

# THE EQUITY.

No. 12, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1916.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up ..... \$ 4,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 4,998,304  
Total Assets over ..... 55,000,000

### Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE ERYSON, President.  
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Fort Coulonge Branch - J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.  
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.  
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Kodaks, I have a nice assortment on hand at all times. Fresh films and supplies. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. H. IMSON.

We regret to report that the farm outbuildings of Mrs. M. McCredie at Elmside, were destroyed by fire on Monday.

Mr. Norris Hodgins, son of Mr. E. T. Hodgins, has been appointed editor of the Canadian Horticulturist at Peterborough, Ont., and enters upon his duties as such this week.

Mr. Wm. Cotte, of Starks Corners section, was attacked with appendicitis, last week and went to the Rideau street hospital on Thursday, where he was operated on at once. He is reported to be doing nicely.

Wednesday next will be observed as the customary annual civic holiday in this town, to enable citizens to attend the Ottawa fair. Don't come to Shawville that day expecting to do any business as the shops will be closed.

About 40 of the young people of Bristol gathered at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnett, Norway Bay, on Wednesday evening last, for an old time corn-feast. All report a very pleasant evening.

The date for the Teacher's Conference at Shawville has been set for Monday, Sept. 11th, at 10 a. m. This date was chosen by Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Protestant Schools, who is to be present and take part. This means a holiday for the pupils of Clarendon. Mr. Honeyman Inspector of Schools will be present as usual.

FOR SMOKES.—"If the soldiers are in need of smokes as much as they say," said Mr. H. B. Hodgins, of Yarm, a few days ago, "then here's fifty cents to send to them." Henry claims to have had only one real good smoke in his lifetime, and it didn't do a thing to him—oh, no! The coin will go forward as soon as a few more are handed in to go along with it. The boys in the trenches would like much more than they are receiving, and it would hardly be safe for any one visiting their cramped, vermin-infested quarters, to vouchsafe the opinion that they would be better without the fragrant weed. More smokes are being called for daily.

### PATRIOTIC FUND

Shawville Campaign Aug. 23rd.

Teams:—  
Argue & Hynes..... \$ 554.00  
Hodgins & Hodgins..... 552.00  
Eades & Hodgins..... 447.50  
Smiley & Barnett..... 350.00  
Shawville Council..... 200.00

\$ 2103.50

Mr. Wilson, the representative of the Patriotic Fund, asked that an effort be made to raise \$ 2,000, and the local committee are certainly pleased with the very generous and wide-spread response. The canvassers all express thanks for the kindly way their appeal was received by the people in every home; and while a little disappointed in some quarters, they were certainly pleased with the real generosity of many others, perhaps less able to give. In this connection we want to specially mention Mrs. McCuaig. Her contribution is a refusal to become a claimant on the fund for this year. Her son has been for the past two months in training at Camp Borden, and she has a much better claim than many others, and we consider that this is the most generous subscription given the fund.

Monthly subscribers will please remember to hand in their amounts to the treasurer promptly on the first of each month.

In a later issue of THE EQUITY we will have a complete list of subscribers published.

W. A. HODGINS,  
Treasurer.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held on Friday, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Academy. An interesting program is to be presented.

### Personal.

Mr. G. A. Howard returned from the West on Monday.

Mr. Ivan Thomson, Ottawa, spent Labor Day in town.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Moore, of Douglas, motored to Shawville on Sunday.

Dr. Alf McRae, of Wisconsin, is visiting his father, Mr. Donald McRae.

Mr. Ernest Dagg, of Athens, Ont., spent Sunday and Monday with his parents here.

Miss Gertrude McDowell went to Toronto last week, to visit friends; also to be an attendant at the Fair.

Miss Jennie E. Morrison has returned to Montreal after three weeks' vacation with her parents and other relatives.

Mr. Thos Wilson and daughter, Miss Pearl, left on Friday to visit Rev. W. G. A. Wilson, at Hudson, Que.

Miss Edna McCagg, of Ottawa, and cousin, Miss Edna Young, of Vancouver, left for Ottawa on Monday.

Messrs. Hans Shadel and Elwood Workman made a three-day motor trip to Cornwall and return last week.

Rev. J. A. McNeill and Mr. Herb Fraser, of Cobden, passed through Shawville on Thursday last, returning home Friday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Telford has returned from a visit to friends in Greer-Mount section, feeling much improved in health.

Miss Laura Woodley who has been spending her vacation with her father, Mr. R. C. Woodley, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Miss Edith Anderson, Ottawa, spent the week-end and Labor Day with Miss Evelyn Shaw in town.

Master Lionel Powles, who has spent the summer months with Dr. and Mrs. Powles, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. Alex. Kilgour, Haileybury, is spending a few days in this section, visiting relatives and old friends.

Miss Lillian Stevenson, Campbells Bay, returned home on Monday after a two weeks' visit to her sister, Miss Jessie Stevenson, of the Militia Staff, Ottawa.

Mrs. Boyd, and daughter Edna, mother and sister of Mrs. Hodge, who have been visiting the latter return to their home in Danville this week.

Mr. Harry Carson, who has been residing in Ottawa for some time past, visited his relatives in this section on Labor Day, motoring up from the city.

Mrs. John Pallister, Ottawa, who for the past three weeks has been visiting Mrs. Jas. Telford, of Murrell's section, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stanley, little daughter, May, also Mr. Jack Pallister, all of Ottawa, who have been guests of Mrs. Stanley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Telford, Murrells, returned to the city Monday afternoon.

Mr. T. W. Collister, formerly of the bank staff here, and for the past three years manager of the M. B's branch at London South, was a visitor in town over Sunday and Monday. Mr. Collister is now engaged in bank inspection work.

Mrs. (Rev.) Seaman, and daughter, Helen, also sister, Miss May Aiken, who have been visiting friends in Shawville, left on Monday, the first named for their home in Montreal, and the latter for Simcoe Ont., where her brother resides.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

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

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

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

### A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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

### Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction being individual you may start at any time.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, Punctuation, Paragraphing, Transcription, and Office Work.

Since January, 1913, more than 265 students from other local colleges have joined our classes.

Students are assisted to positions. More than 115 were placed during the past year—most of them in the Government. Send for circular.

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

### Private Sale of Furniture

As Mrs. McGuire purposes leaving Shawville shortly, she intends disposing of her household furniture by private sale, during the present month. The furniture is all good hardwood and in excellent condition. Parties requiring articles of this kind are invited to call at her residence on Centre Street.

The weekly work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Hodgins on Thursday evening of this week. During the past month or so, there was no meetings held on account of the hot weather; now that they have begun again, it is hoped a keen interest will be taken. All ladies invited.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. John Park, on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Subjects: What advantage is the Institute to the Community, by Mrs. John McNeill; Growths and care of Bulbs for Winter, by Mrs. J. C. Jamieson; Roll call; Don'ts for the kitchen.

### Married.

The marriage was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, Greer Mount, by the Rev. C. Reid, on Aug. 23rd of Mr. Walter E. Bradley and Miss Mabel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dale, all of Thorne West. A more extended account of the happy event will appear next week.

### Births

At Edward St., Arnprior, Ont., on Sept 1st, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stewart, a son.

At Radford, on Aug. 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Brownlee, a son. Both well.

### Deaths

Mr. Nathaniel Helmer, of Ottawa, died somewhat suddenly at Norway Bay on Tuesday of last week—Aug. 29. He was 79 years of age.

Mrs. William Craig, of Chicago, formerly a resident of Bristol, who had been in delicate health for some time, passed away at Norway Bay on Wednesday of last week.

After an illness of long duration, attended with much suffering, Mr. John M. Hodgins, passed away at the 7th line residence at 3.30 on Monday afternoon, at the age of 67 years, death being due to heart trouble with which he had been afflicted for a considerable time. The late Mr. Hodgins is survived by one son—Lyndon; also three brothers—Edward, William and James, and one sister—Mrs. A. W. Chamberlain, all of whom have the sympathy of the community in their affliction, which in the case of the bereft son, is grievous, he having but a short time ago lost his only brother. The funeral takes place from the Shawville residence Wednesday afternoon as THE EQUITY is going to mail.

## "Canada's Best"

BOWLING Business College  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,  
President. Principal.

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

FOR SALE—A dwelling house, situated on north side of Main St., Lot No. 86 Shawville. A good summer kitchen, horse stable and well, in connection—centrally located. Mrs. E. E. McCuaig.

RAINCOAT FOUND—On Portage road between A. G. Murphy's and Shawville, on August 29th, a man's raincoat. Owner may have same by calling at A. G. MURPHY'S, and paying for this notice.

APPLES FOR SALE—A quantity of good eating and preserving apples for sale. 75c. and \$1.00 per bag. Apply to HILLIARD PALMER, Yarm.

LOST—Between Clarendon Station and Portage du Fort, a lady's silver watch and chain on Sunday evening. Finder please leave at the Methodist Parsonage, Portage du Fort, and oblige Miss JENNIE HASKINS.

WANTED—A man to work in Shawville Motor Co's Repair Office, and attend to books. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. No cooking—work light. Family of three only. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. A. DOVER.

FOR SALE—International Hay Press, on easy terms. Apply to HARRY WILSON, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

LOST—Two coat sweaters, between W. Hayes' and F. Prendergast's, R. R. No. 2, Campbells Bay. Finder communicate with EQUITY.

FOR SALE—Oxforddown Sheep—Young rams and ewes. Choice lot at reasonable prices. JAS. ARMSTRONG & SON, Green Lake, R. R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—Moody two-horse tramper and separator for sale, or will exchange for stock. Also for sale Seed Fall Wheat price \$1.25 per bushel. JOHN WICKENS, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

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.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Monday, Sept. 4th, having been a holiday, the Clarendon Council will hold its regular session on Monday next—Sept 11th, at 10.30, a. m.

W. E. N. HODGINS, \*  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

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

Reports from the west say that in many parts the wheat crop is almost an absolute failure, owing to rust, so bad that in some sections it is doubtful whether it will be worth cutting or not.

The long dry spell was broken with the ushering in of the present month, heavy rains having fallen in a good many localities on the night of August 31st, followed by showery weather next day. The country was badly in need of a good soaking, and people generally are thankful that the clouds at last have released their moisture.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

### CROCKERY

Just opened up one assorted crate of Meakin's Best White Johnstone China and Gilt Clover Leaf Pattern. All first quality goods, consisting of Teas, Plates, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Sauce Dishes, Platters, Covered Veg. Dishes, etc.

### STONEWARE

Churns

Butter Crock

Flower Pots

Nickle Jars

Vinegar Jars.

Correct prices, quick service, a square deal.

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## Men's Wear

We have a splendid range of  
Overalls and Work Shirts  
for Fall . . . . .

We strongly advise our customers to anticipate their wants, as we are advised that prices have not yet reached the top.

Peabody's, \$1.75

Iron Duke, 1.25

Woods', 1.25

Work Shirts, 50c., 75c., \$1.

Men's Suspenders at old prices.

Medium weight Underwear, - 50c.

Natural Wool, 'Admiral', \$1.00

Good stock of Men's Felt Hats,  
- - \$1.50 to \$2.50

Work Gloves and Mitts - - 25 and 50c.

## W. A. HODGINS



# THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

## CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

"Home at last," he said with a smile; and, opening another door on the left, he led her unresistingly into a second room.

But here the girl seemed as if struck dumb with astonishment. She was evidently overwhelmed by the magnificence and luxury on which her eyes rested, and Leroy smiled in amusement at her unspoken admiration.

"Come and warm yourself," he said kindly, drawing one of the divans nearer to the fire.

Lightly she trod over the rose carpet, and dropped with a sigh into the chair.

"Give me your hands. Don't hold them near the fire yet," he said, and began to gently chafe the poor blue fingers, for he knew the danger of too sudden heat. "That is better—they will soon get warm. And now we will have something to eat."

He crossed over to the bell; and in a few moments the door opened noiselessly.

"Let us have some supper, Norgate," said Leroy; and the dignified man-servant disappeared as silently as he had entered, while his master returned to the fire place, and stood looking down at the girl he had rescued.

As yet she had not spoken; but her eyes had been wandering over the many splendours of the room. Suddenly she lifted them to the handsome face above her, and said in a low, awe-struck whisper:

"Is this the king's palace? And are you a prince?"

Adrien Leroy smiled.

"By no means," he said. "Ah! here comes something you require. I know," he added, as the door opened, and Norgate entered, bearing a large silver tray.

Having set the chairs to table and placed the wine and glasses at hand, the man announced respectfully that supper was served. His master dismissed him, guessing that the girl would be less embarrassed if alone with him; and Norgate retired with a face as expressionless as if the entertaining of "street waifs"—as he mentally termed the young visitor—were of nightly occurrence.

Adrien placed a plate of cold chicken on a low table beside her.

"You are warm there," he said, as he poured her out a glass of wine.

The girl looked up into his face with a mute, questioning glance; then, taking courage from the kindly eyes, she picked up her knife and fork with long, thin, but well-shaped hands.

Leroy turned to the table, and by dint of helping himself from various dishes, under a pretence of making a hearty meal, he gave her confidence; and presently he saw that she had commenced to eat. Adrien rose from time to time, and waited on her with a delicacy and tenderness with which few of his friends would have credited him; till, with a sigh of content, she laid down the knife and fork.

"Are you better now?" he asked as he took her plate.

She looked up at him in speechless adoration, and her eyes filled with tears.

"How good you are to me," she said. "I never dreamt there could be such a beautiful place as this. Do you often bring people in out of the cold?"

His face became grave.

"No," he said evasively—"not as often as I should, I'm afraid. And now, suppose you tell me your name."

"Jessica," she replied simply.

"And have you no relatives—no friends to help you?" he continued.

She shook her head sadly.

"Only Martha and Johann," was the hopeless reply.

"You poor child! And what does friend Johann do for a living?"

Again she shook her head.

"I don't know. He gets drunk."

"An overfilled profession that," said Leroy, with a sigh. "And now, what are we to do with you, little Jessica?"

She looked up with frightened eyes.

"Oh," she cried breathlessly, "are you going to turn me out into the cold again? Must I go? Oh, I knew it was too good to last!"

In her terror she had started up; but Leroy put her back gently into the chair.

"No, little one, we won't turn you out to-night," he promised. "To-morrow, we will see what can be done to make your road softer in future."

She did not understand half his words; but as with an almost womanly tenderness he placed a silken cushion beneath her head, she nestled down, smiling into his eyes with the gratitude of a child that neither questions nor doubts. To her he appeared like a being from another world—a world of which she had scarcely dared to dream, and her eyes were eloquent.

Adrien Leroy stood for a little while watching her, till her gentle breathing showed him she had fallen asleep.

"A beautiful child," he said under his breath. "She will be a still more beautiful woman." He sighed. "Poor

little thing! Rich and poor, young and old, how soon the world's poison reaches us!" Then, throwing a tiger-skin over the slender body, he turned out the lights and left the room. Summoning Norgate, he gave instructions that his nocturnal visitor should not be disturbed in the morning by the housekeeper, but should be allowed to sleep on. Then he made his way to his own room, not long before the dawn broke.

He had befriended this young human thing as he would have rescued a wounded bird, and with as little thought for the consequences; yet the day was to come when he should look back on this action as one inspired, in very truth, by his guardian angel.

## CHAPTER IV.

The sun had risen cold and bright when Adrien Leroy awoke, and his first question was for the child, Jessica. But here a surprise awaited him, for the bird had flown. Norgate and the housekeeper had found the room tenantless. For some inexplicable reasons of her own she must have stolen noiselessly out while the other occupants of the flat were still sleeping.

Adrien made no comment, but proceeded to undergo the labors of the toilet. A cold bath is an excellent tonic; and when Leroy entered the dining-room his calm face bore no traces of his comparatively sleepless night. He sat down to breakfast, waited on by the attentive Norgate, and turned over the heap of letters which lay beside his plate. During his leisurely meal he opened them. They were principally invitations, though a few of them were bills—big sums, many of them, for horses, dinner-parties, supper-parties, jewellery, flowers—all the hundred-and-one trifles which were as necessary to a man in his position as light and air.

With a gesture of weariness, he pushed the pile from him, and throwing them carelessly into the drawer of a buhl cabinet, left them until such times as Jasper Vermont could attend to them.

"Where do I dine to-night?" he asked presently.

"At the Marquis of Heathcotes, sir—at eight," replied Norgate who knew his master's engagements better than did the young man himself.

Leroy nodded absently.

"Order the new motor for four o'clock. I want to see how it goes."

"Yes, sir," The confidential servant coughed and looked slightly embarrassed. "I may mention, sir, that Perrier has sent in his account for the costumes made for the Fancy Dress Carnival at Prince's."

"Refer him to Mr. Vermont," was the calm reply.

"I have sir, several times, but he wants to see you personally. It's a matter of discount."

"Send him to Mr. Vermont. I know nothing of his bill or his discount. Surely you know that, Norgate," Leroy interrupted impatiently.

The discreet Norgate retreated silently; and ten minutes later Leroy started for his morning canter in the Row. Here, meeting and chatting with his numerous friends, the morning passed quickly enough; and when Leroy returned to his chambers again, Norgate was putting the finishing touches to the table already set for lunch.

"Covers for four?" said his master, as he entered the room. "Who is coming?"

"Mr. Shelton, Lord Standon, and Mr. Paxhorn, sir."

"Ah, yes, to be sure," replied the host, who had completely forgotten the invitation. "I thought it was for to-morrow."

The loud hoot of a motor outside told him that his visitors were arriving; and in another moment the door was flung open, and Mortimer Shelton, followed by Lord Standon, entered the room.

"Well, Leroy, old man," exclaimed the former cheerily, as they shook hands, "you look as fresh as if you had awoke with the dawn!"

"Nothing new in that," said Lord Standon, laughing. "Nothing upsets Leroy."

"Except a bad dinner," murmured Algernon Paxhorn, the fourth member of the party, who had just entered the room. He was the latest literary lion, and a fast friend—in more senses than one—of Adrien and the members of his set.

With jest and laughter they took their places at the table.

"Well, how's the steeplechase going?" asked Leroy, turning to Shelton. "What do you think of my King Cole? Does he stand a chance?"

"A chance!" echoed all three.

"The odds are four to one on him, and few takers," announced Shelton.

Lord Standon set down his glass. "Ah, that was yesterday," he said. "I was there later, and the odds were being lifted. You can lay what you like on him, my dear fellow, and you will have no difficulty in finding takers."

"Oh!" commented Adrien, almost listlessly. "Something better in the field, I suppose? I thought the roan was not to be touched."

"And I also," said Mortimer Shel-

ton. "I can't understand it! The only new entry was a weedy chestnut, listed by a Yorkshireman in the afternoon. 'Holdfast' they call him."

"He'll require more hustling than holding," returned Paxhorn sarcastically.

Lord Standon finished his wine. "I'll back the roan while there's a penny to borrow," he said with sublime confidence. "There's nothing can touch him."

"That's what Jasper said," remarked Leroy, "and he ought to know."

"Oh, yes, he's a good judge of a horse," grudgingly admitted Shelton, who frankly hated him; "and of men too—when it pays him."

Leroy's face darkened slightly. Vermont was his friend, and he represented a word spoken against him far more than he would have done one against himself.

"You misjudge him, Shelton," he said briefly.

"Possibly," retorted the other, unabashed. "What you find so fascinating in him I can't imagine. Still, my dear fellow, setting Vermont aside, there can be no two opinions respecting your chef. Sartori is a possession I positively envy you. There is not another chef in England that understands entries as he does."

"None," echoed Lord Standon. "Leroy will be famous for one thing, at least, if it's only for his cook."

The meal came to an end, and the table was cleared by the silent Norgate. Cards were produced, and the four were soon deep in the intricacies of bridge. They played high and recklessly; and after little more than an hour, Shelton and Leroy had lost over five hundred pounds.

"A close run, eh, Shelton?" laughed Leroy, as he took the notes from an open drawer. "Had they played the knaves we should have won. Time for another round?"

"Not I," replied his friend, with a regretful shake of his head. "I'm due at Lady's Martindale's."

"Picture galleries again?" laughed nesses.

"Yes," Shelton confessed, "and with Miss Martindale, too."

The others laughed significantly. "Say no more, Mortimer," begged Lord Standon, with mock grief. "Your days are numbered. Already I see myself enacting the part of chief mourner—I should say, best man—if you will allow me."

Shelton rose, laughing goodhumoredly.

"Thanks, I'll remember—when it comes to that!"

"You're incorrigible, Stan," said Leroy, as his guests were taking their leave. "You'd better settle down yourself first, and leave Shelton alone."

(To be continued.)

## HEAR BOOMING OF GUNS.

Sussex Children Can Even Distinguish Calibre of Cannon.

P. D. Eyre writes to the London Mail from Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex, England:

"For twenty months past the sound of the artillery at the front has been so familiar and commonplace here that even the little children in the parish school can identify the particular weapon that causes the explosions they hear. This is certainly quite easy when big guns, howitzers, naval 12-in., and so forth are firing. This phenomenon probably arises from a certain peculiarity of strata. There are, for example, villages near Rye where no gunfire is heard."

## Efficient Even in Cruelty.

The Russian, the Frenchman and the Englishman may have, in moments of frenzy, committed deeds of violence, but the madness is individual, not collective, says the Boston Advertiser. As Germany showed her amazing skill in organization, and the thorough efficiency which raised her to high rank among the Powers, so will this same efficiency, when directed in the course of the needless cruelties which war-madness directs, result in barbarity more completely depraved and more cunningly cruel than any other nation could ever fall into.

## Curiosity Restrains Suicides.

The number of suicides in the city of Paris has decreased from 15 to 20 a week in ordinary times to only about two a week since the war began. It has been suggested that this decrease is due to curiosity, every one being so anxious to see what the outcome of the war will be that they refrain from taking their own lives, hoping for a French victory.



No Grounds for Complaint.

"I don't know why the men grumble. This soup is really excellent."

"They wouldn't grumble, sir, if the cook would admit it to be soup. He insists that it is coffee!"—London By Stander.

## The Farm

### Fertilizers and Soil Fertility.

Fertilizers have a definite place in economic soil management. Their use is well established and the results that they produce are becoming generally understood in every section of this country. Fertilizers are plant foods in available and concentrated form, and contain ingredients commercially known as ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. These are the three constituents of plant food most readily exhausted in the soil. Each has a definite work to perform in plant growth. Nitrogen or ammonia causes quick and vigorous growth of stalk or stem, phosphoric acid hastens ripening and helps fill the grain or fruit, while potash strengthens the straw or stalk and helps to plump or fill out the grain and fruit, writes Henry G. Bell in American Thresherman.

The use of a fertilizer containing all of the essential constituents of plant food gives best all-round results under average conditions. Various soils differ in their plant food needs, and observation of previous crop indications combined with a knowledge of how the soil has been treated in the past should be used as a basis for determining what proportion of the plant food ingredients is best for both soil and crop.

Low and decreasing yields, spindly growth of stalk, low quality products, small, pale, insipid fruit, poorly filled kernels of wheat and large ears of unsound corn are among the crop indications of the need of fertilizers. If the tendency of the soil is to produce too much stalk growth, a fertilizer which carries a small amount of available nitrogen and a liberal amount of phosphoric acid and potash should be used. If stalk or straw is poor and too weak to stand storms, then a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash should be used. If the crops of previous seasons have not matured early enough, a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid should be chosen.

Each type of crop requires characteristic proportions of plant food for best results. A corn crop, for instance, is usually grown more for ears than for stalk. Ear corn or other grain takes up over 60 per cent. of the phosphoric acid required by the plant, hence the growing of any grain crop makes a heavy draft on this plant food which must be met by a generous supply of phosphoric acid. Hay crops are harvested for stalk, stem or leaf growth, and need much nitrogen. The supply in the soil must be supplemented if the productivity is to be maintained. Soil conditions that are essential to the best results from fertilizers may be obtained by rotation of crops, wherein legumes are grown periodically, plowing under green manure, applying strawy barn manure and correcting the acidity of the soil by proper drainage and applications of lime when needed. Sandy soils are usually weak in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; clay soils are better supplied as shown by analysis, but often the elements are unavailable or slowly available, and require the assistance of available plant food if they are to produce large yields of high quality. A peaty soil is usually strong in nitrogen but exceedingly weak in phosphoric acid and potash.

The manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise find that with a factory of given capacity certain expenses are the same whether the factory is operated in full or only during part time. Those "overhead" expenses include rent, supervision, interest on money invested, taxes, repairs, etc. With a small production, the total overhead charges per unit is large. With greater production the same overhead charges cover a greater number of units and decrease in amount per unit. The same is true on the farm where the overhead expenses per bushel decrease as the yields increase until a limit much lower than ordinarily found is reached. The manufacturer believes in efficiency, because it enables him to produce his articles of merchandise at lower cost. The farmer who applies efficient methods to his farming operations and soil management is able to produce his crops at less per bushel and in greater quantity per acre. No matter the kind of farming, fertilizers have a place there and justify their proper usage by returning profits in better crops of early maturity and high

quality, and by leaving the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Two fundamental facts should be kept in mind when buying fertilizers—first, that each type of soil has a characteristic supply of the three essential constituents of plant food, and second, that each crop has special plant food requirements. This may be stated in another way, namely, that each soil has some characteristic weaknesses and each crop needs particular treatment for best results. Choose the fertilizer that appears to be best suited to make up for the soil deficiencies, and to provide for the special needs of the crop to which it is to be applied. No one can tell accurately just what analysis is most profitable to use on your soil for any definite crop. It must be settled by yourself on your own farm. The proper thing to do is to leave an unfertilized strip in the field, after having selected the analysis most likely to suit your conditions. Observe the growth of your crop carefully and at harvest time measure the difference in yield and note the differences in quality between the fertilized and the unfertilized areas. If any characteristic weakness shows up on the fertilized portion, change the analysis in accordance with the indications which you observe.

Compare the management of your soil to the management of your orchard, your dairy herd or any other part of your farming operations. An orchard may be kept alive and made to produce fruit without spraying, but all orchardists agree that spraying brings better profits. A dairy cow will produce milk when fed on shock corn, but she will make a far better record if fed on silage, clover, hay, cottonseed meal and some other concentrate in connection with corn. Likewise, you can grow a crop without fertilizer, but experience fertilizers will return increased yields of better quality and earlier maturity.

The basis of all profitable agriculture is fertility. The experience of farmers in general, proves that the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is the key to rational, business-like, profitable farming. The gigantic feats in producing food from the soil accomplished by the embattled nations of Europe became possible solely because they have learned to appreciate and understand the value of a valuable plant food. History again confirms the statement that available plant food, along with proper soil tillage, is fundamental, and brings the largest farm profits.

### The Army Cutworm.

Ravages from cutworms never cease. Every year some of the commoner-known kinds devastate garden and field crops in various parts of Canada, and in occasional years little known species become enormously abundant, causing losses of importance equal to those effected by regularly occurring cutworms. Such was the case in 1915 when the Army Cutworm appeared in large numbers in Alberta, infesting a territory of about 3,000 square miles. No previous record of injury in grain fields was known in Western Canada. The problem of controlling this cutworm pest was, therefore, a new one and the outbreak was immediately investigated by Mr. E. H. Strickland, the field officer in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, Alta. As a result of such investigation the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 18, entitled "The Army Cutworm," which has been prepared by Mr. Strickland. This bulletin comprising 31 pages describes the insect in its various stages, the habits of the cutworms as well as the habits of the adult moths which deposit the eggs from which the cutworms hatch, the natural enemies of the insect, and, from the farmer's standpoint, the most effective methods of control. These latter consist of clean summer fallow, poisoned baits, trap furrows, etc. The bulletin has 15 illustrations, showing the insect in its different stages, as well as some of its parasites and the measures to be adopted to control it. This cutworm differs from the Army Worm. Farmers living in Alberta and Saskatchewan should become familiar with the remedies for the Army Cutworm in the event of its again increasing in injurious numbers. Copies of the bulletin may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This officer distributes all publications of the Department. Farmers, however, desiring to send specimens of injurious insects for determination, etc., should direct the same to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Pedigree and Guarantee.

An animal is like a machine. To make a good machine requires that each part be of good material and just the right weight and strength. The good animal must have its parts developed in the right proportion to make the type desired. The adaptability of a machine and the proportioning of its parts can be largely determined by looking at it. However, the make of the machine is the guarantee as to its possessing or lacking quality. Likewise in the animal a good deal can be determined as to its type by looking at it. Its real quality, however, can not be determined in this way. To get at this it becomes necessary to go further back. The quality was put into the animal by its parents, its grand parents, its great grand par-

ents, etc. This makes it important to know that all these parents had qualities that would contribute to the making of a good animal of the type wanted. A pedigree is a scheme for keeping track of the parents of an animal. It is a guarantee of what is back of the animal, of what has contributed to its make up. It is this fact that makes the pure bred animal valuable.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

### CHINA'S COURIERS.

Mail is carried at Average Speed of 90 Miles Per Day.

Travelers who return from the remote interior of vast countries where telegraphs and railways are practically unknown will tell you of the astounding swiftness with which news travels, despite the seeming absence of facilities, says London Answers.

Away in the wilds of the Tibetan border, or in the Mongolian deserts, two months' journey from civilization and hundreds of miles from the nearest telegraph wire, the traveler will perchance hear of some momentous event in the outside world within an incredibly short while of its happening. How is it done?

There is really no mystery about it. This rapid transmission of news is due to human, not superhuman agency. It is the work of native employed in courier services of higher organization that we have ever dreamed.

China, that spacious land where distance is measured by days, not miles, affords the best example. For, although the means of communication by rail and telegraph have greatly developed there of late, the bulk of the interior is still virgin to these inventions of the "foreign devil," and China still maintains what has been from time immemorial the most wonderful courier service in the world.

It is now mainly controlled by the Chinese Post-Office, and the mileage of the corner lines has recently reached the stupendous figures of 136,000, or about five and a half times the circumference of the globe. By road, river, and track, radiating from the capital of Peking, or other important centres, legions of couriers are speeding, without ceasing by night and by day, to almost every corner of the 5,000,000 square miles of country which form the Chinese Empire.

The couriers are all stalwart men, especially chosen for their physique, powers of endurance, and knowledge of routes. They work in relays, eat as they go along, and are supposed not to stop until they have handed the mail-bag to the next relay. An average speed of ninety miles a day is often maintained.

### BIRDS IN THE TRENCHES.

They Care Little or Nothing for the Noise of War.

An English soldier sends the Field some interesting facts in regard to the behavior of birds in the war zone. He says: "I have been in the trenches barely three months, but quite long enough to convince me that birds care little or nothing for the noise of war, although, of course, it must interfere with them to a certain degree. I happen to be in a very pretty part of the country, which favors observation; nevertheless it is a very active part of the line. Often when doing my tour of duty in the trenches at night I have heard the nightingale near by, and the cuckoo by day, while in 'no man's land' the kestrel habitually hovers, and we are reminded that dawn is approaching by a lark that soars to the heavens and pours forth his song. Even a cloud clearing the moon made him do this. In the trenches we also hear owls and the whistle of birds on migration overhead. In a small thin copse running from our front line into no man's land magpies may be seen busy at their nests, and this same copse is a favorite shelling ground of the enemy. As I sit now in the dug-out linnet is perched on the ground, singing outside the door. My first swallow of the year was seen shimmering in no man's land amidst flying lead. Four or five common partridges were shot from the trenches with a rifle, and, being neatly shot, went to swell our daily menu. All this occurs amongst shells, trench mortars, grenades, rifle fire, and all the other horrors of war. Their disregard of all these seems astounding. Not only birds but insects, too, the trenches hold—butterflies and moths of various species; and often the eye is gladdened by the pretty vision of a rare or a common swallow poised on the front-line parapet, lightening the subaltern's dreary round or tour on duty."

### NAPOLEON HAD SLOW PULSE.

Too Much Haste Injurious to Heart.

Care of the heart—Have a care. Don't walk too fast. And don't work too hard. You can make tests yourself. Say your pulse is 68 after a slow walk. After walking four miles in an hour it will be 78. Take a run on a hot day and up it goes to 140 or 150. Say your pulse runs 66 to the minute lying down, it will be about 71 sitting and 81 standing. Temperament has much to do with it. Napoleon and Wellington had pulses remarkable for their slowness, about 50 to the minute.



**WEAR**  
**FLEET FOOT**  
**Shoes**



The Most Comfortable  
Footwear for Summer

WORN  
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MEMBERS  
OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

#### MORE MUNITIONS WORKERS.

"The deliveries of munitions from Ontario are running far behind the quantities promised, and we are seriously apprehensive if the existing conditions cannot be bettered."

Such is the statement of the Imperial Munitions Board to the Provincial Organization of Resources Committee which has been conducting a preliminary investigation into labor conditions in munitions plants in Toronto, Hamilton and other Ontario cities.

This shortage in production has been largely due to the fact that there has been a very inadequate supply of labor sufficiently skilled to make deliveries effective. This has hampered factories turning out steel forgings and component parts, which, in turn, have adversely affected operations at the machining and assembling plants. But these, also, have been unable to make deliveries as scheduled, even when they are fully supplied with forgings and component parts, largely owing to the shortage of labor.

The Provincial Committee, therefore, in bringing these facts to the attention of the public, desires:

1. To call the attention of all those engaged in the munitions and allied industries to the importance of their service and the great responsibility resting upon them as individuals to co-operate and do all in their power to secure a steady and increased supply of munitions for our forces at the front.

2. To urge upon all those who are ineligible for overseas service and who are anxious to voluntarily do their best in this great struggle, (especially those now engaged in non-productive work or in the production of commodities which are luxuries more or less,) to consider employment on munitions as their next best service to going overseas;

3. To urge Women's Emergency Corps to register women for munition work or for work which will release men for the munitions industry.

There is no need to emphasize the importance of the highest possible production of munitions. The lives of our boys and the success of their endeavors depends upon it. Statements from the highest authorities in Great Britain and from the front bear no small tribute to the part that munition workers are playing in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

The Officer Commanding a brigade of Canadian artillery, who returned from the front last week, said: "The Germans will never break through now. Before, they had munitions, guns, equipment—everything but the 'nerve'. All we had was 'nerve'. But now we have good guns and plenty of good ammunition. Whereas formerly we were limited to 10 to 15 rounds a gun a day, now we use 500 to 1,000 a gun, and one week lately we kept going all week night and day. It's all important that the supply of munitions be kept up and increased."

Efforts to use women in munition plants are meeting with good success. In a number of places women have registered, and are waiting to be called to work as soon as necessary arrangements can be made. In Welland, for instance, 95 women responded last week to the call of a factory there which needs 150 to 200 women. Fifty per cent. of those who answered the call had never been in regular employment before.

Wages in munitions plants should be such as to attract a large number of workers. Four to seven, and even ten dollars a day is not uncommon, for men employed on the piece-work basis.

"If you can't be the man behind the

gun, be the man behind the man behind the gun."

#### ABSORPTION OF HOLLAND.

The German Wolf and the Dutch Red Riding Hood.

How comes it that the best cartoons drawn against the Germans are the work of a "neutral"—Louis Rameckers, the Netherlander? Perhaps geography enters into the answer of this question. Holland borders both on Germany and Belgium. Hollanders and Belgians have sometimes disliked one another, yet they are, after all, alike in a good many respects, and Holland has ministered to many suffering Belgians, and there is no way of transmitting distrust into sympathy like doing one's one-time enemy a considerable service.

Obviously, what Germany did to Belgium she might still do to Holland even though the likelihood of that catastrophe diminishes as German strength is gradually diffused. The possibility of a clash between Holland and Germany, says the New York Tribune, seemed greater in the spring of 1916, and especially in the second month of the great Verdun attack, than at any earlier stage of the war, and the Netherlanders (mobilized from the outset) suddenly adopted extra precautions on the coast, and, more especially, on the Schleswig-Holstein frontier.

German manufacturers would naturally profit enormously by an arrangement bringing within their tariff walls so large a section of agricultural Europe. The Dutch are persuaded that if Germany ever swallows them she will find the dish decidedly indigestible. Moreover, the independence of Holland during the present war has been an advantage to Germany in at least two ways. Supplies have been brought into the partially blockaded empire through Holland as well as through neutral Denmark; Rumania and via Scandinavia. Mr. W. C. Bullin argues that Holland has also been worth four army corps to Germany, giving as she does a perfect protection to Germany's right flank. Neutral nations have their uses, even from the Teuton standpoint.

Germany has invented a curious fusion of sentimental, racial, geographic and economic arguments for establishment of a European hegemony of non-Germanic nationalities. This clap-net has excited, but has not imposed upon, European intelligence. Already Holland has paid part of the price of proximity to Germany. During the first year of the war she spent \$10,000,000 for "extraordinary requirements." At the present time more than 350,000 Dutchmen are under arms, and the national debt has been raised nearly one-half by reason of military and naval expenditure, loss of trade, Belgian relief and the destruction of shipping. Since the opening of hostilities on Germany's part between two and three hundred vessels belonging to Holland and the Scandinavian neutrals have been sunk by the Germans in the North Sea.

#### BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond all aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

The present epidemic of Infantile Paralysis in New York, Montreal, and other Eastern Cities, and its liability to spread, for it is very contagious, brings us face to face with one of the most mysterious plagues of childhood the world has ever seen.

Science seems powerless before it, and so far, has found no certain remedy. Closely allied with this terrible plague, is the ever-present pest of the common fly, chiefly concerned in spreading the contagion.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, in his advice about protecting children from this dreadful disease, called medically polio-myelitis, directly charges the fly with carrying the virus of the disease on its hairy legs and feet. He also says that the disease is conveyed by the bite of the common stable fly.

In infantile paralysis is caused by a virus which will pass through the finest filter without leaving a germ behind such is its minuteness. No bacillus can be detected in this. The virus blows about in the dust, and is after scattered about by coughing and sneezing, besides being carried by flies. Hence the necessity of protecting foods of all kinds from exposure, and keeping every thing perfectly clean with which children come in contact.

Dr. Flexner first demonstrated the existence of this virus by infecting monkeys with portions of the spinal cord of children who had died from the disease, and he is preparing an



#### Freak Fashion Seen in London

One of the latest and most odd of the freak fashions that have appeared on London's society promenades is this "cap and bells" hat which suggests a Robin Hood effect. Hanging from the rear of the hat is a streamer of graduated plush balls.

autitoxin for it, but so far, has not been successful.

He found that the virus makes its way through the mecos membrane of the nose to the brain following the olfactory nerve which is descends to the spinal column, setting up an inflammation in the "anterior horns" of the spinal cord which is the specific cause of the disease.

It is not fatal in the majority of cases, but except where the patients receive the best skillful treatment, it produces most cruel deformities including extreme curvature of the spine, and twisted and useless limbs.

It starts with a peculiar drowsiness and dulness quite unnatural in children. This first stage lasts usually three days, and is accompanied by high fever.

It sometimes passes off doing no harm but often it increases and runs into a mildly stuporous condition, with final onset of the acute stage, which is followed in a day or so by paralysis.

By this time the child may be found lying on its back, with the head usually to one side—the eyes entirely closed, and having on its face a tired wilted expression. From this condition the child can be aroused suddenly, by a gentle touch of an extremity. If the leg be lifted only a little, the child will show an expression of annoyance, rather than distress, and if the leg be the paralyzed one, the child often tries to free it from the examiner's hands by twisting the shoulders. This procedure, we are told by the Drs. is surprisingly common, and is often accompanied by a bored look and a sort of whine, and when left alone the patient at once lapses into the drowsy state.

Paralysis comes on unheralded; in the morning a child can move its arms freely—a few hours later it is found lying quietly, as before, but when it rolls over one arm falls back limp.

No one can tell just when the paralysis is going to strike—sometimes it seems to prefer an arm, but often it strikes in one or both of the lower limbs, or even in the face, if the injury be in the brain. The eye muscle is sometimes attacked, depending upon which part of the brain is injured.

A sore throat may indicate this dreaded disease, though mistaken as the result of a cold.

When death occurs in these cases, it is generally caused by the failure of the muscles that control the act of breathing. These muscles are the diaphragm and the intercostal attached to the ribs. If only one set is paralyzed the child may live, but if both are involved breathing ceases and death occurs. The average mortality of this disease varies from 10 to 20 per cent.

So little is known of the disease, that even when paralysis has set in, it is impossible to tell whether it will progress to the point of causing death, or merely of making a cripple, or will pass off leaving the child uninjured.

The Drs. admit they have discovered no specific form of therapy by which paralysis can be prevented, as the inflammatory process may be hastened. Hence, about the only way is to prevent the spread of the disease to other persons, and by giving such remedies as are known to procure relief, and that often restore muscular power in other afflictions, preventing deformities.

The general treatment is similar to that of other infections, such as scarlet fever and the like.

Wrapping the affected limb in cotton wool blankets, and hot water bags is a great comfort. If deformities make their appearance, then a mechanical treatment, or massage is helpful, and muscle training is essential. Children should be quarantined for safety.

Healthy children are more liable to the disease than feeble children.

When a man is down his enemies stop kicking him and his friends begin.

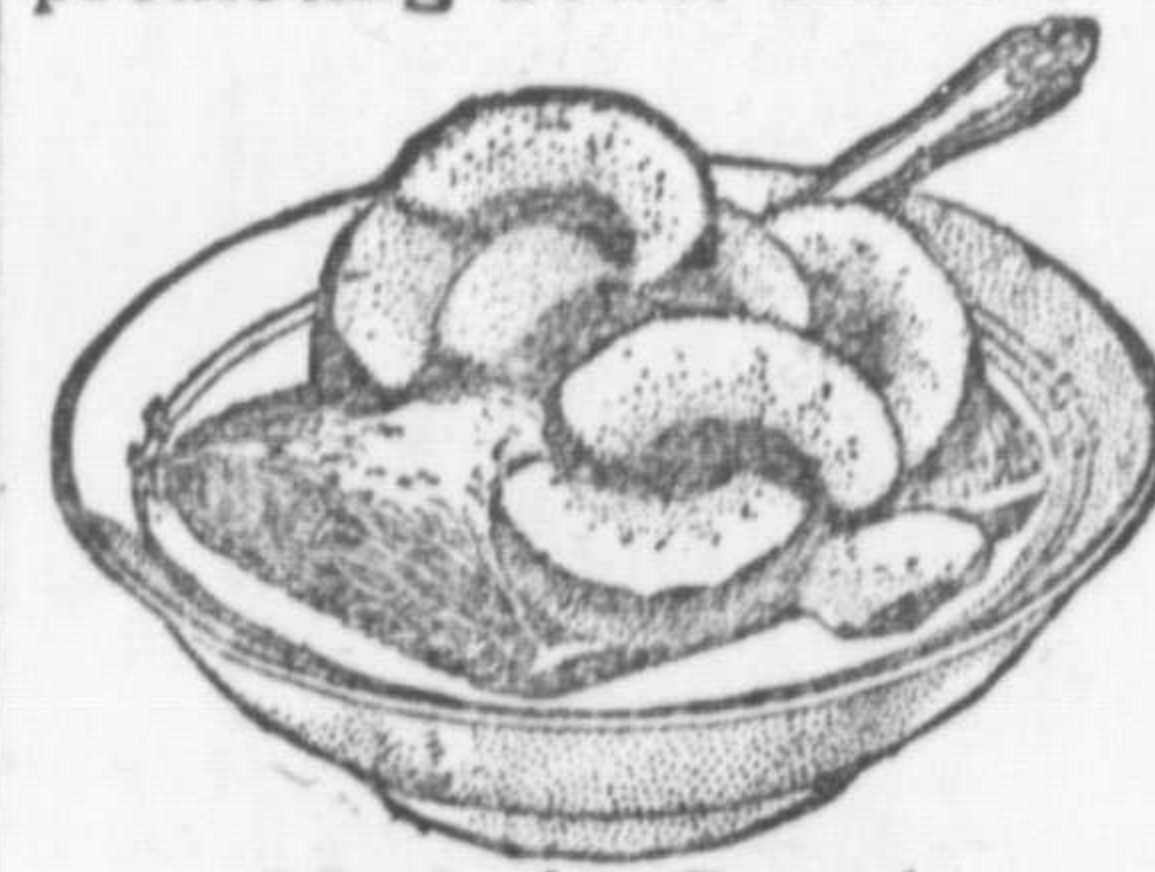
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#### On the Safe Side.

Mother—If I give you a dime, Charlie, will you keep it to put in the plate Sunday or spend it selfishly on yourself?

Charlie—I will let you know, mamma, after you have given it to me.

Nearly everything that Canada makes, mines or grows is exhibited each year at the Canadian National Exhibition.

#### Suspicious.

Laurar (as her lover is about to start on a tour around the world)—My, dear Robert, promise that you will write to me from every town you visit.

Robert—Laura, is it love that prompts you to say that, or are you merely collecting postage stamps?

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

#### His Patient.

The young doctor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window when a richly dressed woman passed.

"There goes the only woman I ever loved," the young M. D. sighed.

"So?" the other asked. "Then why don't you marry her?"

"Can't afford it," the doctor replied; "she's my best patient."

**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 50¢ per Bottle. **Murine Eye Solvent** Tubes 25¢. For Book of the Eye Freackask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

#### Some Dinner.

"Was it much of a dinner?" "I should say it was. There were seven different kinds of forks at each plate."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

#### Railway Mileage Increasing.

The increase of railway mileage in Canada for the year ending June 30, 1915, was 4,787 miles, bringing the total railway mileage of the Dominion up to 35,582 miles. The increase during the last twelve years has been 87 per cent. In addition to the lines completed there were, on June 30, 1915, 1,161 miles of railway contracted for and 432 miles completed, but not yet classified as under operation.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,  
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

#### The Period of Adjustment.

"Why do they say that the first year of married life is almost the most difficult?"

"Because that's the time she has to get used to the fact that he isn't making all the money in the world and he has to adjust himself to the discovery that his little angel has a temper and uses it at times."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

#### Home Privileges.

In one of the hotels where non-residents are admitted to the table d'hôte luncheon and dinner a man and a woman sat at a little table in a corner. He had a meek look and such sad eyes, while she had a vituperous tongue, which she was using ably.

When their quarreling had disturbed every other diner in the room the manager approached them.

"Pardon me, madam," he said to the lady, who was obviously the senior partner in the combine. "I must beg of you to be more restrained. If you what to continue your—discussion please do it outside."

"Rubbish!" snapped the lady tartly, "You advertise this as a family hotel, don't you?"

#### SAVE THE WESTERN CROP.

No Lack of Men to Gather in Canada's Greatest Asset.

Statistics from the Government authorities show that the wheat crop this year promises to be greater than ever but the problem that is troubling the minds of the farmers in Western Canada is how can the crop be harvested? That is the predominant problem of to-day in Canada apart from recruiting for overseas. The railways are providing special excursions to carry the men to their destinations but the effort will almost be fruitless if the labor does not come forward for the work in view. There is no disguising the seriousness of the situation this year so many men having gone to the front or are on their way. Despite this fact, however, there should be no lack of men to gather in Canada's greatest asset if the country is to still continue the good work of the past two years in helping the Mother Country in the greatest war the world has ever known. While Canada has sent some hundred thousand men to the war there are still hundreds of thousands more left who have not enlisted and who are not assisting in the making of munitions. These have now an excellent opportunity of doing a little bit at home to help the war abroad. Canada's crop is of vital necessity to Great Britain and her Allies so that everyone who helps in gathering in the harvest will in some measure be assisting in carrying on the war to a successful issue. The effort will not only be a health giver but give excellent remuneration.

You who are not helping your country directly are invited to take the trip West for a couple of months and not only earn three dollars a day and board but also feel that you are helping the powers to end the war successfully for our side. Any railway agent will furnish you with all the information to enable you to go to Western Canada and do your little "bit" by helping the farmers to harvest the great crop on which so much depends.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

#### LORD KITCHENER'S RELIGION.

His Conduct at Cairo Proved a Real Tonic to That City.

Rev. J. H. Molesworth, late incumbent of All Saints', Cairo, writes as follows on Lord Kitchener's religion: "No one could be long in his company without realizing that he was a man who viewed life seriously. I may illustrate this from the effect he produced on society in Cairo, when he went there to take up his position as British Agent and Consul General. Cosmopolitan places like the capital of Egypt, which are largely the haunts of pleasure, are often given over to a frivolity which is not seen in cities of commerce and business. There is frequently a relaxing of morals beyond what is witnessed elsewhere, and a general air of undisciplined, and it goes without saying that in such places Sunday and Sunday worship are at a discount. "It would be foolish to assert that Cairo was free from these vices. But the coming of Lord Kitchener instantaneously wrought a change. He was known to be a man of unswerving devotion to duty, of disciplined life, of resolute purpose. Instinctively we all braced ourselves up, and it was as though a tonic had been administered to the place. So far as his work permitted, Lord Kitchener was regular and punctual in his church attendance, and this at once told beneficially upon the Sunday habits of the community.

"He was president of All Saints' Church committee, and I never remember his omitting to take the chair, even when hard pressed by State business.

"Earl Kitchener was indeed a type of that simple, manly, straightforward Christianity which we associate with the best English laity, which does not trouble itself indeed about subtle questions and controversies, but rests on the broad facts of revelation, and in simplicity practises its tenets."

#### SHARED UP TALKING SHOES.

Unlike Us, the South Sea Islanders Like a Squeaky Shoe.

Like the native Africans, the South Sea Islanders are very proud if they can get hold of a pair of European shoes. They are especially gratified if they acquire a pair that squeak, or, as the Africans call them, "shoes that talk."

A story is told of a South Sea Islander, who came into church with shoes merrily a-squeak. He walked proudly to the front of the room, and, removing his shoes, dropped them out of the window, so that his wife might also have the pleasure of coming in with "talking" shoes.

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RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES GRAVEL

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"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 B. E. Bissell Co., Ltd. Dept. U Elora, Ontario.

#### Mr. Dairyman

See our Exhibit of

#### KING Cream Separators

at

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONT.

Sept. 8th to 16th

King Separator Works of Canada

Bridgeburg, Ont.

#### Machinery For Sale

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

S. Frank Wilson & Sons

73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

ED. 7. ISSUE 36-16.

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T. W. Boyd & Son,  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEP. 7, 1916.

Apart from the reported successes of the Allied armies in the field, the most welcome news of the week is that contained in the despatch from Washington on Monday, stating that the threatened big railway strike had been averted through the expeditious action of the U. S. Government in the introduction and passing of an eight-hour law.

### War News Summary.

A combined attack of British and French forces resulted in the capture of the important town of Guillemont, on the Somme front on Sunday. Substantial gains were also made at Clery-sur-Somme.

The most formidable air attack ever made on England was undertaken on Saturday night, thirteen Zeppelins taking part in the raid. One of these was set on fire and brought down. Others were driven off. One man and one woman were killed; eleven persons were injured.

An Entente Allied fleet of 23 warships and seven transports is reported to have arrived off Piræus, the port of Athens.

The Greek garrisons at Salonika, at Voden, northwest of Salonika, and at Fort Little Karaburnia, have surrendered to a committee, which has taken over the administration of part of Greek Macedonia, according to unofficial despatches from Salonika. The revolt in Salonika is confirmed by the British Foreign Office. Greeks friendly to the Entente Allies, surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry in Salonika and are said to have exchanged shots with them. General Sarail, the Allied commander, intervened to prevent further bloodshed.

Russian troops have begun another advance and Petrograd reports fighting near Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia, and in the region of Halicz, in Galicia. The Russians have also seized a series of heights in the Carpathians, and are making progress along the Rumanian border of Bukovina. The capture of about 16,000 prisoners is claimed by Petrograd.

German forces in German East Africa are in full retreat. Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, the British commander there, so reports. Mrogoro, the seat of the German Government, has been occupied by the British.

### Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met August 26th, 1916.

Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Tracy, Wallace and Laughren.

Minutes of last meeting read.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That the minutes be adopted; but that the amendment of July 10th be rescinded, and the proposed school be built at the picketed site.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Laughren—That Miss Louisa Smith of Aylmer be accepted as teacher of School No. 11, at a salary of \$400, for term from 15th August, 1916, to 30th June, 1917, inclusive.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Wallace—That we build the school No. 12-B at the present picketed site, and accept the lowest tender.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That the tender of R. J. Burgess for building of School No. 12-B at \$595.00 be accepted.—Carried.

The Board decided that the new school should require a rough sheeting inside on studding under V-joint, not mentioned in plan. Motion—Com's Laughren—That the offer of Mr. R. J. Burgess for this extra at \$40.00 be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Tracy and Wallace—That the tender of H. A. Harris at \$55.00 for painting No. 11 inside and outside, two coats, be accepted, and that W. R. Grant be appointed to inspect the job and report to this board.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Laughren and Tracy—That the following be accepted as caretakers of our schools: No. 1, Mrs. Abbott; No. 2, Miss Florence Morrison; No. 3, Mrs. J. A. Dean; No. 4, Mrs. T. B. Draper; No. 8, Mrs. Chapman; No. 9, Mrs. Thos. W. Hodgins; No. 10, Alex. Hodgins; No. 11, Mrs. Burton; No. 12, Miss Ella Palmer; No. 13, Miss Louella Laughren; No. 14, the teacher.—Carried.

Motion—Com's Wallace and Tracy—That the following bills be paid: R. G. Hodgins, repairing door No. 3 School, \$1.00; Mrs. T. B. Draper, supplies No. 4 School, \$2.11.—Carried.

Next meeting Sept. 9th, 6 p. m.  
M. A. McKINLEY,  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

### LOWER LITCHFIELD

August 28.—Misses Marjorie and Margaret Lethian, of Ottawa, have returned home after spending some time with their many friends here.

Miss Ruby Moore has returned home after an extended visit to Campbell's Bay friends.

Misses Millie, Ettie and May Stickler were guests of Mrs. Robert Maxwell on Friday evening.

Miss Nellie Brown, of Cantley, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Annie Stewart.

Miss M. Thoms of Buckingham, opened school August 21st.

Among the going-west boys on the harvest excursion were Cedric and Bob Maxwell, jr.; Jas. and John Stickler, jr.

## SHAWVILLE FAIR

Sept. 18, 19, 20 - 1916.

### ... SPECIAL PRIZES ...

#### HORSES—(TEAMS).

- |    |        |  |      |     |
|----|--------|--|------|-----|
| 1. | \$7.00 | Best pair Heavy Draft Horses, in harness,  | \$4. | \$3 |
| 2. | 7.00   | Best pair Agricultural Horses, in harness, | 4.   | 3   |
| 3. | 7.00   | Best pair General Purpose Horses,          | 4.   | 3   |
| 4. | 7.00   | Best pair Carriage Horses, in harness,     | 4.   | 3   |
| 5. | 7.00   | Best pair Roadsters, judged for speed,     | 4.   | 3   |

#### HORSES—(SINGLE).

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 6. | \$3.00 | Best Single Carriage Horse or Mare, to be judged for style, soundness and conformation, \$3. |
| 7. | 3.00   | Best Single Roadster, judged for speed, soundness and conformation, \$3.                     |
| 8. | 3.00   | Fastest Roadster,—everything goes, hobbles barred, \$3.                                      |

#### HORSES—(MISCELLANEOUS).

- |     |         |   |
|-----|---------|---|
| 9.  | \$10.00 | Best Foal of season, from Royal Baron. Foal to be accompanied by dam. \$4, 3, 2, 1.   |
| 10. | 5.00    | Hitch and Drive Contest.—Harness single horse to a four-wheeled rig, drive once around the ring and unhitch; lead horse around the rig, hitch up again and circle the ring once more. \$3, 2. |
| 11. | 5.00    | Hitch and Drive Contest—Ladies only; same as above.   |
| 12. | 5.00    | For the best Exhibition of Driving by a lady, living in the county. Contest with single horse, hitched to a four-wheeled rig. Lady to be accompanied by a gentleman. \$3, 2.                  |
| 13. | 10.00   | Single horse, hitched to a four-wheeled rig. To be judged for most ridiculous outfit; also speed and unsoundness of horse to count. \$5, 3, 2.  |

#### CATTLE.

- |     |        |  |       |        |
|-----|--------|--|-------|--------|
| 14. | \$1.50 | Best Heifer, 1 year old, judged for beef,    | \$1.  | \$0.50 |
| 15. | 1.50   | Best Heifer, 1 year old, judged for milk,    | 1.    | .50    |
| 16. | 1.50   | Best Heifer, 2 years old, judged for beef,   | 1.    | .50    |
| 17. | 1.50   | Best Heifer, 2 years old, judged for milk,   | 1.    | .50    |
| 18. | 2.50   | Best Cow, beef strain, grade or registered,  | 1.50. | 1.00   |
| 19. | 2.50   | Best Cow, dairy strain, grade or registered, | 1.50. | 1.00   |
| 20. | 4.00   | Best herd of Shorthorn Cattle,               | 2.50. | 1.50   |
| 21. | 4.00   | Best herd of Ayrshire Cattle,                | 2.50. | 1.50   |
| 22. | 4.00   | Best herd of Holstein Cattle,                | 2.50. | 1.50   |
| 23. | 3.00   | Best herd of Grade Cattle,                   | 2.00. | 1.00   |

#### SHEEP AND SWINE.

- |     |        |  |        |     |
|-----|--------|--|--------|-----|
| 24. | \$1.50 | Best pair Registered Yearling Ewes, 1 shear.—Entries may compete for other Special or Society Prize. | \$1.50 |     |
| 25. | 1.50   | Best pair Registered Brood Sows, one year.—Entries may compete for other Special or Society Prize.   | \$1.50 |     |
| 26. | 1.50   | Best pair Ewes, one shear, of their class,   | \$1.50 |     |
| 27. | 1.50   | Best pair Hogs of season, of their class,  | \$1.50 |     |
| 28. | 1.50   | Best medium shearling Ewe,   | \$1.   | .50 |

#### POULTRY.

- |     |        |  |
|-----|--------|--|
| 29. | \$1.00 | Best pair Wyandotte Chicks, not competing for other Special. \$1.                                      |
| 30. | 2.00   | Best pen of Barred Rock Chicks,—1 cockerel and 6 pullets. Exhibit to be distinct from all others. \$2. |

#### HALL EXHIBITS.

- |     |        |   |
|-----|--------|---|
| 31. | \$2.00 | Exhibitor taking largest number of Prizes in Class 47. \$2.00   |
| 32. | 2.00   | Exhibitor taking largest number of Prizes in Class 40. 2.00   |
| 33. | 2.00   | For the Exhibit of highest merit in Class 41. 2.00  |
| 34. | 1.00   | For the Best Display of 4 to 6 articles in Class 42. 1.00   |
| 35. | 1.00   | For the Best Display of 4 to 6 articles in Class 43. 1.00   |
| 36. | 5.00   | Best Colored Cheese, 70 lbs. or over, not competing for other prize. \$3, \$2.  |
| 37. | 5.00   | Best 30-lb. tub Dairy Butter, not competing for other prize. \$3, 2.  |
| 38. | 3.00   | Best 10-lb. crock Dairy Butter, not competing for other prize. \$2, 1.  |
| 39. |        | Best bushel Scotch Wheat, for milling and seed purposes. Half bbl. Gold Medal Flour, Shawville Mill.  |
| 40. |        | Best Exhibit of Baking, to include 1 dozen buns and 1 4-lb loaf, not competing for other prize. Half bbl. Gold Medal Flour, Shawville Mill. |
| 41. | 3.00   | Best Collection of Photographs, taken and finished by exhibitor. \$2, 1.  |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- |     |        |                             |         |      |
|-----|--------|-----------------------------|---------|------|
| 42. | \$2.50 | Best 3 dozen "Special Eggs" | \$1.50. | 1.00 |
| 43. | 2.50   | Best 3 dozen "Extra Eggs"   | 1.50.   | 1.00 |
- Eggs to be judged according to the "Standard of Canadian Eggs."

Mr. P. Stickler conducted the service in the Presbyterian church here Sunday evening.

Charles and Fred Headrick, of Clay Bank, Ont., paid a flying visit to their uncle, George A. Moore.

Mrs. D. Stewart, Misses M. Thoms and Nellie Brown were guests of Mrs. George A. Moore Friday evening.

Mrs. Peter Ferguson, of Haileybury, was the guest of Mrs. Annie Stewart a few days last week.

Mrs. Alexander, of Onslow, visited her sister, Miss Janet Cameron, on Sunday.

Mr. James MacLean has purchased a new Chevrolet car.

Mr. John MacLean is recovering from an injury caused a kick from a horse.

MUTT AND JEFF.

### STARKS CORNERS

August 28.—Mrs. Archie Johnston and children spent a few days the guests of her brother, H. Brown.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. E. A. Gayler is able to be around again.

Mrs. Joseph Brown, sr., was the guest of Mrs. Alex. Bean on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham were Sunday guests of Mrs. James Morrison.

Mr. Bert Tubman and Miss Lois Emerson were guests of his sister, Mrs. W. Bean on Sunday.

Messrs. Edgar Peart and chum Milburn Pettigrew, Ottawa, paid a flying visit to friends around here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Johnston and children, also Mr. and Mrs. Peter Maitland were Thursday visitors at Mrs. John Wickens'.

### DUNRAVEN

Miss Bessie Lett has gone to Waltham to teach the coming year.

Miss M. O'Hare has gone to Cornwall to resume her teaching.

Miss M. A. Heaphy opened school Sept. 1st at Freshwater P. O.

Miss Mabel Lett left Monday for Rooney's school to take up her duties as teacher.

A number of our girls left last week

to take up their positions as teachers and times in consequence are proving rather quiet. Why not get busy "auld maids" and try to fill up wide vacancies?

Capt. Fisher, of the 207th Battalion, made a recruiting tour through this district lately. Say, lads, why not don the khaki, and make those long evening marches count for something more than pleasure?

Lance-Corp. L. Lett, of the 159th Battalion, Camp Borden, spent a few days with his parents lately.

Ptes. R. Lett and F. Ostrom, also of the 159th, spent a month with parents recently.

RE-ALLY.

### Music of the Spheres.

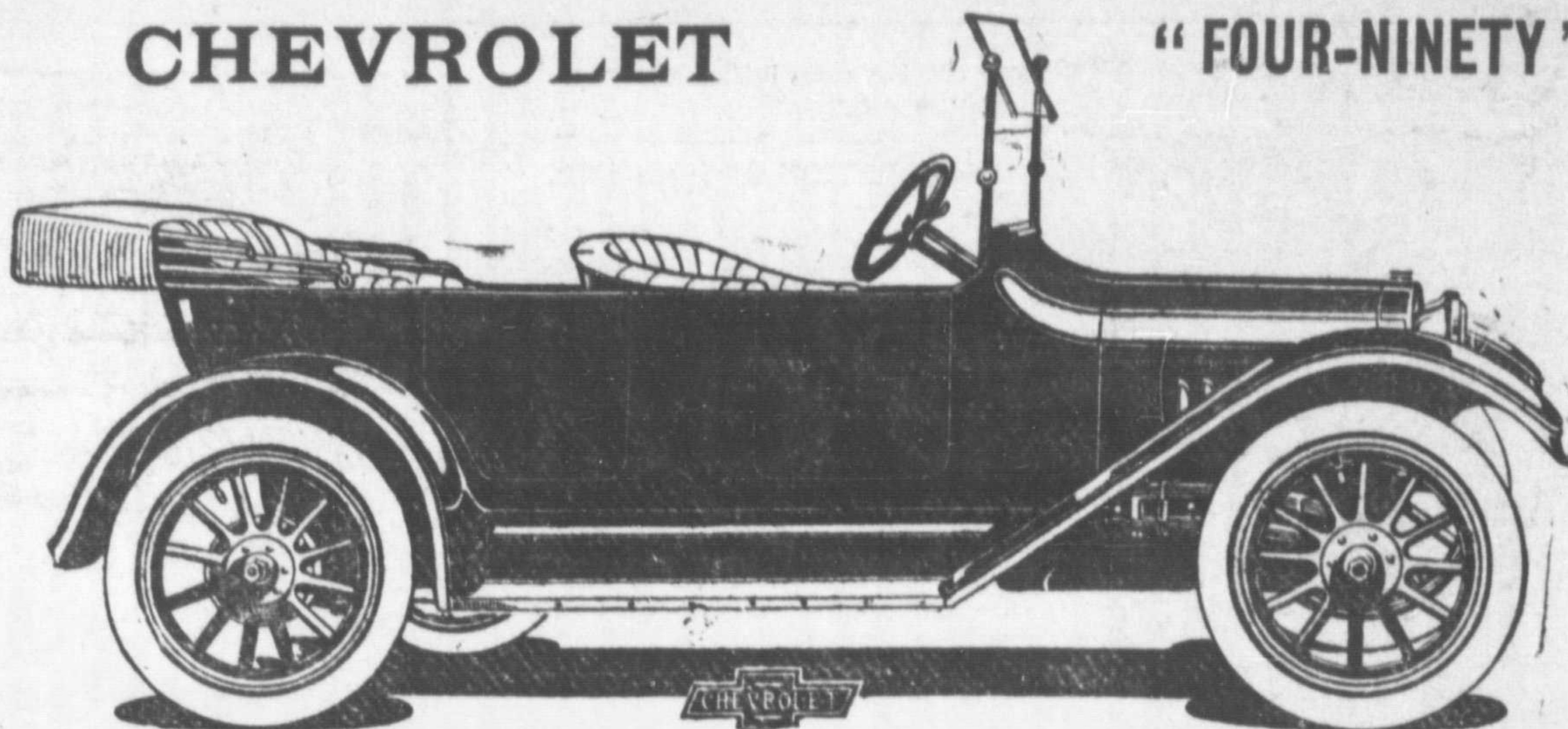
The rising and the setting of the sun clearly prove that this globe is carried round in the space of twenty-four hours in an eternal and never ending circuit and with incredible swiftness. I am not able to say whether the sound caused by the whirling about of so great a mass be excessive and therefore far beyond what our ears can perceive, nor, indeed, whether the resounding of so many stars, all carried on at the same time and revolving in their orbits, may not produce a delightful harmony of incredible sweetness. To us, who are in the interior, the world appears to glide silently along both by day and by night.—Pliny.

### An Unsolved Puzzle of Biology.

It is one of the innumerable puzzles of biology that the number of eggs a bird lays seems to have such small influence on the abundance of the species. A royal tern lays one egg, rarely two; a gull three, a skimmer four to six. The gull eats the eggs of the other two, especially of the tern; as far as we know all have the same foes, yet the abundance of the birds is in inverse ratio to the number of their eggs. Of course, there is an explanation, but we cannot even guess at it as yet. With this, as with so many other scientific questions, all we can say is, with Huxley, that we are not afraid to announce that we do not know.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

## 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.

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 Flooring Mouldings Doors etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 455

Arnprior, Ont.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

#### ROUND TRIP

#### EXCURSION FARES

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Ont.

September fifth to 10th, 1916.  
Special Excursions Fares, good going all trains Sept. 13th and morning train 14th. Return limit Sept. 15th. Fare from Shawville \$1.25.

One-way first class fare and one-third going Sept. 8th to 15th inclusive. Return limit five days from date of sale, but not to exceed Monday, Sept. 18th.

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

### 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.

## TAILORING



Now is a good time to have your Fall Suit made up  
We have in stock good material in late patterns for you to choose from.

Spring and Fall Overcoats just arrived in black and dark gray colors.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

### SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

### R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

## Shawville Fair

SEPT. 18, 19, 20, 1916.

60TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

DON'T MISS IT.

DON'T MISS IT.

A splendid display of Hall and Live Stock exhibits is expected. A good Grand Stand for the accommodation of the public. The Dining Hall has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. H. Pettapiece, of Ottawa, an experienced caterer.

### Renfrew Pipe Band

will furnish music during the days of the Fair, and also at the NIGHT CONCERT to be held in the Skating Rink, on Sept. 19th.

Besides the reduced rates on all regular trains, there will be a Special from Shawville to Ottawa on September 19th at the close of the Concert, and from Shawville to Ottawa on September 20th at the close of the Fair. Time schedule of Special will be announced later.

Over \$200.00 in Special Prizes.

Secure a List immediately.

Entries close September 14th.

WM. HODGINS, M. L. A.,

President.

R. W. HODGINS,

Secretary.



## 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. INDLAY

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

# Boys' School Suits.

School days are now here again, and every  
mother is anxious to send her boys back  
to school looking spic and span at the  
least possible cost. We can solve this  
problem for you, if you bring your boys  
with you to see our NEW FALL SUITS.  
These are mostly in the Norfolk styles,  
made from exceptionally hard wearing  
Tweeds of good weight for present or fall  
wear. Principally greys and browns, and  
blue serge.

## In Addition

We are showing a good line of separate Pants, made of  
strong wearing Tweeds, just the thing for school,  
either in bloomer or knicker styles.

## NOTICE

We have lately made some extensive changes in the  
yard at the rear of the store; by removing an old  
barn, we have been able to erect more shed room  
and can now accommodate some 20 teams.

A good drive well has been sunk with a good flow of  
pure water. A strong electric light has been in-  
stalled. These accommodations are for the use of  
the public and we trust that you will make fre-  
quent use of same.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

### The Medal of Honor.

A military decoration more difficult  
to earn, or at least far more sparingly  
awarded than the emblem of the Leg-  
ion of Honor, the Victoria cross or the  
Iron cross, is the medal of honor,  
which is the proud possession of a few  
American soldiers. The highest decora-  
tions that European governments  
bestow for exceptional valor may all  
be won in the ordinary course of duty,  
but the wearer of our medal of honor  
must have distinguished himself con-  
spicuously "for gallantry and intrepid-  
ity above his comrades—service that  
involved extreme jeopardy of life or  
the performance of extraordinarily  
hazardous duty."—Exchange.

### Time For Haste.

A little five-year-old miss has a step-  
father, of whom she is very fond. One  
day the stepfather suffered from a violent  
headache, and his wife went to the  
kitchen to prepare some domestic rem-  
edy. Lillian waited quietly for some  
time for her mother to return and re-  
lieve the sufferer. Losing patience, she  
went to the kitchen door and energetically  
called out:

"Mamma, if you don't hurry up you're  
going to have another husband to  
bury."

### Preparation.

Donald's mother invited Mrs. Neigh-  
bor to dinner. During the course of  
the morning Donald went out to make  
an informal call on his own account on  
the prospective guest.

"Now, Donald," said Mrs. N., "tell  
your mother not to get a thing extra  
for me. She is not going to any trou-  
ble, is she?"

"Not much," replied Donald. "She  
shined the knives and forks."

### Knew All About It.

"When I was a boy I walked three  
miles to school every day, rain or  
shine."

"Yes, dad; I know all about that.  
Grandfather was telling me the other  
day how he had to drive you every  
step of the way with a stick."—London  
Telegraph.

### Placing Him.

Head of Business—What position do  
you desire in our establishment, sir?  
College Graduate—Oh, something like  
confidential adviser or general man-  
ager. Head of Business—Good! You  
may have both jobs. I will make you  
in office boy. —Dallas News.

### Played to a Loss.

"Hear you had a fine wedding. How  
did things turn out?"

"With a deficit. The presents we  
got won't begin to equal the cost of  
the feed."

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
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 Municipal and  
Bonus taxes, as established by the Mun-  
icipal Council of this Municipality, has  
been made and completed, and that it  
now is and will remain in my possession  
for inspection by parties interested, dur-  
ing 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 homolo-  
gated, with or without amendment, at  
the meeting of the Municipal Council  
to take place on the 15th day of Sep-  
tember in Hynes' hall at the hour of  
seven o'clock in the afternoon; but such  
delay expired it shall come into force  
and every person interested, if he so de-  
sires, shall pay the amount of his taxes  
to the undersigned, at his office, within  
the twenty days following the said delay  
of thirty days, without further notice.  
Given at Shawville, this 14th day of  
August, 1916.

W. E. N. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

## FOR SALE

Year old Shropshire Ram, reg.  
Some Ram Lambs,  
1 Durham Bull Calf.

Apply to:  
JOS. BROWNLEE,  
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

## FOR SALE

West half of 13-a, 4th range, Bristol,  
containing 100 acres (more or less)  
known as "The Old Graham Farm,"  
situated 1 1/2 miles from Maryland station  
(C. P. R.); also convenient to churches  
and school.

Also S. W. quarter of 14-a, range 3,  
containing 50 acres (more or less), 25  
acres under cultivation; balance bush  
land.

For terms and particulars apply to  
Mrs. A. P. SMITH, R. R. No. 1, Mary-  
land, Que., or to the undersigned at  
Foxwarren, Manitoba.

A. P. SMITH.

## FOR SALE

Two Village Lots situate on Main  
Street, Shawville, opposite the Metho-  
dist 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.



## New Prices, August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be  
effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis	- - -	\$450.00
Runabout	- - -	475.00
Touring Car	- - -	495.00
Coupelet	- - -	695.00
Town Car	- - -	780.00
Sedan	- - -	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

## Call and see our New Model

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before  
August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in  
price at any time.

## SHAWVILLE MOTOR CO.

REGISTERED

SHAWVILLE - - QUEBEC.

## Renfrew Fair

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR AND APPLE  
SHOW OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD

This year, it is the new Machinery Hall, now under erection, which  
will give opportunity for much better display, in actual operation, of  
the machinery that is of value to farmers; and also will give more  
room for display of farmers' products, and better chance for display of  
mercantile and industrial exhibits in the great Drill Hall.

## Military Demonstration by 240th Batt.

Sham Battles, Physical Drill, etc., etc., afternoon and evening.

## Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Drops

By experienced aeronauts. Merry-Go Round, Lively Midway. Good  
treatment for everybody. Send for Prize List to

T. F. BARNET, President,

W. E. SMALLFIELD, Sec.-Treas.

## 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 rate-  
payer may, during the said delay, com-  
plain 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 de-  
lay expired it shall come into force and  
every person interested, after having  
taken cognizance thereof, if he so de-  
sires, shall pay the amount of his taxes  
to the undersigned at her office, within  
the twenty days following the said de-  
lay of thirty days, without further  
notice.

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

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

## 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 con-  
ditions. 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.  
X. B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.

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

Magnificent Spectacle and  
Fireworks—"Battle of Falk-  
land Islands."

Hundreds of Other Features. The Greatest Effort Yet.

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair This Year

JOHN BRIGHT, President.

J. K. PAISLEY, Secretary and Manager



## About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

### Quick Bread Recipes.

**Twentieth Century Bread.**—To make four box loaves of bread scald one pint of milk, add one pint of water, and when the mixture is lukewarm add one small compressed yeast cake dissolved in half a cupful of warm water, a level teaspoonful of salt and sufficient whole wheat flour to make a batter; beat continuously for five minutes; cover and stand in a warm place, 75 degrees Fahrenheit, for two hours and a half. Then add flour slowly, stirring all the while, until the dough is sufficiently hard to turn on a baking board. Kneal until it loses its stickiness; divide it in loaves; put each loaf in a greased square pan; cover and stand in the same warm place for one hour, or until it has doubled its bulk. Brush the top with water and bake in a moderately oven for three-quarters of an hour.

The next is a little quicker, as the entire process only takes three hours from beginning to end.

**Hanko Bread.**—3/4 cupfuls. sifted bread flour. 2 tablespoonfuls shortening. 1 cupful water. 1 teaspoonful salt. 2 tablespoonfuls sugar. 1 cake compressed yeast. Sift and measure the bread flour; rub the fat lightly into the flour with the tips of the fingers; divide the water into three cups. Add the salt to one cup, the sugar to another and soften the yeast in the third cup. Combine these liquids and add them to the flour, mixing the dough lightly with the fingers. When the dough will form a ball raise it from the bowl; hold it high in the air, and strike it with force upon the table four times. Replace in the bowl and allow it to rise for 1 1/2 hours; at the end of which time turn the dough under the center four times. Place in a greased bread pan and let the dough rise for a half hour. Then bake the dough in a hot oven at 450 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 to 35 minutes. When the bread comes free from the sides of the pan, tap it. A hollow sound shows that it is done. Cool the bread and keep in a tin or air-tight box.

**Entire Wheat Bread.**—Two cups scalded milk, 1/4 cup sugar or 1-3 cup molasses, 2 teaspoon salt, 1 yeast cake dissolved in 1/4 cup lukewarm water, and 2-3 cups coarse entire wheat flour. Add sweetening and salt to milk, cool; and when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and flour; beat well, cover and let rise to double its bulk. Again beat, and turn into greased bread pans, having pans half full; let rise and bake. Entire wheat bread should not be quite double its bulk during last rising. This mixture may be baked in gem pans.

**Entire Wheat and White Flour Bread.**—Use same ingredients as for entire wheat bread, with exception of flour. For flour use 3/4 cups entire wheat and 2 1/2 cups white flour. The dough should be slightly kneaded, and if handled quickly will not stick to the board. Loaves and biscuits should be shaped with hands instead of pouring into pans, as in entire wheat bread.

**Whole Wheat Bread.**—One and one-half pints whole wheat flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1/2 pint of cold water. Exceptionally simple and inexpensive is this recipe for bread, made without sweetening, shortening or yeast, yet it is sweet, tender and wholesome and the entire process takes less than two hours. Sift the dry ingredients together (having the teaspoonful of soda, rounding—and the salt and cream of tartar level) then add the water, stir thoroughly, place in a well-greased, round tin, cover with a buttered paper and steam for one hour over constantly boiling water. Remove from the steamer and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. If cut, when cold, into slices and browned slightly in the oven it has a crisp, nutty flavor, which is both appetizing and delicious.

**Corn Bread.**—2 cups cornmeal, 1 cup flour. 1 1/2 cups sour milk. 1/2 teaspoon baking soda. 1 1/2 teaspoon salt. 3 tablespoon melted drippings. 1/4 cup sugar. Mix and sift dry ingredients, mix thoroughly and quickly turn into hot, well-greased, flat pan. Bake about 30 minutes. Cut into squares and serve hot.

**Corn Butter Bread.**—Two eggs, half pint cornmeal, half pint milk, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; half cup white flour, half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder. Melt the butter over hot water; separate the eggs; beat the yolks slightly; add the milk, then the butter, cornmeal, flour and salt. Beat thoroughly, add the baking powder; beat again and fold in, carefully, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Steam for an hour or so. Cut into squares and serve warm.

**Sour Cream Biscuits.**—Mix two cups flour, half teaspoon soda, two teaspoon baking powder and half teaspoon salt and sift several times. With the tips of the fingers work into the flour one tablespoon butter, or, if desired, half tablespoon each butter and lard. Stir in lightly with a fork enough sour cream to make the dough just stiff enough to handle, probably about one cup. The dough can be left very soft if the board is well floured. Pat the dough out quickly one-half

inch thick and cut into small rounds. Bake in a quick oven 15 to 20 minutes. If sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sour cream, use two tablespoonful shortening in place of one tablespoonful.

In cases of constipation either of the following are very advisable:

**Bran Bread.**—Three cups. white flour, three cups bran, one teaspoon salt, half cup molasses, one teaspoonful baking soda, two cups sour milk or buttermilk. Mix all together, put into greased bread pan and bake one and one-half hours in a slow oven.

**Bran and Graham Biscuit.**—One cup sterilized bran, two cups graham flour, one cup milk, one egg, two teaspoon butter, four teaspoon baking powder. Mix the dry ingredients together, beat the egg slightly and add to the milk. Stir the liquids into the dry ingredients the same as for cream biscuits. Turn upon a slightly floured molding board and roll to one-half inch in thickness. Cut into shape with the biscuit cutter and bake in a hot oven.

Lastly, here is a very nourishing nut and raisin bread that is particularly good for the children's school luncheon, but it is well to chop the raisins so as to make them more easily digested.

**Nut and Raisin Bread.**—One cup white flour, two cups graham flour, quarter cup sugar; one cup chopped nuts, quarter cup small raisins, half teaspoonful salt, half cup molasses, two teaspoonfuls soda, two cups sour milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add nuts and raisins, then molasses and mix. Bake in a moderate oven 45 to 60 minutes.

### Things to Remember.

A portable fire extinguisher should be in every home.

It is said that an omelette is the true test of civilization.

Peas and corn should always be canned a few hours after they are gathered.

A high cutting table, such as tailors use, is of the greatest service in the sewing room.

When a worn place or hole appears in the matting it can be darned with strands of raffia.

To remove ink stains, dip the stain in boiling water, rub with salts of sorrel and rinse well.

When using a double thread, draw it over a piece of laundry soap and you will never have a snarl.

The cloudy look on a piano can be removed by a cloth dipped in soap and water and wrung very dry.

Always, if possible, have your dining room light and bright in the winter, and cool and shaded in the summer.

Left over corn and tomatoes can be made into an excellent chowder with an addition of sliced potatoes, milk and seasoning.

To preserve the flavor of the olives when a large bottle has been opened pour a little olive oil on the top and keep well corked.

Fine linens and pieces of lingerie will last much longer if they are wrung out by hand and not put through the wringer.

It is not safe to eat mushrooms after they have been allowed to get cold. They develop injurious qualities and become poisonous.

An old magazine kept on the kitchen table is good to set hot pans on; the outer leaves can be torn off as fast as they get soiled.

A Russian salad is made from one onion, two apples and four cucumbers pickles, all chopped fine and seasoned with salt, cayenne and vinegar.

When some one has knocked a white place in the wall paper, copy the proper coloring of the figure with crayons and the spot will not show.

When a kettle is badly burned, do not fill it with water, but set it aside to cool, then put in a handful of washing soda and water and allow it to boil for an hour or more.

Paint, no matter how hard and dry, can be taken out of woollen clothing by using a solution of equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out with soap suds.

Instead of folding tablecloths after they are washed, roll them, folded once or twice, lengthwise on mailing tubes of cardboard. This makes a smoother cloth with fewer creases, which is, of course, to be desired.

When potting plants, put a piece of coarse muslin over the hole in the pot before putting in the bits of stone and soil, which keeps the drainage good. The muslin prevents the earth from washing away.

A scant teaspoonful of boiled vinegar beaten into boiled frosting when the flavoring is being added will keep it from getting brittle and breaking when the cake is cut. It will be as moist and nice in a week as the day it was made.

Serving green vegetables on toast is an economical as well as a palatable method. It makes the vegetable "go farther," adds considerably to the total food value of the dish, and is one more good way of using stale bread.

In Russia,

"He who steals my good name"—  
"Gets a load."

## PRUSSIAN GUARD PRIDE OF HUNS

IT IS AN ARMY CORPS OF 50,000 PICKED MEN.

But a Few More Blows Like Contalmaison Will Shake German Faith.

On the morning of May 21, 1913, I was standing in Lehrter Station, Berlin, awaiting the arrival of King George and Queen Mary, who had come to Germany for the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia, writes Frederic William Wile, late Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail. Presently the iron rafters of the barnlike old Bahnhof shook with a mighty hubbub. The "honor company" of the First Regiment of the Infantry of the Guard was tramping down the platform to the train, preceded by its thunderous band and life-and-drum corps. With deafening thud the phalanx of young giants, six-footers to a man, goosestepped past the Imperial welcoming party, leaving in their wake a cloud of dust and a rumble that might have been made by a cavalcade.

"Na, mein lieber Wile," quoth my old friend Schmidt of the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, "so was gibst in England wohl nicht!" (Well, my dear Wile, that's something you haven't got in England).

Schmidt was right. There is nothing like the Prussian Guard; there is something better. And a few more smashes at the Prussian Guard, such as the British army delivered at Contalmaison, and that "internal collapse" in Germany upon which many people in England have built premature hopes will be materially hastened. For the Guard of Prussia, in Hun tradition, is invincible. To defeat it decisively in action is visibly to undermine German's hopes of "victory."

### The "Super"-Army Corps.

"What is the Prussian Guard?" I have been asked a score of times. Unlike our Guards, which in peace comprise Household Cavalry and Foot Guards (in all about 10,000 men), the Guard of Prussia is an army corps which takes the field as a separate unit and is made up on a peace footing of some 50,000 troops of all arms. It embraces thirteen regiments of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of field artillery. When we speak of the "Prussian Guard," therefore, we mean foot, rifles, Uhlans, dragoons, cuirassiers, hussars and even sappers. In the war the "Guard" may be augmented to as many as 50,000 troops, so that even if 5,000 have fallen the "Guard" is by no means "wiped out."

The men of the corps are the supposed super-troops of the Kaiser's army, hallowed by legend with unconquerable prowess. Their officers are exclusively noble, and the rank and file must be at least 5 feet 10 inches and 168 pounds. Unlike other Prussian regiments, the Guard is not a territorial unit, recruited from the particular local district in which it is raised or has its headquarters, but consists of men from all parts of the kingdom. Two qualifications are essential—the physical standard mentioned and "better-class" origin. As a rule, the Guards belong to the older farming stock of the Prussian Provinces. To have performed his two or three years of military service with Guard regiments in Berlin or Potsdam, where they are exclusively quartered, is for every young Prussian a badge of distinction which serves him well in later life.

### Three Generations.

The First and Second Regiments of the Infantry of the Guard are the particular pets of the Hohenzollerns. All Prussian royal princes serve in them by tradition, formally entering their ranks in their tenth birthdays, as "the little Willie," the Crown Prince's eldest son, did the other day, completing what I heard some one call "three generations." The princelings go through the form of "earning" their promotion by successive stages, beginning as subalterns and graduating to a colonelcy.

Napoleon once called his guard "a moving citadel which protects the Emperor wherever he may be." The Kaiser on a spectacular occasion early in his reign stole the aphorism and applied it to the Prussian Guard. It is well for the Supreme War Lord,

apparently, that he was not at Contalmaison, else his "citadel" might have fallen in on him, crushed by the "contemptible little British army."

### PETROGARD IN EARNEST.

To All Russia the War is Considered a Crusade.

"The war," said a friend of the writer, just returned from a visit to Russia, "has wrought no such change in any capital of Europe, not even in Paris, as in Petrograd. From a city of careless pleasures it has become a city of the deepest seriousness and a grim and deadly earnestness. It is possessed of one thought only—to win the war; and on that object all its efforts are concentrated, says London Answers.

"It is a city, too, of profound piety, and this piety is universal. You will see the roughest cab-driver and the most high-placed officer alike remove their hats and cross themselves reverently when passing a street-shrine. Every Russian regiment has its own special ikon, which to it is a real living thing, the very body of the saint whose spirit dwells in it; and every soldier carries across his most precious treasure and consoler. To all Russia the war is a crusade—a holy war waged for the little brother Serbia.

"And for this great and holy crusade everyone is working. The very boys are always busy rolling bandages, making swabs, or sewing strips of bombazine together, which the soldiers prefer to socks. At the hospital of Tsarskoe Selo the Czarina, her daughters, and Court ladies are ministering night and day to the wounded and dying; and in all the intermediate social stages everyone is equally hard at work.

"In the streets of Petrograd the war meets you everywhere. Wherever you go you encounter collectors—selling metal crosses for the Red Cross, postcards for a fund to help the Poles, or relics from the battlefield—all in the sacred name of charity.

"At a street corner you will see a patient, serious crowd gathered to listen while someone reads aloud the latest news of the fighting from the leaflets posted up on the walls. Here you pause to watch a regiment of stalwart, grim-faced soldiers march past, with the slow, rhythmic tread peculiar to the Russian fighter. A little farther on a band of students passes along singing—to your astonishment—"Tipperary," while every onlooker removes his hat in tribute to England, the great ally who is making victory assured."

### VALUE OF SAVING.

Some Good Advice to the Young People.

The opinions of William H. Osborn, United States Commissioner of International Revenue, on saving, are quoted in the August American Magazine.

"People get rich in two ways," he says, "the minority through skill and success in investments and trading; the majority through systematic saving of small sums. I know a man who just before he was to be married, twenty years ago, lost all he had, and went \$11,000 in debt on a business deal. He gave his intended bride a chance to release herself.

"I think you can get on your feet again," she told him. 'I'm willing to take a chance.'

"All right," he said, 'get into the boat with me.'

"And they were married. The bride got a cigar box and cut a hole in the top of the lid. She called it her 'fortune box,' and into it went all the dimes and quarters she didn't really need. Soon she had enough to furnish a home.

"But she didn't quit saving. She kept right on until she had \$2,000. With this she bought a piece of land, which she later sold for \$3,000. The fund kept growing, and she kept making more investments. To-day she has money and property in her own name valued at upwards of \$40,000. 'I know of many more cases just like that. It's a law of business that invariably succeeds.

"My advice to every young man is to start a savings fund and put into it a definite part of what he makes. When the total runs to \$500 or more he should invest it in something which brings more interest than he can get from a savings bank, yet is safe. If he keeps on in this way, he will be independent when he gets old enough to quit work.

A successful blacksmith can either shoe a horse or make a horseshoe.

## THE FASHIONS

No doubt, most of us are feeling that our summer wardrobes are beginning to look a little the worse for wear. The dainty voiles and organdies that were so crisp and fresh at the beginning of June and July when we started the season with them, are looking limp and faded since they have been pressed into service all through the warm weather.

### Taffeta the Leading Silk

By far the most popular silks for dresses just now are the taffetas. They are especially smart in self tones and in the many striped, checked and blocked effects seen. Navy blue and the rich, dark tones predominate. In some very striking designs both checks and stripes are combined. Following closely in the lead of taffeta are messaline, faille, figured and dotted foulard, crepe de Chine, silk voile, chiffon, crepe andorgette crepe.

The two illustrations shown here are typical of the simplicity of the present styles. The dress of checked taffeta has a gored skirt with panel front and back, and of course, it would not be complete without the large patch pockets on either side of the front, for pockets are as popular



Dress of Checked Taffeta

as ever in spite of their having been in fashion so long. In the waist, the panel gradually tapers upward to the neck, where it is met by a collar oforgette crepe, which ripples at the back though the front is quite flat Chiffon, net or organdy is often substituted fororgette crepe in fashioning collars for this type of dress. The only trimming in this model is seen in the buttons on either side of the panel. The color harmonizes with the dress.

That the vogue for combining plain and figured materials has not by any means diminished, is shown in the dress of plain and figured foulard recently seen. It is trimmed with with ribbon arranged in bands on the underskirt and cuffs, and in plaiting which finishes the neck and hem. Note the gathered pockets and the straight tunic plaited at the top. These are two prominent style features of the season. This model is one which at first sight may seem intricate, but on closer inspection one



Ribbon a Fashionable Trimming

discovers that the novel touches which make it so very chic are, in reality, easily carried out.

### Parasols and Sport Clothes

At all fashionable resorts, parasols of bright hues and fancy shapes are strongly in evidence. They are in all colors, both in self tones and in effective combinations of two harm-

onizing colors. One of the novelties which has been taken up is the Japanese parasol with its many colorings harmoniously blended.

Sport clothes continue to be largely featured. The craze for silk sweaters keeps steadily on the increase. Gold, bright green, purple, blue, old rose and gray are among the most favored colors. The sweater, as a rule, is in some gay color and hats and stockings to match enhance the charm of this much-favored costume. Smocks and middie blouses are now made not only of linens and heavy cottons, but are very frequently developed in taffeta, a crepe de Chine, also silk and wool Jersey cloth. The smock of taffeta worn with a Jersey skirt is one of the latest combinations.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto.

### HONEYSUCKLE FROM JAPAN.

Fragrant Vine Was Originally Japanese.

Years ago Japan sent to this country a vigorous green vine which won favor through its lavish display of fragrant white flowers in late spring. For a time the vine and flowers were kept within the bounds of gardens, lawns and parks. Then it ran away. To-day you'll find it roaming along the roadside, climbing stumps and hedges. It needs no gardener, for it can take care of itself. It's the honeysuckle.

The Japanese variety which ran away joined some of its American cousins, who are just as pretty and just as fragrant. There's the coral honeysuckles, for example, a famous porch climber in the Southern States, with trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside and scarlet within. In England they have the woodbine, a cream colored, fragrant relative of the honeysuckle.

Recently there came a new variety from China, where it was found on the tops of mountains 6,000 feet above the sea. Its foliage is almost evergreen, and the flowers are a reddish bronze. Another variety has red flowers, with yellow and buff markings.

There's no need to hunt for the honeysuckle. Its fragrance will announce it before you're near enough to see it.

### TRAVEL IN COREA.

Ice Cream and Biscuits on the Restaurant Cars.

A Baldwin locomotive whisked us through the green hills and past the quaint thousand-year-old villages of Corea. It was odd to see the white swaddled Coreans, with their bare feet and flytrap hats, riding in this most modern of trains. We fled at forty miles an hour over trails where a few years ago these same Coreans doubtless jogged donkeyback at twenty miles a day.

Any American road, says the Christian Herald, would have been proud of the dinner on that train. It was vastly better than the dinners on the roads in Japan. The tiffin (luncheon) was table d'hote and cost only one yen (fifty cents). It comprised seven courses, and its main features, relieved of their French disguises, were soup, fish, chicken salad, beefsteak, brown potatoes, succotash, ice cream and lady fingers, apples, oranges, bananas and coffee. Plenty of everything and everything good. Electric bell at every table. Speedy service. Eternal politeness.

And as if this were not enough, ice cream and nabiscos were served at 3 p.m. That was the last straw.

### SKIM MILK IN PAINT.

Makes Fireproof Preparation That is a Fire Resistant.

Instead of feeding skim milk to the hogs farmers may use it in the manufacture of a fire resistant covering for building purposes, especially shingles. This use of what farmers have sometimes considered practically a waste of the farm is announced by Ernest McCullough of Chicago, fire protection engineer for the cement industry.

A mixture of cement and ordinary fine sand in a paste, it has recently been said, is effective as a fire retardant preparation for shingles, but the difficulty is that the wood absorbs the water and the dry sand and cement blow away. The casein in skim milk, it is declared, is the medium used to hold intact the pigments in cold water paint, so by using skim milk without water the integrity of the paste is assured.

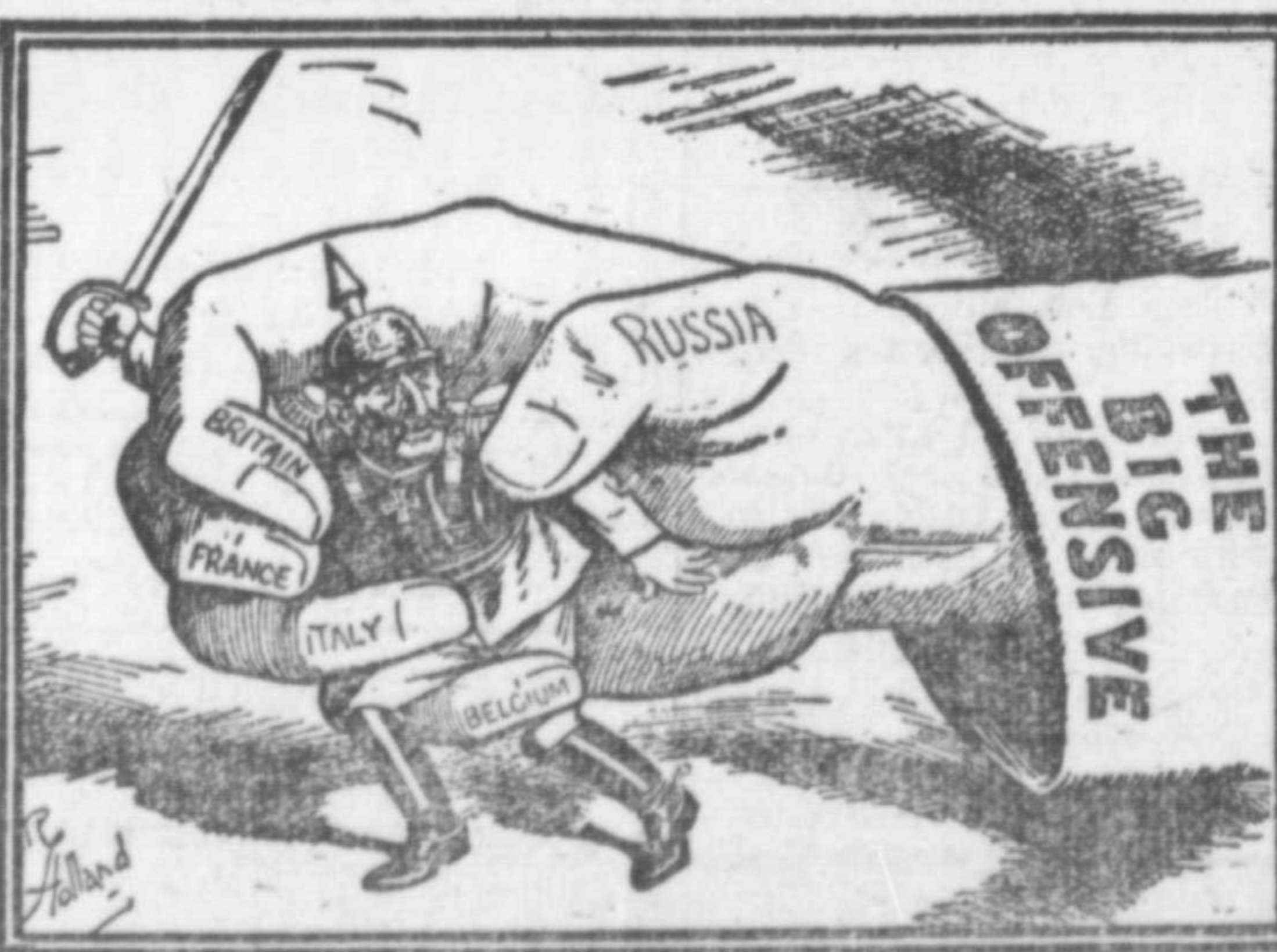
### LITERATURE NOT GUILTY.

Experiments Prove That Books Do Not Carry Germs.

Old superstitions that books are carriers of disease seem to have been dispelled for once and all by experiments recently made in London.

We all know the familiar argument that Mrs. So-and-So caught this or that by reading an old book that old Mr. Such-and-Such read a few months before he died with the same disease. Now we are told that germs cannot live in such surroundings as are offered by the dry pages of books, says Farming Business, and that sneezing, coughing and talking while reading a book do not make that book a carrier of the disease the reader may have. Washings from books read by tubercular patients were fed to guinea pigs but none developed the disease.

Prevention of made would often prevent destitution.



The Fingers of Fate—The Grip Begins to Tighten.

—From "John Bull."



## "Binks"—A Dog's Tale

"And mind, now, you must keep your eyes skinned and your wits about you, an' watch that there slope as if them bushes was all blanky Turks."

So saying, the sergeant cautiously crawled away, followed by the remaining three sentries yet to be shown their posts. And Private Wilkins watched him go with some misgiving.

Night outpost is no picnic at any time, but when one's post is a shallow revetment, lately an enemy trench, on a milewide plateau covered with dwarf oak, and with the enemy trenches only a bare hundred yards away, it becomes a duty almost too impressive in its importance.

Private Wilkins watched the sergeant's party disappear, crawling through the bush, and a faint and unaccustomed feeling made itself evident somewhere near the buckle of his Webb equipment belt. He was not afraid, he was sure of that, but his responsibilities were beginning to tell on him.

He had barely had two hours' sleep in thirty-six, and here he was on one of the most nerve-racking duties that the Army offers. Ten times rather would he have crept out, as indeed he had that morning, and "listened" for an enemy mine which was coming uncomfortably near one of our machine-gun emplacements.

Such hectic escapades had an element of sport even for a tired man, and Wilkins was tired.

A thin, drizzling rain began to fall, and the night got even darker. Wilkins buttoned the chin-strap of his greatcoat, and from a sadly depleted haversack took out half a biscuit and a small chunk of bully-beef.

He munched slowly and appreciatively, and for a while felt less lonely.

Suddenly a large calibre shell came shrieking overhead, to burst down near the beach, and then came another and another.

"Selp me if it ain't Annie come back!" mused Wilkins. "I was afraid they'd started yer, Annie."

Asiatic Annie was a gun from one of the forts across the Narrows, and the men had got to look for her nightly "hate" as something that helped to pass the time. Hence Wilkins' joy at her apparent resurrection. But even this interest was short-lived.

Carefully he laid his rifle on the parapet and gazed at the ground in front of him through the dusk. There was one particular bush, on which he fixed his attention. Was it moving? Cautiously Wilkins drew his butt to his shoulder and lowered the safety-catch, taking careful aim. But the bush did not move from the barley-corn of his foresight, and presently he relaxed again.

Beside him was an empty ammunition-box, up-ended. There could be no harm in sitting down. He could still see ahead, for the parapet was quite low and the trench shallow. He sat down and fell to thinking of home.

Just about this time last year—autumn in his Antipodean country—he had been "padding the hoof" from Westport to Christchurch, across the South Island of New Zealand. On just such a night as this he had curled up under a manuka bush, after a scanty supper of bread and tinned meat.

He had slept soundly then; pity he could not sleep now. He tried what it was like to close his eyes. His head fell slowly forward, and he came to himself with a start. A sleep-starved man takes just about three seconds to get well into the land of dreams.

"Blime, you're a blinkin' idjit!" he told himself, and determined resolutely that he was not a bit sleepy. Just as a yawn forced itself out and gave the lie to his thoughts.

That bush seemed to move again, and the one to its right was surely changing its position.

"Must be my eyes," he thought, and closed them tight—"just to rest them," he told himself.

Slowly his head and shoulders bent forward, and Private Wilkins made himself comfortable, automatically pillowing his dirty face on the earth of the parapet.

Dreams came to him, and he stirred uneasily. He had crawled beneath a tarpaulin on the railway wharf, way back in Lyttleton. It was a rainy night, and the water trickled through a rent in the oiled canvas, and Wilkins felt it cold on his cheek.

He woke with a start, to find a dirty yellow dog with its wet nose against his face. The enormity of his lapse was lost in his delight at seeing the dog, and the dog seemed pleased, too.

They were old friends. Wilkins had found the pup in the camp at Zeltoun, near Cairo, and by dint of much hard work, hard thieving, and harder lying, had managed to keep him safe and alive all the way to Anzac. Suddenly alarm dispelled his pleasure. A dog like this was a dangerous companion on night outpost, for Binks was not undemonstrative as a rule. His pedigree was more than doubtful, and his manners were those of a border-thief.

Wilkins, seeing an advertisement for table delicacies, "Binks 67 varieties," had dubbed his protégé accordingly, for as he said, "You're sure got 67 kinds of dog in your make-up."

Binks crawled on to Wilkins' lap, and shortly was asleep. Wilkins took one more look at the doubtful bush, and slowly again his head dropped, an inch at a time, until he was breathing heavily, and back in New Zealand again. Binks was as tired as his master, and presently the breathing of the little yellow dog and the sentry kept time.

Again the tired man took up the thread of his dream, and he imagined himself curled up on top of the unpressed wool bales. In his dream he was awake, and heard stealthy footsteps on the tared wood-blocking of the wharf. A big hand dragged him from his nest, and Constable Murphy the wharf policeman, caught him a cuff over the ear, filling the black night with stars.

But what was it that Murphy was saying? He could not understand his whispered sentences, and no wonder, for Private Wilkins gradually awoke to the terrifying fact that he had been

knocked sideways from his cartridge-box, and was now effectively gagged by a large hand, which covered most of his face.

The Turk is a fatalist, but the two that had "bagged" Wilkins took no chances. One with a hairy face knelt on his chest and searched him, while the other methodically removed the cartridges from his rifle and threw the bolt far away into the bushes.

Then something happened suddenly. Indeed, several things happened at once. A small, hairy, yellow shape materialized from the surrounding blackness and threw itself bodily at the throat of the Turk who held Wilkins' rifle. At the same time, Wilkins bit into the hand that covered his mouth, grabbed the long sword bayonet from the belt of his captor, and stabbed upwards hard.

He scrambled from beneath the body to see the other man busily engaged in tramping on the neck of his beloved Binks. Now, Wilkins was a small man, and the Turk was big even for a Turk, but in the dusk the Tommy saw the dog's appealing eyes and heard the half-strangled breath as it was gradually crushed from the poor, thin body.

With an almost beast-like cry he flung himself at the man, and the two rolled back into the trench, Wilkins on top.

Two minutes later the sergeant and three relieving sentries disentangled a small dog, a large Turk, a bayonet, and a now almost unconscious Tommy, and sorted them into their proper order. The bayonet was removed with a wrench from the Tommy's shoulder, where it was buried hilt deep; the Turk was trussed with one of his own grey puttees, and a weird procession set off down the slope which led to the beach and the dressing-station.

Two men carried Wilkins down the steep slope, there followed the Turk, the sergeant—with a fixed bayonet—and a small yellow dog, walking very stiffly.

The shirt-sleeved surgeon at the dressing-station examined the wound hurriedly.

"Worse than it looks," he said reflectively. "Send him straight off!"

This time on a stretcher, and fortified with a stiff injection of morphine, Wilkins left for the hospital-ship via Hell Spit, Headquarters Beach, and a ship's lifeboat forming one of a tow behind a warship's pinnace.

At the last moment, unseen, Binks, who loathed an open boat, dropped quietly down on to the tawards beside the stretcher and laid his muddy little head on Wilkins' chest.

At the ship's side he was put—stretcher, dog, and all—into an iron cage-cot, and an uneasy steam derrick hoisted him to the deck. The ticket on his torn tunic meant a thorough trip to the operating theatre, and there, under an anaesthetic, a clever-fingered surgeon patched together the several torn pieces, and, still unconscious, Wilkins was put out on the promenade-deck on one of a long line of stretchers.

A zealous hospital orderly, passing his inert form, looked reverently at the white face, and drew the blanket over it.

"E's finished," he remarked to Wilkins' next door neighbor.

"Poor beggar!" said the latter, now no stranger to death.

Precisely half an hour later Private Wilkins, very pale, sat up and removed the blanket from his face.

"Where's my dog?" he asked aggressively, nudging the dozing man next to him.

"Oh, my God!" said the latter feebly. "You passed out 'arf an hour ago."

And he gazed at the resurrected Wilkins with a wild eye.

Then round the corner of the wheel-house trotted Binks, sniffing each bandaged figure. Wilkins' feeble whistle seemed to galvanize the dog and he landed on the later's lap with much noisy whining and a cinematographic wagging of his apology for a tail.

A tired-eyed surgeon, stepping through the nearby door, paused to look at the pair, and a light of comprehension came into his eyes.

"Your dog?" he asked Wilkins.

"My oath!" said the latter, emphatically, and the surgeon lifted the yellow mongrel and patted him.

He was a great man, this surgeon, with most of the alphabet after his name, and most of fashionable London after his services when he was at home.

It was he who had mended Wilkins so successfully, and during the operation he had listened for half an hour to the tale of the latter's failure and Binks' saving act, for anaesthetics loosen a man's tongue.

"I wonder," said the surgeon, reflectively, addressing the dog in his arms—"I wonder what the General would say if he knew what we know? Anyway, you've done your bit, pup, and court-martials are unsatisfactory things."

Then the surgeon passed on to snatch an hour's sleep out of the long night, leaving a very much bandaged Tommy weeping unmanly tears over a very grubby yellow dog.

And, with another friendly pat on the dog's grubby hide, he laid the animal gently down beside the wounded soldier, and a glance full of meaning passed between the two men, so far apart in the world's reckoning, yet with but one object in life—the glory and defence of the Motherland.—London Answers.

### THE DOGGER BANK.

The Dogger Bank has long been carefully protected, because in the shallow waters that surround it there is the finest fishing that is to be found anywhere near the English coast. The wide stretch that shelves down to a depth of only 120 feet is the largest sand bank in the North Sea, and in bygone times it was claimed by both Holland and Denmark. The name has nothing to do with the geological formation of which the sand bank is composed. "Dogger" is a sandy, iron impregnated stone that is well known to the geologist. But this bank took its name from the two-masted fishing boat that has been used by Holland for several centuries in the herring and cod fishing in the North Sea. The dogger is similar to the ketch, but adapted for fishing, especially in the shallow waters surrounding the Dogger Bank.



An Officer—Not Yet.  
Sergeant: 'Oo do you think you are? A hoffer?  
Raw Recruit: No; of course I'm not an officer.  
Sergeant: Then don't talk like a bloomin' idjut!—The Tatler.

## VERDUN COURIERS A BAND OF HEROES

MUST BE AN ATHLETE AND HAVE  
A STOUT HEART.

Keeps Up Communications Between  
The Trenches and Generals  
in the Rear.

Unexampled conditions of fighting before Verdun have developed a new type of soldier called "the couriers of Verdun," says a despatch from Paris to the New York Tribune. They are the men who maintain communication between the troops in the midst of the melees and officers commanding from the rear. The battlefield into which they dart with orders or after information is a desolated zone where nothing but thick smoke, sometimes black, sometimes white, gives appearance of life. Except during the brief period of an infantry attack, it is to all appearances deserted; the sharpest eye discovers no movement of humanity. The earth is everywhere furrowed by freshly-stirred earth, but no one sees the hand that stirred it.

### Telephones Destroyed.

Occasionally a form is seen going over this desert land something after the manner of a rabbit, bounding into sight out of the herbs and above uneven ground to disappear again; leaping from obstacle to obstacle, from ditch to ditch, from shell hole to shell hole as it approaches the front line, at times vaulting, at others crawling, and sometimes kept motionless for considerable periods by showers of projectiles sent over from the other side of the line for his personal benefit. This is the messenger of modern battle; he was never more needed nor more useful than at Verdun and the type will probably bear the name for years to come of "the courier of Verdun." Not a telephone line can resist the incessant bombardment that digs up the soil and levels all field work along the whole line in front of the fortress; consequently to assure communications between the front and the rear is a difficult problem. Communications by courier pigeons are very uncertain, and optical signals are insufficient for various reasons. Nothing is certain except the man himself, and to transmit information and orders across that beaten field requires something extraordinary in the way of man. He must be an athlete, with good lungs, and, above all, he must have a stout heart.

### Dodging Drummfire.

The courier of Verdun is unable to use the communicating trenches, where he would be out of sight of the enemy, because that line is crowded always with soldiers going to or from the front line, with wounded being carried back, with men of the commissary department carrying provisions to the men on guard. That is too slow a route for the courier of Verdun; he must take his chances being sighted and hit—above ground. The first formidable obstacle to pass is the zone that is beaten by "drummfire," where 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch shells are bursting with formidable explosions, sending showers of shrapnel over the whole zone. In going through this the courier sees everywhere the spectacle of death, stumbles over corpses, sometimes runs into a cloud of poison vapor before he has crossed it; once through, he is within range of the smaller German guns and the quick-firers. For the whole distance of a mile or two miles, according to the position, his nerves are at the highest tension, with his mind on the end of his mission and at the same time on the obstacles that are multiplied each instant in his path. Some of these couriers get through untouched, some crawl back to the starting point bruised or maimed. Some never return to tell the story of their heroic effort.

### A Memory of Ratisbon.

The couriers of Verdun maintained communication from the rear with the heroic troops under the orders of Commandant Raynal—who held the Fort of Vaux several days against overwhelming numbers of assailants. They were all volunteers, selected from a considerable number of men who offered themselves for the dangerous mission. One was a boy of the contingent of 1916, of childish aspect, who every time volunteers were asked for was the first man to the front.

"He had scarcely returned from one of these perilous missions," said his captain, "when he pleaded to be sent out again."

Another, literal, riddled by fragments of a shell that had burst in his

path, had dragged himself back, although unable to rise to his feet, saluted his colonel and said: "Colonel, I am done for, but I have got enough left in me to give an account of my mission." He made his report, and that was the end of his service for his country.

### The "Urgent" Envelope.

The risks are so great for these messengers that they are generally sent in couples; if one is hit, the other may get through. Two of these men from the commanding post of a brigade crossed the Fumlin Woods; they were almost at their goal when the shell of a German three-inch struck one of them full in the chest. His comrade stopped and searched the body for the message, but found nothing; the shell had carried away the pocket and the paper that was in it. He made his way back to the post, seemed almost ashamed not to have executed his mission, and asked: "Colonel, give me a duplicate of the message!" He received a pint of water, which was in those days the courier's greatest recompense, and started off again.

One courier presented himself at the commanding post of a colonel, panting, covered with mud, and bleeding freely. He had passed through the zone of a "drum fire" that ploughs up the ground, yard by yard, methodically. He held out the envelope containing the message. "However did you get through?" asked the colonel. "Colonel," was the reply, "I don't know: I only noticed that the envelope was marked 'urgent.'"

### "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

Song is the Soldier's Never-Failing  
Charm at All Times.

Song is the amulet of the soldier; the never-failing charm he carries with him to beguile the first day's fatigue or the last moment's plunge into a belching tornado of destruction. The melody may be facile, the words fatuous; they are merely the instrument, and do not matter. What matters is the vibrant voice lifted in song, for through it is manifest the soul of the man, and its victory over circumstances and environment, writes Trevor Allen.

When, perforce, we must hide our scintillating buttons under greasy overalls and take our turn as camp orderly or cooks' mate, we don't complain. We don't extend our arms in studied anguish, lamenting the luxurious job we sacrificed to join up and the elegant home we've been accustomed to. All that is taken for granted in the new armies until it is claimed as a strictly personal prerogative; then it is resented. No; we sing. "Good-bye, Virginia," fits admirably the rhythm of a scrubbing brush on a latrine floor; in fact, it is almost a deodorizer. While as for scouring greasy bacon pans with mud and cold water, all the paths of it seems concentrated in that plaintive "Long, long trail that's leading . . ." And what means all this, pray, but the contempt of the soul for mere disreputable matter, its laughing immunity from the grime of the hands, articulate in song?

Then the route marches. . . . Not only do we sing to proclaim the soul's triumph over physical fatigue; we sing the caprices of an officer with a suburban tendency to follow the tramlines; over the wistful appeal of the rising sun that dawns for us in vain and the Crown and Anchor, where not even the perspiring sergeant major may indulge a moment's harborage; over blisters, and drawing feet, and that blighter in front who persists in thinking he is the only man in step. Our singing is positive as well as negative. We sing the intoxicating rhythm of feet and the body's proud strength and endurance, unwavering as a tunnel engine. We sing the delicious languor that creeps into the brain from the limbs' consistent motion, the blood's warm surging, the streaming sunlight, the hazy, brooding countryside. We sing the gaiety of marching through pleasant villages so intimately responsive to our "Here we are again!"—the whimsical conceit of marching through the town, with its attentive crowd and deferential traffic.

All these things we sing, chorus following chorus until our repertoire is exhausted, and we have to concede the beauty of those tunes our fathers marched to: "John Peel," "There is a Tavern in the Town," "The Mistletoe Boy," "Boys of the Old Brigade," and so on.

In prekhaki days it may have been our idiosyncrasy to mumble odd excerpts from Wagner, Grieg, Schubert, Bachmaninoff. Now anything from "Gilbert the Filbert" to "My Home in Tennessee" will do.

People who think before they speak seldom say much.



## WAR MAKES LOVE- LETTER WRITERS

WHEN THE WOUNDED SOLDIER  
RECEIVED HIS LETTER.

Lovers Find Relief From the Pangs  
of War in Putting Thoughts  
on Paper.

O, keep him safe where'er he be,  
And bring my true love home to me.  
The old-fashioned air floated out into the garden with a plaintive cadence and mingled with the music of summer.

The garden gate clicked, feet crunched the gravel, the song in the house suddenly ceased, there were running footsteps, and then a quietness settled down.

Up the short lane I watched the post-girl continuing her round, and saw her turn in by the little church that nestles on the edge of the wood, writes an English correspondent.

Behind the quaint gray stone, ivy-clad church there was a glimpse of a white-robed woman, on whose breast was emblazoned the Red Cross. But the post-girl did not make toward the Red Cross matron. She went instead toward the great white cross which stands in the garden, sharply defined against the dark greenery of the ancient trees. And she handed a letter to a blue-garbed man reclining there at the foot of the cross—a sun-burned, tanned young man, temporarily broken in the wars.

### The Soldier's Letter.

Down the hill went the post-girl, and the soldier was left there with his letter. It must have been a long letter, or maybe it was a short letter that he read many times, for he kept it in his hands longer than is usual, and afterward he did not slip it into the ample side-pocket of his coat, but laboriously he undid the coat and safely laid that letter in his inner pocket, sheltered beneath his maimed arm, and the side on which he laid it was that which we like to think is nearest the heart.

The song of the girl within the house had started again, but now it had a different cadence—the plaintive tone had gone. The melody was wafted over the meadow and reached the ears of the young soldier beneath the cross in the sunny little churchyard. He placed his hand where the letter lay.

Both the girl in the house and the soldier in the garden had received what to them was a possession to be desired above all others in these war days—a love-letter.

The ships which pass to and fro across the Channel are laden with letters—nearly all of them contain messages of love for some one, but the great majority are real love-letters. Lovers who in the old days found their thoughts so hard to express on paper, and who were rarely satisfied with their finished efforts, now sit down in trenches, in billets, in Y. M. C. A. huts, in hospitals, in camps, and in the ships that carry them away from the home land, and the words that were so reluctant to express their sentiments in other days now trip off the pen—more often pencil—with a fluency that often surprises the writers themselves.

### Exquisite Love-Letters.

They, being men, do not always realize that their former lack of success often lay in the fact they tried to think of something poetical and lover-like to write, whereas now they sit down and just write the blunt truth.

They say "I love you," and that is all a woman ever wants to hear. But some rise to more eloquent heights than others—two years of war, two years of the pain of parting, have given to the girls of to-day some of the most exquisite love-letters that have ever been penned.

Many a lover who resorted to subterfuge in order to escape writing the conventional love letter now finds relief in putting his thoughts on paper; many a husband who thought that for him the days of romance were over now writes love-letters to his wife.

There are few women in Great Britain to-day who do not cherish love-letters of the Great War—they have never had so many love-letters in their lives. Women for generations past have not received the homage that the girl of to-day receives—in writing—and women love to see it in writing.

### Why Watches Are Irregular.

The reason for variations in the timekeeping qualities of a well-regulated watch have been the subject of investigation by scientists recently. The popular theories that an animal magnetism and bodily temperature are causes are denied by investigators. Rather, different rhythms of movement as well as the angle at which a watch hangs are given as real causes for irregularities.

It's good thing to have a temper if you know how to handle it.

## GERMANS SEARCH ALL TRAVELERS

EXAMINE MEN AND WOMEN  
WITH GREAT CARE.

An Alcohol Bath Provided to Remove  
Any Wraps on the  
Skin.

Everyone who leaves Germany to-day via Warnemuende for Denmark is stripped to the skin, writes a Copenhagen correspondent. Ears, nose, teeth, and toes are examined to see that no information or plans for the enemy are being carried out. Reichstag members, wife of officials, correspondents and laborers are treated the same. An American crossing the border recently remarked that before long it would be necessary for the inspection station to be built into the Baltic sea so that the travelers could undress on the German border, walk into the water and swim to a waiting station near the ferry and wait for the clothes and baggage to be examined and forwarded by canoe. When travelers leave the train they enter a small wooden shed, resembling in many respects a temporary bath house at an American beach. Here the passports are taken away and shoved into an enclosed room where they are examined. The holders are given numbers. When the passport of a traveler is finished he is called to another room where he is questioned about the objects of his journey. From here the wayfarer goes to a large room where the baggage is examined while detectives stand in front and in back to see that nothing is slipped by.

### Nothing Is Overlooked.

Every scrap of paper or cardboard is taken away, even wrappings and paper lining to boxes. Cotton is removed from medicine bottles, cigars are examined, some are cut open, chocolate in sealed packages is opened, the wrapping destroyed and half broken up into bits to see that nothing is hidden. Shoes with a new half-sole are opened. The searcher feels everything, examines canes to see whether they are hollow, opens umbrellas, holds every collar up to the light to see that nothing is written on the lining. "After the baggage is examined," said an American woman, who crossed the border recently, "the men and women are taken into separate compartments, about the size of a large individual bath house, and there every bit of clothing is removed. Women are examined by women, men by men. The searcher went through every piece of my underwear and held almost every inch of my clothes up to the light. Even the roses I wore were examined petal by petal, my wrist watch was opened back and front, so also my shoes, umbrella and hat. I had to take down my hair and my scalp was examined thoroughly—I suppose to see that I didn't have a map of Metz concealed there-on."

### An Alcohol Bath.

"Then my ears, teeth, hands, toes and back were examined, but fortunately I was not a suspicious woman, because I was not washed in alcohol to see if there were any concealed maps drawn on my skin. The alcohol and a basin of water with towels were there, and on a shelf I noticed a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia and drinking water for those who might faint under examination, but in every way the women were courteous and gentle."

After that was over the passengers were permitted to board the ship, but there they soon encountered a score of spies who watched for every move and who listened to every remark. The Germans take no chances with anyone.

Articles which are taken away during the examination are wrapped up before the eyes of the traveler and posted back to an address he gives of any friends in Berlin. Only suspicious articles are confiscated.

At present no rubber goods of any kind can be taken out no matter if it is the most necessary article. Not an ounce of rubber leaves Germany to-day.

### Wifey Might Hear.

Bix—Do you ever talk in your sleep?

Dix—Yes, but I am mighty careful what I talk about.



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

It is not a matter of **PRICE** with us, but rather we try to stock **QUALITY**, and sell **SATISFACTION**.

As most people know that on account of the recent great advances in the prices of shoes, that they must pay a fair price to get quality and satisfaction.

But despite the advances we are still selling good shoes at reasonable prices, but our advice is **BUY NOW** as they are bound to go higher.

... COME IN ...  
and let us talk it over with you.

**P. E. SMILEY.**

WANTED.—I want to have my silo filled. Quote price.

H. N. ANSTISS,  
Sparks St., Ottawa.

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.

### Local and District.

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. IMSON.

By order-in-council the Government has definitely fixed the date of Thanksgiving Day for Monday, Oct. 9th.

Harvesting in this section is pretty well completed, and the distant whistle of the threshing engine is becoming a common sound.

A few little odds and ends about the post office have been cleared up this week, and the building is now ready for occupancy. The opening will likely be informal.

Among those who left Campbells Bay on the 29th for the West were: W. J. Craig, of Creemorne, and two daughters, Mrs. Lloyd Maynard, and Mrs. J. B. Sloman, and little son Lionel. Their destination is Webb, Sask.

The Ford truck, familiarly known as "Tin Lizzie", has been remodeled from that design to a sort of roadster or speeder. We are at a loss to supply a suitable name for this new model, so we presume it goes by its reputation. Next we expect to hear of it being converted into some sort of air craft.

### 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.

### SHINGLES FOR SALE.

A car-load of first quality New Brunswick cedar shingles. Price on application to

H. T. ARGUE,  
Shawville.

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

#### TIME OF MEETING:

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

### Trespassing Forbidden.

I hereby forbid all parties from trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lot No. 6, in the 1st range of Thorne township. Parties found so doing after this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRANK MORIN.  
Thorne Centre, Aug. 30, 1916.

### For Service

Pure bred Berkshire hog for service. Terms: \$1.00 for one sow, \$1.50 for two. JAS. McLARNON,  
4th Con. Clarendon.

### Killed by Policeman

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Jas. Covey, a young farmer, of East Templeton, Que., was almost instantly killed in front of a York street hotel this evening, it is alleged, by a blow from a pitchfork in the hands of Sergeant Patrick Maloney, of the Ottawa police force. The accused was arrested at his home shortly after the killing. The attack was apparently unprovoked and none of the witnesses saw any altercation.

### Served in French Army.

Captain Aug. Bibet, who has been serving in the French army since the beginning of the war, reached Toronto recently to spend perhaps a month of the period he is invalided on account of the wounds he received in action. He was twice in the casualty list. In one case a bullet passed through his chest, but though the injury was for the time disabling and very painful, it did not touch a vital point. His other wounds were in the legs. Before he was completely recovered from the effects of the first injury, which he received in the Vosges, he left the hospital to take part in the fierce fighting in Champagne. He served for a time as an officer in the 44th French Infantry, and then in the 23rd. He had the great distinction of receiving two greatly coveted decorations, that of the Legion of Honor and that of the War Cross with the Palm. These were sent to him by General Joffre when he was in the hospital at Lons le sauniers.

Captain Bibet has many friends in Toronto, where he lived for twelve years before the outbreak of the war, being for the last two years of that period a member of the university staff. He speaks in the warmest terms of the devoted spirit of the French people, of the resolution of the men in the fighting lines, and of the natural certainty of victory, everybody being ready to make whatever sacrifices are required for the defence of their country. To his friend, Mr. Rochereau de la Sabliere, he expressed his regret to find that there are still in Toronto able-bodied Frenchmen of military age who have not answered their country's call.

### A Message From the Sea.

A message from a Canadian troopship was picked up the other day by a coast guard, near the head of Tealabay Bay, Lewis. The message consisted of a bottle containing the menu card used on 14th June last on a liner that was bringing troops from Canada. On the back of the card is written: "This bottle was thrown overboard 1300 miles from Montreal, Canada, on the 14th of June, 1915. If found, please drop me a line addressed to Trooper F. Gaunt, 2nd Divisional Cavalry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Post Office, London. If you do not receive an answer, please write Trooper F. Gaunt, Petrolia, Ont., Canada."

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

### FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

Province of Quebec, }  
District of Pontiac, } SUPERIOR COURT  
No. 1480

THE BANK OF OTTAWA, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
DAME JULIA AGNES PERRAULT,  
et vir., Defendants.

(a). The undivided half of all those certain parcels or tracts of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the village of Bryson, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers eighty-three (83), seventy-seven (77), four hundred and thirty (430), four hundred and thirty one (431), four hundred and thirty two (432), four hundred and thirty three (433), four hundred and thirty six (436), four hundred and thirty seven (437), four hundred and thirty eight (438), and four hundred and thirty eight "a" (438a) of the said village of Bryson—together with the undivided half of all the buildings erected on the above described properties;

(b). All those certain parcels or tracts of land situate lying and being in the village of Bryson, in the county of Pontiac and there known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said village of Bryson as lots numbers one hundred and eight (108), one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and fifty eight (158), and one hundred and sixty (160), of the said village of Bryson;

(c). All those parcels or tracts of land situate lying and being in the township of Litchfield, and in the county of Pontiac, and there known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Litchfield as lots numbers eleven (11) and twelve "a" (12a) in the first range of the township of Litchfield;

(d). All that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Litchfield, in the county of Pontiac known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Litchfield, in the county of Pontiac, as lot number fourteen "c" (14c), in the fifth range of the said township of Litchfield, with the buildings thereon erected;

(e). All that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Grand Calumet, in the county of Pontiac, and there known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Grand Calumet, as lot number six (6) in the first range of Grand Calumet reserve, in the said township of Grand Calumet;

(f). All those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the township of Litchfield, in the county of Pontiac, and there known and designated according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Litchfield, as lots numbers twenty-seven "a" (27a) and twenty eight "a" (28a) in the first range of the said township of Litchfield, save and except however that portion of lot number twenty eight "a" (28a) owned and occupied by the Canadian Northern, Ontario Railway Company for their line of railway;

(g). All that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the village of Fort Coulonge, in the county of Pontiac in the province of Quebec, and known and described as a portion of lot number fourteen (14), in the first range in the township of Mansfield, said county of Pontiac, lying and situate on the south east side of Boom street, in the said village of Fort Coulonge; bounded in front towards the north west by another portion of said lot number fourteen and on the other side towards the north east by the property of the Roman Catholic Church, which is also another portion of said lot number fourteen—with the buildings thereon erected;

(h). A parcel or tract of land one hundred and twenty feet (120) in depth by one hundred and twenty feet in breadth, being a portion of lot number four (4) according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the village of Campbell's Bay in the county of Pontiac; bounded on the west by the road leading to Litchfield and Calumet Island Ferry known as the ferry road, bounded on the east and south by a portion of lot number four, bounded on the north by lot number one, said lot number one is known as the first lot south of Stevenson's creek and fronting said ferry road;

(i). That certain lot of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the township of Litchfield, in the county of Pontiac, as lot number twenty (20) in the seventh range of the said township of Litchfield,—with the buildings thereon erected;

(j). The undivided half of all those certain parcels or tracts of land known and designated according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the village of Bryson, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers twenty-four (24), twenty five (25), eighty two (82), eighty four (84), and seventy six (76)—together with the one undivided half of all the buildings erected on the above described lots of land;

(k). Those certain tracts of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the village of Bryson, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers sixty three (63) and sixty four (64) of the said village of Bryson—together with the buildings thereon erected;

(l). That certain lot of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the township of Litchfield, in the county

of Pontiac, as lot number eighteen "c" (18c) of the sixth range of the township of Litchfield;

(m). Those certain lots of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the township of Litchfield, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers twenty-one (21) and twenty-four "a" (24a) of the seventh range of the said township of Litchfield—together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging;

(n). Those certain lots of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the village of Campbell's Bay, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers fifty (50) and fifty one (51) of the said village of Campbell's Bay—together with the buildings thereon erected;

(o). Those certain lots of land known and described according to the official plan and in the book of reference for the township of Sheen, in the county of Pontiac, as lots numbers twenty two (22), twenty three (23) and twenty four (24) of the twelfth range of the said township of Sheen,—with all the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging;

(p). The rear half of lot number three (3) in the third range of the township of Mansfield, in the county of Pontiac, containing 50 acres of land more or less—together with all the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging;

(q). A part and parcel of lot number thirteen (13) of the first range of the township of Mansfield, in the county of Pontiac, containing two and one quarter acres of land more or less being of irregular form, and bounded on the west by the division line between lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of the first range of the township of Mansfield, on the north by the property of one William Lauzon, on the east by the property of one Olivier Lauzon and John Lavoie, on the south by the property of one Frank Levesque—together with the buildings thereon erected;

To be sold at the registry office of the county of Pontiac, in the village of Bryson, Que., on the TWENTY EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1916, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,  
Sheriff's office,  
Bryson, Que., 19th August, 1916.  
[First published, 26th August, 1916].

### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.50  
Wheat, per bushel, 80c to \$1.25.  
Oats, per bushel, 45c.  
Beans per bushel, \$3.50.  
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c.  
Potatoes per bag, 1.10c.  
Eggs per dozen 25c.  
Wool, washed, 00c.  
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00  
Pelts 1.00 to 1.50 each  
Horse Hides each 2.50  
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.25  
Veal Skins, each 00c

#### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:

Butter, in prints 32c to 35c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 30 to 35c  
Potatoes per bag, \$1.25  
Pork per 100 lbs \$11.50 to 15.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$11 to \$15  
Oats per bushel 55c  
Hay per ton 9.00 to 12.00.

The prosperous cannot easily form a right idea of misery.—*Voltaire*.

### Only Four Blinded Canadians.

A statement issued by the Military Hospitals' Commission recently calls attention to the fact that an entirely erroneous idea prevails regarding the number of the members of the Canadian expeditionary force who have lost their eyesight as a result of their war service. Various agencies have been started for the collection of money in order to provide homes and special training for blinded Canadian soldiers, and unauthorized persons are making collections for this purpose.

"It should be distinctly understood," said Secretary Scammell, "that these collections are quite unnecessary."

The Military Hospitals' Commission is entirely competent to deal with all blinded soldiers who may come under its care.

"Up to the present four blinded soldiers have returned to Canada, four only; not four hundred or four thousand, as some people imagine. Of these, one was trained at St. Dunstons, England, and is now earning his livelihood as an insurance agent in his home town; his typewritten letters are a model for many sighted typists. Another lives on a farm with his friends, who are well to do. A third is suffering from shock blindness, and may regain his sight. This man returned from Liverpool on the Hesperian, and when thrown into the water after the ship was torpedoed he regained his sight temporarily, but has since had a relapse.

### Ontario's Edible Fungi.

Forty-five varieties of edible fungi from Toronto and vicinity were exhibited at the first meeting of the Mycological Society in the Botanical Building of the University of Toronto a few days ago.

### Longboat's Run.

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, ran sixty miles to Toronto in two days to join the Canadian Sportsmen's Battalion, in which his old rainer for the Marathon, Tom Flanagan, is a captain.

## 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.

## We Can Supply You

... WITH ALL KINDS OF ...

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

Your patronage solicited.

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

## SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

**T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.**

## MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

## MEN!

We are satisfied and positive that we can save you money on your fall and winter requirements of Clothing Furnishings, etc.

By going to market early in the season we were very successful in placing our orders for fall and winter goods at almost the same prices as last year, with a few exceptions, and now we are in a position to offer our stock to the public at as close a figure as possible, as we are not out for long profits. Any goods we have left over from last year were well secured and will be sold at the same old prices.

Our stock of Clothing is second to none in Pontiac; also Sweaters Overcoats Underwear (all weights) Sox Mits Gloves Hats Caps etc.

In a large variety.

Call and see us before buying.

**ARCHIE DOVER**