

THE EQUITY.

No. 7, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1916.

\$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 . . . 4,896,304
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
SIR HENRY N. BATH, ALEXANDER MACLAREN,
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
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Fort Coulonge Branch - J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

Mr. Stanley Langford has purchased the cartage business of Mr. Armen Hodgins.

Attend the lawn social at the Brick Church, Bristol, on Monday evening next—7th.

The regular meeting of O. Y. B. No. 304, will be held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9th all members are requested to be present.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. P. E. Smiley's on Thursday evening of this week.

We have to hand the artistically gotten-up prize list of the Renfrew Fair—Sept. 20, 21, 22—issued from the Mercury office.

THE EQUITY has been favored with copy (printed in both languages) of the prize list of the Quebec Provincial Exposition which is to be held from August 28th to Sept. 2nd.

The children of St. Paul's and Radford S. Schools, with their teachers and friends, spent an enjoyable time last Wednesday at Miss Hodgins' Point, Green Lake—the occasion of the annual picnic. The weather was little different from the torrid variety which sweltering humanity has been experiencing of late, but under the sheltering pines, along the lake front, the heat was not found oppressive and everything passed off pleasantly. Citizens very generously conveyed the children to and from the grounds in their cars. To some of the youngsters this was quite a treat in itself.

STABBING AFFRAY—Mr. George Mee, of the 7th line, is lying in a rather critical condition as the result of stab wounds inflicted last Saturday afternoon by an employee named Paddy Dolan, who, it seems treacherously turned on Mr. Mee with a pitch fork that he was using, and thrust the tines of the implement into his side. Although the force of the blow knocked Mr. Mee down, he at once regained his feet and started in pursuit of his assailant, who made off across the fields. He failed to overtake him, however, and after following the man for a considerable distance, he returned to his work, not thinking that his injuries were of a serious character. As the evening wore on his condition became critical and when Drs. Armstrong and Klock were summoned, later they decided the case required the services of a specialist. Accordingly communication was had with Ottawa, and a car was sent down to Breckenridge to meet Dr. Brown and a nurse who arrived through the night. After a thorough examination of the wounds, Dr. Brown concluded an operation was unnecessary, the patient's condition in the meantime having appreciably improved.

A warrant was issued for Dolan's arrest, and an effort was made to locate him; but in the darkness nothing was accomplished in that direction. Shortly after his attack on his employer, Dolan was seen by Mr. Thos. Eades hurriedly crossing the country in the direction of William Horner's with a hay fork over his shoulder. Mr. Eades concluded the man was hurrying over to Horner's to lend a hand in the hay field.

The honor of capturing Dolan fell to the lot of some young men who are camping at Green Lake. Dolan came along Sunday morning and was having a drink at the lake when the boys accosted him, and inquired whether he was going. He replied that he was on the way to Ottawa. The boys said they were going to Aylmer and would take him along and so getting the man into a car, they hustled him out to Shawville and placed him in the custody of Constable Elliott, who later, accompanied by W. E. Maitland, took his man to Bryson jail. Dolan stated that he had relatives in Onslow. From his manner and appearance one would conclude that he is mentally deficient.

Your friends can buy anything you can give them—except your photograph. Don't put off until to-morrow, have a sitting to-day. H. IMISON.

Births

At Starks Corners on July 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gayler, a son.

At North Clarendon, July 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hobin of Ottawa, a son.

Personal

Dr. Armstrong returned from his holiday trip to the Eastern townships on Saturday last.

Mrs. R. J. Glenn left here Wednesday to join her husband at Swift Current, Sask.

Mrs. George Hodgins visited friends in South Onslow and Thorne last week.

Miss May Hammond, South Onslow, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Geo. Hodgins in town.

Pte. Lorne Lester, of the 207th, Ottawa, visited his mother in town over Sunday.

Master Ross Mortimer, Ottawa, is at present enjoying a visit with Arthur Argue in town.

Mrs. T. A. Wainman, of Ottawa, spent Sunday in town, the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lester.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hodgins and youngest son, Willard, left last week to visit relatives at Massey, Ont.

Miss M. Findlay, of the G. F. Hodgins Co. staff left last Thursday to spend her holidays with friends in Russell.

Mrs. Wm. Proudfoot and children, of Ft. Coulonge, are guests of S. E. and Mrs. Hodgins at Green Lake.

Mr. Kenneth McDowell who recently graduated from the Dental College in Toronto, is enjoying a month's rest at his home.

Miss Marjorie Lester, of Ottawa, visited her cousin, Mrs. P. E. Smiley, on Monday.

Mr. Archie Dimmel, of Pembroke, visited his sisters here last week. Mrs. Wm. Sereney and Miss Alma Dimmel.

Lt. Jas C. McCuaig, of the 207th Battalion, accompanied by his wife and child, motored through Shawville, Monday evening en route for Bryson.

Mrs. W. E. Maitland and little daughter, left on Friday afternoon, to spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. D. Maitland, at Webbwood, Ont.

Sgt. A. L. Shaw, of the 136th, arrived from Valcartier Camp last week, suffering from a very bad cold, which he contracted through getting a bad wetting. Art intends remaining at home until he gets thoroughly over his indisposition.

Mr. Thos. Shore, Mrs. Shore, Mr. Cedric Shaw and Miss Jean Masson motored to Smith's Falls on Sunday last, returning same day, accompanied by Miss Myrtle Masson, who left here some time ago, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. Ivan Thomson, who has been with his brother-in-law, Mr. P. E. Smiley, for the past three years, in the boot and shoe business, left on Monday to take a similar position in the Carkner shoe store on Sparks St., Ottawa. Ivan's many friends in town wish him every success.

Mr. W. F. Smith, who performs the Otter Lake mail service with a Ford car, broke the record Saturday by making 3 trips over the road, 144 miles in all. This is certainly an improvement on the methods of by-gone days, when the partridge along the road were quite safe in stepping off the tract with dignified leisure.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

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

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . . 7,250,984
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.
A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

Kodaks, I have a nice assortment on hand at all times. Fresh films and supplies. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. H. IMISON.

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

Reader, if you have not paid your subscription to this paper for the current year, please get busy. We don't wish to charge you that extra fifty cents if it can be avoided. Amounts due this office for job work and advertising are requested to be paid at once.

Results---Not Claims

GOWLING Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

is not known by what it CLAIMS, but by what it DOES.

We give complete SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

WINTER TERM opens Monday, January 3rd.

For full information apply.
W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, President. Principal.

SUMMER SALE

AUGUST 1st to 5th.

Five Days of Bargains. Something for Everybody.
Your Money-Saving Time.

- TEA -

30c. Japan Tea 27c.
35c. Japan Tea 30c.
25c. Quaker Oats 20c.
25c. Roman Meal 20c.
25c. Mooney's Biscuits 20c.
2 bars N. P. Soap 25c.

Large stock of Canadian Fine Salt in both 140 and 100 lb. bags.

Our Own Baking Powder.

Full 16 ounce cans 20c.
Mounted Police Salmon
Red Sockeye 15c.

All these advertised prices good only for this SALE and will be withdrawn at once.

Parowax 10c.
Torpedo Fly Catchers 20c. doz.

Take advantage of these reductions, prices will be very much higher than our reg. prices in a short time.

No goods sold to dealers or their families.

Dry Goods

Ten p. c. off all Dress Goods and Cotton not specially priced in this Advt.

12½c. Grey Cottons 10 yards for 99c.

12½c. White Cambric Bleach Cottons 10 yds. 99c.

500 yds. of wide 34 inch Flannelettes worth 15c., reserved for this sale. Limit 10 yds. to each purchaser. 10c. per yd.

Best \$1.25 White Quilt Yours for 99c.

15c. Towelling 11c.

A Bargain in Apron Gingham.
Yard wide for 12c.
40 inches wide for 14c.

Empire Bleach Sheeting.
36c. goods, full 2 yds. wide. A few pieces on sale for 23c.

A Doz. Pieces Colored Scrims
Curtain Material—reg. prices up to 20c. p. yd. Sale price 10c.

If you like Remnant Bargains, get them here.

Everyone knows the scarcity and VALUE OF PRINTS now. We have 1000 yds. of reg. 10c. goods. Sale price 8c.

THE HARDWARE STORE

VINEGAR

Pure White Wine, Proof Quality.
If you use our Vinegar your Pickles are safe.

Parowax for Sealing Jars
If you use it your Preserved Fruits are safe.

Fruit Jars
Improved Gem and Perfect Seal.

J. H. SHAW.

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 equalled.

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

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

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

Write, Suite 7, Regina Court, Regina, Sask. if interested in the exchange of an eastern farm, for a private residence in that City.

FOR SALE—One Deering Hay Loader in good working order. Price \$20.00. Reason for selling, we are through with the hay. Apply to THOS. McDOWELL, Village View Farm, Shawville.

LOST—On Sunday morning between St. Paul's church and Shaw's corner, a pair of glasses in case. Finder will much oblige by leaving same at this office.

WANTED—at once, a man to do work in hay field—wages \$2.25 per day and board. SAM HODGINS, R. R. No. 3 Shawville.

STRAYED—On July 23rd, a red cow 3 years old, with some white. SAM HODGINS, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

WANTED—A married man to work on farm. Must be good milker. Good house supplied free. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG & SON, Green Lake, Que.

Indoors or not, on your travels or at home, Kodak is at your service. Catalogues furnished upon request. H. IMISON.

A letter from Mr. S. J. Weir, of Rossington, Alberta, says:—"I note that you had a heavy rainfall in the eastern provinces during the Spring months. We had exceedingly dry weather here up to June 30th, when we had a heavy rain and continued showers since. Wheat and barley stood the dry spell pretty well, but timothy and oats are a light crop, except on low lands."

Ottawa Fair, Sept. 9th to 16th:

The greatest effort yet is being made by the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association to ensure the success of the Annual Fair at Ottawa this year, September 9th to 16th. This is the big Show of Eastern Canada, and \$15,000 will be given in Prizes for Live Stock. A new building has been secured for Sheep and Swine and everything possible will be done to ensure the comfort of stock. Entries close Sept. 4th and this rule will be strictly enforced.

The Agricultural, Industrial, and Live Stock features are the essentials but special attention has also been given to the Grand Stand Programme, which will include Horse Races, Vaudeville, Military manoeuvres, Balloon Ascensions, Loop the Loop Aviator, a big spectacular Night Show with Fireworks and a hundred other features. Reduced rates have been secured on all Railways.

If you want Bargains

—Examine No. 2 Table

15c. Foulards 10c.
15c. Gingham 10c.
15c. Muslins 10c.

20c. Rockfast Drill 15c.
20c. Ducks 15c.
20c. Galateas 15c.
20c. Shirting Stripes 15c.
40c. Ratine Cloth 20c.

Examine our Ribbon Assortment
then think of 10c. per yd.

Feltol
The new Floor Covering 2½ yds. wide, 75c. per yd.

Men's Overalls
New Black Striped Overalls \$1.25. Sale price \$1.10.

Hats
Men's Sailors Boys' Sailors
Girls' Straw, about half price.

Men's Fine Shirts 49c.
Boys' Summer Drawers 15c.
Men's Summer Hose 25c.

We have a few Boot Bargains you should see.

Scores of good things we cannot list here.

Niagara Whips 10c.
Mops 10c.
Wash Boards 30c.

Butter, Eggs, Wool, in exchange at market prices.

August 1st to August 5th, 1916.

W. A. HODGINS.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

(Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," Etc.)

CHAPTER XXXV.—(Cont'd.)

"Yes, ma'am. Lowest deals, as you say," replied Al, with a great smile in his deep wrinkle, and under his breath he muttered:

"Holy smoke, ain't she a peach?"

"Ace high?"

"Ace high it is."

"Then I cut for my husband. Whoever cuts the lowest card makes the first attempt."

For a moment her eyes rested on Dick Rolt, and perhaps her lips trembled—they are the only part of the face which no one can control—but if they did, it was so slightly that no one in the room could have sworn to it, and if she sat down somewhat suddenly when she had turned up the knave of diamonds, he had reason enough to be tired, and the room was hot. At once Jim, Al, and Anstruther went to the table together, but Mrs. Rolt held up her hand.

"In order of precedence, please, gentlemen." And then with a little curl about her lips: "Our guest comes first," and young Fairclough came down nonchalantly and turned a card from his corner with somewhat over-quickly.

"No luck," he said, as he turned up a nine.

"You don't know yet, Mr. Fairclough," she said sweetly. "The foreman next."

Jim Combe hesitated a moment, and a queer smile spread over his face. He remembered that if a pack of cards is shot over a smooth surface it is not impossible to guess where the low cards will be, the least painted offering the least resistance, and he picked his card carefully.

His rule was justified. The card he chose had only one pip on it, but for a moment his face clouded. Then he smiled again.

"Ace low, you said, Mrs. Rolt?"

"I thought that Jim Combe was a square player," she said, but there was no censure in her tones. "You know the rule, Jim. Stand back. Your turn, Al."

"Give me a little 'un, ma'am."

She hesitated. It is not pleasant to send an old friend to his death, and the cards which had been cut were all high.

"You want me to cut for you, Al?"

"If the Boss don't mind, ma'am."

Rolt nodded to her to humor the old man, but her hand shook as she turned up a five of spades.

"Oh, Al, I'm so sorry."

"Then you ain't got no call to be. It's what I asked for, ain't it, and I mostly asks for what I want," and he swung gaily round on his heels to leave the room.

"Hold on, Al!" said a quiet voice at his elbow, "there is one more to cut yet."

"Tain't no use, Mr. Anstruther. You ain't fit to go, and there ain't anything there no lower than a five."

"There are three lower, Al. If you please, Mrs. Rolt."

Mrs. Rolt looked up into the quiet smiling face, and saw a light in it which she had never seen before. It was as if Anstruther knew what lay in store for him, and the knowledge made him hold his head more proudly.

"He is right, Al. You pledged yourselves that all should cut. Take your card, Frank."

As she spoke Kitty Clifford moved from her friend's side uncertainty towards Anstruther, and then stood hesitating, her lips trembling and her sweet eyes full of unshed tears.

"What is it, Kitty? Do you want to cut for him?"

She tried to answer, but no sound came from her parted lips.

"Shall she cut for you, Frank?"

"Will you, Miss Clifford—Kitty?" and he held out his hand to her. For a moment the boy and girl stood there hand in hand before that altar of chance, forgetful of the world and reckless of the betrayal of their secret.

It was a strange betrothal, but such it seemed to all who saw them. In a silence which could be felt, the girl's white hand began to move uncertainly over the pack, touching a card here and another there, as if afraid to choose.

The others had drawn their lots at once. To them it seemed that minutes elapsed while that little hand wandered over the table, and each man prayed in his own fashion that she might choose aright.

At last, like a child who fears to see the knife, she shut her eyes, and clutching a card, held it up to Anstruther, over whose face a proud smile spread as bright and genuine as daylight.

"Thank you, dear. You have saved my honor. You don't mind if I spoil your pack, Mrs. Rolt. I shall want this card by and by more than you will," and kissing it, he put it into his breast pocket.

But Kitty caught at his hand and cried to him to show it to her.

"Another time, dear. It is the best card in the world for me."

"What was it, Frank? Show it to me, oh, show it to me!"

"Not now, Kitty," and bending down, he kissed her white brow between their shoulders.

her waist, half led, half carried, her to Mrs. Rolt.

"Take her away now. For God's sake take her away!" he said, and Mrs. Rolt led Kitty sobbing from the room.

"Oh, Marry! Mary! I have killed him. Frank!"

But Frank Anstruther stood back from the weak pleading hands, and as the two women left the room, his was the only face left in it on which there was no sign of sorrow.

"When the door closed, he sat on the edge of the table and began to roll a cigarette.

"Let's see that card, partner. You ain't putting up a job on us?"

"No, Al. There it is," and he showed him the two of hearts.

"Holy smoke! The two-spot! She couldn't have drawn a lower if she'd tried to!"

"Or better. Luck is for the young, Al," and this curiously-minded young man from Piccadilly began to hum a light air to himself, the words of which were:—

"He ain't no good about the house. He can't cut wood."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"You said, Combe, that I should not be able to find my way to Soda Creek?"

Anstruther was still sitting on the table rolling his cigarette.

"In the dark. It would not be right all the time you were on the road. But you don't have to. It is not likely we are going to let you suicide after that."

Anstruther smiled a little superciliously.

"That has nothing to do with the question. Would you mind coming here for a moment?" and he went to the window.

"That is the road to Soda Creek; the way we came."

"But that is the direct way, as the crow flies?"

"Yes, only there's a bit of a canyon in the way."

"I know. But after?"

"There wouldn't be any after. There's no way across the canyon until you come to the place where the road crosses it. It's four hundred feet deep with sides like the walls of a house."

"If there was a bridge across it, it would shorten the distance by a mile, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, by two, I should think. But there isn't any bridge and the Indians ain't going to wait whilst we build one."

"Could one be built? How wide is the canyon?"

"Not more than twenty or thirty feet at the Buck's Jump. It could be bridged there easily enough; but what's the good of talking. It ain't bridged."

"Where is the Buck's Jump. There, isn't it?"

"Yes, right against that big lone pine with the broken top."

"Very nearly in a direct line for Soda Creek?"

"In a plumb straight line. That pine might have been put there for a surveyor's post."

"So I thought," said Anstruther, and he stood there measuring the distance with his eye, and noting the landmarks.

Combe watched him, and at last, with an obvious effort, he said:

"Forgive me, Anstruther. Perhaps you don't think it is my business, but I've got to speak. I know just how you feel, and it's the way a man ought to feel, but you know you can't go now. It wouldn't be a square deal to Miss Clifford."

"Leave Miss Clifford's name out of the question, please. I'm very much obliged to you for what you suggest, but there are some things you don't understand. I'm going, and there's an end of it."

"When?"

"When I am ready," Anstruther answered, and left the room.

"Pretty rough on them kiddies, ain't it, Jim?" said Al, when Anstruther had left the room, "and she's dead stuck on him. But I guess he's right."

"Right?" snorted Combe. "Right? Just to think of himself? No I don't think he's right, and I'll take blanked good care as he doesn't do it."

Whatever Al was going to say was lost, for at that moment the call sounded from the upper story. The rifles were wanted at the windows.

With a rush the two men went to their places, and for the next twenty minutes they had their whole attention occupied by what they saw from their posts.

A cloud of dust was coming towards them at railroad speed, and at first they flattered themselves that Horley and his specials had broken the cordon and were coming to their relief. But the riders who emerged from the cloud were Chilcotens, reckless whooping devils, painted as none of the white men had ever before seen Indians painted in British Columbia their greasy locks powdered with swansdown, and eagle's blumes drooping from their heads to half way between their shoulders.

fore them all, and with his arm round

At break-neck gallop they rode to within a hundred yards of the house, and then like a flight of starlings they single file in a wild circuit round the building, brandishing their weapons and discharging them in mid career.

In spite of the pace at which they came several bullets struck the house, and one was so well-aimed that it smashed through a chest of drawers behind which Rolt was kneeling; but one of the Indians' horses pitched on its head, and before its rider could extricate himself, several bullets found him.

"Only the canter past, I fancy, Al," said Rolt, coolly, blowing the smoke out of his barrels. "Where is Anstruther?"

"I seed him go into his room as we came upstairs. He hasn't been up here to see the show. He's up to his neck in them trunks of his, I reckon."

"What?"

"Kinder sortin' out his duds and gettin' good and ready for his pas-sar."

Jim glanced quickly through the window and saw that the Indians were already loping back to their lines. Then he put his rifle up against the wall and left the room quietly.

Al noticed him and seemed about to follow him, but thought better of it, and muttering "Let 'em settle it themselves. It ain't my funeral," kept his place at the window.

Anstruther's door was wide open, but from where he stood Jim could not see into the room, neither could he hear anyone moving in it, but to prevent accidents he sat down and took off his boots, and then with them in his hand stole quietly along the passage and peeped through between the door and the jamb.

Anstruther had gone, but the room could not be said to be empty, for the floor of it was covered with mountains of clothes, as Jim had never dreamed of, piled pell mell in a great heap, whilst, as he said afterwards, there were 'boots enough for a battalion and coats like blankets at a pobatch."

(To be continued.)

HE HATES THE GERMANS.

They Insulted Sir Pertab Singh and His Cavalry.

Sir Pertab Singh is back on the western front with his famous Jodhpur Lancers, dubbed by Lord Roberts the "finest cavalry in Asia."

Though over 70 years of age, Sir Pertab was among the very first of the Indian tributary princes to offer his services to the British Government when the war broke out. For nearly eighteen months he remained fighting the Huns in France and Flanders. Then Oriental etiquette compelled him to pay a flying visit to his native land in order to be present at the wedding of his nephew and ward, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur, with a daughter of the Jam of Nawangar, better known to cricket enthusiasts as Ranjitsinhji.

And now he has returned once more to the scene of hostilities, his appetite for fighting still unsatisfied.

There is a reason for this.

Sixteen years ago Sir Pertab placed his services, and those of his splendid troops, at the disposal of the Indian Government, in order to proceed to China and assist in quelling the Boxer uprising there. This offer was gratefully accepted, and in recognition thereof Sir Pertab, who was already a maharajah, a rajah, a rajput of the rajputs, and head of the famous warrior barons of Oudh, was raised to the rank of major-general in the British army.

But when he and his men arrived before Pekin they found the German von Waldersee in supreme command. The Hun, a boor then as now, made game of the warrior prince, and the young pup of Prussians on Waldersee's staff, sneered at his splendid cavalry, calling them "coolies" and "niggers."

Try and imagine the effect of insolence such as this on a member of one of the oldest and proudest races on earth, accustomed to be treated on equal terms by English gentlemen. Sir Pertab vowed some day to be avenged. So did his troopers, individually and collectively.

Years ago Sir Pertab swore not to die in his bed. He has been fighting for Britain all his life, as his father, the old Maharajah Takht Singh, did before him.

One of the earliest recollections of the young Sir Pertab, then a boy of thirteen, was seeing his sire set out with Havelock to give battle to the rebel sepoys during the great Mutiny.

Later on he rode with the British up through the Khyber Pass, and into Kabul. He also fought under Gen. Ellis in the Mohmand Expedition, and in Tirah under Gen. Lockhart, where he was wounded.

Lord Roberts was for over forty years a close personal friend of his.

Not So Bad as Feared.

"Pleased, mum, nurse says would you come at once as baby's been an' swallowed near a 'ole packet of pins an' she says don't be hundlely alarmed as luckily they're safety pins."

Her Idea.

"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Godart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now, why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"

The Farm

Cutting and Curing Alfalfa

The following directions for cutting and curing alfalfa hay are given by Don H. Bark, Chief of the Irrigation Investigation Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Though written for the Alberta farmers, they are with few modifications, applicable to conditions wherever alfalfa is grown.

In order to secure the best appearing alfalfa hay on the highest possible value, and a product that will always command the highest market price, alfalfa hay must not only be cut at the proper stage of growth, but should be cured in such a way as to retain, not only its leaves, but as much as possible of its bright green color as well. In order to obtain this class of product, but also its bright green color, which makes it so attractive.

The leaves of alfalfa hay contain more feeding value pound for pound than the stems of the plant, so that the plan to insure the saving of as large a percentage of the leaves as possible. The proper curing of alfalfa, however, is not a different problem, provided favorite weather conditions can be secured. No hard and fast rule can be laid down that will fit all conditions equally well for the methods of handling in each case will always depend largely upon the weather.

Normally, alfalfa should be cut in the forenoon after the dew is off and raked up into windrows while still quite green, either late the same afternoon or not later than the following afternoon, for the longer it is left in the swath, the more it will become bleached and discolored from the sun. If the weather is dry there is little danger of placing it in the windrows too green. It should be left in the windrows from one to two days, or until half dry, and then placed in small or medium-sized cocks or piles, where it is to be left until it is sufficiently cured to permit of storing.

The main principle to be observed in the curing of alfalfa should be to dry it out sufficiently for storing with as little exposure to the sun and elements as possible. If his principle is borne in mind, and the plan outlined carried out, it is possible to dry it out sufficiently for stacking and still retain its bright green color—always provided the weather is good. Rain during harvest its feeding value, it is being more widely grown each year, but is harvested and cured with difficulty.

Some growers in these districts place the piles of hay on small "stools" with slatted bottoms, the stools being constructed of 1 x 4 inch lumber, and elevated on short legs about six inches from the ground, after which each pile or cock is covered with a canvas cover until the hay is thoroughly cured and ready for the stack, but this method is expensive from the standpoint of both equipment and labor. The covers used cost about 60 cents each. Whatever the condition of the weather or the method of curing, it should be borne in mind that water on the hay from either dew or rain is more liable to cause trouble than moisture in the hay. Hay is ready to stack when no moisture can be twisted out of a bunch or wisp by twisting in the hands.

Feeding Silage.

There are almost as many different ways of feeding cattle successfully as there are men who feed them. Grass is the natural food of all ruminant animals and in the state of nature cattle can get all the nourishment from it they require.

With domesticated animals, where in the case of the beef animal early maturity is sought, or where in the case of the dairy cow a large quantity of milk is desired, extra feed has to be supplied. In the winter the succulent part of the ration—what corresponds to the grass during the summer feeding—is provided in the shape of roots or silage. The other part of the ration consists of hay and meal.

When the animals are turned out to pasture in the summer it would seem reasonable that the supply of succulent feed that was supplied during the winter would no longer be required. Many dairymen find that this is so. They find that if they do offer the animals silage they will not eat it readily. Evidently the cattle get all the succulent feed they require from the pasture. Other dairymen, however, find that their cows eat up the silage almost as readily during the summer when the pastures are at their best as during the winter months.

The question naturally arises: if some dairymen can do without summer silage and claim their cows give just as much milk without it, would not the dairymen that do feed it get just as Examined them frequently and on the On the face of it, it would seem that cattle should not require any more succulent feed than they would get on a good rich pasture if they are fed grain and meal to increase the richness of the ration. The safest plan, however, is not to try to answer the question at all, but to let the cows answer the question. Silage is about the cheapest food we can

feed them and if they seem to relish it during the summer we may be sure that it is doing them good. Animals after all are very much like human beings—"what's one man's meal is another man's poison"—and if the cows eat up the silage readily let them have it even if it does not agree with our ideas of balanced rations.

It Pays to Test.

In virtually and dairy district, probably among the herds supplying one factory, it is possible to find contrasts running something like this: One herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lbs. milk and 248 lbs. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows averages only 4,037 lbs. milk and 155 lbs. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lbs. milk and 140 lbs. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates that it will pay to calculate what cows can do.

Take it another way; In 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of eight per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cold calculations fell off 87 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent. If the men not cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 pounds of butter! It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa.—C. F. W.

FACTS OF SCIENCE.

Holland's mines are now producing coal at a rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

The production and distribution of electricity in Edinburgh has been made a municipal monopoly.

Spain has been practicing irrigation for more than a century, its first canal having been begun in 1814.

Russia maintains at Moscow an experimental station for the study of flax cultivation and manufacture.

A factory in France drives turbines with water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

A dredge built in Holland for the government of Uruguay crossed the Atlantic Ocean under its own steam.

For peeling oranges there has been invented a curved piece of bone with a nick at one end to cut the skin.

A Brazilian city uses a trolley car ambulance to transport patients to and from hospitals in its suburbs.

The government of South Africa has erected a large sugar mill to encourage the cultivation of cane in Zululand.

Rubber-covered canvas disks that prevent slipping are attached to the soles of new shoes for very young children.

A wire clip, to be screwed into a door frame, has been invented for holding milk bottles out of the reach of cats and dogs.

The world's largest stone statue, a figure of a patron saint that will be 240 feet long, is being carved from a rock on an island in Japan.

A power loom has been invented that is said to weave oriental rugs that so closely imitate the genuine handmade ones as to defy experts.

The Argentine government has made a large appropriation to finance a campaign against locusts, chiefly by propagating parasites of the insects.

Driven by a kerosene motor, a motorcycle has been invented that carries four persons seated ahead of one another and is controlled by the man on the back seat.

To lessen the smoke and gas in tunnels Swiss railroads are equipping their locomotive stacks with lids to be closed when a tunnel is entered, steam being exhausted beneath the engines.

THE STRENGTH OF A FLOWER

Sunflower Forced Its Way Through Asphalt Pavement.

A rock split asunder by a growing tree that has found lodgment in what was at first only a small crack is a familiar sight to most people. The force that a tree exerts in accomplishing this feat is tremendous, but relatively it is not equal to that exerted by the flower that Mr. John Burroughs describes in a recent book, "The Breath of Life."

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of plant force I ever saw was in a Western city, where I observed a wild sunflower forcing its way up through the asphalt pavement; the folded and compressed leaves of the plant, like a man's fist, had pushed against the hard but flexible concrete until it bulged up and split, and let the irrepressible plant through. The force exerted must have been many pounds. I think it doubtful if any cultivated plant could have pushed his fist through such a resisting medium.

Life activities are a kind of explosion, and the slow continued explosions of this growing plant rent the pavements as surely as powder would have done. It is doubtful if any cultivated plant could have overcome such odds. It required the force of the untamed hairy plant of the plains to accomplish the feat.



Of Course You Need

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Ice Cream comes out of the freezer with a velvety smoothness—and a new deliciousness—when it is made with BENSON'S.

And it is pretty hard to ask for anything more delicious than a Chocolate Blanc Manger or Cream Custard with Fruit, made of Benson's Corn Starch.

Our new Recipe Book "Desserts and Candies" tells how and how much to use. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office—and be sure to tell your grocer to send BENSON'S, the standby in Canada for more than half a century.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, BRANTFORD, CARDINAL,
SHEPPARD, 216 FORT WILLIAM.

PHARAOH'S PALACE.

Discovery in Egypt May be of Home of the Oppressor.

The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has made public a report from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Egypt, in which he tells of what appears to be the discovery that Meremphat had in his palace at Memphis an archeological museum something like those of the present day. Meremphat was the son of Ramesses the Great, and by many is identified as the Pharaoh of the Oppression as described in the Book of Exodus.

The palace was discovered early in the present year, the report said. It was large and elaborately decorated, but at some time was destroyed by fire, traces of which are abundant. The palace was about 180 feet long and 100 feet wide and contained about 20 rooms. The throne room was a magnificent chamber of about 60x40 feet.

In describing this room the museum announcement stated that "it is probable that this throne room, if not the same, is similar to the one in which Moses and Aaron confronted the Pharaoh, demanding that the people of Israel be permitted to go. The authorities in Egypt admitted that a great discovery had been made.

In the rooms were found gold ornaments, scarabs, vessels and vases. The most interesting find, the report stated, was a collection of relics, partly of the Stone Age and partly of the Sixth Dynasty (about 4500 B.C.), which indicated that Meremphat was a collector much like modern men or nations. The stone implements included knives, razors, sickles and arrow heads.

Can Cats Hear?

The acuteness of the average cat's sense of hearing is proverbial, but it is a proverb that needs qualifying. For example, many white cats are absolutely deaf, and though the idea may appear absurd at first sight, it is believed by some students that the color of a cat is associated with its sense of hearing. Among several imported Persians, or long-haired cats, from abroad, not one white one in the number has been able to hear the slightest sound.

Lurid Lighting.

"Gay dogs the Romans must have been in the olden days." "You're right! Think of going to bed by the light of the Roman candle!"



Preserved Raspberries

will keep their natural color if you use

Lantic Sugar

the pure cane sugar which dissolves at once. Order by name in original packages.

2 and 5-lb cartons
10 and 20-lb bags

SENDING LABELS FREE
Send red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.
Power Bldg., Montreal 43

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If this bloodlessness is neglected too long, a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again and that is why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says:—"About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anæmia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW TO BE WEATHER WISE.

Nature Supplies Signs by Which Conditions May Be Foretold.

If you want fine weather, look for fine-weather signs, says A. D. Beard, in St. Nicholas. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon scientific facts:

When the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day.

At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain.

When the wind blows steadily from the west the weather will continue fair.

Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your campfire—it is a good barometre. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather.

A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day.

A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it this way and you will remember: wet feet, dry head.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower, it will soon clear off.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand, and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvelous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere. Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN TRAINING

SCOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME.

No Canadian Worthy of the Name Who Will Not Agree to it With All His Heart.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to re-education for men who need it, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the Provinces and various Municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training and many others have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

A Scale Prepared.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependents. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependents, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out,—60c a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in—free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:—

For wife having no children, \$35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For Wife and Children.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—\$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children,—\$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

The Widowed Mother.

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on active service, may be paid

at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa.

HOW TO CREATE AN ESTATE.

The Way a Man May Have Something When Old Age Creeps Upon Him.

As a means of preventing poverty and as a method by which families deprived by death of the providing member may not become objects of charity, there has never in the world been anything devised which equals the power for good as a well-managed life insurance company.

Life insurance as developed to-day is of the greatest economic value. It is the bonding together of many men, and the paying in of certain sums by each, to minimize the financial loss experienced by other members of the company.

Life insurance in the beginning was solely for protection, but variations in the different forms which exist to-day have been brought forth to meet the demands of the public, as they arose from time to time, but we believe the farther a company varies from the primal idea—namely protection—the less is its power for good.

As an investment we have nothing to say against it, and the vast accumulations of surplus which the different companies have made and which they hold for policyholders speaks for itself, but the principle of making provision is often lost sight of in the attempt to create an asset, at a future date, for a person's own benefit.

It is a curious thing that no matter how badly a man may need life insurance, he has a tendency to sidestep it until he is finally caught, and, as has been aptly said, some men get life insurance to-day much in the same manner as they get religion. His emotions must be appealed to, and he often takes the step in a moment of enthusiasm; generally he is pleased with himself afterwards, and if he is a right-thinking and a proper business man he seldom or never lapses his policy.

In going over the daily press week by week and year by year, we see the probates of wills of many people, and we are often astounded by the smallness of the estate, if any, to take care of those left behind, and in many cases we find that the principal asset, when any, is usually a life insurance policy taken out by the breadwinner.

The building of an estate at the present time, or even at any time, is a tedious and long-drawn-out matter. It is not generally known that fully 95 per cent. of the people who enter business fail during some time or other. Neither is it generally known that fully 97 per cent. of the public, when they attain advanced age, have little or nothing to live upon. If even a small fortune is to be accumulated it must be wisely and intelligently managed, and when people are so busy, as they are to-day, endeavoring to make ends meet, they have not much time at their disposal to look into investments.

By putting aside a small sum yearly, as one's means permit, the moment the first payment is made on a life insurance policy an estate is created of the face value of the policy, and if a man would only continue to add to this, in the best years of his earning capacity, he would have something when old age creeps upon him which would be security against many of the troubles he might have to meet, and if he has this sum at his disposal when he comes to advanced age he will have many people anxious to give him the comforts to which he is entitled.

In the Opposite Direction.

Sir Douglas Haig has a keen sense of humor and a gift of repartee. A big, blustering sergeant was cursing two men for being careless with ammunition, and shouted, "You'll send us all up to Heaven like a rocket." Sir Douglas chipped in, "Unless you improve your language, Sergeant, I'm afraid you may go in an opposite direction."

Marriage is a failure for a leap year girl who proposed in vain.

If you suspect a man don't employ him; if you employ him don't suspect him.—Chinese Proverb.

ARE CLEAN NO STICKINESS ALL DEALERS G.C. Briggs & Sons HAMILTON

BRIGGS' FLY MATS PRICE 5¢

The Summer "Life-Savers" are fruit, cereals and green vegetables. Meat in Summer overtaxes the liver and kidneys, potatoes cause intestinal fermentation. Get away from the heavy Winter diet; give Nature a chance. One or two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, served with milk or cream or fresh fruit, make a deliciously nourishing, satisfying meal. Such a diet means good digestion, good health and plenty of strength for the day's work. All the goodness of the wheat in a digestible form. For breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada

OVER 400,000 IRON CROSSES.

Most of Those Issued to Germans Are of Second Class.

More than 400,000 Iron Crosses have been issued since the start of the war, according to figures which were published in a recent issue of the Berliner Tageblatt, a German daily newspaper. The great bulk of these are crosses of the second class, such as are given to the privates in the ranks for distinguished service on the battlefields. There are 401,103 of this class alone.

Besides these crosses of the second class the Iron Cross of the first class is held by 8,506 persons. This includes 275 generals and 5,605 other officers. There are 368 aviators who have this decoration, 390 naval men and 136 in other branches of the service. This brings the total of Iron Crosses of both classes which have been distributed in the course of this war up to 409,409.

Why He Preferred It.

"How do you like my new gown?" "Not nearly as well as your old one, my dear."

"What is there about the old gown you like better than this?"

"The old one is paid for, my dear."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

A Persistent Flatterer.

Mother—Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go.

Daughter—I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Ruinous.

"What ruined your business?" "Advertising."

"How?"

"I let it all be done by my competitors."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

No Leisure.

"Yes, we married in haste. I hope my husband doesn't repent at leisure."

"Demand pretty clothes and everything else you can think of, girl. Keep his nose to the grindstone. Don't let him have any leisure."

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

That Child.

Tommy—Oh, mother, look at that man! He's only got one arm.

Mother—Hush! He'll hear you.

Tommy—Why, doesn't he know it?

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Hens in War Time.

The fact that the Berliners have to content themselves with two eggs a week brings to mind similar hardships endured by the French in 1870. At that time the French ladies turned their boudoirs into hen-coops. One Paris butcher bought Pollux, the elephant, and slaughtered him. This unusual dainty was sold for forty francs a pound for the fillet and shoulder, and the price of the feet ran to twenty francs. Even the blood was not wasted. Black puddings, claiming to be exceptionally nourishing, were made from it, and sold well. One intelligent speculator made a corner in candles, melted them down, and sold the product for lard at a handsome profit.

The trouble with most of us is that we want to be known as charitable unselfish and high-minded persons, but we want to get rich first.

RUBBISH HEAPS.

Many Serious Fires Tracable to Such Accumulations.

More fires originate in rubbish heaps than from any other source. To permit rubbish to remain in the building not only invites a fire to visit your home or place of business, and render your family temporarily homeless, or cripple your business at a time when you can least afford it, but also endangers the lives of your family or employees. In addition to destroying an average of 23,000,000 in property value in Canada each year, fire caused the death of 141 persons last year.

The home is built to protect our loved ones, and we want to do everything to insure absolute protection to those who live in it.

That rubbish heap in the attic, storeroom or basement is a menace to your household, because there is always a possibility of fire starting in it, and it may start when least expected.

Consider what might happen, and then, without delay, eliminate the menace of the rubbish heap.

How to Keep Yourself Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says "Oh no, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from inattention—worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of USIT will restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

USIT is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles and makes the complexion clear, smooth and flawless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply USIT at night before retiring, and it will tone the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

USIT is put up in handsome opal bottles. It may be secured through T. Eaton Co., Limited, Robt. Simpson Co., Limited, Toronto, and other high-class Drug Stores, or direct from us.

Send 50c. (2c. war tax) to-day for trial bottle sufficient for six weeks' use. See our exhibit at National Exhibition, Toronto.

USIT MFG. CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

THE SAILORS AT GALLIOLI.

Two Ran Away to Get Into the Trenches.

Mr. Norman Wilkinson tells this story in his book, "The Dardanelles": I had the story from a naval officer whose duties lay on shore. He was outside his dugout one afternoon when two men in strange raiment passed. Their gait and the fact that both wore navy flannels told him at once that they were blue-jackets. Anxious to know what they were doing there, he stopped and questioned them.

"Where are you going?"

"Motor lighter K—, sir."

"Do you belong there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what are you doing here?"

"Well, sir, hesitating, 'we've just been up to the trenches.'"

"Were you sent there with orders?"

"Er—no, sir."

"How long, sir?" Then to his companion, "When was it we went up Bill?" Then to captain, "I should say about four days, sir."

Finally the captain ordered them under arrest down to a picket boat in which he was about to visit the flagship. On the way out the captain heard the two adventurers discussing their detention with some bitterness, ending with the same refrain. "Fine thing, this—under arrest. And they treat you like a gentleman in the trenches—treat you like a gentleman, I say."

It is difficult to imagine the point of view of men running away to get into the trenches and leaving them with regret.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Interference With Commerce.

A commercial traveller had been summoned as a witness in a case at court, his employers having sued a delinquent customer, and the lawyer for the defence was cross-examining him.

"You travel for Jobson and Co., do you?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been doing it?"

"About ten years."

"Been travelling all that time have you?"

"Well, no, sir," said the witness, making a hasty calculation, "not exactly travelling. I have put in about four years of that time waiting at railway stations and junctions for trains."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

DOES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BRUISES AND SWELLINGS DIABETES BACKACHE

23 THE PROGRESSIVE



"I always agree with my husband." "Very sweet of you." "Except, of course, when he is in the wrong."

There's no special virtue in resisting a temptation you can't afford to indulge in.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES. IRISH COB- bles, Delaware, Carmar, Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR BREEDING, silver crosses, and red cross foxes and fisher. T. Chambers, Sioux Look-out, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

MECHANICS WANTED

We want a few good mechanics. Have steady work and good wages for little hands, fitters, handy men, also a few wood-working machinists and handy men for wood shop wanted. Apply in person only.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

West Toronto.

Become a Registered Nurse and receive pay while learning The Beth Israel Hospital of New York City Founded 1890 Accredited by the New York State Education Dept. Offers a two-and-one-half year course in training for nurses with allowance and maintenance. Applicants must have one year high school instruction or its educational equivalent. For particulars address Beth Israel Hospital, 60 Jefferson St., New York.

Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show will be held at Union Stock Yards, Toronto DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1916 For further particulars write C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Lump Rock Salt Best for Cattle, Write for prices. TORONTO SALT WORKS, 60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

10—15—20 Years from now the Blaisell Mill will be giving good service. It is built of selected timber, treated with wood preservatives, that prevent decay. It has strong, rigid walls, airtight doors, and hoops of heavy steel. Therefore it lasts, simply because it can't very well do anything else. Our folder explains more fully—Write Dept. U. T. E. BISSILL CO., LTD. Blora, Ontario.

Agents Wanted

To represent well known Fertilizer Manufacturer. Attractive proposition to energetic and responsible parties. Apply with full particulars to

FERTILIZER, Ltd., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St., West, Toronto

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles; Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K.W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons

73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

ED. 7. ISSUE 31—16

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 3, 1916.

Sir Pierre Landry, chief Justice of the Supreme of New Brunswick, died on Friday last, aged 70 years. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1883 to 1890.

The Russians are continuing to smash things with terrific force at several points where they are in contact with the enemy along the various fronts. The latest reported success is the capture of the important city of Brody in Galicia, with many thousand prisoners. Last week witnessed the fall of Erzincan, the last stronghold held by the Turks in Armenia. The capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, is regarded among the probabilities of the near future. Undoubtedly the war is making things hum. The part he is playing these days in the greatest war game of all ages, is both conspicuous and effective.

German militarism has added one more to the long list of crimes which is not likely to be forgotten when at last the day of reckoning comes. Captain Fryatt, of the British steamship *Brussels*, which was recently captured in the North Sea, has been executed because it is alleged he attempted to ram a Hun submarine while in command of another vessel about a year ago. Captain Fryatt was expected, of course, according to the German idea of things, to sit with folded arms and allow the submarine to destroy his ship without offering any resistance or defence. Because he did otherwise and took the only means to protect his vessel, German military authority, supported by the Kaiser, set the act down as a crime worthy of death and carried out the decision with British expedition. Despite the numerous outrages that have been perpetrated by the enemy, Britain has hesitated all along to retaliate in kind. Surely this latest outrage furnishes sufficient justification for the stringing up of some of the submarine pirates who have been captured, and who have been receiving the same consideration as ordinary prisoners of war.

NORTHERN ONTARIO AGAIN FIRE SCOURGED

Several Towns Wiped Out and many Lives Lost.

An explanation of the dense smoke which came from the west during the latter part of the past week was given in Monday's newspaper reports of the terrible fire which has swept over Northern Ontario, spreading death and destruction over a wide area.

The places reported to have suffered, some of them practically wiped out of existence, with many of their residents, are as follows:

Cochrane,
Matheson,
Nushka,
Porquiss Junction,
Iroquois Falls,
Radmore,
Kowash,
Tashom.

At nearly all of these places the toll of death has been heavy and many people are suffering from injuries. It is estimated that about 200 people perished, and it is feared this figure may be exceeded when all the reports come in.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning 184 bodies had been accounted for.

The burned area covers a wide extent on the National Transcontinental Railway and the T. & N. O. Ry., it being 115 miles from Englehart to Cochrane, and 135 miles from Abitibi to Hearst, or a total of 15,525 square miles.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon, met July 22, 1916, at call of chairman.

Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Wallace, Harris and Laughlin.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of com'r Harris and Laughlin.

Mr. Hodge, (representative of Macdonald College), being present laid before the Board the advisability of holding three small fairs for children of Bristol, Shawville and part of Clarendon, and in this way the injury to the local fair will be done away with. Mr. Hodge also requested that the Clarendon School Board back him up in prize grant.

The Audit presented and examined. Moved by com'r Harris and Laughlin that the Audit be accepted; that the Auditors, Messrs. H. S. Barnett and E. W. Hodgins, be paid; also that the Auditors' Report be published in *THE EQUITY*.—Carried.

Report of our Schools prepared to forward to Department Public Instruction, Quebec, examined by Commissioners and signed under oath of the Commissioners and Asst. Sec.-Treas. in presence of Mr. James Eades, J. P.

Motion—Com'r's Laughlin and Harris—That Mr. Eades' bill, 50c., for declar-

ations be paid; also that James Howard be settled with for No. 10 fencing; also Mrs. John Emerson's bill for one broom, 40c., be paid.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet August 5th at one p. m.

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

Letter from Pte. Benny Smith.

Mrs. Ben Smith recently received the following letter from her son Benny, who went overseas with the 77th Battalion and is now in the 73rd Royal Highlanders:

Bramshott Camp,
Hants, England,
July 2, 1916.

My dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know that we arrived safe. We had a fine trip. We did nothing but sleep and eat except physical drill, and we had such appetites we could scarcely get satisfied, and we slept nearly all the time. It was fine after we got into the Irish Sea and in sight of land. The scenery is something grand along the coast of Ireland. There are great high cliffs of grey rock, and then the green grass around on the slopes above. We saw built on the side of one of those a large castle—just like what we read of.

We had the honor of seeing the King yesterday; he is a small man and don't look very strong. We went to act as pickets, and I thought as I stood there that if you could have seen all the soldiers and they all moving along, it would make you think that it was war! And to think that they were all Canadians, it was worth seeing. They have a wet canteen here, but there is no treating; everybody has to pay for his own and can make a pig of himself without hurting anybody else.

I was at two services today—our own and the Salvation Army. They have a great captain; he is chaplain of a battalion. It would do you good to hear him preach the gospel that will save men's souls if they don't reject it. I am glad that I can find pleasure in doing God's will and going to the house of worship instead of finding pleasure in the sports they are holding today. On account of yesterday being the first of July and the inspection by the King they did not celebrate; so they have turned the Lord's Day into a day of pleasure and then wonder why this war is on. But God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save, nor His ear heavy that He cannot hear; but our inquiries have hid His face from us; I think this is the whole trouble. The S. A. captain told us this morning that there is not an unbeliever at the front; that the men all kneel down in prayer before going into battle.

Well, mother, I will close, hoping this will find you and dad enjoying good health, I beg to remain, as ever,

Your loving son,
PTE. B. FRANKLYN SMITH,
73rd Royal Highlanders.

Second Letter received from No. 145641 Pte. John F. Finless, 72nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Bramshott Camp, Liphook, Hants, England, (formerly 77th Bn.)

England, July 6, 1916.

Dear —, I trust this letter will find you as well as I am. We are down at the ranges now and have been going to musketry school for the past week, but will soon be going back to camp. This is our final test, after which we will know who will be permitted to remain in the battalion. We have lots of hard training here, but will get our furloughs after we get back from the ranges.

The 77th Battalion has been all broken up. Some of them are now in the 87th, some with the 73rd Highlanders, and Jack Foot and I are with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The morning we broke up I never saw such a parting. All the officers had tears in their eyes. Sergt. Lewis is with the 87th Grenadier Guards—same camp as us. The 89th Batt'n is at Shorncliffe.

There are about 8000 troops shooting down here this week. It is five miles from the ranges to Bramshott camp. We see the boys from the 77th Batt'n nearly every day as they are nearly all down here with different battalions. I don't know where all our old officers are gone, as I haven't seen any of them lately.

We haven't been paid since we came over here. The cost of living over here is nothing to be compared with over there. We pay 55 cents for ham and eggs. Everything is very dear.

This is an awful country for rain. We are going to try and get away with the next draft the 72nd send to France. We are up every morning at 5.30 and go to bed at 9.30. We drill all day Sunday as well as every day in the week. Every Sunday morning we have to go to church, and then start to drill.

About 100 or more of the 77th have been turned down and there is some talk of their being sent back to Canada.

This will be all for the present. Best regards to all.

(Signed), J. F. FINLESS.

LOWER LITCHFIELD

July 26.—A bad storm passed over this district last Friday morning, but did no damage.

Mrs. M. Stanton and son Vincent, of McKee, visited her mother, Mrs. N. Kennedy last week.

Miss Daisy Dale is visiting friends at Haley's Station.

Messrs. Rayburn McTiernan and Leonard Eades were the guests of Misses Daisy and Margaret Dale on Sunday.

Some of our young people attended a successful party at Mr. James Telford's last Friday night.

A large load of Campbells Bay people

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

FOR SALE

Two Ayrshire Bull Calves, and a few Heifer Calves, will be sold cheap to quick buyer.

JAS. ARMSTRONG & SON.

visited Mr. John McVeigh's camp ground at Colton Bay last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tourangeau visited Mrs. Peter McLean's last week.

Miss Effie Fraser, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Stickler last Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Rankin of the Queen's Line visited Miss M. Dale recently.

Messrs. Gordon Barber and F. Bennett were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale.

"RUMMIE."

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SEE THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL AND THE BEST TIME IS DURING FAIR WEEK

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



HOUSE OF COMMONS, BURNED FEB. 3, 1916 NOW BEING RESTORED TO FORMER BEAUTY

OTTAWA
SEPT. 9 to 16
1916

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 4TH
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Great Industrial Exhibit **\$25,000** In PRIZES for LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performance Afternoon and Evening
MILITARY EXERCISES. VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-THE-LOOP AVIATOR.
BIG HORSE RACING PROGRAMME.

NIGHT SHOW

Hundreds of Other Features. The Greatest Effort Yet.

Magnificent Spectacle and Fireworks—"Battle of Falkland Islands."

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair This Year

JOHN BRIGHT, President.

J. K. PAISLEY, Secretary and Manager

SCOBIE AMUSEMENT HALL NORWAY BAY.

Programme

Moving Pictures every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Dancing after until 11.30 p. m. with special programme of Quadrilles. Admission, dance 15c. Pictures 10c. Dancing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. New dances 10c. to 25c.

Special arrangements can be made on Tuesday and Thursday evening only, for special parties and supper on short notice.

Special Sacred Concert on Sunday evenings—non-denominational—voluntary assistance very welcome.

Come one, come all
You are welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ANTICONISH, NOVA SCOTIA.

ARTS SCIENCE ENGINEERING LAW

Professors graduates of leading Universities of Europe and America.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen is bringing the fifth new building in five years.

Write the Registrar for Calendar.

Special High School Course of two years leading to Matriculation.

It is good discretion not to take too much of any man at the first, because one cannot hold out that proportion—Bacon.

The Shillalah.

The shillalah is no raw limb of a tree. It is almost as much a work of art as a well balanced cricket bat. The old shillalahs were as carefully looked after by their loving owners as is a rifle in the wilds. Cut from the sturdiest of young blackthorns and showing as little taper as an ebony ruler. It was weighted with lead or iron at the end nearest the grip so that its center of gravity was about four-fifths of the way from the hitting end. When properly seasoned by being kept in the neighborhood of the farm oven for a few months it became a thing of supple steel. And the proper pronunciation of the name of this fearsome weapon is the melodious one of "shill-ally," with the accent on the "ail"—London Mirror.

Time to Make a Change.

Sir William Phips was appointed governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1692. During his administration the terrible war against witchcraft raged for some sixteen months. When his own wife, Lady Phips, was named as having exercised the powers of witchcraft Sir William began to view this whole terrible madness in a new light, and he put a stop to all trials and discharged the prisoners then awaiting trial.

To Fatten the Goat.

"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"
"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here goat has just et a crate of sponges, an' I'm going down an' let him drink!"—Exchange.

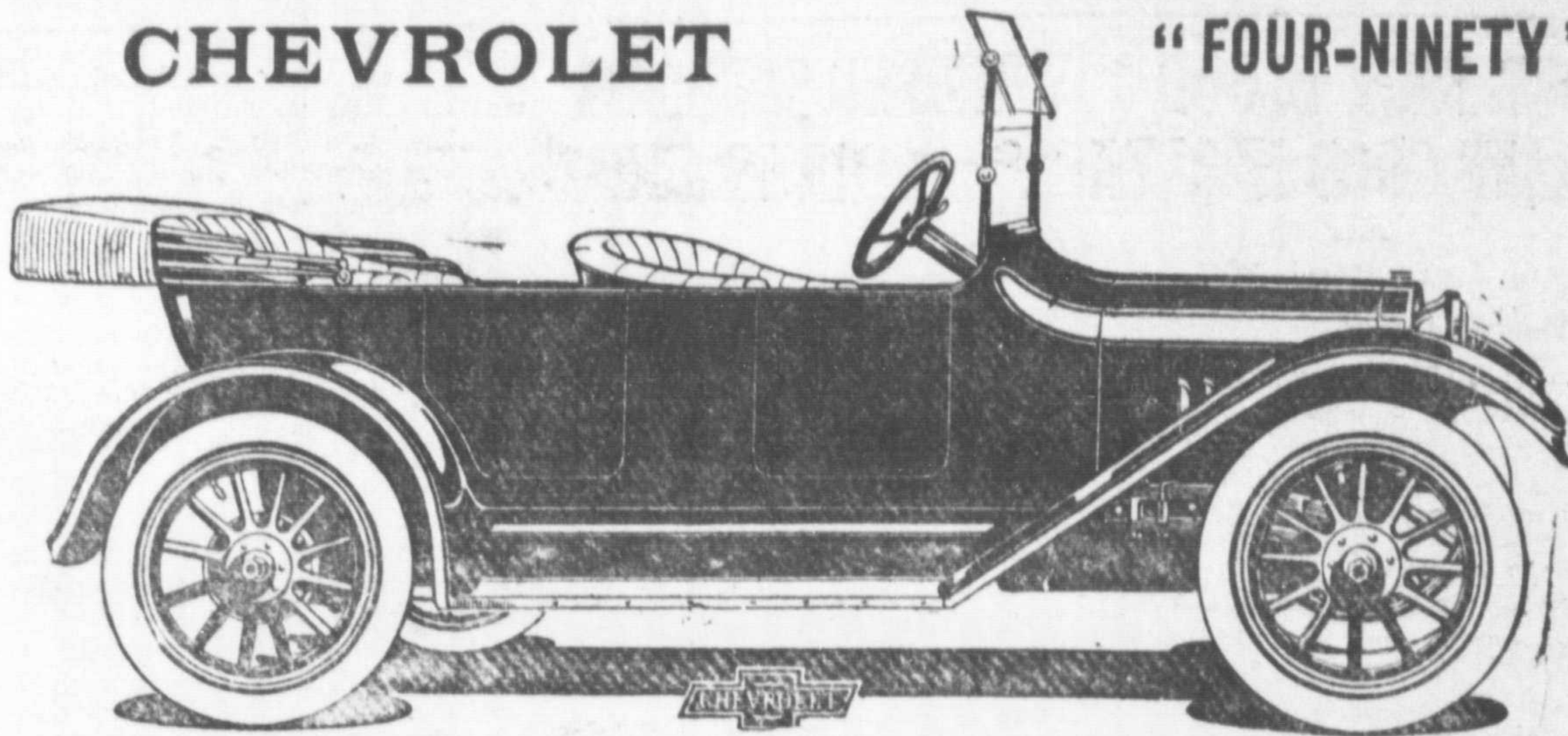
When the Window Sticks.

Take each window cord in hand at the same time and pull them out until the weights are up at the top. Let go suddenly and they will drop in place with sufficient force to start the window open, when no amount of pushing will do it.

The change of fashions is the tax that the industry of the poor levies on the vanity of the rich.—Chamfort.

CHEVROLET

"FOUR-NINETY"



PRICE \$675.00 F. O. B., OSHAWA, ONT.

Over 500 Chevrolets delivered in the Province of Quebec this season, and every one giving good satisfaction.

We have reports of as high as 32 miles to the gallon of gasoline, on cars delivered in Pontiac.

It is an admitted fact that the valve-in-head motor does give 15 p. e. more power than any other type of gasoline motor, which means 15 p. e. more miles per gallon of gasoline.

With the price of gasoline at what it is, the proven economy of the Chevrolet valve-in-head car should make it the preference.

THE MacLEAN MACHINE WORKS, AGENTS,
CAMPBELLS BAY QUEBEC.

TAILORING

Call and inspect our stock of . . .

Serge Suitings

in Black, Navy Blue and Gray; also other Tweeds in late colors.

Gents' Furnishings

Semi-Ready Suits, Felt and Straw Hats, Shirts, Collars, Underwear and Hosiery . . .

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Buy a Ford, not because it is cheaper, but a better car

Mark well the sterling construction of the Ford car.

The testing department of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers of the French Republic made a highly scientific comparison between Ford constructive material and the material used in another very noted and expensive car. In every test the Ford material proved superior.

The service given by Ford cars in Quebec has fully substantiated the results obtained by these French scientists.

Buy a Ford, not only because its first cost is less, not alone because its maintenance cost is less, but because its quality of service is greater,—because it gives more mileage per dollar invested than any other make of car you can buy.

And if you want your Ford this summer, buy it today to ensure prompt delivery.

SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO. REGISTERED,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring 530
Ford Complete 730
Ford Sedan 890
Ford Town Car 780
f.o.b. Ford, Ontario.

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer

THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for 1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion and 3 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 instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published 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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

W. G. COWAN, E. WORKMAN,
W. M. Rec. Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

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,
Campbells Bay, Que.
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K.C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST CABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wednesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

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

All calls will receive prompt personal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. INDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

SUMMER HOSIERY

Pure Silk for Little Girls

White, Sky, Pink, Tan and Black 35c. a pair.

Boys' and Girls' Hose, one and one rib

White and Black 25c. a pair.

White Socks with Fancy Tops

Prices 18, 20 and 25c. a pair.

Women's Extra Fine Black Lisle Hose

Very sheer 35c. a pair.

Women's Silk Boot Hose

Black and White 25 and 50c. a pair.

Boys' Heavy one and one rib

A serviceable Hose 25c. a pair.

Convincing Silk Values.

Black Duchesse Paillette, all pure silk 36 inches wide 85c. a yard.

Taffetta Silk in extra quality for suits, black, brown, navy, myrtle, copenhagen \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Men's Straw Hats

The best value in Shawville, 50c. to \$2.50.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

BRISTOL

On Friday, 21st, the funeral of Mr. David Craig took place from his late residence to Norway Bay cemetery. The end came very suddenly, although he had been ailing for some time. With his passing away at 78 years, there passes away one of the few links with the pioneer days. He was one of the rugged men that bore the burden and heat of the pioneer days. Rev. F. W. K. Harris conducted the service. A number of relatives and friends gathered to pay their last honors. Deceased on Wednesday, 19th.

As promised last week we give the program for the Bristol Presbyterian congregation's Anniversary Services:

MORNING—11, A. M.

1. Opening Praise—Holy, Holy, Holy.
2. Invocation.
3. Anthem—Forward.
4. Psalm Selection—I joyed when to the House of God.
5. Scripture Reading.
6. Prayer.
7. Hymn for the Young—Tell Me the old, old Story.
8. Freewill offering.
9. Anthem—Awake.
10. Hymn—All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.
11. Sermon—Rev. P. W. Anderson.
12. Prayer.
13. Duet and Chorus—God will Answer your Prayer.
14. Hymn—O God our Help in Ages Past.
15. Benediction.

EVENING—7.30, P. M.

1. Male Quartette—The Little Brown Church.
2. Psalm Selection—O come let us sing to the Lord.
3. Scripture Reading.
4. Hymn—O Word of God Incarnate.
5. Prayer.
6. Special freewill offering.
7. Anthem—Hallelujah for the Cross!
8. Hymn—Still on the Homeward Journey.
9. Sermon—Rev. Mr. Anderson, M.A.
10. Prayer.
11. Mixed Quartette—Now the Day is Over.
12. Hymn—God Save the King.
13. Benediction.

The program for Monday night's social is still in the hands of the committee but promises to be a very fine one.

On Wednesday Mrs. Wm. Graham, in behalf of the Woman's Missionary Society, entertained the ladies at a "quilting," when two very fine quilts were completed for the annual "barrel." Besides work, an hour of sociability was enjoyed.

The Y. M. B. C. will meet at Mr. Jas. Nicholson's (6th line) on Wednesday, August 2nd. The evening will be devoted to sociability, when the class and their friends will gather.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EXCURSIONS

Excursions to the Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces

commencing August 5th and continue until August 21st, inclusive.

Excursions to Main Coast, Connecticut and Rhode Island destinations, commence August 19th and continue until August 27th inclusive.

For particulars, tickets, etc. apply to C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent Shawville.



Makes Dreams Come True

The Car that Satisfies Every Automobile Desire **\$850**

F. O. B. CHATHAM

The 1916 Gray Dort sells for \$850, yet it has the appearance and looks of a considerably more expensive car.

Electric starting, electric lighting, demountable rims, extra rim, gasoline gauge and speedometer on dash—and all those little conveniences that make motoring a pleasure are yours if you own a Gray Dort.

50-inch cantilever springs and a perfect distribution of weight make the Gray Dort one of the easiest riding cars on the market.

There is plenty of seat and leg room, too, in the 1916 Gray Dort, both in the driver's compartment and in the tonneau. You never feel cramped in a Gray Dort. In short, the 1916 Gray Dort is a car that satisfies every automobile desire at a price well within the reach of most families.

See the Gray Dort at our showrooms.

GRAY-DORT
J. L. HODGINS - DEALER.
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Harvesters Excursions

August 15th and 29th, 1916

\$12 TO WINNIPEG
Plus 10c. per mile beyond

From all stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, Forth Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 10c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to NO CHANCE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C. P. R.

For information apply to nearest Can. Pac. Agent or to
C. A. L. TUCKER, Shawville, Que.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the construction of a concrete bridge over the creek on the Orr sideline (Lots 7 and 8) has been extended to Monday, August 7, at one o'clock, p. m.
By order, W. E. N. HODGINS, Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
July 24, 1916. T. P. Clarendon.

FOR SALE
Lot 14 a, 6th range, Bristol, 100 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared, balance bush, suitable for wood.
Fairly good house and out-buildings. Rural mail and phone 1 1/2 miles from Maryland Station and close to schools and churches.
—ALSO—
Lot 14, 7th range of Bristol, 100 acres (more or less) about 20 acres cleared, balance bush containing logs, wood and cedar.
Apply to
H. W. CREIGHTON,
Wyman, R. R. No. 1.

FOR SALE
Two Village Lots situate on Main Street, Shawville, opposite the Methodist Church.
Farm Property of 53 acres, situate north of Shawville Cemetery—35 acres in hay, 18 acres good bush. All well fenced with wire. A good well dug, and also a frame barn erected in 1915.
A comfortable Brick Residence on Centre Street, with kitchen, summer kitchen, woodshed and all necessary out-buildings.
R. W. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

Province of Quebec,) IN THE CIR-
District of Pontiac,) CUIT COURT
At CHAPEAU.
WILLIAM LACEY, of the Town of
Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew
and Province of Ontario, merchant,
Plaintiff,
vs.
SEBASTIAN F. HARNEY, of the
Chapeau Village, in the County and
District of Pontiac and Province of
Quebec, laborer, Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month.
Chapeau, 20th July, 1916.
P. McMAHON,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Province de Quebec,) COUR DE CIR-
District de Pontiac,) CUIT A CHAP-
EAU.
WILLIAM LEACY, de la ville de Pem-
broke, dans le Comté de Renfrew, et
Province d'Ontario, Marchand,
Demandeur,
vs.
SEBASTIEN F. HARNEY, du village
du Chapeau, dans le Comté et Dis-
trict de Pontiac, Journalier,
Defendeur.
Il est ordonné au Defendeur, de com-
paraître dans un mois.
Chapeau, 20 Juillet, 1916.
P. McMAHON,
Greffier de la Cour
de Circuit.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Putting Up Summer Fruit.

Jelly-making and preserving without the proper tools is hard work. Try to have all the utensils ready before the task is undertaken. Be sure to have a plentiful supply of new rubbers for the jars, and the jars well scalded before the fruit is put into them. The enameled ware or porcelain lined kettles should be used rather than tin, because of the action of the acids on the tin.

Have at hand all necessary spoons; silver forks for lifting the larger fruit; a large and a smaller funnel; plenty of cheese cloth for jelly bags; a colander, a gravy strainer and a wire sieve. Measures and a good scale are also necessary if the work is to be done properly. Then with plenty of sugar, spices, vinegar and ripe unspoiled fruit, the putting up of summer fruit should be a pleasure and a success.

Blackberry Pie.—Pick the berries clean, rinse in cold water take up the berries by the handful, sorting out all stems. Line a buttered pie tin with a pie paste, put in the berries one inch deep, sprinkle with sugar, using about ½ cup of brown sugar, sprinkle with flour, a salt spoon of salt and a little nutmeg. Put on top paste, pressing the two crusts together around the edge, trim, cut the top for steam to escape and bake in a quick oven for 30 to 45 minutes.

Blackberry Pudding.—Three cups flour, 1 cup molasses, ½ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon salt, a little cloves, and cinnamon, teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little of the milk, stir in a quart of Blackberries (floured) boil in a well buttered mould for two hours. Serve with brandy sauce.

Canned Blueberries.—The berries should first be thoroughly picked over and washed, then placed in a kettle with one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water to each quart of the berries. Cook until each berry is done, then turn into hot jars and seal at once.

Current Jelly.—Gather the fruit before it is too ripe. The first of the season, rather than the last, is the time to make current or for that matter any jelly. Strip from the stems, removing all imperfect fruit. Wash and put over the fire in a porcelain kettle that will fit inside of another of another kettle full of boiling water, like a double boiler. Let them cook in this way until the skin of each currant has broken, stirring now and then. Pour into a jelly bag and allow it to drain over night. In the morning, if the day is fine, put the juice on to boil; at the same time put the sugar, ten pounds to a gallon of juice, in a pan in the oven to heat, watching it closely that it does not burn, and stirring that it may heat through. As soon as the juice is boiling briskly add the hot sugar, being careful that the former does not boil over when the sugar is added. The juice should be skimmed carefully from the beginning and allowed to boil about twenty minutes after the sugar is added. As soon as it will congeal on a spoon when held in the air, remove it from the fire and pour it into hot glasses. Do not seal until the jelly is cold.

An Idea for the Jelly Season.—When straining jelly turn a kitchen chair bottom up on the edge of the table then tie a piece of cheese cloth, doubled, on each leg of the chair. Do not allow too much fullness or sag. Place a dish big enough to hold the juice under the bag, on the chair seat, pour the hot fruit into the bag; cover with a thin cloth, and leave all night to drain.

Pickled Plums.—Pour plenty of hot vinegar seasoned with salt and mustard seed over a quantity of plums. After they have stood overnight heat the vinegar again and pour it over the plums. The fruit should be pickled just as it is beginning to turn from its green color. Cover close as soon as cold.

Ripe Gooseberry Catsup.—Cook the gooseberries in a little water until soft. Press through a colander to remove skins and then through a sieve to remove seeds. Add two-thirds as much sugar as fruit, and cinnamon and cloves to taste. Cook slowly one-half hour and bottle hot.

Hot Plum Cake.—An excellent method of making this is to take about two pounds of large blue plums, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one egg, half a cupful of sugar. Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar into a bowl, add the milk, egg and melted butter; mix well. The plums should be washed and cut in half; remove the stones; place in the dough, skin side down, cover with half a cupful of sugar, put in a moderate oven for twenty-five to thirty minutes. The cake should be served hot.

Preserving Fruit Without Sugar.—The fruit is prepared in the ordinary way, the jars are cleaned and sealed while the rubbers and tops are boiling. The fruit is then placed in the jars, in which cold water is placed. When the jars have been sealed air-tight they are placed in a boiler filled with cold water and brought to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached, while large fruits, such as peaches, cherries, plums, and apricots should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. Keep cover of wash boiler on tight.

Facts Worth Remembering.

A cabinet to keep card recipes in is a great convenience for a young housekeeper.

A few minced nasturtium leaves sprinkled over an omelet gives a snappy flavor.

Keep a surprise box with novel play things in it for the children and bring it out on rainy days.

A pair of scales is a necessity in every kitchen, if the high cost of living is ever to be reduced.

Faded plush may be brightened by brushing it lightly with a clean sponge dipped in chloroform.

Fresh mint may be always at hand for cooking purposes by growing it at home.

Chopped preserved ginger added to the sauce served with cottage pudding is a delicious accompaniment.

Use paper napkins occasionally at luncheon in the summer and there will be a great saving of washing.

Butter will keep sweet much longer in a crock jar with a tight-fitting cover than in any other way.

There is nothing in a drug store that will relieve the pain of a bee sting quicker than a handful of mud.

Lard is much better to grease cake pans than butter. Butter will burn and cause the cakes to stick and char.

When making beds use a smooth stick about a yard long. It smooths out the sheets and blankets, and saves having to walk around the bed.

When plates and dishes have to be warmed in an oven if a newspaper is put underneath, this will break the heat and prevent plates from cracking.

Do not leave matches in the box in which they come from the store, but put them in a glass jar with a screw top. You will then be sure that there is no danger.

Sprinkle your shoes inside with a generous quantity of talcum powder. You will find this the greatest relief to the burning and smarting caused by new leather.

Perspiration stains can be removed from a shirt waist by soaking it in cold water to which you have added a little sodium bicarbonate before it has been washed.

CREDIT FOR OLD ENGLAND.

A Scotchman Has Words of Praise for the English Stock.

James Douglas, a well-known Scotch journalist residing in London, rises to say a few words for the English people, as follows:

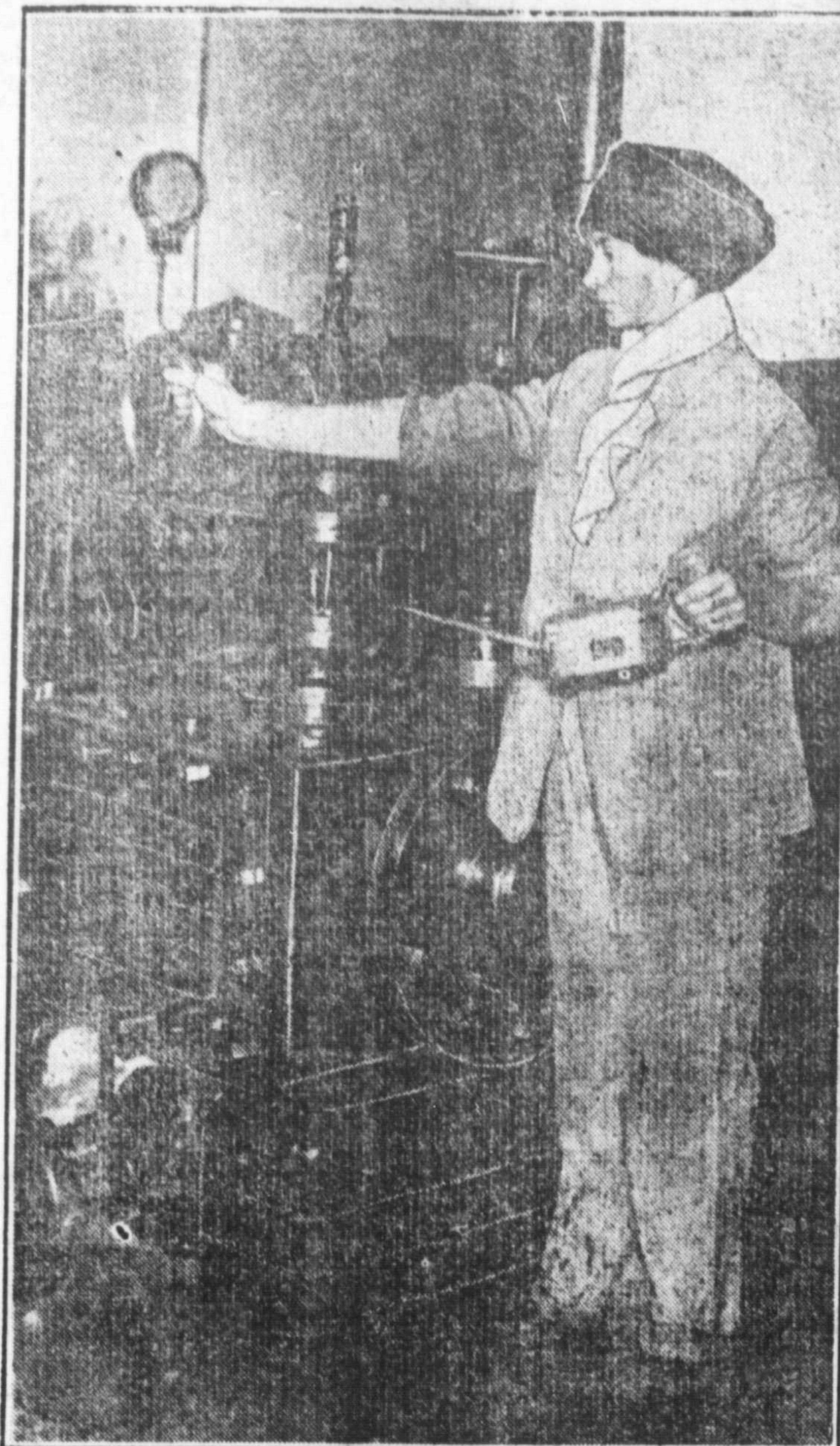
One does not hear very much of the English people during the strain and stress and strife of the world-war. My correspondents persistently try to intimidate me whenever I use the word "England" or the word "English." Not being myself an Englishman, I sometimes marvel at the modesty of the English, at their patience, at their self-control, at their cool imperturbability, at their fairness, at their capacity for "playing the game" in every crisis and in every catastrophe. They are the most wonderful race the world has ever seen. I know they have their defects, but in this war their virtues have shone and burned with a hard gem-like flame.

The English are ready to wait till everything is prepared for the knock-out blow. I think this explains the really miraculous acceptance of universal military service. It is pure, undiluted patriotism that has done the trick. Remember that many of those who have accepted it do not believe that it will help us to win the war. They have accepted it for patriotic reasons, and have deliberately put aside their own private judgment in the matter. It is easy for a man who believes in conscription to accept it. The really splendid display of patriotism is the acceptance of it by men who do not believe in it.

I do not believe that the Germans would have taken the Gallipoli failure and the fall of Kut as calmly as the English have taken them.

The English for hundreds of years have fought best in adversity. It is their tradition to stay the course, and to grow stronger as misfortunes thicken. If you study the psychology of the English during this war you will see that their spirit has steadily mounted as events buffeted it. Mons was a tonic. Antwerp was a stimulant. Gallipoli was a source of new energy. Kut and the Irish Rebellion produced conscription by consent. I fancy that historians will be able to prove that the surrender of Townshend and the Dublin commune welded the English together and made conscription possible. They will show that these disasters were blessings in disguise.

Anyhow, my diagnosis of the English temper at the moment is that it is more serenely cheerful and more confidently resolute than it has been since the war began. The English are ready for any sacrifice and any service. They have got their second wind and are settling down to outstay and outstick the Kaiser.



England's Women War Workers—This One Is an Engineer

THE RE-BIRTH OF RUSSIA.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

Nothing that has taken place during this devastating war is so grandly significant as the almost miraculous manner in which the great Russian Empire has recuperated after its first defeat at the hands of the Central powers.

Germany, and not without reason in the ordinary course of events, had proudly proclaimed that the huge overgrown bear of the North had been rendered helpless and harmless by her Krupp guns and bayonets.

To one unfamiliar with the real Russian spirit, this prediction would be but the announcement of a foregone conclusion, for it was based upon the admitted fact of Russia's unpreparedness at the beginning of the war, and her apparent inability to assemble the necessary machinery with which to manufacture arms and ammunition to supply her vast numerical force.

But despite all adverse circumstances, and while much of her strategic territory was in the hands of the enemy, Russia has surprised the world, not only in "coming back," but in the superior courage and valor of her soldiery, and is now sweeping the foe before her as chaff in the wind.

There must be some adequate cause for this wonderful rehabilitation, that does not show itself on the surface. We must go deeper down into Russian life to find the reason for this new life and spirit that has challenged the admiration of the world.

When the war began, Russia was cursed with a Bureaucracy the most vile, corrupt and inefficient, that ever disgraced humanity, while her people were ignorant, degraded, indolent, drunken and impoverished to a degree hitherto unknown in any even half-civilized nation on the earth.

The first grand step towards emancipation was the abolishment of intemperance, the vodka had to go, and that quickly by imperial decree which was soon forthcoming. With this prolific source of poverty removed a wonderful change came, for even bureaucracy could not be longer tolerated by the quickening spirit of the new democracy. It, too, had to go, and many of the pampered recipients of its unholy favors lost their lives.

Even the severe Autocracy of the Czar was resented for it was inimical to the liberty of the new patriotic spirit. The Duma gradually gained ground over despotic imperialism, until the rights of the oppressed people were respected.

The astounding results of it all are eloquently told in a recent article by the Secretary of the Russian-American-Asiatic Corporation, Ivan Narodney, from which we glean a few facts.

The Co-operative bank, and the Co-operative store are the two institutions, that chiefly reflect this wonderful change that followed the abolition of vodka in Russia.

Some 18,000 of these banks, and over 14,000 stores have been created, since vodka was prohibited. The people have become sober, industrious and saving, while the general increase in intelligence and the purer moral tone of the people that resulted is simply astonishing.

Mutuality of economic interest has led to political demand, and the lopping off of unjust discriminations and other autocratic impediments, until the people have become measurably free, and are able to realize their true manhood.

The government has largely adjusted itself to these new forces and con-

ditions that are constantly incubating within the empire.

Vodka was ever the ally of oppression, for it had kept the people sullen, poor and easily amenable to authority, however cruel and severe. But the first step to political freedom is an emancipated mind.

Mr. Narodney says that beside these banks and stores, 116 peasant commercial institutions have placed orders in New York for printing presses, types and other accessories. That publication centres are to be established, crude doubtless they will be at first, but wonderfully meaningful as evidences of the awakening of community consciousness in a renaissance of expression.

The printing press will do more to end autocracy in Russia than all the Nihilist bombs ever made to blow Czars skyward. The 20th century may have no stranger story to tell than the rebirth of the Slav.

NO MORE FOREIGN NAMES.

Even Christian Names of Allied Origin Must Go in Saxony.

Saxony is one of the most patriotic States in Germany. Having removed foreign words from their hotels and eating houses, their barbers' shops, theatres, and milliners' establishments the Dresden authorities have turned their attention to Christian names, and have begun an agitation which is sure to spread to other cities.

It has been noted with pain that a very large number of people have Christian names borrowed from other countries. In peace no reasonable objection could be urged to this practice, but at the present time for German women, men, and children to be obliged to go through life saddled with a name which is not German, and which is closely identified with a belligerent country, is intolerable. Accordingly, good Saxons have been notified that those persons with foreign Christian names who desire to get rid of them, and adopt instead sound German names, may do so, the civil authorities giving them every legal facility, and removing all obstacles from their path. Among the names considered undesirable are: Harry, James, John, Ivan, Rene, Jules, Gaston, Margot, Claire, Daisy, Olga, Vera, Renee, Gabrielle, Sylvia.

The officials at registry offices are instructed to draw the attention of parents registering their children with foreign Christian names to the desirability of choosing a German name, and only to enter foreign names when the parents absolutely insist.

BARON ASTOR'S TAXES.

Pays \$1,680,000 in England and \$1,250,000 in U. S.

William Waldorf Astor has recently paid British taxes totalling \$1,680,000. His income from real estate investments in New York City is estimated at \$4,000,000 a year.

He pays about \$1,250,000 a year in taxes on his real estate, which is assessed at about \$50,000,000.

The value of his holdings of railroad and other stocks is unknown. The total value is large. On this he pays an income tax, the amount of which is not made public.

String beans seasoned with mint are delicious served with roast lamb. When cooking tomatoes to strain and use for tomato jelly, the flavor will be improved by a bay leaf and a piece of mace added.

THE FASHIONS

The Passing of the Hoop Skirt.

The hoop-skirt scare has entirely passed. There is no denying the charm of the hoop, but in this day and age it has no place except in the most frivolous of dance and evening gowns, and even from these, it is being ripped out. This does not mean, however, that we are going back to the narrow skirt; no indeed, merely limp skirts.

The dainty mid-summer voiles and organdies are as full and bouffant as ever, but their fulness falls softly about the figure, and their bouffancy is induced by their width and the nature of the material.

Collars and Sleeves.

Having finished with skirts as far as width, shortness and trimming are concerned, Fashion has now turned her attention to the bodice, laying especial stress on collars and sleeves. Any little becoming idea which strikes one may be used in both of these, affording charming possibilities of showing individuality. From the dainty, picot-edged turnover or frill on the dark taffeta frock, the collar ranges to the deep broad collar extending to the waistline and below. There are many of us who favor the high collar, even in summer, but this is fashioned of net or organdy, and is open in front, so it is really not a high collar after all, but a very becoming detail of frock or blouse. The wide, cape-like collars are most popular this summer. For summer even-



Plain and Striped Voile in Jumper Frock

ings, with light frocks, there are becoming ruffs of net, chiffon, or malines, and the chic little shoulder capes of Georgette trimmed with fur or marabout.

Sleeves are transparent, or semi-transparent, of crepe, net or chiffon to match the color of the material of the frock; and are both long and short. The closely cuffed sleeve is favored, and also the flowing sleeve. These



Taffeta and Organdy in Afternoon Dress

latter are very easily made, being finished around the lower edge with a bias fold, or the effective picot edge.

Underfittings for Sheer Frocks. Although not as conspicuous, equally as important as the frock are the dainty underfittings designed to complete it. Combinations, envelope chemises, camisoles, petticoats and knickerbockers are being fashioned of pale pink or blue cotton crepe or voile, the barred and striped cottons, wash satins, and the daintiest possible of sprigged silks with pale toned grounds.

The pink or blue crepe or voile is usually finished around armholes, neck and lower edges with bias folds of contrasting color attached with hemstitching. The flowered silks are also bound with white, or a plain color, or are finished with lace. The envelope chemise is one of the most popular of garments, being shirred, smocked, tacked or box-pleated. For general wear glove-silk knickerbockers and a plain camisole are most practical.

Shantung Used in Simple Dresses

The summer muslins are exceptionally dainty and charming in their color combinations this season; maize, rose, the palest of pinks and blues being popular, and also white. Shantung and pongee are modish, too.

Shantung Used in Simple Dresses being used in many of the imported frocks and suits. These Shantungs come in charming colorings, in stripes, dots, conventionalized designs and plain tones. They are most practical for street dresses and suits of the sports type. Plain natural pongee is being trimmed with vivid, contrasting touches of rose, emerald green, which is one of the most popular of shades this season, orange, and the other popular shades. Shantung and pongee are also modish and practical materials for the separate coats for general wear over light frocks and for motorling.

Speaking of separate coats, they have been more in demand these last few seasons than for some time, owing to the popularity of one-piece dresses. Some of the most attractive of these coats are being made of dark blue Bedford cord with collar and cuffs of white broad-cloth or flannel. Gay silks are used for lining them, or no linings at all. Some of the new lining foulards and voiles are particularly effective.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

IN A BAGDAD HAREM.

Interesting Description by a Privileged Visitor.

"Where Adam and Eve Lived" is the title of an interesting article about Mesopotamia in the National Geographic Magazine, written by Frederick and Margaret Simpich. While in Bagdad Mrs. Simpich visited the harem of a dignified old pasha, and was introduced to his numerous wives. She says:

As we walked toward the doorway of the walled, windowless structure, I imagined that I should see languorous Eastern beauties in baggy bloomers and gilt slippers. I dreamed of marble baths wherein olive-skinned beauties lolled. I thought of precious perfumes and beveled mirrors, of priceless jewels and of bronzed eunuchs waving peacock fans, while servant maids gently brushed the soft tresses of the harem favorites; but these dreams did not last long.

There was a great square court, surrounded on three sides by the small rooms occupied by the pasha's wives and womenfolk. On the tiled floor there was a variegated lot of cheap Oriental rugs. A few red plush-covered chairs completed meagre furnishings. My host called aloud, and women began to pour out of the tiny rooms. There were fourteen of various size, shape, hue and dress. I looked at their faces and their clothes, and I knew suddenly that all my life I had been deceived. The women before me were not beautiful; most of them were absolutely commonplace; some were stupid-looking. A few wore brightly-colored scarfs about their necks, with jewelry on their ankles and wrists. The popular article of dress, however, was a short baggy "Mother Hubbard" garment, worn over yellow trousers. Gilt or beaded slippers adorned the feet of the young women; the older ones were barefooted.

Hardly had the old pasha withdrawn when the women were about me. And such chattering, giggling, exclaiming, pulling and pushing as followed! It was a great day—a day long to be remembered in that harem. As far as I could learn, I was the first woman from the Western world who had ever visited them; I was the first white woman some of them had ever seen.

They felt of my hands and face, got down on their knees to admire my high-heeled shoes, stroked the skirt of my tailored suit, and behaved like children with a new toy. My hatpins were a source of great wonder, and my tight-fitting suit brought forth many a fervent "All-a-h!" They asked me how many children I had, and wanted to know how I had managed to get out of the harem alone.

When I told them I was a Christian, and that my countrymen have only one wife apiece, and that she may come and go as she likes, they were voluble in their pity; for these women do not wish to leave the harem.

Not the Gordian Knot

"What is your name, sir?" "My name is Knott Martin, your honor."

"Well, what is it?" "It is Knott Martin."

"Not Martin again! We don't ask what your name is not, but what it is. No contempt of court, sir."

"If your honor will give me leave I'll spell my name."

"Well, spell it."

"K-n-o-double-t, Knot, M-a-r-t-i-n, Martin."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Martin; we are through it now, but it was one of the most knotty cases we have had before us for some time."

The Automobile



Gasoline Expense Reducible.

A writer in Motor Print, gives the following advice on keeping down gasoline expense:

Gasoline is elastic; a gallon will drive a car almost any distance. This is food for thought for those that are worrying over the high price of fuel, by taking a few simple precautions, it is possible for every owner to reduce greatly the consumption per mile.

If the car is run too slowly or fast, there is fuel waste—15 m.p.h. is a good average.

Until now the average motorist has been careless about the amount of fuel he used because it was comparatively cheap and was a small percentage of the total car expense.

Make sure that you are getting all the gasoline you pay for; some owners are not. Watch the counter on the pump to see that it registers the correct number of gallons, and that the operator does not tamper with it while filling your tank. Furthermore, be certain that you obtain full measure; some gasoline pumps leak. It is necessary to check the amount in your tank by frequent measurement. Or, if this is not feasible, it is advisable occasionally to buy a gallon in a can of your own, and measure the quantity when you get home.

Most cars can be operated with a leaner mixture without affecting the production of power; some motorists may even deem it advisable to run with a very lean adjustment, notwithstanding a reduction in hill-climbing ability or speed. The exact adjustment must be determined by trial.

An auxiliary air device which may be attached to the manifold and operated from the dash should be used. It will be found helpful when running with light load, along a smooth level road, or down hill. When the motor is used as a brake, the suction on the carburetor is reduced to a minimum by opening the auxiliary air device wide.

The car should run easily. All the bearings should be well greased and free. It should be possible to push the car without difficulty with one hand on a smooth level surface. The importance of reducing friction to the minimum is shown by the fact that a racing car in good condition may be pushed with one finger.

The wheels should spin readily, which means that the bearings must be free and the brake bands and shoes must not drag.

When descending long hills, the car may be allowed to coast with the

motor dead and the clutch out, or the shifting lever in neutral. If the latter is done, then the motor must be started and the clutch shaft brought to a speed higher than that of the car before the gear can be re-engaged.

Except on very rough roads, it takes less power to drive a car with tires well inflated. Use the tire gauge often.

Drive with the spark advanced as far as possible; usually this is all the way. Retard it only when the motor knocks.

Don't allow your power to be wasted by leaky valves or piston rings.

Always shut the engine off when the car is standing. A great deal of fuel is wasted by idling—more than motorists realize.

Traffic should be avoided. There is an astonishing difference between the amount of fuel required by identical cars, one driven in traffic and the other in the country. Running on low gear, slipping the clutch, and the idling of the motor when standing are the causes.

Warm Weather Battery Hints.

With the pleasant days of summer, comes a tendency for every motor car owner to overlook the necessary care of certain parts of his car which can't be seen.

One of these parts is the storage battery, and because of the important part it plays in starting, lighting and ignition, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon its care.

During the summer, a storage battery should receive pure distilled water at intervals of a week or ten days. This is necessary because of the evaporation of the solution which gives the battery its life. If this solution is allowed to leave a portion of the battery plates exposed to the air, these plates will deteriorate and the life of the battery will be greatly shortened.

Another point to consider is the hydrometer test to determine specific gravity of the solution. This test should always average 1.280 and in cases where the car owner does not want to make the test himself, he can have it made free of charge at any Willard Service Station. If the battery is allowed to go below the gravity mentioned, it will gradually run down and refuse to turn over a starting motor or operate the electric lights.

By watching these two most important things, any car owner may expect the very best service from his storage batteries.

writer had been forced to depart from his lifelong practice of writing his own letters and apologizing for doing so. "And in every case," concludes the narrator of the anecdote, "the postscript was longer than the body of the letter."

FISH, BIRDS AND GAME.

Special Bulletin From the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

A report just issued by the Commission of Conservation, "Conservation of Fish, Birds and Game," directs attention to the great value of these resources to Canada. The volume is a report of the proceedings of a conference of the Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-bearing Animals of the Commission, and contains a fund of information regarding the present condition and the necessity for protection of Canada's fish, birds and mammals.

Canada is taking a prominent part in the international movement for the protection of wild life. A Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration. Through the influence of the Commission of Conservation and other interests, bird reservations are being created, where the birds may find safe nesting and breeding places.

The fur-bearing animals of Northern and Western Canada are being rapidly exterminated. This is clearly shown by the present report. To secure their more adequate protection, the Commission is advocating the amendment of the North-west Game Act to place responsibility for its administration upon the Dominion Parks Branch, which already protects the animals in the Dominion National Parks.

The future of the fisheries of Canada is dealt with in an able manner by the highest authorities in this country. That they are of great present value is recognized, but there is also a potential value in our oceanic and inland waters which, upon development, would mean the creation of new industries. To meet this condition, the Commission is suggesting vocational training and simple demonstration stations for the fishermen, that they may take advantage of the most practical and modern methods of their calling.

The report is replete with illustrations applicable to the subject matter.

The fewer scruples a man has the more drama he takes.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

HAS DIRECTLY SAVED WELL OVER 5,000 LIVES.

Stories of the Greatest Life-Saving Invention of the Age.

In these days of war, the greatest brains of the world are vying with one another in establishing records for newer and more invincible ways of killing!

The principal Powers of the world are in a death-grip; every corner of Europe resounds to the clash of arms—or, to be more up-to-date, the bursting of shells. What science can do to help in the terrible work is being done by every scientist—save one!

There is one man whose name stands out amid the conflict for what he has done to save life. While others destroy, he preserves.

And this man is Chevalier Marconi, who invented and perfected the wonderful "wireless" telegraphy. To him belongs the credit of saving life all over the world, since to his great invention thousands of people owe their rescue from maritime disaster.

With a Short History.

The history of wireless telegraphy is still short. As recently as 1899 messages were first sent from England to France, while in 1902 the "waves" he had mastered carried greetings between Canada and England.

But the side of wireless telegraphy with which this article deals is its power of saving life from the sea.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distress occurred on March 3rd, 1899. On this date the R. F. Matthews ran into the East Goodwin lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore, and speedily brought lifeboats to the rescue.

During the next ten years instances are recorded of wireless aiding ships in difficulties, but not until 1909 was public interest really roused in this matter.

Called to the Rescue.

On January 23rd, 1909, just ten years after the case of the R. F. Matthews, the Florida rammed and sank the great White Star liner the Republic, off the Nantucket Lightship, some thirty miles from the American coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out the urgent call for help, "CQD." Through the boundless magic letters sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer ships changed their courses and hurried to the scene of the disaster.

Sixty miles away was the Baltic, separated from the sinking liner, with its two thousand human souls, by a dense fog. And from half-past seven in the morning till half-past six at night the Baltic scoured the surface of the ocean on its errand of mercy. All through the long hours Binns sat at his instrument sending out messages and directions to the ship coming to the aid of the Republic.

After a Day's Search.

And then, in the evening, after a day of zigzagging 200 miles on the ocean, the Republic sent the welcome word to the Baltic that they were close together. The look-outs on the ships could see nothing, but the wireless operators knew. And so the passengers on the Republic were saved by means of wireless telegraphy.

Only a few years ago such a disaster as that of the Republic could not have had so satisfactory an ending. Doubtless some of the passengers would have been rescued by the ship's boats, but exposure to the January weather must have levied a heavy toll even on those. Instead, every man, woman, and child was safely brought to land.

This splendid rescue brought the use of wireless for saving life well before the world. Shipowners at once began to see the necessity for having their vessels fitted with it. Marconi had fully proved his right to the honor of saving life.

The following year after the saving of the Republic, wireless telegraphy was put to still another use. In the autumn of that year an American inventor named Wellman set out in his dirigible balloon, patriotically called the America, to cross the Atlantic. In theory the idea was good; in practice it went wrong. Presently Wellman and his band of devoted helpers found themselves drifting aimlessly about over the wide Atlantic, with apparently little hope of rescue. But the wireless operator with the balloon succeeded in calling aid to the stricken airship.

Wreck of the Delhi.

This was one of the first cases where two of the marvels of the age—wireless telegraphy and airships—came into contact. Since then wireless telegraphy has been adapted to all sorts and sizes of aircraft. Perhaps the next notable case of

wireless saving the passengers' and crew of a vessel was that of the Delhi in 1911. This vessel stranded off the coast of Morocco, and became a total wreck. The fact that among the passengers were the Princess Royal, with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and their two daughters, drew great public attention to this wreck.

While the Republic was the instance which first drew attention to the powers of wireless, the story of the Titanic excels it in drama. On her maiden voyage across the Atlantic this gigantic liner struck an iceberg in mid-ocean on the night of April 14th, 1912. On board were 2,201 passengers and crew, while the vessel itself had cost well over one million pounds to build. Yet in a moment she became a helpless wreck.

The Titanic Disaster.

The wireless operator sent his call for help broadcast into the air, and it was answered by the Carpathia, which vessel steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue. But before she had reached the scene of the disaster the Titanic had sunk. Out of the two thousand odd human beings 712 were saved from the lifeboats of the ill-fated vessel. And it is quite accurate to say that, but for the wireless call, most, if not all, of these must have perished from exposure.

But it is not possible to mention even all the most remarkable rescues effected by wireless. There was the Volturo, which caught fire one thousand miles west of the Irish coast and in answer to the wireless appeal no less than eleven ships went to the rescue, saving altogether 521 lives.

Then, again, when the Empress of Ireland was struck by the Storstad a wireless call ended in the saving of 452 lives.

But the instances are endless. And the modern usages of war have multiplied them. Of this period nothing as yet can be written; we must wait till the coming day of peace. But brief mention may be made of the Lusitania, when 764 lives were saved.

A Fine Record.

It is no idle boast of the Marconi Company that wireless telegraphy has directly saved well over 5,000 lives.

A word here as to the call used—SOS—is not out of place. "CQD," the original call for danger, was adapted from the old "all stations," or general call of line telegraphy. But at the first International Wireless Congress it was suggested and approved that a better call was "SOS," which, by its arrangement of dots and dashes, is different from any other call.

"SOS" has no special meaning. It is not intended to express "Save our souls!" or anything else equally dramatic. This call is an international one, and has the same meaning in all languages.

Another aid in saving life, allied to wireless telegraphy, is the direction-finder. By switching on this simple apparatus, the operator can indicate on a compass the angle from which a call comes so accurately that the vessel can be steered by it. As he turns his indicator round the points of the compass the sounds wax stronger and stronger the nearer he gets to the correct degree.

Nowadays the Atlantic is peppered with vessels carrying wireless, over two thousand ships being equipped. And as the number of these increases so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being muzzled.

WAR MONEY IS CIRCULATED.

But a London Financial Expert Fears Inflation.

Commenting upon Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's statement in Parliament that the daily cost of the war to Great Britain has increased from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, the financial editor of the London Morning Post predicts that if the war continues to the end of the year, at the new estimate Great Britain will have to raise in loans the enormous sum of \$5,180,000,000, adding:

"These are stupendous figures, but—and while by no means overlooking the serious position they represent—they must not be regarded as so much capital entirely lost, because, quite apart from the extent to which the figures are affected by advances of some hundreds of millions to our allies, much of the expenditure may be said to simply represent the circulation and distribution of capital throughout the country. It is, in fact, to the possibilities of inflation created by this rapidly accumulating debt, to say nothing of the more difficult problem represented by payments to neutral countries, that we should give special heed.

"So vast are the ramifications of all the problems incidental to financing this greatest war in history that only by the appointment of a war finance council composed of the best financial and business experts in the country can our resources be mobilized and organized to the fullest possible advantage, both during and after the war."

The reason a married man wears such shabby clothes may be that his wife wears better ones.

Though the Canadian National Exhibition only dates back to 1879, the first Exhibition, from which the C.N.E. grew, was established in Toronto in 1846.

FRANCE'S PLANT FOR WAR SUPPLY

LE CREUSOT'S OUTPUT SURPASSING EXPECTATIONS.

It Is In the Centre of Iron and Coal Region and Well Situated.

Le Creusot, the centre of France war munitions works, where the output of an iron torrent with which to deluge the Central Empires of Europe is said by a French Cabinet officer to be surpassing all expectations, is the subject of a war geography bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

Like the famous Krupp works of Germany, Le Creusot's vast ordnance factories owe their origin to the organizing and inventive genius of one family—the Schneiders. At the outbreak of the war the Schneider Iron Works employed more than 15,000 workmen and their great shops, covering hundreds of acres of ground, were connected by a network of nearly 40 miles of railroad tracks. Since the war this plant has been enormously increased.

Le Creusot owes its importance in the manufacturing and foundry industry to the fact that it is in the centre of one of the richest coal and iron mining districts of France. The coal beds of this region were discovered in the 13th century, but it was not until 500 years later, in 1774, that the first iron works were established. Sixty years later the Schneiders, Adolphe and Eugene, established their first workshops here, and the little hamlet formerly known as Charbonniere, began to grow. In 1841 it was a town of 4,000 people; just before the war there were 35,000 inhabitants, nearly half of whom were employed in the armor-plate factories, the gun shops, the locomotive works and the ordnance plants. It was one of the Schneiders incidentally, who revolutionized warship armament in 1876. Up to that time the most progressive nations used wrought iron for protective armor on their ships. Schneider proved the superiority of steel in resisting the penetration power of projectiles.

Well Situated.

Le Creusot is admirably situated with respect to the French frontier, for while it is not so far from the firing line as to occasion undue delay in the transportation of munitions, it is sufficiently removed to be well beyond the danger zone. It is 135 miles, in an airline, south-west of Belfort, a fortress of the first class on the Alsace front, and is 175 miles south of Verdun. "If an invading army should succeed in passing either of these bulwarks there would still be Dijon, with its eight detached forts, guarding the approach 50 miles to the north-east. Paris lies to the north-west, 236 miles distant by rail.

Supplementing its railway connections, Le Creusot enjoys the transportation facilities of the Canae du Centre, five miles to the east. This waterway joins the Saone and Loire. The former, rising to the north in the Faucilles mountains a few miles below Epinal, flows south and mingles its waters with the Rhone at Lyon. The Loire, the longest river in France, rises to the south and flows north-west into the Atlantic.

This is not the first war in which the Schneider works of Le Creusot have played an important part in furnishing France with arms. During the conflict of the Crimea and the Franco-German war of 1870, the factories produced enormous quantities of munitions.

While Le Creusot has practically no historical association of its own, it is only a few miles south-east of Autin, the famous Augustodunum of the Romans, celebrated for its famous schools. The 62 towers and most of the old walls have disappeared, and the town now occupies only about half the area of its most prosperous days. It was here that the Christian martyr, St. Symphorien, was put to death in 179. This too, was the scene of St. Leger's sacrifice, he who as the Bishop of Autin led the nobles in revolt against the tyrant Ebroin, Frankish "Mayor of the Palace." When the city was besieged in 678 and its fall was seen to be inevitable Leger, then called Leodeger, surrendered himself to his implacable enemy in order that the wrath of the conqueror might be visited solely upon him rather than upon the whole community. Untouched by the valor of such a sacrifice, Ebroin ordered his followers to put out the Bishop's eyes, subject him to prolonged torture and finally behead him.

Single Women Lack Food.

The London Morning Post quotes a Danish statement to the effect that a great number of German single women have arrived in Denmark seeking employment. According to the statement, the women say that it is nearly impossible for women, except mothers with children, to get food in Germany.

Vindictive.

"Did you ever see a woman that was tongue-tied?" "No, but I've seen lots of them that ought to be."

The wise girl fears a man far more than she does a mouse. Be sure you are right—then pause a moment for reflection.

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REPAIRS made promptly

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OUR FORESTS AND THE WAR.

Much Timber Will be Required for Reconstruction Work.

The economic importance of the forest resources of this continent will be greatly enhanced as a result of the war. Enormous quantities of timber are necessarily used for military purposes, in addition to what is unavoidably destroyed in the fighting zone.

The shortage of tonnage has made it impracticable for the needed supplies of timber to be furnished on any large scale from Canada or the United States, and, as a result, heavy cutting has become necessary in the belligerent countries. While England is not generally regarded as a forest country, and has made relatively little progress in public forestry, there is still in England and Scotland a considerable amount of timber, mostly on royal and private estates. The imperative necessity for utilizing this timber has resulted in the despatch of a battalion of Canadian woodsmen to cut in France and in Russia. In Belgium, the Germans have cut a large proportion of the timber and have used it in military operations or shipped it to Germany.

The result of all this over-cutting will mean a heavy shortage of timber for reconstruction purposes after the war, when it should be possible to make large shipments from this continent. This will mean a largely increased drain upon Canadian forests, and serves to emphasize the necessity for still more complete conservation of this tremendously valuable asset, if Canada is to take full advantage of her opportunities for world-service in this direction.

The greatest enemy of the forest is and always has been fire. It has been estimated that the average annual forest fire loss in this country is sufficient to pay the interest on the recent Dominion loan of \$100,000,000. To reduce this loss, it is necessary not only to grant larger appropriations for fire-ranging services, but also to reorganize such services in a number of cases, with a view of securing a dollar's worth of protection for every dollar spent. It has been stated on competent authority that at present more money is wasted on forest fire protection, for lack of proper supervision, than is expended advantageously.

The importance of the forest in the internal economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is in the neighborhood of \$180,000,000, or an average wealth production of about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$8,000,000 in direct revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale or lease of cutting rights to publicly-owned timber lands and from royalty and stumpage payments made upon timber so cut. Some 5,000 wood-using industries in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber cut from non-agricultural lands.

The importance of preventing the continued destruction of this great resource can scarcely be over-emphasized.—C.L. in Conservation.

Moon as Weather Forecaster.

The moon plays an important part in sign telling. All kinds of weather hang on the changes of the moon. As a matter of fact, you and I rather like to see the new moon over the right shoulder. To be sure, we have no faith in the baleful influence of this sign. Still, it is just as well to be cautious about offending her ladyship. Farmers study the shape of the new moon to determine if the month is to be wet or dry. The Indians used to say that if you could hang a powder horn on the curve of the new moon the month would be generally pleasant. A circle about the moon means a storm approaching. The number of stars within the circle tells the number of days which will elapse before the storm begins. Farmers tell about planting corn in the old of the moon.

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Such as Foot Easers, Corn Pads and Plasters, Foot Life, Foot Powder, and a score of other specialties for the benefit and comfort of those suffering with their feet in hot weather.

Rubber Heels and Insoles

Come in and get our book "Treatment and care of the Feet"—it's free.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

Mr. G. A. Howard, last week sold his Maxwell car to Mr. Ed. Lawn at Campbells Bay.

At their meeting on Wednesday evening last, the Shawville O. Y. B. Lodge agreed to accept an invitation to attend a celebration at Braeside on August 12th.

Green Lake can now boast of being in possession of two very necessary commodities—a Chinese chef and a motor boat.

An ice cream social and supper, in aid of Red Cross work is to be held at the new parsonage, Charteris, on Thursday evening next—August 10.

APPRECIATIVE—L. O. L. No. 1391 (Leslie) wishes to thank those who helped at the recent picnic, both as waiters, etc., and also in preparation for the same.

Sunday last was the hottest of the many extreme hot days for which the past month was notable. Local thermometers registered from 94 to 99 in the shade. July had enough torrid weather crammed into it to make a fair average for the whole summer.

Nineteen candidates were confirmed by the Bishop of Montreal, during his recent visit to the parish of Thorne and North Clarendon.—St. Stephen's, Greenmount 9; St. Matthew's, North Clarendon 10. The Bishop congratulated the parish upon the satisfactory state of affairs, especially financially, having on hand \$217.00 for interest and reduction of Parish debt, besides providing for stipend and missionary apportionments.—COM.

At the Molybdenite mine, opened up last Spring a short distance north of the Steele line in Onslow, great activity is reported at present in the line of preparation for handling the output, which promises to be abundant. Quite a number of buildings have been erected including a large accommodation camp and cookery, and a crusher has been installed. About a hundred men have so far been engaged and a big gang of Italian miners will shortly be put to work. Several wealthy Americans, we learn, are behind the enterprise, which is likely to be of much benefit to the community, including the business interests of Quyon.

A letter from Pte Clifton Woodley, a prisoner of war at Dulmen, Germany, was received by his father on Tuesday last, which in a measure brought relief to the family, who have been anxiously awaiting further information since the arrival of a post card some weeks previously with the brief announcement that he was a captive. In his letter Clif states that he was suffering from deafness and had been slightly wounded, but expected to be all right again before long. He had no knowledge of what befell Carlton Wainman or Jack Landry. Regarding Carlton's fate, no intelligence has yet been received here, which makes the situation an intensely trying one for the family.

Because of the intense heat that has prevailed without any let-up, farmers throughout the district have had a rather slavish time of it in striving to garner the immense hay crop which the phenomenal weather conditions this year has produced. With the great mass of stuff that has to be

handled, and labor scarce, it is no easy task which the husbandmen are confronted with. A great quantity has already been harvested, but a large acreage remains to be cut, and if it were not for the aid of modern hay-saving devices, it is probable that much of the crop would be badly spoiled before it could be taken proper care of.

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Your family have been pleading with you for years. Sitting for a portrait is a matter of minutes only—the same efficient methods you demand in your business are observed in ours. Make an appointment to-day! H. IMISON.

Golden Wedding

A very pleasant event took place on Wednesday, July 26 when some friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cutlbertson, of Renfrew, Ont., met at their cottage at Norway Bay, Que., to celebrate their golden wedding. Among the guests were the bride's maid and groomsmen, now Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cutlbertson, of Elmside, Que. Tea was served on the lawn while the friends recalled many past events. Remembrances were also received from members of the family in Edmonton.—COM.

STEAMER G. B. GREEN BURNED AT QUYON.

Four of Crew Lost Lives.

The Steamer G. B. Greene, the property of the U. O. D. Association which has been plying on the Ottawa river, between the Chats Falls and Britannia, both as an excursion steamer and tow boat, was burned at the Quyon dock on Wednesday night, or rather early Thursday morning, on her return from landing her usual Wednesday afternoon excursion at Britannia.

The captain and crew were all asleep on the boat when the fire broke out, and it had gained such headway before discovered, that four of the crew were trapped in their berths in the hold and lost their lives. The victims of the catastrophe are: Oscar Lapierre, Quyon; George Bryant, Mattawa; J. Guertin, Aylmer and a man named Stevenson of Eardley. Those who escaped are Capt. Chartier and his son, of Aylmer; Louis Fleury and his wife (cook); George Noel, Eardley; Dave Braiden, Quyon. All except the last named saved their lives by jumping into the river. Braiden, who could not swim, managed to gain the dock from the boat, before she drifted out into the river. Mr. F. A. Davis, mayor of the village, who resides near the dock, was one of the first to reach the scene, and putting out in his motor boat, succeeded in rescuing some of those who were struggling in the water after leaping overboard.

How the fire started is unknown, but owing to the oil-saturated condition of the boat, it seems she burned very rapidly, so that in less than an hour's time the Greene was reduced to a charred hulk.

At the first break of dawn the survivors of the crew assisted by many of the people of Quyon were

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busy among the charred ruins of the vessel in a hunt for the missing members of the crew.

After about an hour's search four small piles of bones were found, ending any slight hope that might have been entertained that the men had escaped and gone away somewhere.

From the location of the remains it was evident that the four men had been trapped in their berths either by the fire or smoke.

Deaths

Mrs. Jas. Telford, of Weirstead section, passed away at one o'clock a.m. on Thursday last, at the age of 60 years. After service at Smith's Church, Bristol, on Friday, the funeral took place to Shawville Methodist cemetery. A number of friends and acquaintances attended the last sad rites.

Mr. George E. Young, of Campbells Bay, died at the Water Street hospital, Ottawa, on Monday afternoon, after a brief illness, which began with an attack of convulsions just a week previously. He was taken to the hospital on Tuesday and from that time on to the end his condition gradually grew worse. Deceased leaves to mourn his departure a wife and three little girls. He was about 43 years of age, and the eldest son of Mr. Wm. C. Young, of Elmside.

THE ROLL OF HONOR—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Delisle, of Quyon, recently received official intelligence of the death of their son Bert, who was killed in action during the bombardment of the position held by the Canadians known as the "Ypres salient" early in June. The young man, who was one of a gun-team of five men, died from the effects of a shell wound in the head.

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STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned some time ago, a black sow. Owner may have same by paying costs incurred and removing animal.

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Equity Advt's. Pay.

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1 span gelding colts, rising 3 and 4.
1 quarter share in McCormick Corn Binder.
1 M. H. Mowing Machine, good repair.
1 Frost & Wood Horse Rake, "
1 Deering Binder, almost new.
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1 heavy Extension Table.
1 Heater, 1 Cot.
Prices cheap for cash, or terms to suit.
Apply to T. A. EADES, R. M. R. No. 1 Shawville. (E. S. Eades, owner).

Our First Railway.

It was in 1836 that the first railway in Canada was completed—from Laprairie, nine miles above Montreal on the St. Lawrence, to St. Johns on the Richelieu River, a distance of 16 miles. For ten years that remained our railway mileage. Then it began to grow, and by 1856 it had passed the thousand-mile mark. Four years later it exceeded two thousand; in 1884 it was ten thousand, and last year it was 35,184 although the statistics give 35,582 as the total, but this includes 398 miles in the United States.

Fat and Thin.

The two women encountered each other at a dance. They had not met for several years.

"How thin you have grown!" exclaimed one.

"How fat you've got to be!" the other cried, and they stood gazing at each other in some dismay.

"Before you come to blows," remarked a mutual friend who stood by, "let's take a vote as to which is worse, to get too fat or to get too thin."—Exchange.

Some Railway Statistics.

Between the present and 1836 there is a space of eighty years and measured by railway development there is a difference of 35,168 miles of track. That in a word tells the story of the progress Canada has made in railway building.

During the past year our mileage increased by almost five thousand miles, the largest increases being in Ontario and British Columbia.

The capitalization of railways in operation amounts to \$1,875,810,888; the gross income last year amounted to almost twenty million dollars; forty-six and a third million passengers were carried during the year, and eighty-seven million tons of freight. There were 360 persons killed and 1,578 injured through the movement of trains. Of the 360 killed only 17 were passengers, 102 were employees, 168 were trespassers, and 73 non-trespassers. Only one passenger was killed in every two million, seven hundred and twenty-four thousand passengers carried.

Railway employees last year numbered 124,142, and their salaries and wage amounted to \$90,215,727.

A Generation Behind.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, told the Royal Canadian Institute a few days ago that Canada is a generation behind in the care and treatment of criminals.

Shop Here For Wedding Gifts.

When you get an invitation to a wedding and you are undecided as to what form the gift will take, please feel free to come into this store to look around; it will help you to make up your mind as well as to give you some idea of the amount of money you wish to spend.

In Table Silver you will find here a wonderfully complete line of Gift Things that are particularly useful and not expensive. If it is Plated Wares you decide upon, W. Rogers will give almost the same service as Sterling.

We will assist you in any way we can, and not urge that you should make a purchase. We feel that this is a matter you can decide for yourself.

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