

THE EQUITY.

No. 8, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

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Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 4,998,304
Total Assets over . . . 55,000,000

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G. A. Howard shipped 21 head of horses from here on Tuesday to Meyronne, Sask., where he will dispose of them.

Mr. J. B. Armstrong, tells of a root of rye on his farm from which 103 stocks have sprung up.

Mr. E. E. Holt, of Ladysmith, met with the misfortune one day last week of having one of his hands very badly cut in a planing machine.

The people of St. Joseph's parish, Allumette Island, held a very successful picnic on Tuesday of last week, at which an elaborate program of field sports was pulled off. The days' receipts totalled a large sum.

Mr. E. H. Mee has handed in a stock of late clover which measured almost 6 feet in length. Had our friend left it for a day or two longer, the stock would have projected itself several inches more out into space.

The coroner's jury empaneled to enquire into the deaths caused by the fire on the steamer G. B. Greene at Quyon, brought in a verdict of accidental death and they were of the opinion that Alcide Guertin, the watchman on the boat, must have been asleep. The inquest was conducted by Dr. McKay of Papineauville.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late George E. Young, which took place on Wednesday afternoon last from the late home of the deceased, Campbells Bay, to the Presbyterian Church and cemetery. Service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Ft. Coulonge. Beautiful floral offerings were contributed by male friends of the deceased at Campbells Bay and others.

Smiths Falls, Ont., July 22—Andrew McKean, a prominent farmer in North Elmsley, sold his herd of twelve head of choice beef cattle to R. B. Goodfellow for the handsome sum of \$900 per head. These cattle were purchased early in December, 1915, at \$46 per head. They were wintered in a warm, open shed and fed on hay and unthreshed grain and finished on pasture this summer.

A farmer who resides in McNab township, back of Sand Point, was a few days ago fully convinced that "the tail will sometimes feed the animal." He had a two-year-old colt in pasture and the animal stood beside a sapling tree. The colt had a long tail and the sapling had a short girth; the colt swished his tail; the tail tightly encircled the sapling a few times, got into a tight knot and there stood the two-year-old firmly tied by the tail. On the second day the farmer from afar noticed the sapling swaying when all the other trees were motionless and he proceeded to investigate. So firmly was the knot tied it was necessary to chop down the tree to extricate the colt.

While Picking Berries a Snake Circled Her Neck.

While a lady in the West Ward was picking berries on Friday last, she felt, as she thought, that her collar had become uncomfortably tight around her neck, and raising her hand to relieve the situation, she felt something that sent cold chills all over her, causing her to scream like one possessed. Her husband who was near thinking she had a fit ran to the scene and espied the trouble in the form of a snake which had circled round her throat and in true reptile fashion was tightening its coils. Unwinding the tiny serpent, which it seems was as harmless as a June bug, hubby set the woman free, and although she had borne the matrimonial yoke uncomplainingly for years, yet this lighter weight around her collar cracked her nerves that she had almost to go to the hospital for repairs—Walkerton Times.

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 Milly, Sask., on Tuesday, Aug. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Willie Belsher, a daughter.

BEST YET—Mr. Alfie Armstrong, of Clarendon Front, has collected several stocks of timothy from his field, the longest measuring 6 feet 1 inch. This out-classes anything we have heard of this season.

TEA MEETING—The ladies of Austin H. M. Club will hold an old-fashioned tea meeting in aid of Red Cross work in the Temples Hall on Aug. 17, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Refreshments served. Magic lantern views and program. Admission 25 cts.; children 15 cts. Come one and all and enjoy a good time.

The lawn social at the brick church on Monday evening, was marred to some extent by the rain storm, which necessitated adjourning to the church to carry out the program. Notwithstanding the rather threatening weather outlook, there was a very large attendance. Those from Shawville who attended, were well pleased with the program.

Dr. T. C. Gaboury, who is spending a few holidays with his son, Ernest, at C. Bay, was in town for an hour or so on Tuesday. The Dr. is interested in the development of a water power at Calumet Slides, which if it can be accomplished will mean the establishment, he says, of an important chemical industry, in which the adjacent limestone would be used extensively.

ONE FOR SMOKES, TOO—Mr. Thomas Knipe, of River Valley, Ont., in remitting his subscription to this paper, also encloses one dollar for the soldiers' tobacco fund. On behalf of our defenders in the trenches, we thank Mr. Knipe for his donation, which in due time will gladden the hearts of some Canadian Tommies, whose supply of the fragrant weed may be at low ebb.

All the district lying north and east of Shawville, has its crop prospects materially damaged by the dry, hot weather of late, as the grain has ripened up much too fast. A good day's rain two weeks ago would have been a great boon to that section of country, and in fact in all sections which have had little or no rain during the past three weeks. As the situation stands, farmers say the oat crop is sure to be light.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied by a cyclonic gale swept over the country south of Shawville on Friday afternoon, and left considerable wreckage in its wake. Mr. Roy McFarlane had a barn blown down and other farmers, whose premises lay in the track of the storm, sustained more or less damage. The rainfall was exceedingly heavy, and farther east, it is said that hailstones fell in considerable quantities. Scarcely any rain fell here, but several miles north of the village, there was a good shower.

A box social and dance was held at Green Lake on Friday evening, under the auspices of the young people encamped there. The event, although hurriedly gotten up, was quite a success, and besides affording a pleasant time for those who attended, netted the nice little sum of \$30.50 which is to be devoted to Red Cross purposes. Mr. Fred Klock officiated as auctioneer and under his skillful method of handling the sale of boxes some of the boys were induced to loosen up their purse-strings to a liberal extent.

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

Don't forget the ice cream social and supper at the new parsonage, Charteris, on Thursday evening of this week.

Personal

Miss Laura Woodley visited Bryson friends last week.

Miss Jean Leggo, of Ft. Coulonge, is visiting Miss Evelyn Shaw.

Mrs. R. Splane, of Renfrew, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobbs and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Foreman, spent a short time in town on Sunday, while in route to Norway Bay.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Pembroke, visited his daughter, Mrs. John Murray, for a few days last week.

Mrs. Dunn, of Toronto, is visiting relatives in this locality at present.

Mrs. (Rev) Seaman, of Montreal, and daughter Helen, arrived Friday evening on a visit to Shawville friends.

The Rev. Alex. Elliott, of Whitehall, N. Y., is at present taking a holiday among his relatives in this section.

Mr. G. H. Brabazon, M. P., was in town on Monday, consulting with the Clarendon Council in regard to the Patriotic Fund.

Mrs. A. G. Brough and children, of Timmins, Ont., arrived Tuesday morning on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shaw.

Mr. Thomas E. Hodgins, Ottawa, wife and children arrived last week on a visit to Mr. Henry B. Hodgins at Yarm. Thos. E. returned to the city on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Shore, of North Bay, Ont., who are enjoying their honeymoon, visited Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shore, en route to Toronto for which point they left on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Armen Dagb who went to an Ottawa hospital a short time ago, to receive treatment for an ailment which has been troubling her for some time, is reported to be doing nicely under Dr. Brown's care.

Capt. F. C. Smyth, who has been here for a few days visiting his wife, says that conditions at Camp Borden are not nearly so bad as they have been represented. The only thing the men have to complain of is the dust, which, during very dry weather, is rather annoying. The Camp is supplied with excellent water, from artesian wells.

Rev. F. Mrs. Tripp and son Tom, are spending a couple of weeks' holidays at the latter's mother's, Westmount, Montreal. Mr. R. A. Armstrong of the College, Montreal, will preach morning and evening and at Zion next Sabbath and Mr. W. H. Connolly of Cobden, will occupy the pulpit at both places on the following Sabbath. Any cases needing pastoral care of the Methodist congregation will be attended to by the Rev. John Hurst of Yarm, who can be got by telephone.

Mr. J. W. Flavalle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, received a cheque for \$758,258, war profits from Mr. F. W. Baillie of Hamilton.

Roger Casement who was convicted of high treason against Britain, and whose title of knight-hood was subsequently taken from him by order of King George, was hanged at Pentonville jail at nine o'clock on Thursday morning of last week.

Both the International Nickel Company and the British-American Nickel Company will commence the erection of refineries in the Province of Ontario almost at once, but the location of the factories is not known.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
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Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . . 7,250,984
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

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

FOR SALE—Second-hand Ford Car in good running order. A bargain. Apply SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO.

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.

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.

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.

The sixth annual convention of the Public Health Services of the province of Quebec, will be held at Quebec city on Sept. 12, 13 and 14. An elaborate program, dealing with questions of the most practical character, has been prepared for discussion.

August Rod and Gun

Bonnycastle Dale gives some advice on how not to paddle in his article, "I a Light Canoe will Build Me" in the August issue of Rod and Gun and also some pointers on how to paddle with the least danger of an upset. "Temagami Men" by R. J. Fraser is a tribute to the guides of Temagami, than whom there are no finer band of men. Rex Snow contributes "Little Incidents among Big Mountains; F. V. Williams "Klee-er-r-r-ik-ik-ik;" the well known New Brunswick Guide, Avery Morehouse, writes of a moose with a 52 inch spread secured before breakfast; B. C. Tillett gives some experiences in Snipe Shooting, and various other stories and articles of equal interest precede the regular departments which are replete as usual with information for the lover of gun, rod and dog. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. are the publishers of this representative Canadian sportsman's magazine.

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About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Appetizing Cucumber Dishes.

The cucumber appeals to the most jaded of palates, but it has been maligned as the cause of indigestion. By following a few simple rules it loses its gastric-disturbing qualities.

Cucumbers gathered early in the morning are sweeter and less liable to cause indigestion. Never eat a cucumber gathered during the heat of the day.

Lay the cucumber for the table on ice, not in the refrigerator simply, till ready to use; then remove a thick paring, for the bitter principle lies next to the skin, so do not leave a particle of green; slice thin and serve on a dish with crushed ice, soaking in cold water before they go to the table. Many persons partake of them cooked who cannot enjoy them raw.

Cucumber Sticks.—Pare some chilled cucumbers and cut them their full length into sticks about as thick as a pencil; serve them on a dish of chopped ice; to be eaten with salt as celery.

Cucumber Sauce.—Turn into a colander a cupful of peeled and chopped cucumbers and drain, then put in a bowl that has been rubbed on the inside with a clove or garlic. To a pint of whipped cream add a pinch of soda and beat in the cucumber; add half a teaspoonful of onion juice, salt, a pinch of red pepper and teaspoonful of vinegar. Keep on ice till needed.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Peel a large cucumber, cut it up in slices and soak in two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, with salt, and an onion stuck with two or three cloves. Stir these every now and then, and in an hour's time dry each piece of cucumber carefully on a cloth, flour slightly and fry in good drippings with a sliced onion until quite brown. Then moisten with a cupful of stock and let simmer gently for 30 minutes; afterward add pepper and salt, a little coloring or thickening if necessary, and two spoonfuls of tomato catsup. Put in some slices of cold beef, shake thoroughly for 15 minutes and serve.

Cucumber Salad.—Peel two medium-sized cucumbers, cut in thin slices one carrot, add one slice of onion, a teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne. Cover with a pint of boiling water, simmer till soft. In the meantime, soften a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in cold water, dissolve with three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice to these vegetables, stir in the gelatin, strain all while hot through cheese-cloth. Line a mold with slices of fresh cucumbers and fill in with the jelly; set away on ice for several hours. When ready to serve turn on to a salad bowl, garnish with slices of fresh tomatoes and serve with French dressing.

Cucumber Sandwiches.—Pare as many cucumbers as will be required, split open, remove the seeds and, with a very sharp knife, cut into thin slices; soak for 20 minutes in ice water, drain and dry on a towel; then dip each slice into a rich mayonnaise dressing, sprinkle with salt and arrange on thinly sliced bread; cover with a lettuce leaf and a second slice of bread, and serve at once.

Cucumber Soup With Toast Sticks.—Simmer in a quart of water nine sliced cucumbers and four small onions until very soft, then press through a sieve; to this add a pint and a half of scalded milk, a thickening of two tablespoonfuls of butter with three of flour, some salt and pepper and simmer slowly. Serve hot with buttered toast sticks.

Creamed Cucumbers on Toast.—Stew the cucumbers as described above, drain off the water in which they are cooked, then pour over them a rich cream sauce thickened with butter and flour and serve hot on toast or in pastries.

Cucumber Fritters.—Carefully peel and grate ripe cucumbers; press the juice from the pulp, and to each teaspoonful of it add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of thick, rich cream, half a tablespoonful of butter, a fourth of a cupful of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne pepper and one beaten egg; drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, and when a delicate brown turn, drain on blotting paper and serve.

Cucumbers for Lunch.—Select a large, long cucumber, wash but do not peel, cut into half lengthwise, scoop out the contents, chill and fill with a dressing made with whipped cream; have this piled up on top of it, and place in the centre of a shallow, round bowl. Arrange around this first a border of thinly sliced new onions, next to this one of sliced tomatoes and on the outside a border of sliced cucumbers. This makes a pretty dish, and can be served at the table with dressing in the centre boat.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Coffee Ice Cream.—A pint of milk, two eggs, a cupful of cream, two-thirds cupful of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of ground coffee. Bring the milk and coffee slowly to the scalding point, placing them in a double boiler. Beat the eggs, pour the scalded milk over them through a strainer, so as to keep out the coffee

grounds. Return to the saucepan, add the sugar and cook until like custard. Cool, add the cream, freeze and pack.

Salmon Box.—One pound can salmon, one egg, one-half cup cracker crumbs, one-eighth sugar, one teaspoon lemon juice, two-thirds cup milk or cream, three cups cooked rice. Butter oval mold thickly and line with inch-thick layer of rice which has been boiled in salted water until tender but firm and then drained dry. Fill center with salmon free from skin and bones and mixed with other ingredients. Pack closely, cover top with layer of rice, set on lid and steam forty-five minutes.

Apple Water.—This will be found a refreshing drink for both invalids and healthy people. It can be made with either baked or raw apples, the former to be preferred when time is short, especially if the apples are baked and in readiness. They should be sour, and when cold should be immersed in boiling water to cover. Let stand until ready to cook, then strain and sweeten to taste. If raw apples are used, three or four juicy sour apples of fine flavor should be pared and sliced, and, if desired, a few slices of lemon rind added to them. Pour over them two cupfuls of boiling water, and let them stand for three hours. Strain, sweeten, and add a small piece of ice.

Beets Aspic Salad.—Two bunches beets, one cup water, three-fourths cup vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls gelatin or jelly powder, four whole cloves, two whole allspice, two crushed bay leaves one teaspoon salt. Cook beets until tender and rub off skins under cold water. Slice very thin and round and put them in mold—angel food tin will do. Put water, vinegar, spices, salt and jelly powder in saucepan and boil gently for five minutes. Strain and pour over beets. Set in cool place to harden. Unmold one dish and surround with lettuce leaves, placing heart of lettuce in center to look like rose. Cut in thin slices or wedge shaped piece at table and serve on lettuce leaves. Cover with spoonful of boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

Things Worth Remembering.

Oatmeal is an effectual softener of hard water.

Salt added to mustard is said to prevent its drying up.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will stop hiccoughs.

After the rust is wiped off a mirror a little camphor will brighten it.

Never use water from a stone reservoir for cooking purposes.

Wash silk handkerchiefs in tepid water with a little borax. Iron while damp.

If fruits are canned as soon as they are picked there will be less loss by fermentation.

If silver is to be stored away for some time, pack it with dry flour; it will remain untarnished.

When the color has been taken out of black goods it may be restored by the application of liquid ammonia.

Naphtha soap, shredded and scattered among blankets when they are stored away will prevent the ravages of moths.

A piece of alum kept in the silver will aid in warding off tarnish, and gum arabic is said to have the same virtue.

Never try to clean yokes, collars or cuffs while sewed on the gown. Such things should always be made detachable.

To destroy flies boil some quassia chips in a little water, sweeten with molasses and place in saucers; destructive to flies, but not to children.

To revive and help potted plants that are drooping place a teaspoonful of ammonia in three quarts of water and water the plants thoroughly with this mixture.

To save knife polish, if the knives and forks are first washed with cold water immediately after dinner, they will not be stained, and so require little cleaning and much less labor.

To wash soiled dress shields lay them on a board or table, soiled side up, and give a thorough scrubbing with a stiff brush and any good laundry soap, with plenty of lukewarm water. Hold under a faucet until completely rinsed. Do not squeeze, but hang each dripping piece on the line until dry.

A Five Spot for One.

Dr. X. was a man who took his profession seriously, and he had an immense practice. What annoyed him was to be sent for by fussy women to treat the most trifling ailments. One woman was particularly aggravating in this respect, and he resolved to cure her. One day she observed a red spot on her hand, and at once telephoned for him. He came, looked at the spot, and said: "You did well to send for me early."

"It is dangerous, then?" she asked. "Certainly not," said the doctor, "but to-morrow it would have disappeared and I should have lost my fee for this visit."

A SCOTCHMAN GOVERNED BERLIN

AN ABERDONIAN WHO RULED THE KAISER'S CAPITAL.

Frederick the Great Erected a Marble Monument to His Memory.

Reposing in a handsome tomb within the Garrison Church at Berlin, Germany, lie the remains of a Scot who once ruled over the capital of the Kaisers.

An Aberdonian; abundantly blessed with the grit and caniness proverbially associated with Scotland, Fate made him, instead of a lawyer, the close friend of two Emperors renowned in European history, and of an Emperor whose name will for ever stand out on the world's roll of monarchs. The former were the Emperors Anna and Elizabeth of Russia; the latter, Frederick the Great, of the once reputable kingdom of Prussia.

Born within the Castle of Inverugie, Peterhead, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Scot in question was James Francis Keith, second son of William Keith, ninth Earl Marischal, scion of a house which for centuries had divided its talents 'twixt military and administrative affairs, something of the latter was intended for young Keith by his long-headed, as well as long-descended, parents. Consequently, after concluding a careful education, he was sent to Edinburgh to study law.

Jacobite Soldiering.

For such a career, however, the young man had scant relish. Something more exciting—soldiering, for preference—was more to his taste. Circumstances soon fulfilled his wishes. Abandoning his studies, he set out for London in quest of a military commission, and at York he met his elder brother, George, hurrying back to Scotland. The reason for the haste was news that Mar had raised the standard of rebellion, and the "15" had been definitely launched. The result of the meeting was an overjoyed recruit in James, who a little later assisted his brother to proclaim James VIII. at the Cross in Aberdeen.

The sequel was the common experience of nearly all who took part in the adventure; brave fighting, honorable defeat, and then flight. Both brothers escaped to Brittany, George to again wield the sword, James, for a time, to return to law and literature. But once more love of cause and country claimed him. During a three years' sojourn in Paris he had kept in constant touch with brother Jacobites and sympathizers, and was in consequence acquainted with Alberoni's projected descent on the Western Highlands. This rash enterprise he joined, shared in the encounter at Glenshiel, and after the surrender of the Spanish auxiliaries fled into hiding. Later he escaped to Holland, and, pending employment nearer home, he then took service under the King of Spain. For nine years he remained in the Spanish army, taking part, among other notable engagements, in the siege of Gibraltar in 1726-7.

Rising Russia.

About this period the rising and ambitious Russia showed considerable enterprise in the attracting to her service of likely free lances, British for choice. Among those who responded to the invitation was James Keith. Given the rank of major-general, he seems to have grasped with both hands the opportunities now offered him. Within two years of entering Russia he was appointed colonel in the bodyguard of the Empress Anna, and by another couple of years, in 1732, was made Army Inspector of the Volga and Don territories.

His real chance, however, came with the war of the Polish Succession in 1733-5. Second in command of the Russian forces during this period, Keith pushed the French back to the Rhine, when a truce stayed the victorious advance of the Muscovites.

In the year following came the war with Turkey, and once more Keith was placed in a prominent command. At the storming of Otchakoff he was dangerously wounded, and it looked as if his military career would be brought to a close by the amputation of a leg. "I would sooner lose ten thousand of my best soldiers than Keith," declared the Empress when informed of her favorite's misfortune; and immediately she summoned to his aid the best surgical skill obtainable within her dominions.

Another person, however, was even more interested in the wounded General's welfare. This was his brother George, who hastened over half Europe when he learned that James was in danger. Unwilling to trust him to Muscovite surgery, George insisted on conveying his brother to Paris, and there more skillful treatment happily saved the injured limb.

Following his convalescence, both brothers crossed to England, and, though still Jacobites, spent some months in London unmolested. Returning to Russia, James was made Governor of the Ukraine, an appointment from which he was recalled to do battle against the then formidable Swedes. On the conclusion of peace he was sent as a special ambassador to Stockholm, where he appears to have distinguished himself in diplomacy no less than he had previously done in war.

Becomes Governor of Berlin.

Returning once more to Russia he was loaded with gifts and honors by the new Empress, Elizabeth, and thus effectively ensured his downfall so far as concerned that country. Intrigue and jealousy quickly undermined the favoritism of even the astute Keith, and one by one he was stripped of his offices. Eventually, left with only the command of some militia regiments, and given a hint that he might become a candidate for a duncheon or worse, he fled the country, disgusted as well as dispossessed.

Neither had he far to go nor long to wait before finding fresh employment. Possibly he had prepared the way before cutting adrift from Russia, but in any case within less than a month of severing his service there he found himself a Field Marshal under Frederick the Great. Further, appreciating the kind of man he had got hold of, Frederick made Keith Governor of Berlin at the then considerable salary of £1,600 per annum.

From the first Keith succeeded to the complete confidence of his new master, who always consulted him on questions bearing alike on military and diplomatic affairs. During the critical period of the Seven Years' War he was so closely associated with the King that a record of his movements would amount to a detailed account of the entire campaigns. Following varied fortunes and disasters to the Prussian arms came the crushing blow at Hochkirch. There, at break of day on the morning of October 14th, 1758, the weak Prussian wing under Keith was overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers of Austrians, and, valiantly attempting to rally his men, the marshal received two wounds, the second of which proved mortal.

After the battle his naked body was found upon the field, and, out of respect to a brave foe, was given honorable burial by the Austrian commander in the village church at Hochkirch. Soon afterwards Frederick caused the remains to be exhumed and reburied at Berlin, the King further ordering a splendid marble monument to be erected in memory of his late faithful friend. For nearly 100 years this statue stood in the Wilhelmsplatz and then in 1857 it was replaced by a bronze reproduction, the original being removed to the Cadets' Academy.

Kaiser's Gift to Peterhead.

Forty-eight years ago a replica was presented to Peterhead by William I., grandfather of the present Kaiser. The latter likewise, it is not uninteresting to note, paid tribute to the man who so many years previously served his ancestor. In 1889, a year after coming to the throne, Wilhelm sanctioned the re-naming of the 1st Upper Silesian Regiment the "Keith Regiment," not forgetting, probably, that the territory from which the

THE FASHIONS

Fashion has at last managed to combine comfort with grace and charm. The sports costume predominates; various styles of middie and Russian blouses are worn with trim fitting skirts; chic suits of striped and plain mohair, pongee or linen, with Norfolk coats and pleated skirts, are favored; and sweater coats, with self or contrasting skirts, also popular. The middie blouse costumes are developed in the regulation white linen, duck or galatea, with collar and cuffs of blue and skirts of the new striped cotton novelties, mohair or plain white linen. The modified Russian and "slip-on" blouses favored the white and colored Japanese silks, pongee, plain or figured, Shantung, or, Georgette, and are usually combined with skirts of thin, light or dark silks. One especially pretty costume developed in plain natural colored pongee, trimmed and combined with a skirt of dark blue foulard dotted with bright green, is illustrated here. It is a slip-on model with cool, becoming sleeves, and an effective collar. The skirt is a simple gathered design, short and full, but unusually graceful.

The plain white Russian blouse costume of Georgette crepe is particularly effective and cool for these hot summer days, and perfectly appropriate for summer evening wear. The

peated on the collar and cuffs. Sashes, which are a feature of both linen and serge frocks this summer, often a pleasing opportunity for introducing a bit of colored embroidery. The sash on the serge frock is generally of black satin and the embroidery is worked out in colored wools, soutache braid, or beads. These motifs may be as bizarre as desired and are often repeated in the trimming of the hat.

Variety in Tailored Hats.

It is no longer the price of the hat which counts, for there are some very inexpensive hats being worn just now by the best dressed women, but the chic of its coloring and trimming which is important. For instance the soft, light weight Bankok, the



7263

Slip-On Blouse and Foulard Skirt

Wen-Chow, and the chair-cane hats are all favored, finished with just a touch of colored wool, beads, or a bright bit of applique embroidery which harmonizes with suit or frock. One of the smartest hats is a dark tan tan Wen-Chow with one of the new quartered crowns in dark purple satin, trimmed with a motif in deift blue and white Chinese embroidery. A purple satin hand-bag with another blue and white motif completes the effect, which is charming. This hat and bag are worn with a dainty little corded frock of tan crepe de Chine, made with a petticoat of cream batiste embroidery which shows just a bit below the silken skirt.

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

HOLDING OUT NOT EASY.

German Paper Says That it is Easier Said Than Done.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung is indignant with those patriots who are perpetually declaring that the nation must "hold out," and who, as they say this, are chewing mouthfuls of good food and washing it down with ten glasses of good beer. These people are constantly referring to the "heroic field greys" in the trenches who are "holding out," but it is extremely unlikely that they have any notion what "holding out" means.

But it must be made clear to these persons and to all others concerned the real meaning of this phrase. Thoughtless persons must understand that eggs, meat, potatoes are no longer there to be simply devoured, but to sustain life, and when the air re-sounds with endless whinnings about shortage and scarcity, not only those who are still feeding opulently, but the still greater number who are tightening their belts must learn that in their querulous complainings they are displaying the most hateful form of unpatriotic conduct.

The writer adds: "In the first place we must see that our troops are supplied. That man is a bad German who will not renounce abundance for their sake. At the beginning of the pinch many thought they could 'hold out' with a pittance, but it is now growing harder and harder for everyone, and we must simply accustom ourselves to endurance." Attention is drawn to enemy countries where food is also scarce and dear, but in those countries "holding out" seems to be better understood and more patriotically practised than in Germany. Russia, the writer points out, is starving, and he imagines what it must be like in poverty-stricken Italy. But these countries are not whimpering—a proof that they have learnt to endure. "Surely our kulture pride should forbid us to stand behind the Mujiks and the lazzaroni. To hold out is to conquer self and the first thing to conquer is a wagging, foolish complaining tongue. Surely our sufferings are easy to bear when we remember what 'holding out' at the front means."

Family quarrels are never serious unless the kissing and making up ceremonies are omitted.



The Wonderful Lewis Machine Gun Can Be Operated by Two Men in This Way

Men of the 169th Battalion, in camp at Niagara, showing one of the many ways in which the Lewis Water-Cooled Machine Gun can be used in repelling an attack.

The Joy of a Vacation may be turned to the sorrow that comes from indigestion. The battle with hotel menus is a losing one for the man with a weak stomach. Happy is the man who listens to the call of the wild—who goes fishing, hunting and canoeing—who takes with him **Triscuit**, the Shredded Whole Wheat wafer. Triscuit is made of the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A tasty Summer snack, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. Delicious with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

Made in Canada

ALSATIANS LEARN FRENCH.

Children Acquire Language in Fifteen Months.

H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French army, describes in the following dispatch the rapid progress the Alsatian children have made in the study of French since the welcome invasion of the French:

"After 45 years French is once again taught in the schools of Alsace. When the French marched victoriously into Alsace they marched from the frontier toward the Rhine beneath a rain of flowers which moved the Germans to send a message to the rebellious Alsatians: 'You have received the French with roses, but we shall return with forget-me-nots!'—and nothing could be more surprising than the extraordinary progress made by the children in learning French in the interval since then.

"French has become for them a familiar tongue. I have heard children teaching one another French in the street, and every child makes a point of saying 'Bon jour!' to the French officer who passes. One little girl was saying good-by to a relation, apparently an aunt. 'Auf wiedersehen!' said the aunt. 'No,' said the child indignantly, 'we are French now! Au revoir!' The authorities have found that 15 months' schooling is sufficient to give an Alsatian boy or girl a thorough grounding in the language and literature which were once forbidden.

"One of the pupils of one of the schools which I visited is a girl of 12. She was chosen to present a bouquet of flowers to a certain high personage who was visiting the district. 'I knew,' said the administrator, 'that she would say something apt and to the point.' The high personage, as he accepted the flowers, asked the child whether she was fond of France. To his horror she replied, in French, of course, 'No, sir; I am not fond of France.' There was an awkward pause, which the child obviously enjoyed, and then, with a wicked twinkle in her eye, she finished her sentence, 'I adore France.' This pupil gave me a message for the English people, which I am happy to transmit.

"Please, monsieur," she said, 'tell the English to hurry up and win.'"

Legislation was once threatened to prevent Toronto holding an Exhibition except in years specified by the Ontario Government. Fortunately, the matter never reached the House.

Auntie—"Are you getting marks at school, Freddie?" Freddie—"Yes, auntie—only I can't show 'em to you."

Tea and Coffee For Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. Postum is a true, pure food-drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell POSTUM
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

EARL OF CRAWFORD IS A DEMOCRAT

NEW MEMBER OF THE COALITION CABINET IN BRITAIN.

In Army Medical Corps When War Broke Out, and Rose to Rank of Corporal.

The inclusion of the Earl of Crawford in the British Cabinet as successor to Lord Selborne, as President of the Board of Agriculture, is an appointment that is certain to be popular with members of all parties. It will be very popular with members of the House of Commons, in which chamber the earl sat for fifteen successive years as member for the Chorley division of Lancashire, prior to his accession to the peerage on his father's death three years ago. For Lord Balcarras (pronounced "Balcarrez" with the accent on the second syllable) as he was in his House of Commons days, was immensely popular personally with political friends and opponents alike. In fact, it used to be said of him that he was one of the four most popular men in the House, the other three being Sir George Younger, Unionist Member for Ayr; Mr. Ure, then Lord Advocate for Scotland in Mr. Asquith's Govern-



Earl of Crawford.

ment, and Sir Edward Carson. Which goes to show that the House of Commons is pretty catholic in its tastes as regards its favorites.

For some years the then Lord Balcarras was a junior Lord of the Treasury and one of the Unionist whips. In fact, his tact and geniality had not a little to do with keeping Mr. Balfour's Government, in the days when it was tottering to its fall, in office. When the war broke out the Earl, who is forty-five years old, went to the front as an ambulance bearer, enlisting as a private and subsequently attaining the rank of "Corporal Crawford."

The Tory Democrat.

David Alexander Edward Lindsay is his full name, but he is known to his friends (and their number is legion) as "Hal." Though a Tory in politics, he is extremely democratic in temperament. He is an athlete, a fine boxer, a teetotaler, and possessed of a fund of humor which never degenerates into bitterness. He owns about fifteen thousand acres, and a couple of fine country seats, Haigh Hall, Wigan, and Balcarras House in Fifehire, for one division of which Scottish county Mr. Asquith is member.

The Lindsays, of which family he is the head, are known in Scotland as "the Light Lindsays" because of the sandy hair which usually prevails in their family, though, as it happens, the present Earl's hair is dark. In the same way, all over Scotland the Campbells are known as "the Red Campbells," and the Douglasses as "the Black Douglasses." The present Lord Crawford has six children—two boys, of whom the elder, the heir to the earldom, is sixteen years old, and four girls. His wife is the younger daughter of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Baronet. Her elder sister, as Miss Annie Pelly, was well known in Canada as lady-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and married Capt. Rivers-Bulkeley, A.D.C. to the Duke, who was killed in action the year before last.

Lord Crawford is an extremely good chess player. He is also an authority on Italian art, is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and belongs to the Fine Arts Club. As a Parliamentary speaker he is bright and original, and, while he has no pretensions of eloquence, his speeches are full of sound common sense. Altogether, he is one of those aristocrats of whom it cannot be said, as it can of many, that they are like potatoes because the best part of them is under the ground.

His Famous Lineage.

The Lindsays are one of the greatest houses in Scotland. The Earl of Crawford is the twenty-seventh earl—the premier Earl of Scotland. The house has a very remote feudal, and even legendary, history, an early ancestor being reputed to be descended from "Thor," who was reputed to be the son of "Odin." The family is supposed to be related to William the Conqueror, and members of it frequently intermarried with the Royal Scottish houses of Bruce and Stuart.

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Agents for
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Repairs to all makes of Batteries, Magnets, Generators, Etc.

Walter de Lindsay, an ancestor of Lord Crawford's, sat in the Scottish Parliament as a lord, in virtue of his estates. The first earl, who was known as the ninth Lord of Crawford, obtained his earldom from King Richard II. in the year 1398 as a reward for his "prowess in a passage of arms with Lord Weyles upon London bridge before King Richard II. and his Queen." The sixth earl fell, with so many other Scottish nobles, in the battle of Flodden Field, and the sixteenth early fought on the Royalist side in the battle of Marston Moor.

Some idea of the high esteem in which the family held itself, and was held by others, may be gathered from the fact that when King James IV. of Scotland, in 1488, created the Earl of Crawford of that day, who was Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, Duke of Montrose, the earl didn't assume the title. He thought his dignity of such a degree that it was not in the power of any monarch to enhance it. His successors in the earldom took the same view, and a couple of hundred years later, the dukedom of Montrose was conferred upon the house of Graham, another ancient Scottish house, who hold it to-day.

However, we live in other days. The Earl of Crawford in the fifteenth century would accept no title from his king. The Earl of Crawford of to-day has wooed the suffrages of the electors, and very successfully, too, for he came triumphantly through seven elections in his House of Commons days. And as member of the present Cabinet is more simple and unaffected, and less "stuck on himself" than he is.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Several thousand officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enlisted for active military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of them are now in Europe, bravely battling for Canada and the Empire.

As particulars of Army Reservists are not available, these lists of those who have given up their lives for their country or been wounded in action are necessarily incomplete, and do not therefore indicate fully the extent to which the Company's officers and employees have participated in the great struggle.

Addison, Herbert, carpenter, Winnipeg, wounded; Anderson, John M., clerk, Calgary, wounded; Arlke, Harry, tariff compiler, Winnipeg, wounded; Atkinson, Arthur, cook, Montreal, wounded; Boushear, Henry, engineer, Fort William, wounded; Burrill, Edgar M., clerk, North Bay, killed in action; Chapman, Edward, machinist, Angus, killed in action; Diver, John W., car repairer, Toronto, killed in action; Ellis, Thomas G. G., record clerk, Montreal, died of wounds; Foster, James B., car repairer, Fort William, wounded; Gilchrist, Thomas R., draftsman, Ogden shops, suffering from shock; Hamilton, Edward, deliveryman, Winnipeg, wounded; Haswell, John, boilermaker's helper, Moose Jaw, wounded; Hilliard, Samuel J., porter, Edmonton, wounded; Hogg, James, clerk, Montreal, killed in action; Hunt, Thomas, fitter's helper, West Toronto, suffering from shock; Kinahan, Ernest, switchman, Brit. Colum. Div., wounded; Kirwan, George L., brakeman, MacLeod, wounded; McCourt, Samuel, laborer, Strathcona, killed in action; MacLaurin, Douglas C., student fireman, Strathcona, died of wounds; Maslin, Walter, wood machine hand, West Toronto, wounded (2nd time); Morrison Harvey, asst. agent, Pilot Mound, wounded; Moss, Albert, car inspector, Saskatoon, killed in action; Parkes, Herbert W., clerk, Montreal, wounded; Price, John, loco. fireman, Montreal, wounded; Ross, Lorne, fitter's helper, London, killed in action; Scammell, Edward J., clerk, Bull River, wounded; Sheen, Wilfred J., clerk, Winnipeg, suffering from shock; Sweetman, L. H., asst. agent, Strathcona, died of wounds.

Would be Unkind.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George.
She—Oh, but it would be very unkind to twit you about your looks.

Bachelors were taxed in England in the seventeenth century.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, GRAVEL, DIABETES
23 THE PR

FLEET FOOT SHOES
for Playful Children
NOTHING BETTER FOR SUMMER WEAR
Worn by Every Member of the Family

OUTNUMBERED BY WOMEN.

German Men in Government Service Now in Minority.

As a result of the men having been called to the colors, the number of women employed in Government bureaus and offices in Germany has gradually increased until now the female employees are in a decided majority, says the North German Gazette. The rate of increase in the employment of women in office work during 1915 is shown by the figures during each three-month period. Of these new employees the women formed 40 per cent. in the first quarter of the year, 43 in the second, 48 in the third and 52 in the last.

Another feature brought out by the report of the State Insurance Fund is the rapid increase in the number of young persons taking office jobs. While in the first few months following the outbreak of the war the number of new employees under 18 years old was smaller than that of those over 18, a sharp change in the average age of the applicants was noted in December, 1914, and the data for 1915 shows that the number of employees under 18 hired during that year was 134,461, against 83,813 who had passed that age.

He Knew.

"Now," said the professor of chemistry, "under what combination is gold most quickly released?"

The student pondered a moment. "I know sir," he answered. "Marriage."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

A Masterpiece.

First Trooper Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer)—Swears a bit, don't e, sometimes?

Second Trooper—"E's a masterpiece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes.

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** 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy, Chicago Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

One Chance Left.

Husband—"Take dancing lessons! Not much! There are too many other ways by which I can make a fool of myself."

Wife—"Yes, dear; but you have tried all those."

The Toronto Board of Trade urged the C.N.E. directors to run the Fair for three months as far back as 1885, but the management thought two weeks quite long enough.

Proving the Proverb.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view," some poet says.
"That's right! At any rate it's easier to admire a girl when she's well off."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

She Knew a Windfall.

"Why, these apples are dirty," complained the young housekeeper.
"Well, yes, they are," admitted the farmer. "You see they are windfalls, and that is why I can sell them so cheap."

"You mean they've fallen from the trees on to the ground, but they are otherwise all right?" the customer inquired; then, proud of her ready understanding, she bought them.

Several days later she called the farmer's wife on the telephone.

"I ordered the best cucumbers for pickling," she said sharply, "and you've sent me windfalls!"

"Sent what?" gasped the farmer's wife.
"Windfall cucumbers! I can tell; you needn't think I can't. There's dirt on them!"

Measuring the Wind.

The speed of the wind is measured by means of an ingenious instrument called the anemometer. It is like a weather vane, with cups instead of letters at the ends of its arms. The cups, catching the wind, whirl round, and thus turn the central shaft. This passes down into a box in which are several dials. The indicators of those dials are connected with the shaft, and move according to its revolutions. Thus the number of revolutions of the cup in a certain time gives the exact speed in miles per hour.

The first successful Atlantic cable was laid in 1866.

RATS IN TRENCHES.

Killed by Electricity—How French Clean Rodents Out.

Numerous have been the methods employed by the soldiers in the French trenches to kill the rats which constitute a veritable plague in the western war zone; but perhaps none has been so interesting—and so effective—as the electric method. A trough is excavated along a rat-run adjoining the trenches, and over this are placed three wires running parallel to each other. A constant supply of current is maintained in the wires, which are spaced only a few inches apart. The rats, in crossing the trough, come in contact with the wires, resulting in immediate death. It is reported that hundreds of rats are killed each week by this method.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

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

He Also Ran.

A young man was stopped at the door of a fashionable church by the sexton with the inquiry:

"Are you related to the bride or bridegroom?"

"No," was the answer.

"Then," the sexton said, "you will pardon me for asking what interest you have in a ceremony that is to be of the quietest character?"

"I am," the young man announced, sadly, "I am the defeated candidate."

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.

Differentiation.

"How did Smith make all his money?"

"By judicious speculation."

"And how did Jones lose his fortune?"

"Dabbling in stocks."

A Chance for the Boys.

The Prize List of the Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show is now out and contains many new classes with attractive prizes. Among these is the Boys' Steer Feeding Competition, open to the boys entered in the inter-county Baby Beef Competition conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The management are offering a good prize and this class should be a popular one.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Elephants Not Cowards.

The fear an elephant has for a rat has often been spoken of as an example of colossal cowardice. But it is nothing of the kind. The elephant, when captive and in chains, has every reason to regard with terror the little rodent, which, in the still watches of the night, gnaws the toenails of the helpless pachyderm. Not much of this sort of thing is required to make the huge creature lame.

Asia is the largest continent.

BRIGGS' FLY MATS
NO STICKINESS
ALL DEALERS
G.C. Briggs & Sons
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PRICE 5¢

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GILLETTE'S
EAT'S LYE
CLEANS DIRT OUT

Making Himself at Home.

The Diner—Say! Of all the vile, nauseous messes ever set before a man to eat—

The Waiter—Sh! You seem to think we're your wife.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Some Satisfaction.

Miss Green—Of course you can't believe everything you hear.

Miss Gadleigh—Oh no; but you can repeat it.

The attendance the first year of the Canadian National Exhibition was 101,000. It ran three weeks. Last year there was a daily average attendance of 72,000 for 12 days, a total of 864,000.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good 100-ACRE FARM, Huron County, Morris Township, must sell. For particulars write F. S. SCOTT, Brussels, Ont.

TEAMSTERS WANTED

TEAMSTERS WANTED. STEADY employment to competent men. Apply HENDRIE & COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

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 with Cut pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. J. J. L. Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

MECHANICS WANTED

We want a few good mechanics. Have steady work and good wages for lathes, hands, fitters, handy men, also a few wood-working machinists and handy men for wood shop wanted. Apply to 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 education or its educational equivalent. For particulars address Beth Israel Hospital, 66 J. J. L. St., New York

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DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
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you get best results with
CRUSHED ROCK SALT
A more even freeze. Smoother Ice Cream. Takes one-third less salt and keeps Cream hard for as long. Write
TORONTO SALT WORKS,
60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

1 Boy and 10 Hogs Made
\$350 at Our 1915 Show.
The same chance for a bright boy at the Seventh Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, December 8th and 9th, 1915.
Premium Lists with many new classes now ready.
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

A Gold Mine On Your Farm
You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a
BISSELL SILO
"Summer Feed all Winter Long"
Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.
The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers or address us direct. Get free folder. Write T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Dept. U, Elora, Ontario.

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.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 10, 1916.

Up to last week Britain has lost in the war—killed, wounded, taken prisoner and missing—about 32,000 officers.

It is semi-officially stated that it will require between forty and fifty thousand men to garner the harvest in the North West this year.

Lieut.-Col. Sir James Atkins, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba in succession to Sir Douglas Colin Cameron, whose term of office expired some time ago.

It has been decided that the corner stone of the new parliament buildings will be laid by the Duke of Connaught on September 1st. That date has been chosen because it will be the 56th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the old building in 1860, by the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales.

Enemy submarines have been active during the past ten days and several merchant ships including vessels belonging to neutral countries have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom. One Italian ship on which there were a number of passengers, was among the victims of the undersea pirates' attacks. How many of these met a cruel and untimely fate is not yet known.

The recent Zeppelin raids over the east coast counties of England were apparently on a small scale, as no great damage resulted. It appears, furthermore, that the airships met with a hot reception, one of them, at least, having to retire in a crippled condition. The facts indicate that if a raid on a large scale is attempted the general result will be the same. The defensive forces are evidently well organized.

Six villages were captured last week by the Russians along the Serezh and Gubek rivers, south of Brody, in northern Galicia, which indicates that the bear's activities have not been stopped. During the week, also, the British have made further advances north and west of Pozieres, while the French operations during the same period included the capture of 2,500 men. A force of 14,000 Turks, which attacked the British near Suez, was defeated and put to flight, leaving 2,500 prisoners in British hands. The situation on the whole is encouraging.

Emperor William, in a message to the Imperial Chancellor, affirms that he is still confident that Germany is invincible, but admits that hard times are ahead. "After the terrible storm of the two years of war a desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts, and the war continues because the battle cry of the enemy governments is still the destruction of Germany." He blamed the Entente Allies for the continued bloodshed and said that Germany knows she is fighting for her existence. It is significant that the Kaiser now does not predict victory, being content with claiming that he cannot be defeated. Apparently he, at last realizes the gravity of the situation. —Montreal Gazette.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, July 28, 1916.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date for general business. Present: Mayor Campbell and Councillors Campbell, Young and Jamieson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Young and Jamieson.

Motion—Jamieson-Young—That the bill of J. H. McKillop for repairing road between lots 3 and 4, R. I. be paid, total \$6.75.

Application was presented by J. H. Pettipiece to run a temperance hotel at Norway Bay.

Motion—Jamieson-Young—That the application be confirmed, and that the mayor and secretary be hereby authorized to sign the same.

A complaint was received re. Robert Meldrum's fence, along lots 29, range 3, being built on the road allowance.

Motion—Jamieson-Campbell—That Hugh Ross be appointed to examine the location of this fence and report to this council.

Motion—Campbell-Jamieson—That James Ade be notified to replace the culvert he removed off the sidewalk between lots 20-21, range 2, inside of 30 days, otherwise it will be returned at his expense.

A request was presented from Robert Meldrum to have his roadwork changed from Div. No. 60 into Div. No. 5. Request refused.

Motion—Young-Jamieson—That the following names be added to the municipal roll:

Louis Harkness, owner, Samuel Knox, Jr., James McFarlane, lessee, John Campbell, Frank Armstrong, owner, Jas. G. Graham, Alex. Hazard, lessee, William McJanet, owner, M. T. Gallagher, joint owner, Stewart Holmes, reuter, Dan Smith, owner, Hugh Horner, owner, James Smith, Harold Smith, Herman Sharpe, James McCredie, joint owner, Percy McCredie, Arthur Meldrum, owner, James Laird, Dalton Russell, reuter, George A. Russell, reuter, John B. Duff, joint owner, Joseph Raines, reuter, Robt. J. Lucas, owner, John Mulligan, John Manary, Roy Manary, occupant, Thomas Manary, owner, Robt. Fitzsimmons.

Motion—Young-Campbell—That the secretary be hereby instructed to arrange with Roland Millar to force collection on all outstanding taxes.

Motion—Campbell-Jamieson—That this Council do now adjourn to meet on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. T. DRUMMOND, Sec. Treas.

Fire Destroys Plant.

Collingwood, Ont., August 6.—The plant of the Collingwood Packing Co., the largest of its kind in the province, was totally destroyed by fire which broke out from an unknown cause shortly before four o'clock this evening. The factory was built in 1891 at a cost of a million dollars and carried on a very active business for many years. About seven years ago, however, the company went into liquidation and the plant had been idle since. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

Deaths in Fire Swept District may not exceed 200

North Bay, August 5.—Mr. S. J. Manchester, of the Registrar General's Department, Toronto, and Dr. George, of the Provincial Board of Health, arrived here today from a visit to the local registrars in the fire area in order to ascertain in what manner the deaths are being registered. The gentlemen were greatly pleased with their efforts to obtain all data necessary to be reported regarding the dead. In fact the amount of detail obtained exceeded that which might have been expected owing to the wide area over which the fire spread and the unorganized state of the registrar's office which suffered a similar fate to all other properties in the devastated district. The number of deaths they are convinced will not reach higher than the 200 mark, allowing liberal estimates where definite information is lacking.

Ontario's Great Work for the Cause

Toronto, Ont., August 4.—Premier Hearst, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war today, issued a statement outlining the details of the aid given by Ontario towards the prosecution of the great struggle for liberty and civilization. The statement says:

"Already nearly 150,000 men have been enlisted in this province—a force almost as big as the whole British army at the outbreak of the war. Our contributions to the Patriotic Fund have reached \$5,587,128, to the British Red Cross Fund we have given \$1,514,000, and to the Canadian Red Cross Fund we have given in cash \$964,865, as well as many contributions in kind. In various helpful ways, including the establishment of the Ontario military hospital, the Government of this province has spent \$2,204,509. Besides this, private and municipal contributions have reached a very large sum."

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality that the Collection Roll of school taxes, as established by the School Commissioners of this municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection by parties interested, during the thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended. Any ratepayer may, during the said delay, complain of such Roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the Commissioners to take place on the ninth day of September, at the Secretary's office, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon; but such delay expired it shall come into force and every person interested, after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned at her office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 7th day of August, 1916.

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

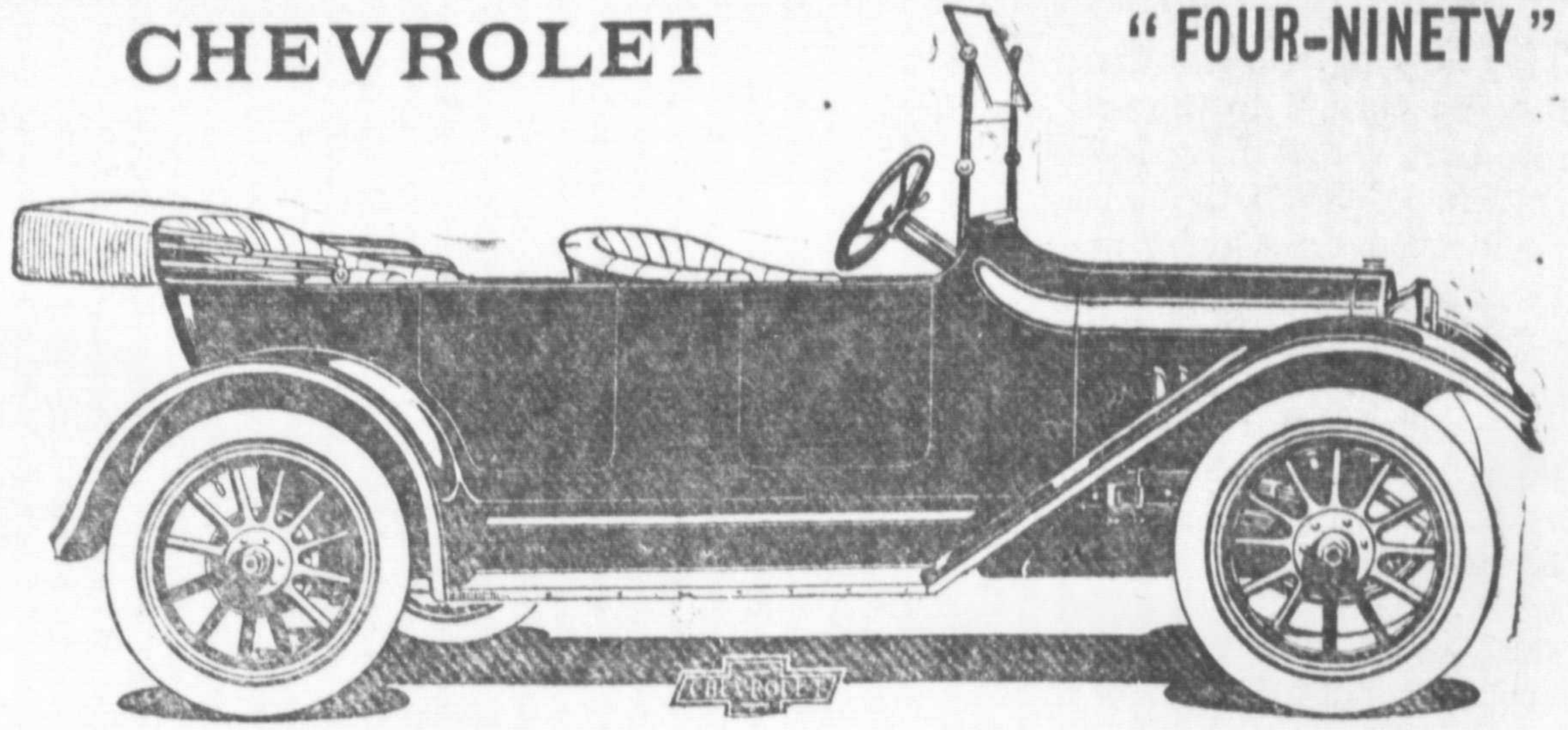
Advocates Shooting Americans

London, August 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, says a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, reproduces from the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, a remarkable letter arguing that Germany has the right to treat as common murderers any subjects of neutral states caught fighting on the side of Germany's enemies. The letter, in part, says: "We are waging no war with the United States, but North Americans whom we encounter with arms in their hands ought to be treated as franc-tireurs and shot."

The Frankfurter Zeitung asks if the Rheinisch Journal would consider it legal for England to have shot Germans who fought against the British in the Transvaal.

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.

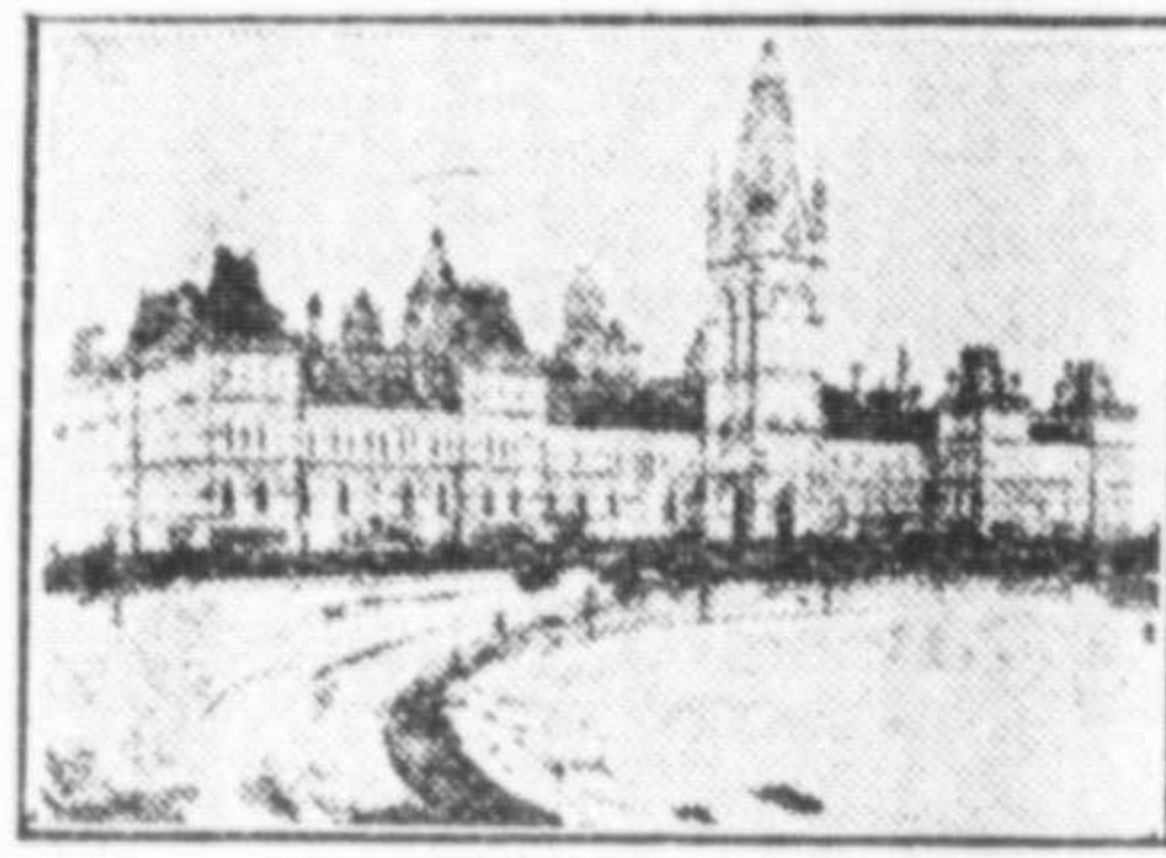
It is an admitted fact that the valve-in-head motor does give 15 p. c. more power than any other type of gasoline motor, which means 15 p. c. more miles per gallon of gasoline.

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.

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 needs more courage to suffer than to die.—Napoleon.

OUR AIR WILL NOT FAIL US.

No Need to Fear That the Nitrogen Will Ever Be Exhausted.

A student at the University of Washington, having read about making nitrogen from the air, entered the chemistry department and asked the professors there what would happen when all the nitrogen had been taken out of the air. The University of Washington News-Letter says that this is what they told him:

"The atmosphere over a square mile of land is estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of nitrogen, which is enough to furnish all the world would require for fifty years at the present rate of consumption. Even if that were not so, there would be no danger, for there's a sort of 'dust to dust' process involved that is a safeguard in itself.

"Nitrates when they go into the soil are taken up by the roots of plants and utilized. After the plant decays the nitrogen is given off, and it returns again to the atmosphere.

"If employed in the manufacture of explosives, when the charge is exploded part of the nitrate returns to the air as gas, while some goes into solution, falls to the earth and is taken up by the plants, returning later to the air."

Vernet in a Storm at Sea.

Vernet, the celebrated painter of sea pieces, eager in the study of nature, made several long voyages in his younger days in order to observe the various scenes which the changeable elements exhibit. In one of these excursions undertaken merely for the love of the art a most violent gale of wind arose, when Vernet, without attending to the perils with which he was surrounded, desired one of the sailors to lash him fast to some of the rigging. Soon after this request was granted the storm increased, attended with thunder and lightning and with every circumstance that could add to the horror of the scene, and consternation and terror sat on every countenance, but in the young painter every emotion was lost in that of admiration, which so wholly engrossed his attention that he every now and then exclaimed in the most enthusiastic terms, "Good heavens, what a noble scene!"

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 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

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 GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

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

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Smart Summer Apparel.

Summer Shoes

Men, Women, Boys, Girls. Remember you all
require White Canvas Shoes to keep your feet cool and
comfortable during these hot spells—

New Stock—all sizes.

Socks for Men

The assortment is always complete.

All Wool Cashmere Socks, black 50c. per pair.

Silk Socks in black, white, Palm Beach and Navy, at
40c. per pair.

A Special Clearing of Odd Lines of Lisle Socks.

25c. line, tan, grey, maroon, black, at 19c. per pair.

KHAKI KNICKERS.

Khaki Knickers for boys—bloomer style

50c. per pair.

ROMPERS.

Rompers or Creepers for children.

Reg. 50c. value for 35c.

Children's Straw Hats

For School Opening.

Half Price.

G. F. HODGINS CO.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.
In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

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

A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in
each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EXCURSIONS

Excursions to the Lower
St. Lawrence and Maritime
Provinces

commencing August 5th and con-
tinuing until August 21st, inclusive.

Excursions to Main Coast, Con-
necticut and Rhode Island desti-
nations, commence August 19th
and continue until August 27th
inclusive.

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

A Young Soldier's Last Letter.

Mr. John A. Telford, of Murrells, has
handed us a copy of the paper printed
at Leduc, Alta., which gives consider-
able space regarding the death at the
front of his nephew, Pte. Raymond G.
Telford, after spending but three days
in the trenches, being wounded on June
16th, and died a short time afterwards.
The following is a copy of the last letter
to his mother, Mrs. R. T. Telford:

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to-
day while we are resting up before go-
ing to the trenches. We had a very
enjoyable trip over only a little crowded
at night. France seems to be much
like Canada although the growth over
here is far ahead of Canada and is also
ahead of England. It is raining to-day
and does not look as though it will let
up very soon. Well, mother, our 51st
battalion has all been split up. They
are in a number of other battalions.
We did not bring our officers with us
and all the n. c. o's. have been reduced
to privates. We did not even bring our
colonel, band or base. There were sure
some sights when we left there. The
fellows who were left behind cried like
babies when we left. When we arrived
in France we were again split up into
small units. Even brothers were parted.
I was lucky. I have two friends who
have been with me ever since we enlist-
ed. We have been parted three times
already but have got together again in
the same platoon, company and batta-
lion. You will be surprised to hear
that we are in a Scotch battalion now
and what do you know about it—we
have to wear kilts just as soon as they
can get them for us. We have to wear
them; there will be no choice in at all.
Our poor knees will get it now. This is
awful. It really takes the heart out of
everything when we are split up. We
even have to listen to the pipers now.
However, we will get through some way.
I will have my picture taken in them
just as soon as we get them. I guess
we will go to the trenches first for a
couple of weeks or so and then we will
come back to the rest camp and get
fitted out. We cannot even wear one
of our 51st badges. Well, mother, how
is baby and all the rest of you? I am
fine myself and trust you are all well.
Don't worry about me for I will come
out alive anyway and I will be home
again. I hope it won't be many months
and I don't think it will be. I could
write you pages but you know we are in
France now and cannot as all letters are
censored. Tell Laura to make some
candy and send it to me for it is mighty
hard to get any here. Well, mother I
will ring off. Hoping to hear from you
regularly, I remain, your loving son
R. G. TELFORD.

Equity Advs. Pay.



Makes
Dreams
Come
True

GRAY DORT

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.

FARM LABORERS

\$12 TO WINNIPEG

Plus 1c. per mile beyond

Excursions August 15 and 29, 1916

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

FARE RETURNING: 1c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

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.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received up to one o'clock, p.m., August 26th, 1916, for caretaking of the 14 Schools of our township. Also for painting No. 11 School inside and outside. Specification may be seen at my office.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.
Shawville, August 7, 1916.

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,
Wynman, 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 Pembroke, dans le Comté de Renfrew, et Province d'Ontario, Marchand,

Demandeur,

vs.

SEBASTIEN F. HARNEY, du village du Chapeau, dans le Comté et District de Pontiac, Journalier,

Defendeur.

Il est ordonné au Defendeur, de comparaître dans un mois.

Chapeau, 20 Juillet, 1916.

P. McMAHON,
Greffier de la Cour de Circuit.

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY

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

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Cont'd.)
As he looked he heard the horses stamping in the kitchen.
"Going, is he? I blanked if he shall!" he muttered, and without stopping to think, he ran down into the kitchen.

But the sight which met him there staggered Jim Combe, so that he stood gaping with his hoots still in his hand.

Anstruther in full hunting costume—pink coat, immaculate leathers, top hat, and gloves—turned and faced him. His horse, looking enormous alongside the weedy country breeds, was standing as still as a sheep in the middle of the room, facing the window, from which Anstruther had contrived to take the sashes.

"What in—"
"Going to bed, Jim?" asked Anstruther easily, interrupting him and looking with a grin at Combe's boots. "Sorry to bother you, but before you turn in you might put those up again for me," and he pointed to the sashes.

"But—"
"Say I'll be back soon. So long!" and, before Combe had realized what was happening, Anstruther swung cleverly into his saddle and put his horse at the window.

Combe saw Anstruther touch the great horse with his heel, heard his "Up, boy," as they came to the low window sill, and then the ocean's great quarters were gathered beneath it and like a cat, or, to be more exact, a well-broken Heythorpe hunter, Roddy-gore reared and popped over into space.

The little cramped jump would have done more to unseat Combe than the worst buck, but the man from Piccadilly sat as if he was in a rocking-chair.

So quietly had Anstruther made his preparations, and the Indians' feint had served him so well, that, with the single exception of Jim Combe, no one had any idea until they saw him from the windows, trotting quietly towards the Indians, who had just returned to their lines, their horses a trifle pumped by the wild gallop they had indulged in.

For a hundred yards he trotted quietly, and then stopping unconcernedly, as if he had been at a meet in his own country, he turned and uncovered to the ladies, smiling and calling a message to them, the words of which they could not catch.

Considering the probability of a volley, it was very gallant fooling, and worthy of the good sportsman he looked, and at any rate it was better and more merciful to Kitty than a tearful leave-taking.

Perhaps he meant it so, but Anstruther was never one of those who parade their good intentions.

Replacing his hat and waving his hand to them, he turned in his saddle, and at a quiet trot rode steadily towards the Indian lines, the great horse reaching at his bit and showing plainly how good the turf felt under his feet after so many days on a board floor.

"Great heavens! The boy has gone mad!" cried Rolt. "Can no one stop him?"

"Best let him play his own hand now, Boss," growled Al, whose eyes were beginning to glitter with excitement and understanding. "He knows his long suit. None of us do. Maybe he's going to play peace-maker."

This may have been the idea which kept the Indians quiet, though that could hardly have been Al's reading of the riddle, or the old man's thin nostrils would not have been working so nervously, and though such an attitude as Anstruther's would have been in keeping with the traditions of old time Hudson Bay factories when going to a solemn meeting, he carried no white flag or other wilfully misleading emblem.

But he rode unarmed. Except for his horn-handled hunting crop, he carried nothing, and in this fashion, restraining his horse to the steadiest trot, he advanced with the utmost unconcern to within fifty yards of the wondering Chilcotens without a shot fired or a word spoken, whilst his friends watched him with their hearts in their mouths.

At fifty yards from the Indian lines, a dozen voices challenged him, but he rode on as if he had been deaf, without haste as without pause.

Then there was a clank of Winchester pumps, and a rifle went up to a redskin's shoulder. Before the butt touched flesh, in the last second of grace, Anstruther spoke to his horse and touched him with his spurs, so that the gallant beast, unused to such treatment, sprang madly forward on the instant, whilst its rider bent over its shoulder and rode it headlong into the valley which belched out to meet him.

"Give 'em hell! Oh, give 'em hell!" screamed old Al at the window, losing all control of himself, his face working with excitement. "Didn't I say the colt was clear grit? He's throng's 'em, I tell you. Miss Kitty, look. Don't shut your eyes, lassie,

Your man's clear through 'em.' And he was.

A beast coming at you is the hardest mark to hit. A man in deadly earnest is even harder, especially when you don't expect him and calculating upon this and timing his dash to a moment, the man from Piccadilly had ridden right over the nearest group of Chilcotens, knocking one down with his horse, and breaking out Khelowna's head with his riding-crop as he passed, and now he was going "lickety-bridle," as old Al would put it, on the far side of the enemies' lines, whilst they scrambled to their horses instead of stopping to shoot.

So far he had done well, but in a glance his friends realized that his gallant effort had been wasted. Instead of turning to his left and making for the road, in which case he would have had a clear course and two hundred yards' start, he was heading for Soda Creek as the crow flies.

"He has forgotten the canyon," growled Jim Combe.

"He hasn't done so such thing," contradicted Al. "That's what he's a-playin' for."

Jim looked at the old man and understood.

"He can't do it. No horse could," "He can. A buck couldn't. A horse couldn't, but he's a goin' to, Great Scott! See that!"

Perhaps half a dozen Indians followed directly in Anstruther's footsteps like a pack of hounds running in view, but the main body of them realizing their quarry's mistake, making for the dip where the road went through, to which they imagined he must eventually come, if he would cross the canyon.

For half a mile the going was good, firm, grass-covered cattle land, and over this the red coat sailed, going two lengths for every one covered by his pursuers. But beyond this for several hundred yards the land was boggy, and when Al spoke, Anstruther slipped out of the saddle and ran by his horse's side, whilst the Indians seeing this, made desperate efforts to overtake him, and played their horses clean out.

Once through the little bog, he was in the saddle again, cantering easily until, to those watching him, he seemed on the very brink of the canyon, with the broken pine close on his right.

Then he shook his horse together, crammed his hat on his head, and went at his death hands down.

To five people still alive, there is one second in their past lives which was more than a day long.

When it was over, a fair-haired girl sank quietly to the ground, and for the first time in her life Mrs. Rolt did not move to help a sister in trouble.

She could not. Her great eyes were wide with the hunger of seeing; her little hands clenched and her parted lips white; and when Al, speaking as if he were in church, whispered: "I take it all back about them duds. There ain't no flies on fox-hunting," the others burst into hysterical laughter which was perilously near tears, for the red coat had cleared the canyon. "Jumped it, by gum; jumped it clear!" as the old song says, and was sailing away, a dim pink spot, straight as the crow flies for Soda Creek.

Does the story want finishing? Before Anstruther had ridden for a couple of hours, a large posse of men came over a rise and were startled by the vision of a white-faced madman riding across the Chilcoten country in the uniform of the Vale Hunt; moreover, the madman was so mad that he could barely speak intelligibly, and he appeared to be swooning from pain, though on him was no trace of a wound.

They brought him back with them to the ranch, from which, as their approach the Chilcotens vanished like the mists of morning, and it was Horseley, the leader of the posse, who, a month later, talking to Jim Combe over a pipe, said:—

"Like will to like, Jim. She'd never have made a wife for you, old chap. You'll have to plug along same as we all do until you find another Mrs. Rolt—if the world holds one."

The End.

Australia's Aliens.

Only one per cent. of the male population of Australia were born in Germany or Austria, and as regards women scarcely more than one-half of one per cent. are of German or Austrian birth. These facts are revealed in a return prepared by Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, from the latest available figures, says the Westminster Gazette. There are, of course, many residents born in Australia of German or Austrian parents, but for the most part they have proved themselves loyal citizens, and a considerable number of them have taken up arms and are fighting on the side of the allies.

ISLANDS CAPTURED DURING WAR

WHERE ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IS BURIED.

About Tropical Paradises Which We Have Taken From the Huns.

To a race of islanders like ourselves the idea of hoisting the British flag over an enemy isle makes a strong and romantic appeal. This is intensified by the fact that our Australian cousins have taken and occupied most of the islands captured during the war, says London Answers.

The first islands to be taken were those of the glorious tropical paradise, Samoa, consisting of Upolu and Savaii; the other island of the group, Tutuila, being already an American naval station.

The New Zealanders, under an Australian naval escort, took possession of this group, and the British flag was soon floating in the breeze opposite the residence of Dr. Schultze, the German governor.

Samoa is the most important group in the Pacific, and some miles from the coast, upon a spur of the hills, the Germans had erected an enormous cost a most up-to-date wireless station which can give and take messages to San Francisco. This wireless station and plant were simply put out of commission by the removal (by the Germans) of a few important parts, but was quickly restored to working order by the clever operator who landed with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces.

The House of R.L.S.

Samoa is famous all the world over as the last home of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his resting-place is marked by a great granite stone, the grave being on one of the highest peaks in the island. His old home, Vailima, is now the headquarters of the administrator.

Apia roadstead was the scene of that historical cyclone when H.M.S. Calliope, as she escaped, was cheered by the crews of the sinking American warship and the other doomed vessels. It was also in Samoa, not long ago, that Americans, Germans, and British joined forces in subduing a native rebellion.

The island of Upolu is one of great beauty, hills rising above hills, all clothed with tropical verdure. The roads all over the island are good, and almost everyone owns a horse or horses and buggies.

Native Choruses.

British, French, American, and German residents have got many valuable cocoa plantations; besides which there are also coconut plantations, bananas, faro, and many other tropical fruits, vegetables, and plants.

The buildings and business places at Apia, the capital, are of an up-to-date and substantial character, and the European habitations all over the island are roomy, well-built and comfortable.

The natives are a fine race, courtly and intelligent, and essentially a warlike race. Those who have heard the beautiful native melodies that they sing in chorus can never forget the beauty of the scene and setting.

Thousands of Chinese were introduced by the Germans in order to work the plantations, for the natives are averse to labor; but although the Chinese are splendid workers, they are a menace to white and native alike.

Upolu covers an area of 345 square miles, while Savaii boasts 660 (Monono and Apoluna are small tributary islands), the whole population of the latter not exceeding 3,600, of which five hundred are white and a thousand half-caste; the bulk of Europeans and half-castes are on Upolu.

A Fine Wireless Station.

German New Guinea was another valuable capture, Kaiser Wilhelmland, as it is called, being taken after slight resistance.

At Henhershoe, the capital and seat of German Government, the Germans have erected a fine wireless station capable of transmitting messages very long distances.

The verdure of New Guinea is remarkable for its beauty and variety, almost every tropical tree and plant flourishing there, while even forget-me-nots grow on the higher grounds.

In contrast to the magnificent birds of paradise and the many beautiful species of parrots and cockatoos, the islands abound in snakes and poisonous insects.

New Guinea is hardly a health resort, for malaria is very prevalent, and the natives are savage and cruel, and cannibals of the worst type.

Gold, sulphur, iron, copra, mother-of-pearl, tortoise and other products form the island trade, and the German settlements contain some fine and comfortable buildings, both commercial and residential.

About seven hundred Europeans are included in the population of 110,000, spread over 70,000 square miles. New Guinea, north of Australia, is the second largest island in the world, with enormous commercial possibilities.

Cannibals Under German Rule.

The Solomon Islands, including Bonjamville and Buka, with an area of 4,200 square miles and a population of 45,000, have been in the hands of the Germans since 1884. Here again the

natives are a cruel and warlike people, inveterate head-hunters and cannibals, though living in one of Nature's most picturesque spots, the scenery being almost without equal. Copra and coconut-fibre are the chief exports.

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

How It Was Managed in a London Household.

It seems a simple matter to set the clock ahead an hour, as the people of Europe have done this summer so as to exchange an hour of morning sunlight for an hour of darkness, but a writer in London Opinion found it, in practice, rather confusing. He says: I rose early. I had put the clock forward exactly one hour, as the government had instructed.

It seemed strangely dark—evidently it was a dull and cloudy morning. I stumbled downstairs and lit a match. It was eight o'clock, and the sun should be well up. There was no milk at the door and no paper. A pretty start for daylight saving! The tradesman had evidently forgotten to alter their clocks last night. I went to wake Mary Ann. She opened her door with sleepy, frightened eyes, and wanted to know if it was a fire or Zeppelins.

I went out in the garden and potted about until nine. Not one of my neighbors was out—not even Smithson, who is always out at six in the morning chasing slugs. At nine Elsie was down, and I rallied her about being so late. We roused the two boys and Miranda, but it was five minutes to ten before we sat down to breakfast. I talked seriously about the lateness of the hour—especially having regard to the new act of Parliament. And I went on to suggest that if I hadn't thought to alter the clocks we should not have had breakfast until eleven o'clock.

"You put the clock on, indeed!" said Miranda. "Why, it was I who put it forward. We should have been an hour out in our time if I hadn't thought of it."

Elsie said nothing, but burst out laughing. I asked her what she was laughing at, and she said we must have all dreamed we altered the clock, for she was the person who had saved us from unpunctuality. And then Mary Ann brought in the bacon, and hoped she hadn't taken a liberty, but, seeing that the Daylight Saving Act had come in, she had altered all the clocks last night to keep the time right!

And so it appeared that we were sitting down to breakfast (old time) or seven o'clock (daylight-saving time) and thinking that it was ten o'clock! It was not until late in the afternoon that I thought about the time. The family were all out, and Mary Ann had laid my solitary tea and departed to spend the evening with a "friend" who was in the Royal Flying Corps. I carefully put back all the clocks three hours, and heaved a sigh of relief that the mistake had happened on a Sunday and not a business day.

I woke in the middle of the night, dreaming that I heard the milkman. But on looking at the clock it was only one in the morning, and although it looked strangely light, I was secure in the knowledge that my clocks were right; so I went to sleep again. I woke at six, and on getting up found it broad daylight.

After breakfast I lingered rather too long over my paper and had to run for my train. To my horror when I got there the station clock showed it was just noon. It was certainly useless to go to town now, and I went back home to demand explanations.

It appeared that, coming home late, Miranda had taken the precaution to put the clock right; and Mary Ann, after retiring, had suddenly thought that the clock was three hours fast, and with sleepy eyes had moved the hands of the clock three hours without fully comprehending what the right time was.

I have now put up a notice in the hall that anyone who alters the clock without my express approval in writing will be summarily shot.

HOW COINS WEAR OUT.

Loss of Weight That Occurs Is Doubtless Caused by Abrasion.

In the latest report of the British mint, Sir Thomas K. Rose, a well-known metallurgical expert, calls attention to the effect of grease derived from the sweat of the fingers, or from other sources, in accelerating the wear of coins, which is usually attributed entirely to abrasion. Sir Thomas says that the fatty acids of the grease have a corrosive action upon the metal. Copper in particular, even if present only in small quantity as an alloy for gold or silver, is converted into an oleate, stearate, or other salt. Haagen Smit of the Utrecht mint, found by analysis that the dirt on a bronze coin contained thirty-six per cent. of copper in the form of powdered compounds of the fatty acids. When the coin is handled the dirt is in part detached, and the coin undergoes a loss of weight. Gold or silver is not readily converted into salts, but removing the copper leaves the less easily attacked metals in a spongy form that offers little resistance to abrasion. In new coins the rapid loss of weight that occurs is doubtless caused at first by abrasion, but when the rough edges have been removed, chemical action may prove to be of the first importance in the succeeding deterioration.

The Farm

Cultivating Sugar Beets.

The following information on caring and cultivation of sugar beets has been supplied by Ontario sugar beet manufacturers. Farmers who are growing beets this season may find some valuable hints in this information:

The cultivation should be started just as soon as it is possible to follow the row. If the ordinary one-horse, two-row implement is used it should be equipped with three duck feet, one in the centre of each row, and four weeding knives or discs, one on each side of each row, set so as to cut away from the beets. The knives should be set three to four inches apart, that is, one and one-half to two inches from the beets on each side of the row. This cultivation should be deep and thorough. About one week later it should be repeated, and in most cases the thinners follow the second cultivation. If the field is at all rough or lumpy, it should be rolled again a day or two ahead of the thinners, this time lengthwise. At the time of thinning, the beets should be about one and one-half inches high with four to six leaves. They should stand on an uncultivated strip two and one-half to three inches wide, and the land between the rows should be perfectly clean and cultivated to a depth of three to four inches.

It is very important to have the land in good condition and free from weeds when the thinning is done, as this operation leaves a good deal of loose earth between the rows, which makes it difficult to destroy weeds later, particularly if followed by showery weather. The land should then be rolled, and as soon as the plants have straightened up sufficiently, should be cultivated again, with the cultivator equipped as before. For all subsequent cultivations the knives or discs should be replaced by the diggers or deer tongues, and if the land is clean, even the duck feet may be replaced by narrow digging teeth. Wide teeth should be used to kill weeds, narrow ones to stir and aerate the soil.

Do not be afraid of cultivating too often. It only costs 40 to 50 cents per acre each time, so an extra ton of beets will pay for a good many trips through the field. In addition the thinning and hoeing can be done much better and easier in a well-cultivated field, and in nearly every case where the grower has trouble with the hand work, his difficulty can be traced to inefficient work with the cultivator. The crop should be cultivated each week once until the tops fill the rows, which should occur about five weeks after thinning. It is particularly important to cultivate after each shower, as soon as the land is fit to work, so as to conserve all the moisture possible.—Canadian Farm.

To Improve Herds.

In the course of an investigation to determine the influence of environment and breeding in increasing dairy production, scrub cows and their calves were given the same care, feed and shelter as the purebred dairy cattle in the herd at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Scrub cows, starting at four years old, of which a record was kept, increased in production rapidly and steadily up to the fourth lactation period after reaching the Station when they produced 59 per cent. more milk and 54 per cent. more fat than during their first period.

Scrub cows that came to the Station advanced in age did not increase in production after the first year. However, it cannot be said that their production was not greater than it had been under their original environment. It was found that:—

Variation in the ability of sires to transmit dairy qualities is a factor to be considered in selecting a purebred bull to head a scrub or common herd as well as for a high grade or purebred herd.

In persistency of milk production the grades were intermediate between the scrub and the purebred cows in the herd.

The first generation grades are much superior to their dams in dairy conformation.

Many of the first generation grades show the characteristic color of their sire's breed; however, in the case of the Holsteins this was not so pronounced until the second generation.

There was no appreciable difference between the scrub and grade calves so far as coefficient of digestion is concerned, but the grades had a greater capacity for handling concentrates than had the scrubs.

The original animals used in this investigation were inferior individuals of very limited apparent milk capacity, whose duties had been to supply just enough milk for family use and to raise their calves.

Purebred sires of the Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds were used on these cows, and the daughters of all, except one purebred bull, proved, to be much better producers as two and three year olds, than their dams as mature cows.

The environment of the original stock of females before their purchase by the experimenters was not

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such as would stimulate heavy milk production as the cattle received little, if any, grain or concentrates, being forced to live on a small supply of grass and hay.

Feeding Skim Milk to Calves.

A dairy calf of ordinary vigor can be put on a skim milk diet at the age of two or three weeks. The change to skim milk should be gradual. This change is best made by substituting skim milk for whole milk at each feed until the calf is receiving only skim milk. The amount of skim milk fed should be the same as that of the whole milk which it replaces. This will usually be 10 or 12 pounds for a calf two or three weeks old. A gradual increase in the milk should be made as the calf grows, until at the age of five months it is receiving 16 to 20 pounds daily, depending upon the size of the calf.

THE HEAD RECRUITER.

Works Longer Hours Than Any of His Subordinates.

General Sir W. MacKinnon, who has been appointed Director of Recruiting at the British War Office, is one of the most popular men in the army. As Col. Mackinnon he saw his first active service in South Africa when he commanded the C.I.V.'s. He made himself famous then by his brilliant leadership of the famous volunteers.

It is only fitting that General MacKinnon should be one of the men gathering recruits for the greatest volunteer army the world has ever seen, for he has been associated with the volunteers for many years.

The C.I.V.'s (City Imperial Volunteers) were his first experience with the volunteers. From 1905 to 1908 he was Director of the Auxiliary Forces, and from 1908 to 1910 Director-General of the Territorial Force.

It was greatly due to his efforts indeed that the Territorials became such an important part of the army. As director of the Auxiliary forces the militia, yeomanry and volunteers had nothing too good to say of him.

He has an amazing grasp of the details of any job he takes in hand, and he is said to work longer hours than any of his subordinates. Yet though he works like a black himself and makes those with him do the same, all the men under him worship "Mac," the nickname by which he is always known.

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If You Have Not a Policy in the CROWN LIFE

You are not doing justice to yourself or your family.

Curing a Backbiter

"There goes as mean a man as ever walked," remarked Giles Bigelow as he glanced out of the window of his little shop.

Andrew Pike, the shoemaker, was not curious enough to look up from his work; but he did stare in astonishment when old Moses Rice, whose meekness was proverbial, rebuked the speaker.

"Giles," the old gentleman began, "I don't suppose you've got a thing against Deacon Tarbox. It's just your way of flinging out about folks, no matter who they be."

"I guess I know Deacon Tarbox as well as you do!" muttered Giles.

Well, then you know as likely a man as we've got amongst us; upright in his dealings and liberal according to his means. You are like a mischievous boy hiding behind a fence with a dirty snowball in his hand; first man that goes by is bound to have it thrown at him.

"You are getting to be a regular backbiter, Giles," Uncle Moses went on, in a voice tremulous with earnestness. "If you must talk about folks, why can't you try to think of something to say in their favor? It would be just as easy; and it would leave a better taste in your mouth."

Giles Bigelow had been so completely taken by surprise that he was not ready with his defence until after the door had closed behind Uncle Moses. Then he began with some heat:

"I'm not a backbiter. A backbiter says things behind your back that he wouldn't dare to say to your face. I speak my mind as I see fit, but I never say a word about a man that I would not be perfectly willing to have him hear."

Giles took his departure, much offended, and Webster Haines was left as the only remaining visitor in the shop.

"Well, said Webster, as he slid into a still easier position in his chair, "Uncle Moses spoke quite a piece, for him. But it didn't make a particle of impression. I'd like to see some one give Giles a lesson that he would remember. Look here, Andrew, you heard Giles say that he never says anything about a man that he wouldn't be willing to have him hear. Now Josh Flood and George Glover and Sam Nowell and I are coming here tonight to play checkers."

"I'll get them to come early, and we'll crowd into this little cubby-hole that you've got curtained off here, and be there when Giles comes for his boots. You give him a chance to air his honest opinion of us four. Just mention our names, incidentally, and he'll do the rest. Then when he has finished we'll step forth and have our innings."

"Won't it be taking an unfair advantage of Giles?" asked the shoemaker, a little doubtfully.

"Didn't he say he was perfectly willing to have anyone that he was talking about hear him?"

"All right," said Andrew. "Only you mustn't get mad at what Giles says. Listeners seldom hear good of themselves, you know."

Webster Haines had no difficulty in interesting his friends, and the four were hidden behind the dingy curtain in the shop when Giles Bigelow came in that evening.

"Almost finished, Giles," said the shoemaker briskly. "Sit down a minute. Plenty of room tonight, for a wonder. Josh Flood was here a few minutes ago, though," he added casually.

"Josh Flood," said Giles, as he sank into a chair, "is a clever, well meaning chap, when all is said and done. He wouldn't harm a mosquito."

Andrew waited for further comment; none being forthcoming, he said, "George Glover is generally round where Josh is."

"George Glover is about as strong a man in his arms as I know of," said Giles. "I don't see why he couldn't do considerable of a day's work if he should take a notion to."

Again Andrew waited. "I was sort of expecting Sam Nowell in tonight," he said, at length.

"Sam Nowell is as good a judge of a horse as there is in town, according to my way of thinking," remarked Giles, and with that he stopped.

By this time the shoemaker was having some difficulty in controlling his countenance, but he persevered. "Seen anything of Web. Haines since he was in here this afternoon?" he asked.

"No, I haven't," answered Giles. There was an appreciable pause before he cleared his throat and continued, "Web. Haines' wife is as smart as they make 'em. How he ever brought it about, I don't know, but it speaks well for Web, that he had glimps enough to get her to have him."

"There, your boots are done, Giles," said Andrew. "It will be a dollar. I must get to work on Uncle Moses' job."

Giles' face brightened. "Now, there's a man for ye—Moses Rice! Goes right along, minding his own business, and scarce ever says a word, but when he does speak he's worth listening to. You heard what he said to me this afternoon. Well, I've been chewing it over and I've come to the conclusion that he was right. I'm going to try to say a good word for every namable person that is men-

tioned in my presence, but I must say that I don't see how I could have had a much harder test than those names that you happened to mention just now. Except, of course, Moses Rice; he's the salt of the earth. I snuff, when you spoke of Web. Haines, I thought for a minute I was stumped! But I did it, and it all goes to show what a man can accomplish when he sets out. A dollar, did you say? I was in hopes you'd make it ninety cents."

When Giles had gone, the listeners emerged from their cramped quarters. "Giles didn't need your treatment, after all," said the shoemaker, dryly. "Uncle Moses did all that was necessary."

"Well, I don't know," replied Webster Haines, with a wry smile. "It kinder looked to me as if Giles wasn't more than half cured."—Youth's Companion.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL."

French Town Proceeds Calmly 1,500 Yards From Germans.

In a despatch from Pont-a-Mousson H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Armies, says:

"Pont-a-Mousson had the honor of being the first French town to be bombarded by the Germans, and since the very beginning of the war it has been a perpetual target for their shells. The inhabitants, who are known by the picturesque name of Mussyontains, live as though shells bursting in their peaceful town have been an incident to which they have been accustomed since their birth."

"In days of peace its principal square was a placid little place, surrounded by arcades, with the inevitable tobacco shop, cafe and chemist, which always take the most prominent positions in a French provincial town. To-day the arcades of the square have been filled with sandbags up to the summit of the pillars. To reach the pavement through the arches one has to squeeze one's way through a narrow zigzag entrance between the sandbag walls."

"Once inside the arcade, one finds one's chemist, tobacconist, and cafe. 'Business as usual' is certainly a Pont-a-Mousson motto. In case of bombardment the Mussyontains can stroll about their square in perfect safety. German shells cannot prevent them from taking their apéritif at their cafe or buying their packet of cigarettes. The sandbags provide an impenetrable defence against the splinters of shells that may burst in the square."

"To-day all is calm in Pont-a-Mousson. That is to say, no shells are actually falling. There was a heavy bombardment yesterday, and there will probably be a heavy bombardment to-morrow, but the main thing is that it is no longer raining. In fact, the sun is actually shining, and people are far more pleased at the change in the weather than they are at their temporary respite from German shells."

"I am writing this article in a little cafe that once looked out on the square, and now has as its only prospect a solid wall of sandbags wedged tightly between the arches of the arcade. Two grizzled men, certainly over 50 years of age, and from their appearance agriculturists, are having an animated conversation as to the price they are getting for their milk. One of them has just explained at great length an ingenious scheme that he had for carrying his produce to Nancy, the principal town of the district, and he has just expressed with great disgust his annoyance at having arrived at Nancy some months ago on the very night that it was being bombarded by a long-range German gun. 'I slept at Nancy that night,' he said, 'but after that I had had enough of it. I just came back to Pont-a-Mousson for peace.'"

Pont-a-Mousson is just 1,500 yards from the Germans.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.

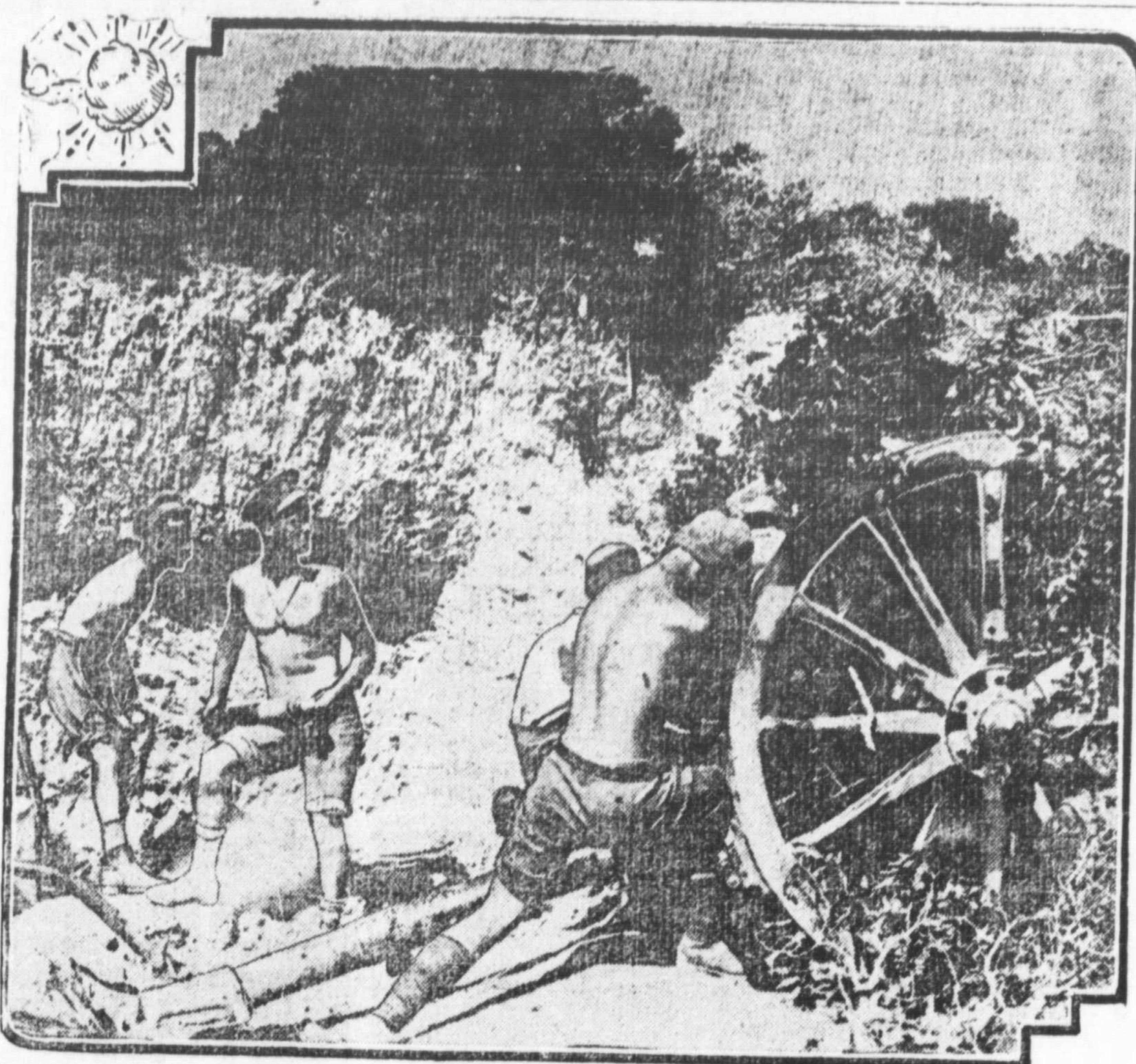
He who does wrong does wrong against himself. He who acts unjustly acts unjustly to himself, because he makes himself bad.—Marcus Aurelius.

Wit must grow like fingers; if it be taken from others 'tis like plums stuck upon blackthorns; they are for a while, but come to nothing.—Selden.

When free from conjugal and parental ill-temper the love of wife and mother will preserve a woman's charms and endow her with many new ones.

A man cannot speak but he judges himself. With his will or against his will, he draws his portrait to the eye of his companions by every word.—Emerson.

There is some help for the defects of fortune; for if a man cannot attain to the length of his wishes he may have his remedy by cutting them shorter.—Cowley.



Canadian Guns in Action—A Red Hot Day in Flanders.

One end of the bombardment which blew German defences to bits on the western front, and paved the way for the advance of British infantry—in the present big advance. Gunners of the Maple Leaf, stripped to the waist, serving the guns in a warm corner of the fighting on the western front. Notice that the gun is in a crater, or dug-out, and is screened with boughs, in order to escape the notice of the prying German aviator.—(London Daily Mirror photo.)

OLD DAYS IN CANADA.

Pioneers Had An Exciting Time With Three Bears.

Sixty or seventy years ago Richard Dowd and his four brothers were among the pioneers of Perth County, Ontario. For a number of years the family lived in two substantial log cabins in the midst of the cleared land, but as they grew more prosperous and Richard took a wife he determined to build a house—the first in the little township of Mornington. He selected a large pine tree that stood about thirty rods from his home as a shingle tree; he felled it and sawed it into blocks of the proper length; these he split into shingle bolts, which he rived into shingles and shaved during the winter.

Just as the sleighing was breaking up in the spring, Robert—one of the younger brothers—took a yoke of steers and a jumper and began to draw the finished shingles to the site of the new house.

The road to the shingle yard wound in and out round the large trees of the forest. Just before it came to the yard it passed a small clump of young pine that had grown up in the shade of the shingle tree. So thick was this clump that until you passed it, it completely hid the yard.

Robert made several trips uneventfully. The sun was melting the snow rapidly, and the snow road was soft and sloppy. Robert drove his steers leisurely round the clump of evergreens. As he turned into the shingle yard he saw the steers raise their heads in alarm, and looking up he saw an old she-bear and her two last year's cubs sunning themselves on the shavings. The bears were as much surprised as the steers; but the old bear stood up and growled so savagely that the steers took fright and turned sharply. They upset the jumper, and twisted it so that it spread apart and let the roller into which the pole or tongue was framed come out of its bearings. Away they galloped toward home, with the pole trailing between them and banging against rocks and stumps in a most terrifying way.

Meanwhile, as Robert extricated himself from the wreck of the overturned sled, the bear made a rush at him. Robert swarmed up a small, leaning tree that stood close by, but as he did so the bear gave him a blow with her paw that tore his trousers and gave him a wound that bled freely. He got up to the top of the tree in a jiffy, but to his alarm he found that the bear was coming up after him. Taking out his pocketknife he cut a limb, and when the bear approached him he would rap her on the nose—which is a bear's tender spot. Each time he hit her she would show her teeth and growl, but she came no nearer.

When the steers dashed past the site of the new house on their way to the stable, John, another brother, saw them and hurried to see what was wrong with Robert. He came running into the shingle yard, but he had no weapon with him with which to defend himself or rescue Robert. He picked up one of the stakes of the jumper; but one of the cubs promptly knocked it out of his hands, and John at once took to the nearest tree. The cub sat on its haunches watching him.

All this time Richard was felling trees on the other side of his clearing, but his wife, who had heard the boys' shouts for help, called to him. He came running, carrying his axe in his hand, and hurried to the shingle yard. He told Robert to slip down from the limb he was sitting on and hold on with one hand. Then he struck his axe into the tree several times, and it gradually settled so that Robert dropped safely into the snow. The bear began to back down the leaning

trunk, but as she neared the ground Richard struck her with the axe and broke her back.

Robert picked up a sled stake and ran at the cub that was guarding his brother John, but when the cub came at him with open mouth he backed off toward a large, fallen tree that lay near by. Before reaching it he sank into the deep snow at its side, and knew by the acrid odor that he had fallen into the bears' den. The cub was after him savagely, and it was all he could do to keep it off, until Richard with one swinging blow of the axe knocked it over and finished it properly.

The other cub disappeared into the woods, and the boys never saw it again.—Youth's Companion.

HEDGEROW NOMADS.

Gipsies Are Soul of Honor in Their Personal Relations.

Quite a number of gipsies are in the armies of Europe, both as allies and enemies of Britain, for they are international and know no country as their own, says London Answers. Their origin is a mystery, although it is generally thought they come from Egypt—hence their name—but it is by no means certain. They have been thought to be the Ten Lost Tribes also, and they certainly speak of all non-Romany as Gentiles.

Gipsies are regarded as a nuisance wherever they go, as pariahs and outcasts, but in their personal relations they are soul of honor, and a gipsy may be trusted to keep his plighted word and to stand by his friend. They possess a certain lofty pride, a certain proud code of honor which a gipsy would rather die than lower.

Daughters are more useful than sons in gipsyland and the parents often put obstacles in the way of the girls taking the man of their choice. Thus elopements are common and easy. There are no windows to climb out of and no ladders to scale.

Probably the custom of destroying everything that belonged to a dead gipsy is dying out, as it is a very expensive custom, but it is still done with the bigger families who are the nobility of the Romany people.

THE WISDOM OF MOSES.

His Laws Were Much the Same as Those of the Present.

The sanitary laws of Moses were not only on a line with modern rules of hygiene, but, in some cases, in advance of them, according to a contemporary. The Jew, a thousand or two years before Christ, settling in a semi-tropical country, was forbidden to eat pork or shellfish, and milk was described as a source of contagion. The Talmud prescribes a method of slaughtering animals that to-day is acknowledged by our market men to be the most sanitary.

Nearly four thousand years before Koch gave to the world his researches in bacteriology, the Mosaic law pointed out the danger to man from tuberculosis in cattle, but did not forbid infected poultry as food. It was only a few years ago that specialists discovered that fowl tuberculosis was harmless to man.

The Mosaic law also enforced the isolation of patients with contagious diseases and the burial of the dead outside all cities. These hints the Gentile world did not fully accept until a century or two ago.

Moses not only prescribed fasting at certain periods of the year, but commanded whole families to go into camps in the summer, where, for a time, they could live close to nature. Many of the laws of Moses were nothing else than hygiene prescriptions for the health of both mind and body.

KITCHENER'S KINDLINESS.

Personal Incidents Told by One Who Knew Him Well.

Sir Frederick Milner relates the following:—From many notices I have read of the late Earl Kitchener I think that people may be likely to infer that with all his great qualities he was somewhat lacking in goodness of heart. Those who knew him at all intimately would tell you he had a heart of gold. True, to those who knew him only slightly he appeared stern and somewhat cold, but this was far from being his real nature. He was reserved, and many may be surprised to know that he was by nature shy, but behind all there beat a heart as warm and generous as ever man possessed. This is borne out by the fact that those who knew him well regarded him with a devoted affection. Of all my many friends I know of none from whom I received more sympathy and kindness—especially in regard to the infirmity which has done so much to wreck my life. He was always doing things to show his sympathy with me. On one occasion when I was going to Egypt to join the Duke of Fife, one of the kindest of my friends, the duke died suddenly while I was on the sea. Lord Kitchener asked the Consul at Port Said to meet me and give me a letter from him breaking the sad news, and I shall never forget his thoughtful kindness when I reached his house. In connection with this I am permitted to relate an incident which will show him as possessed of almost a woman's tenderness. When the Duke of Fife's body arrived in Cairo, a few days in advance of the princess, who was travelling by slow stages, it was placed in the Guards' Chapel, awaiting her arrival. Every morning Lord Kitchener sent from his garden fresh flowers to put on the coffin. How many men would have thought of a tribute as tender as this? It was only one of many kindly, thoughtful actions of his that came to my notice. The rector of the English Church at Cairo told me he could never sufficiently appreciate the help and kindness he received from Lord Kitchener during his residence there. Those who really knew him would have gone through fire and water for him and I know that many a one besides myself would joyfully have laid down his life to save one so precious to the empire. His remarkable services to his country have been fittingly recorded, and he will live in history amongst the greatest of Great Britain's sons, but it is well, I think, that the world should know that this straight, true, stern man had a heart as tender as his will was strong.

New Use for Coffee Grounds.

The newest evidence of German war-time frugality is an official organization to make use of the coffee grounds hitherto thrown away in most cases with kitchen refuse. It is the result of successful experiments to convert dried grounds into nourishing fodder for cattle. A special filtering process has also been devised for winning a certain "extract" from the grounds, which has been found suitable for human nourishment. It is now proposed that all public institutions, such as barracks, hospitals, and prisons, should join with householders in systematically saving up the coffee grounds, which will be collected officially at regular intervals and exploited for the above-named purposes.

According to Her Cook Book.

Bride—Merciful heavens! That pie is burning and I can't take it out for 10 minutes yet!

BATTLES CENTURY AGO AND TO-DAY

SOLDIERS' NEWSPAPER CONTAINS THEN AND NOW.

Napoleon and Wellington Could See Each Other at Waterloo, It Points Out.

In speaking of the terrible conflict at Verdun, the Lille Kriegszeitung, a newspaper which is edited and published by German soldiers in Lille, behind the German front, has the following interesting comments to make comparing the battlefields of a century ago with those of to-day.

"This terrible war—all previous wars in history compared to it were mere child's play!" the publication says. "The present war up to the first of this year was so horrifying, so tragic and so destructive that it was believed that it was impossible that anything worse could occur. But something worse has occurred. It began February 21, and now we are in the first week of June. For three long months this terrible battle has been waged on a front of forty kilometers day and night without any cessation."

The Battle of Waterloo

was only three kilometers in length, and this decisive struggle, which overthrew Napoleon, began a little after one o'clock in the afternoon and was decided at nine o'clock that evening. The Prussians in that battle numbered about 210,000 men, and at Verdun we know positively that forty-five French divisions are engaged, making in all 675,000 men.

"If Napoleon's famous Guard or Wellington's men or the Prussian Grenadiers were alive to-day, how they would be amazed at what we are doing! How would they behave in the face of all the big shells falling everywhere?"

"At that time, a hundred years ago, by Belle-Alliance, the opposing armies were so near each other that the two commanders—Napoleon and Wellington—could see each other distinctly. To-day the armies are sometimes many miles distant."

"A decisive battle a century ago and now is very much like a little wind-storm in a village compared to a terrific thunderstorm at sea. Only one thing remains the same—the fact that a soldier has but one life to give for his country. But the soldier to-day must suffer more, endure more and possess stronger nerves in sacrificing his life than did the soldier in Napoleon's time. At that time the battle consisted of

A Number of Charges

lasting from a few minutes to perhaps half an hour each. Except for these occasional attacks the troops rested outside of the firing line. The muskets at that time carried a distance of 150 meters and the guns 600 meters. Our field guns carry a distance of more than thirty-five kilometers, and the rifles cover a ground of three and one-half kilometers. In other words, the troops to-day are under frightful fire every minute of the day and night, extending, like Verdun, over many months.

"And even he who survives these terrible battles has died a thousand deaths. There is no emotional exhilaration equal to that intoxication in the face of death which is experienced by the soldier when attacking in battle to-day. He forgets everything for the time being. And there is nothing more terrible than to lie sleepless in trenches at night while the big shells explode over and all around you."

"Why are we able to stand all this? Because we know that we must. And why are we so happy and proud? Because it is a fine thing to live through something like this, and because it will be a great thing to be able to say that we had a part in this great war."

BUILDING A BATTLESHIP.

Half of the Cost of a Hull Goes in Labor.

Do you know how many hours' labor it takes to build a modern Dreadnought? Probably you have never given the matter a thought, so it will interest you to learn that a big battleship entails about 7,200,000 man-hours or labor equivalent to the work of one man working that time.

The making of the turbine machinery absorbs some 1,850,000 man-hours, and the mountings of the big guns can easily acquire two years' work, while a single armor-plate may take nearly three months to finish. None of these processes can be unduly hurried, as the very best work must be put in, the least scamping making all the difference between victory and defeat.

Between forty and fifty per cent. of the cost of a Dreadnought's hull goes in labor. Curiously enough, far less is spent on labor when constructing a turbine engine than when making one of the old reciprocating cylinder type. Much of the material is made by machinery, leaving only 28 per cent. of the cost for labor, whereas 45 per cent. went in wages when the older kind were in use.

Mrs. Bonnie—How do you like my new gown? Mr. Bonnie—"Reminds me of a crowded theatre." Mrs. Bonnie—"Crowded theatre! How so?" Mr. Bonnie—"There seems to be standing room only."

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

What We Sell Besides Shoes

A Full Line of Hosiery

In Men's Women's, Children's.

A Full Line of Foot Specialties

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.

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. IMSON.

SALESLADIES WANTED—To fill positions open on our sales staff made vacant by men enlisted. Either temporary or permanent. Income three dollars per day upward. Address: The Scarborough Co. of Canada, Ltd., Map Publishers, Hamilton, Ontario.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

Now is the time to dispose of your **OLD HENS** before the young stock comes on the market, and the price drops. The Shawville Egg Circle is in a position to handle Live Fowl on Tuesday of each week. Bring us your fowl and we will try and give you satisfaction. W. E. N. HODGINS.

STANDING CROP COMPETITIONS

This year two Special Prizes are offered by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec: Ensilage Corn, \$75.00; Clover for seed purposes, 75.00 divided into seven prizes each. Competitors for above Special Prizes are limited to 25 in each competition, and all entries must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than August 25th. Full particulars on application to the undersigned. R. W. HODGINS, Sec'y C. P. A. S. No. 1.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders for building New School in No. 12 District will be received up to one o'clock, p. m., Saturday, August 26th, 1916. Plan and specification may be seen in my office. M. A. MCKINLEY, Asst. Sec. Treas. Shawville, August 7, 1916.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises about July 12th, three head of year-old cattle—two steers and one heifer—one white and one red and white steer, and one red and white heifer. Owner is requested to remove the animals at once and pay for this advt. and damages incurred. E. A. GAYLER, Clarendon Front.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

A car-load of first quality New Brunswick cedar shingles. Price on application to H. T. ARGUE, Shawville.

When you want the best value for your money in

SHINGLES

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

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 155

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We Can Supply You

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Tinware, Agateware, Stoves, Furnaces, Roofing Material, Eavetroughing and Repairing.

Your patronage solicited.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

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THOUSANDS OF FARM LABORERS WANTED FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST

Good Pay and Employment in the Fertile Districts SERVED BY THE C.N.R.

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus Half a Cent per Mile Beyond

Return Half a Cent per Mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00

Special Trains will be Operated From Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg
CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY

See Later Announcements for Train Service and Excursion Dates.

For Full Particulars Apply to Nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que., or Toronto, Ont.



SUNLIGHT IN THE TROPICS.

It Plays the Dual Role of Life Saver and Death Dealer.

Although the sun may well be called the greatest friend to the general health of mankind, yet in the tropics its benefits are not unalloyed.

Many of the worst forms of tropical diseases are chargeable to the intense heat of the sun's too direct rays. Fevers require treatments involving artificial lowering of the temperature by such means as ice packs or evaporation from moist sheets, yet ice is unavailable to a degree in most tropical countries. The result is as expected. The fever patients quickly die in the torments of high temperatures which cannot be relieved.

Again the direct sun rays may be charged with the sapping of normal human energy in the tropics. Sunstroke, anaemia, physical and nervous debility, inability to take proper exercise and the resultant disorders—all may be charged to the account of our friend the sun when he outdoes himself in kindness.

On the other hand, the sunlight in the tropics is the best and practically only disinfectant of easy application in destroying disease bacteria, vermin and the like. Mosquitoes cannot breed in the tropical sunlight, but must seek the scanty shade to prolong their malarial activities. Tuberculosis bacteria will not live ten minutes when exposed to the tropical sun, whereas they will live for hours and days in the shade. The tropical sun quickly dries and turns to sterile dust all forms of moist filth and decaying animal matter. It tends to disinfect and heal the sores of most human diseases whose infection would spread in the shade.

The sun may also be credited with the salvation of the lives of most half savage natives of tropical countries, who practically never bathe and whose skins would be disease breeding grounds were it not for the disinfecting power of the intense heat.

Justice at All Hours.

A Paris contemporary discovered that one of the doors of the Palais de Justice is left ajar throughout the night. This door has never been shut since March 4, 1618, when Louis XIII. ordained that it should remain perpetually open "so that my subjects may be able to seek justice at all hours of the day and night." However, an enterprising journalist who presented himself at the door in the small hours of the morning was promptly ejected by a watchman.

And when he quoted the ordinance of 1618 the reply was, "If you don't clear off you'll find yourself coming in by the prisoners' door tomorrow morning."

Smothered in Roses.

The Sybarites slept on beds stuffed with rose leaves; the tyrant Dionysius had his couch filled with them; Venus would travel with a garland on his head and around his neck, and over his litter he had a thin net, with rose leaves intertwined; Antiochus luxuriated upon a bed of blooms even in winter days and nights, and when Cleopatra entertained Antony she had roses covering the floor to the depth. It is said, of an ell.

We are told that Heliogabalus supplied so many at one of his banquets that several of his guests were suffocated in the endeavor to extricate themselves from the abundance—victims of a surfeit of sweet odors.

Bread Crusts.

A crust of bread is usually regarded in this country as the last stopping place on this side of starvation. Foreigners like crust, Americans do not; therefore the foreigners buy hearth bread, which is baked on the floor of the oven and which consequently has a heavy crust all over it, whereas we buy the pan loaf, which has a good crust only on top. That is one reason why our immigrants have better teeth than native Americans, although they take less care of them and spend less money on them. Not only do they buy better bread, but they keep it longer. They have learned what we have still to discover, that bread fresh from the oven is unfit to eat.—Youth's Companion.

Stevenson to Henry James.

It takes a stylist to criticise a stylist and was the thing ever done more gracefully than by Robert Louis Stevenson in a letter to Henry James? "May I beg you, the next time 'Roderick Hudson' is printed off, to go over the sheets of the last few chapters and strike out 'immense' and 'tremendous'? You have simply dropped them there like your pocket handkerchief. All you have to do is to pick them up and pouch them, and your room—what do I say?—your cathedral—will be swept and garnished. I am, dear sir, your delighted reader, R. L. S."

The Way It Goes.

"A man lives three lives—youth, manhood and age," philosophically stated Professor Pate. "Youth is the rising sun of life, when he thinks of what a heck of a feller he is going to be; manhood is the sun at full meridian, when he is satisfied that he is indeed a heck of a feller; age is the setting sun, when he sags around and brags about what a heck of a feller he used to be."—Judge.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

Simple Tests by Which Impurities May Be Detected.

Some simple tests for adulterants in food are given by S. Leonard Bastin in the Scientific American. Here are a few of them:

Put a small bit of butter in a teaspoon and boil it over a gas flame. Real butter boils quietly, producing a quantity of small bubbles; margarine crackles and sputters.

Rub dry tea leaves in a clean white cloth. Pure tea will leave no mark; dyed tea will leave a stain.

Make an almost saturated solution of sugar in water; place this in a clear glass tube and stand it in front of some print. If the sugar is pure it should be possible to read easily through the solution.

Put a piece of bread in a saucer and pour a solution of carbonate of ammonia over it. If alum be present the bread will turn black. If the bread be pure no change will take place.

Dilute a sample of jam or jelly with an equal quantity of water. Put a bit of cotton batting into it and boil for half an hour. Now try to wash out the stain. This will be easy if the jam be pure, impossible if it has been dyed.

Add a few drops of methyl aniline violet to some vinegar. If this be pure it will not change color; if adulterated, it will turn blue or green.

FOR SALE

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.
1 single Buggy.
1 set Single Harness.
1 Platform Scales (1000 lbs.).
1 Beam Scales.
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).

TAIL OF THE KING CRAB.

It's a Real Life Preserver When the Animal Turns Turtle.

The king crab uses his tail for a life preserver. Probably you can't imagine what a sea animal wants of a life preserver. If you watch this creature long enough, either along the beach or in an aquarium, you'll find out. He's got a shell on his back and a long, spiny tail that looks as if it could be used as a weapon of defense.

Sometimes the king crab gets turned over on his back. His feet are all curled up in the shell, so he can't touch anything with them, therefore when he's on his back he's helpless.

This is where the long tail comes in as a life preserver. The king crab sticks the point of his tail in the sand and lifts himself until he makes an arch with his body. Then he swings sideways, back and forth, until with one final effort he flops himself over right side up at last.

Along the Jersey coast they reckon the beginning of summer by the king crabs. About the time of the full moon in June, they say, the king crabs come up on the sand to lay their eggs. Men and boys go down on the beach with wagons and shovels and scoop up the crabs by the bushel. Then they feed them to the country.

It is interesting to know, too, that the Indians used to point their arrows with the sharp, spiny tail of the king crab. They used the shell for a ladle. The French have given a name to the crab—casserole fish—because the shell looks like a saucepan.

Rough on the Surgeon.

In the ancient life of Mesopotamia the surgeon failed to occupy the exalted position accorded him in the present age, and to discourage him from making rash operations severe penalties were fixed in case of unsuccessful ones. If the patient died the surgeon's hands were cut off. In the case of a slave he had to replace him with one of equal value. If the slave's eye was lost he had to pay half the value of the slave. If a veterinary surgeon were successful he received one-sixth of a shekel, but if the animal died he had to pay one-sixth of its value.

Armenian Gets a Chance.

Among the latest recruits of the 215th Battalion in Brantford is an Armenian who, being unable to speak much English, had a friend write him out this note: "I have come to do my duty and help like a man if I get a chance." He will be given a chance, and promises to get his sons to fall into line.

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.

PHONE 54.

H. SHADEL,

The Shawville Jewellery Store.

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Five Dollars Per Cord

will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity of **POPLAR and BASSWOOD PULPWOOD**, delivered at any siding or station along the Can. Pacific Railway Pontiac branch.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

Knowing How

to make Men's Clothes Right

It's the "know how," that has given Hobberlin tailoring the premier position in all parts of Canada.

In all the appointments of this big House one finds the reason for this leadership in high-grade tailoring.

The design, style, cut, finish—workmanship throughout—measures up to the highest standard in tailoring.

For the Spring and Summer season this House shows unusual values in every particular.

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will give you a fine suit.

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