again at the reflection of the white-haired man with the lined, haggard face, while memory continued to struggle with the haze that enveloped it. And then he sank into a chair. She was upon her knees. His arm still lay upon her shoulder.

"Ethel," he questioned, his voice low and hollow, "have I been ill, and dreamed it in delirium, or—or what is the matter? Why do I look like that? Tell me, dear. Ah, I remember—the fire—the—"

He paused suddenly, looking down upon her in horror. Doctor Paxton came to her relief.

"Up again, Leslie?" he exclaimed, cheerily. "You've had a close call, old fellow. You're not a good nurse, Ethel, or you would not have allowed him to get up."

Dunraven put out his hand.

"Tell me, Doctor," he began, but Paxton silenced him.

"Anything you like to-morrow. You'll know all in good time, but you've given us a good fright, and we don't propose to take any chances. Let the fact that the clouds have all rolled by content you."

"You know I can't!" returned Dunraven. "I must know now!"

"Must" is not a pretty word to speak to your physician. You know it makes the best of us stubborn."

"Where are Lloyd and Ailsa?" questioned Dunraven, suddenly.

Ethel started, but Doctor Paxton observed that there was no hesitation in speaking Ailsa's name. That it was naturally, quietly spoken, as he might inquire for any friend; yet not a word of Muriel.

"Ailsa is here in this house," he answered. "Do you wish to see her?"

And Dunraven answered:

"Yes, to be sure. I feel as if I had been off on a long voyage. I want to see you all."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

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"Ah, why can we not be happy in the mere knowledge of doing right? Why must we be always yearning for the unattainable? Why can we not shut the door of memory as we do of sight? Ah! I am only unnerving myself by allowing myself to think. I will not! Now that they have gone, I will go to dear Doctor Paxton and tell him my determination. He will help and strengthen me."

She arose, looked at herself for a moment in the mirror, to be sure that her face showed no trace of her emotion, then went out and into Doctor Paxton's private parlor. He was not there. She walked over to the window to wait, and was standing there, knowing that when he was disengaged he would come there first. The door opened suddenly, and she started forward to meet him, but it was the servant who had entered—a man-servant leading some one by the arm, a tall, well-formed man, who groped his way silently and wore a green shade over his eyes.

It did not require a second glance to tell Ailsa that it was Lloyd Ogden, and her heart leaped with such wild gladness, that it seemed for a moment to almost suffocate her.

Seeing her, the servant announced: "Mr. Ogden! Doctor Paxton said he was to wait here, and that he would be in a few moments. He is engaged very especially just now."

And then, before he could be detained, the servant had gone, and Lloyd stood there, groping about as a man does in the dark, unable to find an object by which he could guide himself.

What was she to do?

After that moment of wild delight she went quickly forward and placed her hand upon his.

"Let me guide you," was all that she said.

His hand closed over hers, but he too controlled himself quickly.

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## A Delightful Garden Freshness—

characterizes the Flavor of

# "SALADA"

TEA

B32

Quality Unchallenged for Twenty-three Years.

### THE TELEPATHY OF KINDNESS.

Active Sympathy is the Practical Volapuk of Humanity.

When Otto Rudbeck came to this country he got a position as farm hand through an employment agency. The wages were small, for Otto did not know enough English to bargain for himself, and Mr. Barrows was a busy, driving man, rather inclined to be petulant if anything went wrong. The young fellow tried to do his best, but his life was lonely; no one paid much attention to him, and the "kitchen chamber," where he lodged, was not much more attractive than the horses' stalls in the stable across the yard.

"The fellow was no use to me," Mr. Barrows declared, with some trace of impatience that had led to Otto's dismissal still lingering in his voice. "I guess he was willing enough, and he had no bad habits, 's far as I know, but I couldn't make him understand what I wanted done. I'd rather work a little harder myself than bother with that kind of help."

The young Swede got another place before the day was out, and his second employer, Mr. Kemp, soon began to speak highly of the new hand. Mr. Kemp was a quiet, kind-hearted man, who took a genuine interest in the lad, and both he and his wife did everything in their power to make the stranger feel at home in his unaccustomed surroundings. They talked with him whenever they could, about himself and his family and the old home across the sea, and Mrs. Kemp often opened the organ and played over the songs and hymns in a Swedish book of music he had brought with him when he came to this country.

Otto's desire to be "kep' on" was so strong, and he proved to be so trustworthy, industrious a lad, that he stayed four or five years with the Kemps, and would, doubtless, have remained longer had not the failing health of his mother called him back to Sweden.

Whenever anyone asked him about the difficulty his first employer had in making himself understood, young Rudbeck used to shake his head slowly, after a fashion of his own, and say, in his odd, stilted English, "Queeck, sharp words do not cut in." His idea was that there is a kind of telepathy between heart and heart that makes a word spoken in kindness more intelligible than the same word flung out carelessly or impatiently. Matter-of-fact people may smile incredulously at that, but it is certainly true that David Livingstone made himself so well understood in the dialects of the native African tribes—with which he was very imperfectly acquainted—that he won their almost idolatrous affection.

Active, sympathetic kindness is always understood. It is the practical Volapuk of humanity. Whether it makes a foreign word more intelligible or not, it is a speech in itself, and always makes its own plea for good will, cheerfulness, and friendly relations.







## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### VALUES FOR YOUR MONEY

We do not see how much cheap trash we can sell you, but we do try to see how much value we can give you for every dollar spent in our store.

You always get great big values here for little money.

**P. E. SMILEY.**

**P. S.—Always watch our tables for bargains.**

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

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Extra good value in wearing pants at Dover's.

Try M. Prendergast for new, stylish, up-to-date Millinery.

Keep in mind that Thursday of this week is Civic holiday in Shawville, when the stores will be closed.

It is expected that through traffic will commence on the Canadian Northern Railway next month. It is announced that the main line is now completed.

The mercury registered 85 deg. in the shade on Thursday—a high temperature certainly, for September weather.

Mrs. Boland (nee Miss Armstrong) is prepared to show all the latest styles in fall millinery at her millinery parlor over Mr. Shaw's store. All ladies invited to inspect the hats.

The next knitting and sewing bee of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. Geo. Hodgins on Thursday, Sept. 23, instead of on the 16th, as first arranged.

The efforts of the temperance advocates to place Pontiac in the "dry" list next Spring got a pretty stiff jolt at the County council last Wednesday. Evidently our county fathers do not think that the municipal electors have yet reached the stage where they should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments through the ballot box.

Mr. G. B. Campbell, M. L. A., although sitting in the "cold shades of opposition" at Quebec, has been enabled, nevertheless, to do a good deal for his constituents that the public in general know little about. Mr. Campbell, of course, is not of the kind to climb upon the housetops and crow about it, and so a friend in one of the rear townships, who appears to know whereof he speaks, considers that Mr. Campbell's services should be publicly recognized. This party affirms that last year our local member procured colonization grants for several parties both in Leslie and Thorne, and this year additional grants have been procured. It seems to us that parties so favored are withholding justice from Mr. Campbell by not making a public acknowledgment of what he has done for them.

#### Results of the Millar Wheat Competition

Some twenty-four farmers entered fields of wheat in this competition and in going over these fields it certainly proved without a doubt, that Pontiac County does not have to take a second place to any County in the Province in wheat growing.

Mr. John Stewart of Murrells won the Competition on a splendid 12 acre field of Marquis wheat. Mr. David McDowell of Shawville was a close second with a field of Marquis but did not have the area of Mr. Stewart. Mr. Norval Kilgour of Shawville scored third highest on a very nice field of Red Fife.

We are planning something good and big for our customers in October. Be patient and watch our ads. A. Dover.

The greatest defects in the wheat entered in the competition was the high percentage of lodged grain; second, the prevalence of smut (burnt or stinking smut); third, the presence of weeds, other grains, and a mixture of varieties.

#### Births

At Shawville, on Sept. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dale, a son.

#### Personal

Rev. Mr. McAllum left last week to visit his mother in Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Eades attended Toronto Fair last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wainman, of Ottawa, visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Roe, of Hull, visited her brother, Mr. Robt. Woodley, last week.

Mrs. A. G. Brough, and little daughter, of Timmons, Ont. arrived Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Shadel have gone to Cornwall this week, and will be absent till Thursday evening. The store, however, remains open till Wednesday evening.

Dr. George Stewart of Camrose, Alberta, was a visitor at the Fair last Thursday. The Dr. was summoned East some days previously to attend the death bed of his sister, Mrs. Buell, at Smith's Falls.

#### Times to Laugh.

A.—Is the old man always so glum as this? B.—By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the women's new hats come in.—*File-gende Blatter*.

#### BRISTOL.

(Held over from last week)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smiley and son, Harold, have returned to Prince Albert, after spending several weeks among friends in Bristol and Clarendon.

Several of our boys went west; among them were: Bert Thomas, J. Y. Reid, Bob Wilson and Fabien Trudeau.

Mr. Harry Hughes returned to Copper Cliff, Ont., after spending a few days with his parents. He was accompanied by his brother, Herbie, who intends spending the winter at the Cliff.

Master Lora Carlson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alof Carlson, Haileybury, is visiting his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson.

No doubt great credit is due to the Rev. Mr. White for his perseverance in repairing the Anglican church grounds, part of which has been an eyesore for many years. In spite of many obstacles, Mr. White, with the assistance of others now has the work almost completed in first-class shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McFarlane are enjoying a holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Archie McFarlane of Norway Bay.

The Rev. D. J. Craig left last week to resume his pastoral work.

Miss Ida Hughes has returned to Ottawa.

Miss Bessie Glenn is away visiting friends.

It is rumored that there is a new store opening up here shortly. Topsy.

## THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

\$25,000  
IN PRIZES  
10,000  
DISPLAYS

OTTAWA

September 10-18

EXHIBITS  
FROM HOME  
FARM AND  
FACTORY

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

all added to utility classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry  
**FREIGHT PAID** on live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec.  
Horse Races, Baseball Matches, Band Music, Live Stock Parades, Day Fireworks, Colossal Midway; starting and ending on the grounds. WILLIAM S. LECKEY, famous American aviator, in daily

**AEROPLANE FLIGHTS | NIGHT SHOWS**

Presenting the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

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

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

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

**FOR SALE—A Two-Speed Big Twin** "Indian" Motor Cycle, and Side Car, in first-class running order. An excellent machine for speed. Owner desirous of obtaining a car. Apply to Mr. R. E. NICOLLS, Starks Corners, or P. O. address Shawville, R. R. No. 2.

**WANTED—A girl** to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. DRUM, Bank, Shawville.

**FOR SALE—A number of young horses** and colts. Would sell on time or take cattle in payment. FRANK ARMSTRONG, Shawville.

**LOST—On Wednesday, Aug. 25th,** a small-sized yellow dog, with black nose. Answers to name "Teddy." Information leading to his recovery thankfully received. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, Brick Yard, Shawville.

**WANTED TO RENT—A small farm** with comfortable house thereon, 25 to 50 acres will do, or even 100 acres, if rent is any way reasonable. Ordinary soil will suit. Property required for a poultry farm. Applications to suit these requirements received at THE EQUITY Office.

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

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

If you want a picture of the Academy and pupils secure one now while the price is low. An 8x10 picture for 50c. H. IMISOX.

#### Deaths.

THE EQUITY learns with much regret of the death of Mr. Duncan Stevenson, whose illness was briefly mentioned in our last issue. The sad event occurred about midnight Sunday, from some internal malady, which had been afflicting him for some time past. He was in his 73rd year, and was one of the oldest residents of the section in which he lived. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery near Campbells Bay on Tuesday afternoon. To the bereaved family and relatives we offer our deepest sympathy.

#### In Memoriam

In loving memory of Mr. Arthur Wilson, who departed this life Sept. 11th, 1913.

Had I but seen him at last,  
Or watched his dying bed,  
Or heard the last sigh of his heart,  
Or held his drooping head,—  
My heart, I think, would not have  
felt such bitterness of grief;  
But God had ordered otherwise,  
And now he rests in peace.

FRIEND, EMILY.

#### Smokeless Breakfast Bacon.

Try cooking your breakfast bacon on a pie tin in the oven. This does away with all smoke and burn grease smell in the kitchen, and the bacon is uniformly crisp. It may be cooked two layers deep if you will turn it once while cooking. One layer needs no turning. The fat from this is white and can be used for all baking. With half the amount of butter it is good even for cakes.—*Washington Herald*.

#### The Man to Avoid.

"What sort of a billiard game do you play?"

"Well," he replied suspiciously. "I can usually hold my own with any ordinary player, except the man who hasn't had a cue in his hands for three years."—*Detroit Free Press*.

#### Starting a Row.

Mr. Crabb—This newspaper wants to know if remorse can kill a mule. Mrs. Crabb—Well, John, dear, don't you go and be a martyr just to satisfy their curiosity.—*Buffalo Express*.

#### COTTON THREAD.

Its Invention Was a Case of Necessity Caused by War.

Curiously enough, it was a war that brought about the revolution in the manufacture of sewing thread. When Napoleon occupied north Germany in 1803 the supply of silk from Hamburg, which was used in making heddles, or the loom harness, in Paisley, was cut off.

Unless some substitute could be found the weaving industry of Paisley would be ruined. Peter Clark experimented with cotton warp yarn and succeeded in making thread like the six cord sewing thread used today. It took the place of silk in the heddles, and the weaving business went on uninterrupted by the war.

Then it occurred to another man to use the cotton thread in place of linen for sewing, and he recommended it to the women of the town. It was so much smoother than the linen that the women liked it. The thread was sold in hanks and wound by the purchaser into little balls, but the merchant soon decided to wind the hank on a bobbin or spool for his customers as an added inducement to purchase it instead of the linen.

From this beginning the cotton thread trade has grown, and now silk and linen are used only for special work.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### Hypnotic Power In Animals.

An interesting instance of the hypnotic power possessed by a good many animals is given by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald. One morning outside Elgin a blackbird was observed to be standing by the roadside, paying no heed to the footsteps of the passerby. It was gazing fixedly at four young weasels under the hedge, which were approaching in a semicircle, apparently to surround it. Just then a warning cry was heard from behind, uttered presumably by the parent weasel, and the young ones disappeared in the hedge. The bird still remained powerless and immovable, and only after repeated urging did it fly to a tree near by, when it gave forth a weak, frightened sound, as though still under the influence of the terror which had arrested its faculties.

#### Overheard in a Family.

"Please shut that door!"  
"You wait. I'll get even with you!"  
"I never knew her to be on time."  
"You're the biggest fool I know!"  
"Mother, can't I have just a little more?"

"Now, who's been at the sideboard?"  
"He'll catch his death of cold."  
"What makes daddy so late?"  
"How could you! My new table-cloth!"

"I don't see anything the matter with her cooking."  
"Don't ever speak to me again!"  
"Muth-her!"—*Life*.

#### Cheering Comment.

"That infant of yours kept me awake half the night," said the irritable neighbor.

"Well, I congratulate you," replied the weary father. "That comes nearer being a kind word than anything I have heard today. Nobody else owns up to getting half a night's sleep."—*Washington Star*.

#### Impertinent.

Irate Landlady—Don't you ever dare come to this house again! Weary Willie—Very well, madam. To Companion—Mr. Wrangles, please don't let me forget to have my secretary cross this lady's name from my visiting list.—*London Telegraph*.

#### Lost and Found.

This is either a queer or a dishonest or one sided world. There are always ten times as many "losts" as there are "foundes" in the ad. columns.—*Detroit Free Press*.

We are ready for Your

.. Spring and Summer Trade

Roofing, Troughing, Sheetting  
And any Tinwork required in building.

Carload of Sheet Iron just placed in stock.

PRICES REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**G. W. DALE** PRACTICAL TINSMITH  
Shawville, Que.

## A FEW FALL BARGAINS

To make room for Winter Stock.

2 Farm Waggon Gears 2 in. tires reg. \$65	\$49.00 each
3 New Munro McIntosh Buggies \$95	79.00
1 " " 2 seat Express \$95	80.00
2 Second hand Buggies, in good order, cheap, 1 at \$5, 1 at \$15	
3 Steel Barrows, regular price \$4.75, to clear at	3.75
Blue Belle Washers	8.80
Connor " "	4.75

Wringers (3 year guarantee) prices right

(5 year guarantee) " "

No. 3 Barrel Churns " "

No. 4 " " " "

Martin Orme Pianos, reg. \$150.00 380.00

1 Willis Piano (Model E) used 2 years, cost \$125.00 195.00

1 Square Piano in good order 50.00

1 " " in need of a little repair 40.00

11 young and sound Horses at reduced prices.

All New Goods Guaranteed.

Your Inspection Solicited.

**G. A. HOWARD.**

Just Received!

A carload of Corrugated Iron Roofing

—which will be supplied at about old price.

Roofing and Sheetting of all kinds

Supplied as customers may require. Estimates furnished.

Furnaces and Bathroom Outfits

Always on hand.

**GEO. E. WAINMAN - SHAWVILLE.**

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Saturday  
September 18th

Being the Jewish  
Day of Atonement  
and Holiday . . . .  
Our Store will be closed  
until 6 p. m.

We trust all our customers who  
intended coming Saturday will  
wait and come in either Satur-  
day night or any time after.

**ARCHIE DOVER**