

THE EQUITY.

No. 4, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Reserve . . . 4,750,000

95 Offices in Canada

A Savings Account

is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. Open an account now with a dollar or more, and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH, R. LEEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

FOR SALE—1 Singer Sewing Machine—a bargain.
G. A. HOWARD.

All rentals owing the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co. must be paid in this month (July) to R. W. HODGINS, Secretary.

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up.
H. IMISON.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.—His Lordship Bishop Farthing, who is making his annual visitation of the parishes in Pontiac this week, will hold a Confirmation Service in St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening at the usual hour.

We have to repeat the request that all money due this office for job printing or transient advertising be remitted or handed in without further delay. We would like it understood that this is STRICTLY THE CASH END OF OUR BUSINESS.

A Patriotic Lawn Social, under the auspices of the Girl's Club, will be held at the home of Mrs. Roy Macfarlane, on Thursday, July 26. A good program. Supper served from 6 to 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

The Anniversary Services of the Presbyterian (brick) Church, Bristol, will be held on Sunday, August 6th. Rev. G. A. Woods, of Beachburg, will be the preacher. A social will be held on the Manse grounds following evening—August 6th.

Shawville Ranks Well.

The results of the Junior Matriculation exams, (McGill University) were published in the Montreal papers on Thursday last. These embrace the Grade XI Academy exams, throughout the province, and a glance over the list shows that Shawville ranks very favorably compared with other Academies, nearly all the pupils in the grade having passed. The names of the successful students are:—

Margaret Morehead,	824 marks.
John E. Dale,	757 "
Lizzie M. Sly,	733 "
Ida Harris,	722 "
Annie P. Hamilton,	657 "
Maud P. McDowell,	617 "
Mary E. Prendergast,	599 "
Marjorie B. Hodgins,	594 "

(Possible marks 1000).

Note—Margaret Morehead ranks 16th highest in the province.

THE TWELFTH

The Twelfth of July celebrations throughout this district suffered the handicap of rather unpleasant weather. Shawville O. Y. B. Lodge, over 50 strong, and L. O. L. No. 27; also representatives of several of the neighboring lodges, attended the gathering at Aylmer. About ten lodges were present, and from reports everybody enjoyed the day to the full. Arriving the brethren were met by Aylmer lodge and escorted to the Fair grounds, where everything was in readiness for the entertainment of their visitors.

After the procession of the several lodges through the principal streets of the town, a prize was given to the best lodge, which was carried off by Shawville O. Y. B., No. 304, which also won second place in the drumming contest by W. G. Corrigan. Naturally the boys feel highly elated over being the winners of the first prizes ever won by any lodge in the County. Just a few months over two years since its organization, the membership has grown to over 120.

Going and returning by train, the brethren and those who accompanied them, had the advantage, at least, of escaping some of the heaviest showers, and when the "home town" was reached, shortly after 7 p. m., conditions were favorable to a local parade, which was featured before the brethren dispersed.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Ethel Hodgins returned last week from a visit to friends at Longueuil, Que.

Mr. Matt Wallace, Ottawa, spent the week-end with Morehead and Shawville relatives.

Miss Laura Woodley, arrived from Montreal on her summer vacation last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Herbie Cuthbertson, of Wakefield, was among the visitors in town last week.

Miss M. K. Thomson is occupying her residence at Portage du Fort for the holiday season.

Mrs. S. E. Hudson, of Chelsea, arrived last week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Armstrong, Clarendon Front.

Mrs. R. T. Clarke, of Haileybury, and Mrs. R. Lawton, of Ottawa, are visiting their father, Mr. Wm. H. Hodgins.

Mr. Powles, sr., of Montreal, Miss Powles, Ottawa, and Mr. Dunn, brother-in-law, were over-Sunday visitors at Dr. Powles'.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gamble and children, also Miss Coughlin, of Ottawa, are enjoying country life, under canvas at Morehead station.

Mr. C. H. Hodge, local demonstrator for Macdonald College, is back at his post again after enjoying a few weeks' holidays in the Eastern Townships.

A copy of the prize list of Renfrew Fair, fresh from the Mercury presses, is to hand—a very classy work of the printer's art. The Fair takes place Sept. 19th—21st.

Pte. John Elliott, who came across the herring pond a few weeks ago, arrived home Saturday evening, also Pte. O'Connor of Litchfield, who was wounded some time ago in France.

The summer population of Norway Bay has been increasing rapidly during the past fortnight.

Mr. James Mee, of Radford section was rather severely injured about the head at the raising of a building at Mr. James Prendergast's last Wednesday. He was struck by one end of the "bull" pole which fell from where it was resting on the wall of the building, over his head.

GETTING READY—Preparations are well in progress for the development of the molybdenite deposits at Squaw Lake, discovered some years ago by John Farrell of Otter Lake. The directing head of the operations so far is Mr. Archie McLean, of Eardley, who up to a short time ago was similarly connected with the Woods mine near Quyon, which is said to be one of the richest in the world. Mr. McLean feels confident that the Squaw Lake deposits are very extensive while evidences that the mineral is of the best quality are already assured beyond any doubt.

About 25 to 30 men are presently engaged in preliminary operations. One of the first jobs undertaken was the construction of a road from the Pickanock road in to the mine, a distance of some 3½ miles from Storey's (formerly James Way's) stopping place. This road has been made fit for an automobile, which renders the mine easily accessible from Shawville for either transport of supplies or passenger traffic.

Mr. R. J. Hamilton, of this town, has taken the contract for hauling the supplies and machinery, and some of the latter has already gone forward from here. A compressor, steam boiler and engine were the first consignment of the plant to arrive and a crusher is expected within a few days. Meanwhile a saw mill outfit purchased at Otter Lake, has been taken up to the site of the prospective industry, whose success will mean much to the settlers of the neighborhood, who, because of their isolated situation, many had to toil hard to make both ends meet.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . E. F. HEDDEN.
GEN. MANAGER . . . D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,250,984
Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, . . . 108,956,996

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

MONEY ORDERS

When sending money out of town always remit by money order. The cost is small and they can be obtained at this bank, same are payable at par at any bank in Canada. The rates are as follows:—

\$ 5.00 and under	3c.
5.00 to \$10	6
10.00 to \$30	10
30.00 to \$50	15

Add 2c. or one 2c. stamp for War Tax.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

An Atlantic Voyage.

DESCRIBED BY FORMER MEMBER OF EQUITY STAFF.

The editor has been permitted the perusal of a very interesting letter written by Pte. Sam B. Caldwell to his wife, during the voyage of the 207th Battalion from the shores of Canada to an English port. Sam went overseas with the 207th as a member of the band of that battalion, which since landing in the old country, has been shorn of its identity as a distinctive unit, and the men divided up to fill the gaps in other battalions, which war's wastage has occasioned. Sam's letter, which is lengthy, takes the form of a descriptive narrative of the voyage across the ocean, and is interesting in its details of the daily routine on board; the character of the vessel and its elaborate furnishings; the meeting of the convoy of destroyers, as the ship was about to enter the danger zone; the eternal vigilance of these sea-hornets during the remainder of the voyage, and finally the safe arrival in port.

Births

At London, Ont., on July 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Brough, a daughter.

Deaths

Died Saturday morning, July 14, the infant daughter of Ira and Mrs. Hanna, of Radford, aged 3 months. Internment on Sunday afternoon at Shawville cemetery, following service at the house.

The sad intelligence was received here last Tuesday by Mrs. H. S. Hodgins, of the death at Edmonton, of her younger sister, Miss Ida Brownlee, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brownlee, formerly of Bryson. Many friends of the young lady in this community heard with deep regret of her death, which, however, was not unexpected, as she had been in declining health for a long time from that insidious disease, lung affection. In the expression of sympathy which goes out to the bereaved family from numerous acquaintances, we sincerely join.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A memorial service to the late L. Corp. John Howard, (who met his death at the Battle of Vimy Ridge) was held at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening last. A large congregation was present. The impressive address of the rector on the occasion was supplemented by a few remarks from Bishop Farthing, who paid tribute to the young men of Canada, who were so freely giving their lives in defence of those principles of liberty and justice which are enjoyed under the flag of Britain.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING 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 Gowing's Advocate.

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

I CAN PLACE 40

WILLIS GRADUATES EACH MONTH.

Employers ask me each month to supply them with an average of 40 young women young men and boys. During the past year I have filled 250 good positions; I have had calls for fully 250 more.

Our Shorthand training is universally recognized by the largest employers in Canada as THE STANDARD.

THEY ARE THE ONES WHO COUNT.

If you have the equivalent of a Public School education, and are fifteen years of age or older, we can train you to fill one of these good places and to secure one of the good salaries that are being paid. Full particulars upon request. Do not delay.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
WILLIS COLLEGE . . . OTTAWA.

WANTED—At once, a good strong boy to assist with farm work. Apply to W. H. CORRIGAN, Shawville.

PARCEL MISPLACED—The party who found a parcel in the back of his buggy in the Methodist church shed on Monday, July 9th, which was placed there by mistake by the owner, will much oblige by leaving the same at G. F. Hodgins' store.

WANTED—A good house maid for a family of four—no children. Will pay good wages. E. D. OSBORNE, Arnprior.

APPRENTICE WANTED—A young, smart boy wanted at once to learn tin-smithing. Apply to G. E. WAINMAN.

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

The localities that were blessed with the rain fall of the past week, have been greatly benefited. Shawville and the immediate neighborhood had a much greater quantity than the Starks Corners or Radford settlement.

Bryson Boy Killed in Action.

Official intelligence of the death of Pte Willie McTiernan, of Bryson, was received by his relatives on Thursday last. The deceased met his death at Vimy Ridge, where many other brave Canadian lads fell when that German stronghold was taken. Deceased was the youngest son of the Widow James McTiernan of Bryson and brother of Mrs. W. J. Eades of Shawville.

Tragedy at Sand Point

A tragedy is reported to have occurred at Sand Point on Monday wherein a returned soldier while out walking with a woman was shot dead by a rival, who then fired at and wounded the woman, and finally turned the weapon upon himself with results that are likely to be fatal. THE EQUITY could not ascertain the names of any of the parties.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Haying Tools

Binder Twine

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

July Specials

We want to offer some bargains this month so have picked the following:

2 pieces light colored Dress Goods, reg. 75c. 38

1 piece Blue Poplin, reg. 60c. 30

2 pieces Dress Goods reg. 50c. 25

2 pieces Dress Goods reg 30c 15

1 piece Palm Beach Cloth reg 25c 15

A few ends of our 25 inch light colored Prints 9

20 p. c. off all Ladies' and Misses STRAW HATS.

Playmouth Binder Twine.

W. A. HODGINS

"GOIN' 'OME," AN EPIC OF THE TRENCHES

By Patrick MacGill.

I want to go 'ome,
I want to go 'ome,
I don't want to go to the trenches
no more,
Where the bullets and shrapnel do
whistle and roar.
I want to go over the sea,
Where the Allemongs can't get at
me,
I want to go
I want to go
I want to go 'ome.

Spudhole finished his song, adjusted his equipment braces, lit a cigarette and leaned his elbow on the parapet and looked at me.

"Sixteen months," he said, emphasizing each word. "Sixteen ole bloom-in' months, and this the first leave." I never thought I wanted a trip to Blighty as much as I do now. Sixteen months!" he repeated. "Sixteen 'ole months!"

"You aren't nicknamed Spudhole for nothing," I remarked.

"I haven't got a clean sheet, I'll say that," he answered. "It's as dirty as if it was on the bed of a chimney-sweep. S'pose I couldn't expect leave wiv a reputation like mine. It's not in keepin' wiv regulations. But all the same I do want to go 'ome. Just for a visit."

He sat down on the frestep and leaned his back against a sandbag and folded his arms.

"Seven days leave!" he muttered. "And off to-night. Blimey 'twon't 'arf be some doin's. Wot'll I do when I get to the old Snoko? Nuffink much, I s'pose, for wot wiv one thing and annover I'll not be able to do nuffink. Then there's my bird as 'as a barrier off Walworth Road and then— But wot's the good o' talkin'? Wots the time?"

"Twelve o'clock," I said, looking at my watch.

"I leave 'ere at 2," said Spudhole. "Then to the rail 'ead and then Blighty. 'Ere, isn't it funny that this 'ere leave is my first for sixteen months?" he asked. "Other blokes—"

"Oh, but your sheet!" I said.

"But wot were my crimes?" said Spudhole. "Not much in any o' 'em. I did pinch the apples in the farm at Mazingarbe, but was I the only one?"

"The only one run," I remarked.

"And the 'en that came into our billet at Bethune," said Spudhole. "I didn't catch it, though I killed it. And that scrap on the parade ground when I blacked stumpy 'Iggles' two eyes for 'im, and us 'aving a month's rest back at Cassel. I spent a good part of that rest in jankers. And then in camp in Blighty 'fore we came out 'ere when I 'ops off ter Lunnun, wot did I get? Seven days, Spudhole. And then—"

"Please don't enumerate them all," I said.

"O' right, matey," Spudhole answered. "But tell me, wot is the time now?"

"Ten past 12," I said.

"Time's long a passin' this mornin'," said Spudhole. "Yer watch is as slow movin' as a tank. But 2 o'clock and Blighty! Hip! hip! hooray!"

He rose to his feet, danced a step or two in the muddy trench, then got up on the frestep, gripped his rifle, slipped it over the parapet and fired at the enemy trench. One, two, three; half a dozen rounds sped over No Man's Land in quick succession.

"I'm biddin' good-by to the Boche," he said. "I almost love 'im to-day."

"Hey, Tom, you're lookin' glum. Wot's wrong wiv ye?"

He was speaking to old Tom Green, who had just entered the bay. Tom, a man of thirty-five, who belonged to our platoon, was indeed looking glum.

"Well, wot's wrong wiv yer, Tom?" Spudhole inquired. "Bad noos?"

Tom pulled his helmet down over his eyes, and his eyes looked fixedly at Spudhole's bayonet.

"The news is not at all good," he said. "I had a letter wiv last post, and little Betty, my only kid, is not well. And she's such a pretty kid, you should see her! And she's been allus delicate, too. Her cheeks are so thin. It'll maybe be decline, for it's in the mother's people. It's so 'ard not bein' able to see her."

"Why not apply for leave?" I said.

"It's no good," said Tom. "I've been

only out 'ere for three months, and others—"

He walked away and disappeared round the traverse.

"I'm sorry for ole Tom," said Spudhole when the man left. "And a kid too. It's 'ell, that's wot it is."

He lit a cigarette and puffed it viciously. His brows contracted until his eyes became mere pin points and he stared fixedly at me. At last he spoke.

"Why shouldn't I?" he said. "It doesn't matter. Wot's the time?" he asked.

"Ten to one."

"I must see the officer now about goin' away," said Spudhole, and he left me.

Fifteen minutes later he came back, swearing violently.

"Wot d'ye fink o' it?" he yelled.

"The 'eads, blame 'em! 'ave cancelled my bloom-in' pass. Won't allow me ter go 'cos my sheet is so bad. One doesn't get no chance 'ere. I'm sick of the blamed doin's, sick, bloom-in' well sick!"

"Who is going instead of you, Spudhole?" I asked.

"Ole Tom, 'cos 'is kid's so queer."

I looked at Spudhole, and a queer lump rose in my throat. I gripped him by the hand and felt almost on the point of tears.

"Brazen it out as you will, Spudhole, I know what you've done," I said, choking a little.

"But my sheet is not clean, anyow," he muttered in a lame voice.

"But your heart's good, matey," I said.

Tom Green went home that night and the platoon commander saw that Spudhole went a fortnight later.

What the C. O. thinks of Spudhole I do not know. One thing, however, I do know, and that is this: When the officers raised a collection toward Spudhole's expenses on the journey home the C. O. topped the amount collected with a twenty franc note.

EAGLES THAT CHANGE

National Flag Will in Some Instances Undergo Alteration After War.

The standard flags of nations will undergo some slight alteration when hostilities cease. One alteration has already come about; the Russian double eagle, national emblem of the Romanoffs, is no more. The eagle, of course, is the symbol of imperial power.

The artist who designed the Russian double-headed eagle killed his models himself. Two fine chickens were sacrificed for the purpose, and he himself posed them for the design. When the sketch was finished, he and his friends are said to have dined off the unfortunate birds.

There now remain five national eagles—the two-headed birds of Austria and Serbia, and the single eagles of the United States, Mexico, and Germany. Both the Mexican and the U.S.A. birds are excellent life reproductions, the United States being perfect in detail owing to an amusing criticism passed on it some years ago. The bird then in vogue had a superabundance of plumage about its legs, and newspaper agitation for the abolition of its trousers caused it to be shorn of its glory. It is consequently now depicted as an extremely sober-looking creature.

"OLD WOMEN" THEN.

Age of Twenty-Nine Regarded as Decrepit in the 18th Century.

In the eighteenth century women soon grew old, says an English writer. At the age of twenty-nine Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI, gravely discussed the question with her modiste, Rose Bertin. She would soon be thirty. Her idea was to change her manner of dress, which inclined too much to that of extreme youth. In consequence she should wear no more flowers or feathers. The glorious Georgiana, the Duchess of Devonshire, complained to the French ambassador that she was already seven and twenty years old. "Consider," said the glorious one, "what an age that is!" to which the ungallant ambassador replied that "in France at seven and twenty a woman was considered elderly."

More horses, heavier horses, horses better prepared for work and fed for work will go far toward increasing and cheapening production per acre or per ton of crop.

THE ANTWERP ROAD.

In October, 1914, Henry Van Dyke Witnessed the Scene He Here Describes.

Along the straight, glistening road, through a dim arcade of drooping trees, a tunnel of faded green and gold, dripping with the misty rain of a late October afternoon, a human tide was flowing, not swiftly but slowly, with the patient, pathetic slowness of weary feet and numb brains and heavy hearts.

Yet they were in haste, all of these old men and women, fathers and mothers and little children; they were flying as fast as they could; either away from something that they feared or toward something that they desired.

For that was the strange thing—the tide on the road flowed in two directions.

Some fled away from ruined homes to escape the perils of war. Some fled back to ruined homes to escape the desolation of exile. But all were fugitives, anxious to be gone, striving along the road one way or the other, and making no more speed than a creeping snail's pace of unutterable fatigue.

I saw many separate things in the tide, and remembered them without noting.

A boy straining to push a wheelbarrow with his pale mother in it, and his two little sisters trudging at his side. A peasant with his two girls driving their lean, dejected cows back to some unknown pasture. A bony horse tugging at a wagon heaped high with bedding and household gear, on top of which sat the wrinkled grandmother with the tiniest baby in her arms, while the rest of the family stumbled alongside—and the cat was curled up on the softest corner in the wagon. Two panting dogs, with red tongues hanging out and splayed feet clawing the road, tugging a heavy laden cart while the master pushed behind and the woman pulled at the shaft. Strange, antique vehicles crammed with passengers. Couples and groups and sometimes larger companies of foot travellers. Now and then a solitary man or woman, old and shabby, bundle on back, eyes on the road, plodding through the mud and the mist, under the high archway of yellowing leaves.

All these distinct pictures I saw, yet it was all one vision—a vision of humanity with its dumb companions in flight—infinite slow, painful, pitiful flight.

I saw no tears, I heard no cries of complaint. But beneath the dumb and patient haste on all those dazed faces I saw a question:

"What have we done? Why has this thing come upon us and our children?"

Somewhere I heard a trumpet blown. The spikes on the helmets of a little troop of soldiers flashed for an instant, far down the sloppy road. Through the humid dusk came the dull, distant booming of the unseen guns of conquest in Flanders.

That was the only answer.

TOMMY'S POST-BAG.

Report of the British Postmaster-General Gives Interesting Figures.

Some wonderful figures of the work of the British post-office are given in the report of the Postmaster-General for Great Britain for 1915-16. Of 70,000 employees who have joined the colors, 3,000 have fallen. The Victoria Cross has been won by two postmen; eight officers have received the D.S.O. and twenty-five the Military Cross; 126 men have gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and 62 the Military Medal; while 201 have been mentioned in despatches.

The post-office collected nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels weekly for the troops abroad and handed them over to the army. It distributed £2,200,000 weekly in separation allowances to 2,700,000 persons.

Parcels sent to prisoners of war abroad, mostly in Germany, averaged 82,000 a week, while 15,000, mostly from Germany, were received for prisoners in England. Money orders numbering 91,570, and representing £56,900, went to British prisoners in Germany, and 96,900, representing £97,300, came to enemy prisoners here.

AN IDEAL ISLE OF EXILE.

Better Even Than St. Helena as a Place of Exile for the Kaiser.

The idea of banishing the Kaiser to St. Helena in the event of an Allied victory is often a favorite source of imaginative exercise in England. The conception is grounded in historical precedent, and the remoteness of this little island is still an important asset, as it was in Napoleon's day. St. Helena is familiarly regarded as the most isolated inhabited land on earth.

As a matter of fact, however, St. Helena's seclusion is far surpassed by its nearest, yet far distant neighbor, Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic. Excepting the polar regions, this little-known "colony" of England is the most inaccessible spot in any ocean. Curiously enough, a great war was partly responsible for its present isolation.

Tristan, which is one of a group of three small islands, lies in the South Atlantic on latitude 37 south and longitude 12 west. It is 2,000 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,500 from St. Helena and 4,000 miles from Cape Horn. The first permanent settlement on the island was made by Thomas Currie, an Englishman, in 1810. Some of the latter settlers came from Cape Colony, a few from Italy and Asia and from shipwrecked vessels. It was Americans, however, who gave a fleeting glimpse of prosperity to Tristan when they used it for a port of call and repair station in the great whaling days before the Civil War.

In that struggle, however, the Confederate sea raiders destroyed American pre-eminence in whaling forever. No regular liners, and even few tramps and sailing vessels, call at Tristan to-day; the population, who keep a few sheep and cattle and grow some wheat, potatoes, peaches and apples, now numbers but ninety-five souls.

They navigate between the three islands and are daring sailors. Sheep wool furnishes the islanders with clothing material. Occasionally they are visited by a British ship bringing needed supplies.

The islands were discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese admiral Tristan, or, more properly, Tristao da Cunha, on a voyage to India. They rise from a submarine elevation, which runs down the center of the Atlantic, and on which are, likewise, situated Ascension, St. Paul's Rock and the Azores. The average depth on this ridge is about 1,700 fathoms. The depth between the islands is in some places 1,000 fathoms. Tristan, the largest island, has an area of sixteen square miles, is nearly circular in form and has a great volcanic cone, 7,000 feet high, usually capped with snow in the center. On all sides of the island, but one, rise precipitous cliffs from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high.

On the whole, Tristan da Cunha would be a reasonably safe place of exile for a certain present-day dweller in Potsdam.

HOW SOLDIERS MARCH ASLEEP.

So Used to Marching Their Secondary Memory Keeps Them in Line.

The phenomena frequently seen in the current war of weary soldiers marching steadily and in step with their comrades, although they are sound asleep, can only be explained by examining their brain chambers of secondary automatic actions. Each human being of normal intelligence performs a host of these secondary actions, depending totally upon his unconscious memory to guide him. The hand carries food on a fork to the mouth while the mind is occupied with the morning paper. The body keeps itself erect and maintains its equilibrium while the mind is bent upon business problems.

The soldier trained in walking far more thoroughly than the civilian finally becomes so habituated to the movement that he can permit his secondary memory, totally independent of his primary memory, to guide him in the marching column while he dozes off and gains necessary rest.

Cavalrymen who have become veterans in the saddle can to a less degree permit themselves to sleep, for their habit of sitting firmly on the horse has not except in rare instances, been formed so young as the infantryman's action of walking. Consequently the horseman has to make more effort to maintain his equilibrium.



How to Protect Car from Thieves.

A car properly locked up or left with a responsible garage keeper is reasonably safe. The danger comes from leaving the car unattended in the street. Many a man has left his machine with hardly a thought as to its safety and never has seen it again.

The motoring public, however, is gradually awakening to this danger, and so a few suggestions will be of interest. First the owner must be impressed with the necessity for taking some such precaution, as he will not make the effort unless he realizes the need of it.

Many ignition systems have locks on them and the owner carefully locks the switch and removes the key, ignorant of the fact that a good blow from a hammer will break the lock. Devices provided with a good arrangement of tumblers are not open to this objection. But it is easy enough to raise the hood of the engine and remove the wires leading to the lock. This is not so difficult a trick as one might imagine. A man leaves his automobile at the curb near a restaurant while he and his friends go inside. It is evident they intend to stay inside from fifteen minutes to an hour or more. A thief walks out of the same restaurant, goes up to the car in a

businesslike manner, raises the hood, fixes a couple of wires with a pair of pliers, starts his motor and drives off. Even a policeman watching him would suspect nothing. Yet the thief has made a clean getaway with an expensive car and left no clew.

The best safeguard is to remove some important part of the ignition system or to disconnect the wires in some place that is not easily accessible. For instance, removing the distributor brush is one of the best. If car is equipped with a magneto the collector-ring brush and the rod connecting it to the distributor should be removed. Any of these will make a gap in the circuit, which is not easily bridged, as the thieves have not yet acquired the habit of carrying these extra parts with them.

Another way is to use a special switch controlling the starter current. Have it concealed under the cowl dash, where no one would expect such a thing to be placed. Use one capable of carrying 100 amperes and run your starter wires to it. With the safety switch open and the starting handle locked in the tool box, the thief will not experiment very long.

Another safeguard that employs none of the above methods is to lock the gasoline valve in the closed position.

Japs Carry Pocket Stove.

Many a benumbed soldier of Nippon saved his life during the Russo-Japanese war by the use of a kwaito (pocket stove). To-day Russia, profiting by the experience of her former enemy is importing these stoves for her ally in great numbers for her troops. Delicate schoolchildren in Nippon keep a stove in their clothing during the winter months while in the class-rooms.

The fuel used is put up in the form of a sausage. It is lighted and forced into a small tin container, which has the outward appearance of a metal cigar case. Fuel sufficient for one loading of the stove costs about one-sixth of a cent, and will last approximately three hours, giving considerable warmth to that part of the body near which it is applied. There is considerable rivalry in the empire to see who can invent the best fuel for the stoves. It must emit neither smoke nor odor. An efficient fuel is made of hemp stalks, a bundle of them being placed in a hole in the ground, then lighted and smothered so as to smolder without air, until turned into the desired size and shape. Finally the fuel is inclosed in a special kind of paper without which the fuel would not burn successfully.

Illiteracy in Spain.

In many villages and small towns in the interior of Spain no one knows how to read or write. There are in Spain thirty thousand rural villages without schools of any kind, and many thousands which can be reached only by a bridge path, there being no highroads or railway communication of any kind. Attendance at school is voluntary, not obligatory. Seventy-six per cent. of the children in Spain are illiterate.

There is a great complaint about the shortage of help in many lines of effort, but no one has discovered as yet any lack of bosses.

Barriers extending along the ground from one or both sides of a recently patented roadway gate enable an automobilist to open or close the gate merely by running his car over them.

No single item contributes more toward economy in the preparation of food than the spatula for scraping bowls. If possible two sizes of this flexible two-sided knife are desirable.

A new attachment for telephone receivers permits the hearer to write while receiving the message, as he is able to hear with both ears at once and yet not obliged to hold the receiver in his hand.

WATER! In the Western Dry Lands of Australia a Foreigner Would Perish.

No man who has not mastered the last subtleties of bushcraft should penetrate alone the western dry lands of Australia says Mr. Norman Duncan in his book, Australian Byways. A Canadian woodsman would find nothing in his experience to enlighten him. A North American Indian would perish of ignorance. A Bedouin of the sandy Arabian deserts would die helpless. Australian bushcraft is peculiar to itself. It concerns itself less with killing the crawling desert life for food than with divining the whereabouts of water in a land that is as dry as a brick in the sun. In the midcontinental deserts when sun and dry winds suck the moisture from deep in the ground and all the world runs dry, the aborigines draw water from the roots of small desert trees by cutting them into short lengths and letting them drain drop by drop into a wooden bowl. But there may be no water trees or the roots may shrivel and dry up. What then?

"Ah, well," said the bushman, "they do with what they have."

"What have they?" I asked him.

"They lick the dew from the leaves and grass!"

It is related by a celebrated Australian traveller, Baldwin Spencer, that, having come in a dry season to a dry clay pan, bordered with withered shrubs, his company was amazed by an exhibition of aboriginal craft. There was no water, no moisture within miles, and the clay was baked so hard that to be penetrated at all it must be broken with a hatchet. A keen native guide presently discerned little tracks on the ground—faintest indications of life, apparently—and, having hacked into the clay to the depth of about a foot, unearthed a spherical little chamber, about three inches in diameter, in which lay a dirty yellow frog. It was a water-holding frog and it was distended with a supply sufficient, perhaps, to enable it to survive a drought of a year and a half. And the water was pure and fresh. Being heartily squeezed, these frogs may yield a saving draft to lost and perishing travellers.

"Find a blackfellow," said our bushman, "and you'll get water."

"What if the aboriginal is obdurate?"

"Ah, well, if he won't tell," the bushman explained, "you rope him by the neck to your saddle. When he gets thirsty he'll go to water right enough!"

When a man knows his own imperfections he is just about as perfect as it is possible for a man to be.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Henry G. Bell.

Question—C. B.:—What is your opinion regarding summer-fallowing? On what does success depend?

Answer:—Summer-fallowing is an efficient practice of getting rid of troublesome weeds, if the soil is tilled sufficiently often so as to cut off the young weeds as they sprout. It also stores up moisture to a considerable extent and if the soil is fairly full of organic matter, it conserves plantfood for succeeding crops.

Success of summer-fallowing depends upon working the surface of the ground sufficiently often to prevent the escape of moisture and to prevent the growth of weeds which exhaust the moisture and plantfood of the soil. The ground should be plowed early in spring, disked and harrowed immediately after plowing, and harrowed and disked sufficiently often to keep the surface clean and open.

Question—L. J.:—Can one pasture new seedling for a while this summer and then turn the cattle out and cut a crop of clover seed? The wheat on this field was thin last year and while the clover came up evenly and made a splendid growth it was weedy in places and for that reason I do not want to cut it for hay.

Answer:—It is possible to pasture new seedling if there is sufficient clover growth, granted that the soil is not a heavy clay type. If the soil is heavy clay, pasturing with heavy stock will tend to tramp the soil together, so that the clover setting will be smothered out. I am afraid you will find the weed seeds among the clover seed a greater detriment than the weeds in the hay. They certainly reduce the value of the seed. Cutting the crop for hay will do a lot towards killing out the weeds.

Horse Sense

Baking-soda relieves the distress of colic by getting rid of the gas.

Poor teeth prevent a horse making full use of good feed. It may be necessary to file the teeth down in old horses, so the grain can be properly ground.

A mixture of equal parts of the tincture of iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once a day for several days, is said to be death to splints which are forming.

As long as a horse can chew well, meal is a poor feed for him. It is eaten too fast and sticks in the horse's throat. Give the animal a chance to use his grinders. That is what they are for.

Maybe you think you can save time by feeding the horse enough in the morning to last all day. That is a good way to make a job for a horse doctor.

If the yearlings are slow to shed and seem to have little appetite, try doctoring them for worms. Mix three drams of powdered iron sulphate and three drams of gentian root. Use this dose twice a week if necessary.

Sheep Notes

Sheep become assets on thin, hilly land.

Don't expect to sell the increase of the flock for breeding stock until thoroughly experienced in breeding.

The smaller the flock the better the sheep will do. One sheep per acre is the limit and often that is too many.

Pretty soon the gadfly will emerge from manure piles and begin to torment the sheep. Be ready for it. Smear the sheep's noses with tar.

Don't keep sheep and horses in the same field. Some of the sheep are almost sure to be hurt when the horses run.

Sheep detest odors in drinking water. If a tank is used for watering, clean it often.

Mix enough sulphur with the salt to give it a yellowish tinge. Keep the salt boxes filled all the time.

A long-range gun is one means of solving the dog problem and making sheep raising more profitable.

Sheep are now doing well. Wool never brought such prices.

GIVE THE BOY HIS OWN ROOM

The Possession of a Comfortable Room Where He Can Keep His Treasures Will Do Much to Safeguard Your Boy in the Haven of His Home.

Why is it that the boy of the house is usually sentenced (I use that last word deliberately and I believe appropriately) to the least desirable, most uninviting room in the house, not infrequently two of them being packed in together for no reason than to save trouble caring for two rooms instead of one? Not only is the boy's room rather doubtfully located and of shoe-box dimensions, but it has a sorry habit of being meagerly furnished or else crowded, being used as a sort of dumping ground for the cast-off furniture from the rest of the house. Anything seems good enough for Bill because, mother reasons, he hardly knows one piece of furniture from another; has no conception of good or bad taste, nor is he appreciative of beauty. Isn't he? Perhaps he couldn't express it in so many words, but—oh, well, let's begin at the beginning.

The thing of first importance is that a chap should have a room of his own if possible. The kind of room and the location are secondary matters.

Some one has happily described one's own room as "a home within a home." It is more—a loved one. The house may be seething, our loved ones may for the time misunderstand (and who so often misunderstands the average boy?) but with closed door in our very own room we can breathe thankfully,

"I've shut my door and I am all alone, Here in my room all fragrant with my better self."

Outside, the strife and struggle and the strain; In here there's peace and quietude and strength,

and come out with new poise for the living of life among others. And that is what a separate room means to a boy, too, though he would scorn to express it so poetically.

With his own room the boy will have an opportunity to express his individuality. He should be allowed to hang up posters, pictures of sports heroes, pennants and banners, and the many other tremendous trifles in which boyhood revels. Nearly every lad has a collection of colored stones, coins, butterflies, or something. This collection he should be allowed to keep in his own room, where, safe from unsympathetic fingers, he may proudly keep it upon display upon a shelf or table or in a little cabinet. It is his room, remember, and he should be al-

lowed to keep his treasures in it, provided they are sanitary and that he keeps them in reasonable order.

Pride in a room is the best incentive to orderliness. A boy cannot be expected to take pride in a shabby or shabby room, where the furniture is totally unsuited or is of various woods and finishes and, therefore, unrelated. Did you ever know a boy who did not love to paint? If it is not possible to have matching furniture for his room, suggest to him that he first remove the quarrelsome finishes from the variegated articles with some commercial paint remover and then paint it all the same color. Pride? That boy will take a tremendous pride in his room. Just think of showing "the fellows" a room full of pretty furniture painted by himself!

To make order as easy as possible, the room should never be crowded. The essential pieces of furniture are a bed, single or in couch form if the room is small, a bureau or chiffonier, two easy chairs for himself and a possible guest, a desk, and a bookcase, if the youngster can be trusted not to get up and read in the middle of the night—as some have been known to do.

Rather than an ugly old carpet or a shoddy rug, place one or two small rugs upon the painted floor. If the room happens to be large he should be allowed to keep other things in it besides those mentioned, but always with the stipulation that he keep a reasonable amount of order. A room screen is fine for a fairly large room, as it can be made to partition off a corner for a study or den.

It does seem that most mothers cannot help being annoyed by their sons' tastes in "art." The treasured posters are eyesores, the worshipped field heroes are an abomination, the pennants are dust-catchers. But please, oh, please, don't throw those things away or bundle them away out of sight! They do mean so much to a boy, at least for a while. He will throw them away himself when they are outgrown. It is wise to give him really good pictures that he will like, such as Howard Pyle's colorful pirates, Remington's superb Indians and cowboys, or the inspiring picture of Sir Galahad. These are all well executed subjects after his own heart, and soon, by comparison he will see the tawdriness of his chosen prints.

—R. S.



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Poultry

When birds drop over as if paralyzed, the trouble is heat prostration, caused by pressure on the brain.

To prevent this, provide protection from the sun and avoid overcrowding; keep bird cool and apply cold water to the head.

At this time of the year broody hens are in the majority and cause no little trouble to the attendant. While it is advisable for those who do not run incubators and brooders to set every broody during the entire summer, at the same time there will be many broodies that can not be utilized. How to rid them of the hatching fever has been the cause of many experiments by farmers and poultrymen.

It is to be regretted that some of these methods are extremely cruel and should not be allowed. In one instance noted recently a hen was tied by the leg with a piece of rope to a post; in the other instance the hen was being immersed in a pail of water. In both these cases the hens became excited, and the theory is that in this excited state they forget their broodiness. While that may be so to a certain extent, it is equally true that excitement often makes nervous, scary hens; and in the case of fat hens it is not uncommon to have them die from fright, or meet with some severe injury. A more humane treatment is to place them in separate coops without nests, or in a flock where they are kept outdoors the entire day and permitted to roost in a house only at night.

Kindness should be an order that is never violated.

Keep the summer chicks growing. Provide shade. Give the youngsters all the range possible. Exercise is the best tonic growing stock can have.

Cuts Labor in Half

Do you first disinfect, and then go over all surfaces again with whitewash in order to keep your stables, dairies and poultry houses bright, cheerful and free from lice, mites, fly eggs and the germs of roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders, etc?

Such a method is a waste of time, money and labor. Use Carbola instead—it does the two things at the same time. It is a disinfectant that dries out white—no dark and colorless—and gives much better results.



is a mineral pigment combined with a germicide twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid. Comes in powder form, ready to use as soon as mixed with water. Applied with brush or sprayer. Will not clog sprayer. Blisters or peels off by itself by standing. No disagreeable odor. Absolutely non-poisonous. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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E. S. HOWLAND SONS & CO., Ltd.
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This is considered a good month for caponizing.

There is still a good market for young ducklings and soft roasting fowls.

If breeding is finished, the males are best removed from the pens until after the molting season.

July is the month in which rats, minks, 'possums and weasels do their most deadly work. Be on the lookout. When their presence is discovered dig after them; give them no quarter.

The Dairy

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk flow.

The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

Heavy milkers due to calve during July should be milked once or twice a day for a couple of weeks before calving, if the udder is distended. This attention may prevent the loss of a valuable cow from milk-fever, or injury to the udder, which makes a cow almost worthless for milking.

When the butter granules do not form after churning a reasonable time, try putting a small amount of table salt in the churn. A little warm water has the same effect of hastening the granules. Too much warm water makes soft butter.

Memory is rather an uncertain thing to depend on to identify the calves that are taken away from their mothers and raised by hand. When the question of ownership or parentage is raised, it is much more convincing to have each calf marked with a metal tag fastened to a strap around the calf's neck. Records are half the value of a good herd.

Sunlight for the Cellar.

There is a mistaken idea that a house is warmer if the cellar is not under the entire building. The argument is that there are no windows with crevices to let in the cold air. That may be true concerning the cracks next to the frames, but without doubt there will be dampness where the ground has not been excavated. Then the first-floor joists are nearer to the frost in the earth in the winter.

Set the first-story beams well up from the grade, not less than 24 inches from the soil. If there is a distance of 80 inches between it is still better.

Excavate for a basement beneath the whole house, and do not be afraid to provide sufficient windows. There is nothing quite so dingy as that dark and damp space under the house. The expenditure of a few dollars would have made it light and cheerful. Do not try to bar the sunlight.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

May:—1. It is not good form to wear face veils in the evening. The only excuse for a veil at night is when one is motoring. 2. Since your friend has invited you to her party and asks you to bring a man with you, it would be quite proper to write to a man whom you knew well and ask him to go. Word the note thus: My Dear —: Miss — is giving a little party next Friday evening and has asked me to bring a man with me. Would you care to go? If you can, let me hear as soon as possible, and stop for me that evening at 7.45 o'clock. Very sincerely, May—. 3. To clean a straw sailor hat try the following: Dissolve one teaspoonful oxalic acid crystals in one cupful boiling water, and, after brushing the hat thoroughly to remove all dust, lay it on a flat surface and scrub with this solution, using a small brush for the purpose. Work rapidly, beginning with the crown; rinse in cold water, wipe dry and place on a flat cloth in the sun to dry. Do not let the hat become thoroughly saturated with the water.

Gardener:—Try cayenne pepper: to rid cabbage heads of worms. Sprinkle the cabbage as soon as the worms appear. A remedy for cutworms and onion grubs is to mix the seed with sulphur before planting. This may be used with seed corn also.

Mrs. C. L.:—To make an endless clothesline fasten two grooved wheels wherever you want your line and stretch a wire line around the wheel. As you hang up each piece of clothing you can turn the wheel and thus make room for the next piece directly in front of you. The clothes may be taken from the line by this same convenient method, which saves many steps and is also a boon in case of rain.

E. T.:—A widow when preparing for her second marriage should drop the name of her former husband and have her household linen marked with her maiden name. Linen procured after her marriage should be marked with the name of her second husband.

Frances:—The following are suggestions for your Sunday school picnic. You can have the usual races, some of them for the younger folks, others for the older persons. Fighting for the flag is a particularly timely game for the younger boys and girls. You will need about a dozen medium-sized cotton flags of the inexpensive kind. One flag at a time is placed upright in the ground and six girls or boys start in a race to obtain it. Give them some handicap. The boys can race with potato sacks, while the girls can race blindfolded or running backward; or the boys might race crawling on their hands

and knees and the girls hopping on the right foot. Another way to race is to go as partners, each holding onto the opposite ends of a clothesline. Of course, the flags captured by each are retained. Ringing the Victory Bell is another good game. Form an arch of three cross poles, rising considerably above the heads of the company. Imbed the uprights in the earth and nail the crosspiece firmly on. Then decorate the arch with red, white and blue bunting and from the top bar hang a large bell. The game consists in hitting this bell with balls which are provided, each player being given three or more throws in a round. The tape race is fun. Have as many lengths of tape as there will be players and have all the tapes about the same number of feet—ten or twelve—then provide several pairs of sharp scissors. Attach all the tapes to a fence. Four or six players may contest at once, according to the pairs of scissors available. The contestants hold the loose ends of the tapes, which they draw out taut. At the signal each player begins to split his tape up the center line with the scissors; the player arriving at the end which is tied winning the race. After each set has tried, match the winners for the final decision. This would be suitable for the older guests. Another race consists in pushing four pebbles over a prescribed course with walking sticks. All four must be rolled at once, each in turn.

X. Y. Z.:—The engagement ring is put on over the wedding ring and thus guards it. The former is removed before the ceremony, leaving the finger free. Then the bride slips back the engagement ring at her first opportunity.

W. B.:—To restore the color of black kid, mix ink with the white of an egg and apply with a soft sponge. To clean white kid, dip a clean white flannel cloth in a little ammonia and rub lightly on a cake of white soap. Rub the soiled parts gently, changing the cloth as soon as it becomes soiled. To polish tan shoes, wash the shoes clean with a sponge and warm water. Wipe with a dry cloth and let dry. Then rub freely with the inside of a banana peel. Wipe carefully with a dry cloth and polish with cotton flannel. Patent leather shoes should not be "polished" in the strict sense of the word. Apply a mixture of one part linseed oil to two parts cream to the shoes, rubbing it well in with a soft flannel cloth. This will keep the leather soft and it will not crack as readily. Joe:—Even though you have not yet met the bride, the present should be sent to her. Wedding presents are never sent to the bridegroom.

Bedtime Stories

Tommy's Stamp Book.

When through my book of stamps I look,
What wondrous things I see!
It's dearer than the storybook
My mother reads to me.

With great delight ten times a day
I stop my play to glance
Upon these stamps of Paraguay,
Greece, Italy and France.

They beam on me in every hue
That in a stamp is seen—
In crimson, lavender and blue,
And cardinal and green.

I look upon the book with pride
To see its pages fill;
And yet I am not satisfied,
And shall not be until

The postman pauses in his tramp,
And in his outstretched hand
I see a letter with the stamp
They use in Fairyland.

The Fairy of the Roses.

Most people thought the old lady who lived in the house that stood all by itself was very queer and very cross; but Alline said she was cross only because she had rheumatism, and that if you could get her to tell a fairy story she would forget all about the pain, and be just as pleasant as anything.

"I'm going to her house now," said Alline, "for she promised she would tell me to-day about the fairies of the roses."

"Can you see that rose tree?" said the old lady, when Alline was comfortably seated on a stool beside her. "Well, it is owned by a fairy who, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, has more children than she knows what to do with. She is so dreadfully afraid of having anything happen to them that she has shut each one up tight in a rosebud. There they will stay until they grow big enough and strong enough to burst the buds open, and then each one will fly away."

"And where will they go?" asked Alline.

"That I cannot say," answered the old lady; "there are so many of them, and they choose such different places,

They are also very fond of disguises—sometimes one might take them for butterflies, at other times for humming birds. Often, when you can't see them at all, you can find out just about where they are by listening."

"Oh," cried Alline, "what do they say?"

The old lady shook her head. "Who can tell what they say? If that were possible, mortals—would perhaps be wiser than they are. You can often hear them either whispering among the leaves—though there are some who will tell you it is only the wind—or singing by the brook a little tinkling song."

While the old lady and Alline were talking, a sudden shower that had come up passed over, and the sun shone again in all its warm brightness. The birds began to sing, and in through the window darted a hummingbird. It darted right on; again; but not before the old lady and Alline had both seen it.

"Alline," the old lady said, "a bud on my rose tree looked this morning as if it might be pushed open soon. Go to the window and see if the fairy hasn't come out."

Alline ran to the window. "I see a great white rose," she said. "That little hummingbird must have been the fairy. Oh, I'm so glad we both saw it!"

Hogs

If you believe in good roads, pave the way over which the pig must travel to become pork.

A small pen built close to the sow's pen, with a hole through which the pigs can pass and eat grain by themselves, will encourage them to eat grain much sooner.

Alfalfa is one of the best pastures for growing pigs. Sweet clover is one of the earliest pasturing crops on which pigs thrive almost as well as on alfalfa. Rape is a good forage crop which is ready six weeks after planting. It can be sowed in the corn at the time of the last cultivation.

Dead pigs at farrowing time result from the sows climbing over a piece of two by four in the door of the hog house. The remedy is apparent—take out the cross piece.

A small amount of soft coal for the hogs to eat is a good thing. Too much is constipating.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 19, 1917.

Mayor Martin, of Montreal, declared at an anti-conscription meeting at Montreal last Sunday that they wanted him "to organize anti-conscription meetings in Toronto." Mr. Martin should not hesitate to accept the invitation. The experiment would show that he has the courage of his convictions.

A French airman made a successful raid on the famous Krupp Works at Essen in Germany last week and is reported to have destroyed about a quarter of the plant which covers nearly 35 acres. An exploit of this kind legitimately belongs to the war game and stands in glaring contrast to the bombing of churches, hospitals and school houses, which is work that only those divested of the last spark of human sympathy would be guilty of engaging in.

The democratic movement in Germany, for the time being at least, has been defeated with the culmination of events that have brought about the retirement of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, and the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as his successor. The latter is regarded as the mere tool of the powerful Junker element, and therefore wholly unacceptable to the Reichstag reformers. The situation indicates that the Prussian war lord and his army still remain the supreme dominating force within the empire, and it will take much more courage on the part of the people than is presently apparent to effect the desired change.

The Russian drive, commenced about the first of the month, was conducted with marked ability and surprising swiftness, considering the nature of the formidable defences that had to be overcome in the advance. The taking of 43 thousand prisoners in ten days gives an idea of the magnitude of the operations, and while this was an achievement of great importance, a greater triumph was scored in the capture of the city of Halutz, the enemy headquarters in Galicia, a point of great strategic value in helping to maintain and profit by the signal successes already gained.

British troops holding the line in Belgium, near the sea coast, suffered a rather severe reverse on Wednesday last. The report says the defences of the position attacked were destroyed by a furious artillery fire, which also wrecked the bridges across a river in the rear, thus cutting off the way of retreat. When the Germans charged the British line the greater number of the brave defenders were already dead or wounded and the remainder were captured save a few who managed to escape by swimming the river. The disaster gives some grounds for the suspicion that the portion of the line attacked must have been lacking in reserves and artillery support or it could not have occurred. Over confidence in the strength of the position, or under-estimating the enemy's power to strike may have been contributing factors in causing the reverse, which is the most serious that has occurred on the western front for many months past.

Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa.

To SPEND \$10,000 IN IMPROVEMENTS.

Controller Joseph Kent, Chairman of Grounds and Buildings Committee, having secured the ratification of all his proposed improvements and buildings and extension and improvement of entrance at Lansdowne Park, will proceed at once with the work in order that all may be in readiness for the opening of the biggest Fair ever held by the Central Canada Association on Sept. 8th.

The Fair will continue for ten days up to an including Sept. 17th, and so extensive and elaborate are the attractions in the way of entertainment and competition that every minute of every day will be required to complete the program. In addition to the many thousand dollars added to the list in the different departments there has been arranged special prizes totalling \$2,000 for Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competitions open to farmers' sons in the Ottawa Valley who are not graduates of agricultural colleges or schools, and a Junior Farmers' Inter-County Bacon Hog Contest, open to farmers' sons under 26 years of age for best pair of bacon hogs bred and cared for by contestants.

Other important features will be exhibited of War Trophies, Pure Food Show and Household Exhibit; Child's Welfare Exhibit; Dog Show, Fire Fighting Demonstration by Ottawa Fire Brigade, and an extensive educational Wool Exhibit by the Department of

Agriculture, showing the different processes of manufacture from the raw wool to the finished fabric.

The Association has spared neither time nor money in their endeavors and as a result will present to the public this year, the greatest entertainment ever given before in front of the grand stand. After careful search and inspection they have secured the best vaudeville obtainable at the New York Hippodrome and the most expert aerobians who will give thrilling exhibitions daily with balloons, parachutes and aeroplanes. There will also be Horse Races for purses totalling over \$9,000, in which will compete horses from most of the prominent stock farms throughout Canada and the United States.

In the evening in addition to the most elaborate display of fireworks ever attempted by the Association, there will be an immense spectacular production depicting the British advance in Mesopotamia and the destruction of the Forts at Kut-el-Amara.

As special reduced rates have been secured on all railways covering the dates of the Fair the Association feel that fair weather is the only essential required to assure success.

The Liberal Party.

(Winnipeg Tribune.) The Tribune has been asked why, when it is so continuously advocating Liberal or Radical policies, it shows frequently such hostility to the Canadian Liberal party, and displays an ascription and acidity in reference to it which do not characterize its criticisms of the Tory party.

The answer seems so obvious that the query seems unnecessary. The Tribune believes that the Canadian "Liberal" party is not, and for twenty years has not been, a Liberal party. It has been, while using the Liberal name, a more reactionary body than the official or avowed Tory party. It has been a wolf in sheep's clothing, which is more dangerous than a wolf in his own pelt. Because it prefers an enemy to a betrayer, the Tribune will criticize the Tory policy and administration with as much politeness as it can command. But it cannot command enough to have any to spare for the "Liberal" rump. In the interest of real Liberalism and of the country, that must be born again.

Keep the Potatoes Green and Growing

(Experimental Farm Note.)

Many are growing potatoes in Canada this year, for the first time and, as a result of the greatly increased number of growers the crop will probably be greatly increased. But to insure a good crop there must be an abundance of moisture in the soil and the tops must be protected from insects and disease.

CULTIVATION.—The soil should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture, but the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shaplier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Storage Plants Must Discharge Excess Stocks.

The increase of holdings by the cold storage companies of Canada compared with the stocks one year ago of beef, bacon, ham, mutton and lamb, are not justifiable and are speculative. This is the statement made last Wednesday by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., the cost of living commissioner, as the result of returns which he has received from two-thirds of the cold storage companies of the country. "The price of these commodities should forthwith drop," he states.

On July 1, the quantity of beef on hand was 6,616,415 pounds as compared with 4,479,106 pounds on the same date last year, an increase of 48 per cent. The supply of bacon on July 1 was 9,493,855 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent over the year before; ham, 1,518,538 pounds, or a 10 per cent increase. The quantity of mutton and lamb in cold storage on July 1 was 566,832 lbs, as compared with 186,536 pounds, the year before, or an increase of 204 per cent.

The cold storage companies show an increase of nearly 300,000 pounds of butter in 1917 over 1916; an increase of nearly 600,000 dozen eggs; and an increase of nearly 6,000,000 pounds of pork, which is one and a half times as much as was in store in 1916, but Mr O'Connor states that the increased hold-

ings of butter, eggs and pork are justifiable, because of an equivalent increase of sales since 1916. Upon that basis the increased holdings of beef, bacon, ham, mutton and lamb are not justifiable. "Excess stocks will have to be discharged by sale," he said.

He states that the stocks of cheese are running too low and with sales of cheese greatly in excess of 1916, the cold storage stocks have been depleted over one million pounds or about twenty per cent.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, July 3, 1917.

The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and Councillors Killoran, McLellan, Graham, Campbell and Henderson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Couns. Campbell and Graham.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the following bills be paid: J. J. Dagg, 49 cedars 18 feet long at \$1.00 \$49.00

J. J. Dagg, repairing scraper 1.00

M. McDowell, bill for tile 69.23

W. O'Mally, road work for M. Doherty, 4.80

D. Sheppard, blasting road in Div. 1, 8.25

H. O'Donnell, one lamb killed by dogs, 5.00

Moved by Graham and McLellan that we order the following concrete culverts from M. McDowell for delivery Nov. 1, 1917:

2 culverts, 6 in. diam., 17½ feet long.

3 " " " " " "

3 " " " " " "

3 " " " " " "

3 " " " " " "

Applications were presented by Geo. Cuthbertson, W. J. Scobie and J. H. Pettipiece to run temperance hotels at Norway Bay.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the applications be granted, and the Mayor and Secretary are hereby authorized to sign the same.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the Secretary notify W. Hodgins, pathmaster in Div. No. 55 to have the sidewalk between lots 9 and 10, r. 10, put in proper shape for traffic at once, otherwise this council will have the work done at the expense of the road division in question; also, that M. D. Allen has been appointed to report to this council as to the amount and quality of the work done.

Motion—Killoran and Henderson—That the report of Rural Inspector Jas. Smith re. water course on side line between lots 9 and 10, r. 10, be accepted.

Motion—Graham and McLellan—That A. Gibbons be notified to have the bridge in the big gully on the sidewalk between lots 12 and 13, r. 8, made safe for traffic at once.

A request was presented from John Gordon asking that the sidewalk between lots 13 and 14, r. 4, from the main road to the 4th con. line be opened the proper width.

Motion—Henderson and Graham—That the Mayor try to arrange with the parties interested to have the road widened.

Motion—Henderson and Killoran—That the Secretary try to arrange with Thomas Sharpe for a road around the hill between Black Pond and the Methodist Church.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That the report of P. Kelly and Thomas Palmer re. division of Bristol-Onslow town line from the 10th to 12th line be accepted.

Motion—Graham and McLellan—That the Secretary consult the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, Norway Bay re. opening of Strathcona Avenue. Meeting adjourned.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, July 3, 1917.

Regular meeting of the Clarendon Council, held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, this date, at 10, a. m.

Present—F. W. Thomas, mayor, and councillors W. T. McDowell, Bert Hodgins, M. Sinclair and W. T. Barber.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of couns. Barber and Sinclair.

Couns. Dale and Barr took their seats.

Coun. Dale reported on work done on 13th concession by Ham. Eades.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That the work of H. Eades be accepted and paid for—price \$125.00.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Barr—That the work done by Archie Grier on bridge at Hodgins' lake on 13th concession be accepted and paid for—amt. \$15.00; also the work done under Foreman R. A. Grant be accepted—\$125.20.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Dale—That we accept John Brown's offer to open up the 13th con. line across his own property and thence to the top of the sand hill, to put stones in the bog, making a good, passable road; price to be paid \$20.00.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Barr—That we grant \$50 to be used in cutting down hills on 4th con. line at Mill Creek.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and McDowell—That R. Inspector Thos. Palmer's report on Phillips Lake Road, Bristol-Clarendon town line, opposite 10th con. Clarendon, and also 11th con. north to the rear end of 13th concession Clarendon be accepted.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Sinclair—That we allow W. A. Hodgins, road foreman, an extra \$50 to be spent in gravelling on cheese factory road;

also Stewart Stark, \$25, to be used in gravelling near the Corners.—Carried.

At this juncture the three Valuers appeared and deposited the Valuation Roll for 1917 with the Secretary, where it may be seen by parties interested; further, the said Valuation Roll will be brought forward for examination and homologation at the regular meeting of the council, to be held in Hynes' hall, Shawville on Monday, Aug. 6th next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Motion—Couns. Barr and McDowell—That the following bills be paid:

Manson McDowell, tile, \$67.87

James Dean, mixing cement, 22.50

Work on Orr's bridge under Harry McDowell, 93.40

1000 feet of lumber, Hollis Barber 17.00

John Brownlee's bill, 9.00

A. Bean, collection dog tax 7.00

Thos. Palmer, " 7.00

John Smiley, disinfecting Thos. Abbott's house, 3.00

Arthur Queale, 1 sheep killed, 6.65

Clarence Cameron, 1 sheep killed, 12.00

Harry McDowell, part of work, 25.00

G. F. Hodgins Co. bal. on cement—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Athletic Girls of Old Quebec

THEN ho! for the northland, and the snow-white city of Quebec, where Canada's fair daughters with their rosy cheeks and true esprit de vivre are famed as the most expert sports-women on the American continent.

Canadian girls learn to skate and snowshoe as soon as they are old enough to walk. Almost any day, in the governor's garden in Quebec, one may see great shaggy dogs and tiny, rose-cheeked kiddies from two years old onward, playing in the snow, sliding, stumping along on tiny snowshoes or sliding down over the big bump onto Dufferin terrace on their first skis. Many a soldier now at the front fought his first battle in governor's garden—a snow ball battle over a fort of glistening snow, under the very shadow of the citadel and a stone's throw from where Wolfe fell. Boys and girls together are sent out to play in the new-fallen snow, snugly wrapped in their tight little red or blue blanket suits, toques, and warm knitted leggings, with the inevitable scarfs wound tight about their little waists.

And so it is that, almost from infancy, Canadian girls are taught to skate and slide and ski, and to look upon the coming of winter as the dawning of a day all their own. Along with their brothers, they have gone in for winter sports until now they are scarcely less expert than the men themselves, and not a whit less enthusiastic.

Canadian girls have no rivals in skating, the world over. True, some experts like Charlotte and other professionals who have devoted their entire lives to fancy skating, may be able to come across the footlights with remarkable stunts. But for real skating—waltzing, figure skating, the graceful, sinuous, undulating, lazy skating, the real poetry of motion, commend the Canadian outdoor girl as having mastered the art to perfection. American girls are close seconds, and at Tuxedo, Poland Springs, the White Mountains, and the Adirondacks, one may see really fine exhibitions of ice skating. But the Canadian girl leads through superior skill, and takes precedence over all the world for her uniform knowledge of all the joyous sports of winter.

The Canadian girls have their own snowshoe clubs, and when they have donned their gay colored sweaters, knotted the scarfs tightly around their waists, covered their saucy heads with fuzzy knitted caps and put on their shortest skirts and gayly beaded moccasins—then they are ready for the huge bat-winged snowshoes tied on with thongs of reindeer hide, and are out and away to break a crisscross path across the trackless fields toward the hills up which the pointed fir trees climb. Set snugly in a miniature forest of trees, somewhere a couple of miles from town, the clubhouse squats in the snow, a friendly, yellow-painted clubhouse, with open fire within and steaming mugs of cocoa and soup aux pois and meat pie made after a famous Canadian recipe, and the crisp, nutty French crullers and all sorts of good things to eat, after the brisk tramp over the glistening snow.

Despite the craze for knitted fabrics for sport clothes, the Quebec girl is pretty loyal to the old Canadian blanket costume for her toboggan sliding and snowshoeing. The heavy, woolen blankets, gayly striped and warm as hot toast, are made into short, rather narrow skirts and a snug coat with tight scarf and toque to match. Knitted stockings of warm wool and moccasins made by the Indians complete the outfit, not forgetting knitted gloves which are so much warmer than any other sort.

But for skiing and skating, the blanket coats are a bit bulky, and a warm, wooly sweater is the best bet of the Canadian girl. Some of them wear snug little caps of ermine or moleskin that cover all but a few stray wisps of curls that creep out to frame the rosiest cheeks in all the world.

Nowhere in America, save perhaps in the Scandinavian colonies at Milwaukee and St. Paul, does one see so many girls on skis as in Quebec. On the "Glacis" as the steep hill running down from the wall of the citadel to the esplanade is called, on the Plains of Abraham, that historic bat-

tle ground back of the Ross rifle factory, or at the high, steep jump of the Quebec ski club at Sandy hill, every day one finds the ski girl, ranging in age from 6 to 26, alert, straight as a reed, lithe and quick as a panther, skimming over the frozen surface of the snow, rising at the jump to land ever so gracefully and slide down the swift descent as a swallow darts downward.

But it is at hockey after all that the Canadian girl springs her big surprise. Half a hundred Americans who were in Quebec for winter sports during the month of February surrounded the fir-tree-fringed, open-air skating rink of the Chateau Frontenac and gazed at two teams of girl hockey players met in conflict upon the glassy surface in a game as swift as the falling of a shooting star. Forked lightning over plate glass is not faster than the tireless lassies who belabored the puck with all the science and speed of a seasoned hockey player. The unexpectedness of football, the science of baseball, and the speed of motor polo, as some of the spectators said, summed up the game between these intrepid damsels in petticoats, waging battle royal for the benefit of "The Movies." Not long hence their portraits will be flashed upon a thousand screens from Tampa to Toronto, from Halifax to Portland, and the prowess of the fair Canadian hockey player will be published abroad, following a discreet silence of years upon the subject of women and hockey.

The Country's Finances.

Near approach of the end of the fiscal year finds Canada's financial position sound. The Customs revenue, which may be regarded as a fairly reliable barometer of trade conditions throughout the country, continues to break records. The figures for February showed an increase of more than ten per cent. over the corresponding figures for 1916; and there is reason to expect that equally satisfactory advances will be shown in March.

This is satisfactory in a double sense: it shows that despite the war the country's prosperity continues on the upgrade, and it acts as an incentive to the nation to lift that prosperity to a still higher level.

During the past two and a half years the nation's energies have been chiefly devoted to the war, and rightly so, because the whole future of the Dominion and the Empire depends upon the success of the vast issue in Europe. But it is nevertheless important, if not vital, that the commercial and industrial activities of the country be maintained and extended in every possible way, if only to bring about a condition whereby the Dominion will be in a stronger position to meet the heavy burdens that will necessarily be imposed upon it as a result of the war.

And, in addition to that important aspect, there is the future development of the country to be borne in mind. After the war there will be an unloosening of the national energies now concentrated upon a temporary but vital enterprise. The great armies now battling in Europe will be forged into industrial armies and concentrated upon the task of regenerating the devastated industrialism of most of the nations now dedicated to war. There will have to be great reorganizations, and there will necessarily be great upheavals, and it would be folly on the part of Canada, if, while expending her energies now upon the supreme issue in Europe, she did not, at the same time, make some preparation to maintain for herself after the coming of peace, the splendid position she has so dearly won in this war.

Sir Edward Kemp recently made public figures showing the number of men in Canada available from the ages of twenty to forty-five, according to the 1911 census. Widowers and divorced men are included as single, and those whose conjugal condition is unknown are classified as married. It is estimated by the Government that the increase in the male population between the ages mentioned since 1911 is between three and four hundred thousand. As approximately this number has been already recruited, the figures of 1911, it is thought, reflect rather closely present conditions as a whole, though changes have undoubtedly occurred in individual Provinces.

Between the ages of 20 and 45 there were 760,453 single men and 823,096 married. By Provinces they were divided as follows:

Provinces.	Single.	Married.
Prince Edward Island	8,051	6,791
Nova Scotia	42,667	45,984
New Brunswick	28,056	33,199
Quebec	143,540	208,677
Ontario	243,050	289,247
Manitoba	55,999	57,372
Saskatchewan	81,314	66,691
Alberta	64,263	58,009
British Columbia	89,729	61,305
Yukon	3,062	1,019
N. W. Territories	722	2,000

The first three classes called by the Borden bill would, for the whole of Canada, on the basis of the 1911 census, include 524,735 single men, from whom the exempt would have to be deducted.

Memorial for Indians.

By way of perpetrating the bravery of the fallen heroes of the Six Nations Indians in this war, the Women's Patriotic League of the Six Nations has decided to erect a suitable memorial. Lieut. Cameron Grant, of Hamilton, was one of the first of these heroes to lay down his life, having been killed at Langemark in 1915, and his former employer in Hamilton has forwarded to the Women's League a cheque for a substantial sum, which has been placed in a Brantford bank as a nucleus for the fund in question. It is thought that the memorial will be erected in or near Brantford.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
EDWARD DALE, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Shingles for Sale.

A car-load of New Brunswick Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to H. T. ARGUE, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

30 acres of Hay, mostly clover.
R. W. HODGINS, Shawville.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, May to October, 1917.

Good going every Tuesday, May 8th to October 30th, 1917. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries must count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

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

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
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All arrears must be paid up before
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Boys' Clothing

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so critically conspicuous as
your hat? For this reason al-
ways buy the same of a reliable
house.

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Latest styles and shades in **SOFT HATS.**

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The Immense Debt It Owes to
the Science of Chemistry.

A VITAL FORCE IN BUSINESS.

It is an Exceptional Process or Manu-
facturing Plant in These Days That
Does Not Rest Fundamentally Upon
Chemical Control.

Six gentlemen gathered round a table
on which were displayed a steel
rail, a waterproof shoe, a fifty cent
necktie and a tin of preserved beef.
Each claimed credit for creating these
commodities.

"All are products of our wonderful
factory system," said the manufacturer.
"My foresight built the factory,
and my management keeps it going."

"How about money?" protested the
banker. "Where would your factory
be without my financial aid?"

The third man was an engineer.
"Neither factory nor finance would
have been of much account without
my professional ability in working out
processes," he asserted. "Each of
these articles embodies hundreds of
engineering problems which I have
solved."

"All production rests on labor," de-
clared a workman in cap and over-
alls. "If I walk out of your factory
everything stops."

"I built up the consuming demand
for your stuff," chimed in the sales-
man.

Finally the sixth man spoke.
"I am a chemist," he said, "and
these are all chemical products. All
industry today is three-fourths chem-
ical. You may think that your steel
rail was made in furnaces and mills
by purely mechanical processes, but
from start to finish it depends on
chemical exactness in materials and
manipulation, and if the chemistry is
lacking the rail breaks. That chrome
tanned shoe is a chemical achievement.
Chrome tanning is a chemically exact
process. The necktie is made of arti-
ficial silk, a chemical imitation that is
at once cheap, good looking and use-
ful. As for your can of beef, the pack-
ing industry has been built up on
chemical research, and this meat was
probably paid for with chemical by-
products. Gentlemen, three-fourths of
all our manufacturing today is chem-
ical at bottom, and you must recognize
that fact if you are going to extend
your business and continue to make
money."

Enter a vital new factor in American
industry—chemical control.
Look at our manufacturing plants
through the eyes of the chemist and

products that you had supposed were
entirely mechanical in their nature.
such as building materials, metals, ma-
chinery, and the like, become products
of the laboratory. The food you eat,
the beverages you drink, the clothes
you wear, the tools you use, your
playthings and studies and the power,
heat and light that keep you comfort-
able in the modern world—in every one
of them is subtle chemical supervision.
It is an exceptional process or plant
nowadays that does not rest funda-
mentally on chemical control, and if
you find one that does not something
is probably the matter with it for that
very reason.

Here is another way of illustrating
chemical control:

Everybody knows that much has
been accomplished in the past few
years by intelligent study of people in
industry—the workers. A manager
understands that his people have dif-
ferences of temperament, education,
brains, strength, likes and dislikes. He
uses their natural abilities as far as
possible and, when these are too pro-
nounced in a certain direction, may
check one against another, as by har-
nessing careless energy and cautious
experience together. Even differences
of nationality, politics and religion can
be harmonized to increase output, raise
earnings, cut costs and abolish waste
and accidents.

Now comes the chemist and insists
that the materials of industry are just
about like the people. They are tem-
peramental. They have warm likes
and dislikes for each other. Some are
energetic and some sluggish. They dif-
fer with mass, temperature, time, and
so on. Their differences are as subtle
as human whimsies, being detected
only with the microscope or delicate
reactions in many cases. The chemist
aims to bring about with materials
the same balance and working har-
mony that the manager of employees
brings about with human beings.

We must all get acquainted with each
other on this new basis, says the chem-
ist. Bankers and business men must
get the chemical viewpoint and learn
to pass on chemical values. They now
call in the engineer for professional
guidance when they make investments
and start new enterprises. They must
learn to call in the chemist in the
same way and use his knowledge in
clearing up technical problems. Their
relation with the engineer was not es-
tablished in a day.

A similar relation with the chemist
will take time. For the present they
should cultivate an acquaintance with
chemist and chemical literature.

The chemist, on his part, recognizes
that he has been too closely absorbed
in his profession and that he must now
cultivate the acquaintance of the bank-
er, the business man and the man in
the street and show them where chem-
istry touches everything in modern life.
—James H. Collins in Saturday Even-
ing Post.

He is sometimes slave who should be
master and sometimes master who
should be slave.—Cicero.

STORY OF A REGIMENT

SCOTTISH BORDERERS POSSESS
AN ACTIVE BOSWELL.

An American Who Has Done a Great
Deal of Work in Canada Since the
Outbreak of the War Writes De-
scription of Trip to Halifax.

NO foreign-born private citi-
zen has done more since
the war began to recruit
the Canadian army than
Mr. W. D. Gregory, of Leamington.
An American by birth, he threw him-
self into the work of recruiting since
the day war was declared, and no-
body in this country or in the United
States, we are sure, hailed with
deeper satisfaction the decision of
Uncle Sam to take his place by the
side of the Allies. The latest service
Mr. Gregory has rendered is the pre-
paration of a booklet entitled "From
Camp to Hammock," in which he de-
scribes the trip of the 241st Bat-
talion, C. E. F., Canadian Scottish
Borderers, from Leamington, where
the battalion was recruited, to Hal-
ifax, where it embarked a few weeks
ago on board the largest steamship in
the world. The account of the
journey is given in racy, humorous
style, and is one that every member
of the battalion and his friends will
desire to preserve as a souvenir.
Others who read it may well wish
that every overseas battalion had its
friendly Boswell, too, in order that
the "little unremembered" incidents
might be similarly preserved, to be
referred to in years to come as part
of the history of Canada's expedi-
tionary forces.

Mr. Gregory speaks of the kind-
ness of the ladies of Leamington in
preparing for the soldiers' depar-
ture. There were several "false
alarms," and baking raged over the
town from morning to night. Sev-
eral times the welcome supplies were
consumed before the real day arriv-
ed on April 24th last. All along the
route, wherever the train stopped,
the men were greeted with enthu-
siasm, and regaled with whatever re-
freshments military regulations and
their own particular tastes per-
mitted. Pipes and tobacco in several
forms were popular gifts, and if we
mistake not there is a veiled refer-
ence to some peculiar liquid, familiar
enough to Kilties, perhaps, which is
frequently absorbed with water and
ice. As an American Mr. Gregory
was particularly pleased at the fact
that at Windsor several thousand
Americans had come over from De-
troit to give a cheer for the Canadian
soldiers, and he mentions that in
the battalion were many Americans,
neither too proud nor too soft to
fight.

"Of Quebec," he says, "we shall
say little. Too much has already
been said and too little done." If
there was no particular cheering for
the Borderers as they passed
through the province, "whose stand
in this war shall some day shake
Canada from centre to circumfer-
ence," there was no hostility. Mr.
Gregory seems to have expected
something else, for he notes that at
Riviere du Loup the train was not
stoned, and he observes that if the
train had been stoned "there would
have been some strange faces in hell
the next morning, and they would
not have been Highlanders." Whether
he means that a Highlander
there would not have been recog-
nized as a "strange face" we are un-
able to determine.

Before concluding his spirited
account of the trip with the roster
of the regiment and a brief bi-
ographical sketch of the officers, Mr.
Gregory makes some remarks in
more serious vein, which are worth
quoting in full. He says:

"Meantime, what of the folks at
home? Are we playing the game or
are we looking for decorations? We
have been a young country, strug-
gling to get on our national feet, and
business has so thoroughly saturated
our minds for so long, that we can-
not yet see past profits. We forget
that men have a soul as well as a
body. Then, too, we have been liv-
ing under such a nervous strain that
we sometimes fail to regard things
from a proper viewpoint, and are in-
clined to be irritable, and fond of
finding fault and of airing imaginary
grievances. Then the Government is
blamed for everything and a nice
spice is given to conversation by
talking of 'pull' and 'graft,' and
money and influence. Isn't this a
slander on our national life and a
reflection on everyone who calls him-
self Canadian? As if the represen-
tative men whom we, as citizens,
have elected to power and who sent
our soldiers across the sea in honor's
cause, have so far forgotten them-
selves that our national virtue, our
national conscience and our Cana-
dian honor have been banished from
our shores? Is it any wonder that
some men hesitate to assume pub-
lic responsibilities when this is their
ward?"

Suffragettes Still Work.

Advocates of equal suffrage who
have devoted much time to its pro-
motion are turning their activities
now to other channels, now that the
success of that cause appears to be
assured. The Ontario Equal Suff-
rage League may be cited as an il-
lustration. That body has reorgan-
ized, under the name Ontario Citiz-
ens' League, and has adopted a
platform including a number of
needed reforms. Temperance pro-
nulgators will doubtless pursue a
similar course, on the arrival of na-
tional prohibition. Workers for
civic progress are certain to find
plenty to do, if not in one field, then
in another.

MARKET FOR PULPWOOD

The Highest Market Price

will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity

OF POPLAR, SPRUCE AND BALSAM
PULPWOOD

To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and
C. N. R. Railways.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest
stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments 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.

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

Ability of the Dominion as a Pro-
ducer of Food.

It is put down, by those who have
given thought to the subject, as be-
yond dispute that Canada, of itself,
is perfectly capable of feeding the
entire British Empire. As the Do-
minion is neither prepared nor dis-
posed to enter upon any such con-
tract at the present time, however,
it will probably be content with the
knowledge that it could do so if it
would. What it is prepared to do,
and what it appears to be bent on
doing, is more to the purpose. East
and West there is another call, the
third since the outbreak of the war,
for an increase of acreage and of cul-
tivation this spring, and the response
promises a bumper harvest.

Everybody in Canada, it may be
said broadly, has learned something
useful in the last two and a half
years, and the Canadian farmer is
no exception to the rule. He knew
as little of the real resources of his
country in August, 1914, as did the
miner, the manufacturer, the mer-
chant, or the financier. Canada has
been a surprise to one and all, and a
revelation.

But what Canada is doing in soil
production to-day is only an earnest
of what it can and will do in the
near future. The chairman of the
Georgian Bay Canal Commission, Mr.
W. Sanford Evans, has recently been
addressing the farmers of Alberta on
the agricultural opportunities of the
country, and his remarks exhibit that
comprehensive grasp of the question
which is typical of the newer and
larger Canadian view. Aside from
the qualities of the soil, which are
beyond dispute, and the possibility of
almost unlimited expansion of acre-
age, Mr. Evans has been dealing with
the Canadian transportation ques-
tion in its relation to world mar-
kets. Passing quickly over the pos-
sible rivals of the Dominion as rais-
ers of breadstuffs, he points out the
great advantages in Canada's favor.
For example, a grain-carrying vessel
plying between a Canadian Atlantic
port and Liverpool could deliver
twice as much wheat in a shipping
season as if it ran from either an
Argentine port or a port in British
India to the same market. This ad-
vantage puts Canada in a position to
outbid all competitors for agricul-
tural immigrants.

There are confronting Canada at
the present time problems of more
immediate interest than that of im-
migration, but there is no secondary
question of greater magnitude in the
Dominion than that of peopling, and
peopling rightly, the immense do-
mains that stretch from the Great
Lakes to the Pacific. Canada has
found herself, and nothing can be
more certain than that with the re-
turn of peace an expansion move-
ment will set in for which no par-
allel, other than that which took
place south of the line in the decades
immediately following the war be-
tween the states, is recorded in modern
history.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.
Public notice is hereby given that
the Valuation Roll of the Municipality
of the village of Shawville has been pre-
pared by the Valuers according to
law; that it has been deposited in my
office where it will be open for inspec-
tion and examination by parties in-
terested, and that on Monday, the sixth
day of August, next, it shall be homolog-
ated at the regular meeting of the
Council, with or without amendment.
Given at Shawville this 4th day of
July, 1917.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.
Public notice is hereby given that
the Valuation Roll of the Municipality
of the township of Clarendon has been
prepared by the Valuers according to
law; that it has been deposited in my
office where it will remain open to in-
spection and examination by parties in-
terested, and that on Monday, the sixth
day of August, next, it shall be homolog-
ated at the regular meeting of the
Council, with or without amendment.
Given at Shawville this 4th day of
July, 1917.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received at
Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th
August, 1917, for the conveyance of His
Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract
for four years, six times on the route

Shawville R. R. No. 1

from the 1st October next.
Printed notices containing further in-
formation as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen and blank forms of
Tender may be obtained at the Post Office
Inspector, Ottawa.
Post Office Inspector's Office.
Ottawa, June 23, 1917.

F. F. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Caretaker Wanted

Applications for the position of care-
taker for Shawville Academy will be re-
ceived up to Monday next—July 16. In-
formation as to the duties, etc., may be
had from the undersigned.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Curard
Novelized from the Motion
Picture Play of the Same
Name by the Universal Film
Mfg. Co.

SIXTH EPISODE.

The Queen's Necklace.

Crackling flames were devouring the tinderlike superstructure of the airplane, before it had fairly landed in the tree-top. The terrifying position they were in, compelled the three passengers to act with extreme promptness to save their lives. Phil Kelly, who had been stunned by the blow that knocked him onto one of the wings of the machine just as it began its ascent, was now regaining consciousness.

Pat hauled the Sphinx from his recumbent position on the burning wing of the airplane. Then she clambered into the branches of the tree herself.

The girl crawled down to the lowest branches and jumped to the ground. Kelly followed her, and there immediately appeared upon the scene a group of excited and astonished farmers who had been attracted to the scene by the brilliantly burning airplane. Willing hands assisted the girl into a nearby house, while others carried the partly unconscious detective into another farmer's home.

Pat soon recovered her composure and aside from a few scratches that would soon be forgotten, discovered that she had escaped miraculously from a terrible death. Then, rejoicing in her good fortune, the girl left the friendly shelter her good Samaritans had provided and made her way, in the early dawn, to the hangar where her automobile was waiting.

When Kelly had collected his senses and started to investigate, he found, in the room where Pat had been sheltered, only one sign that she ever been there. On the sofa was a purple mask.

"Fooled again, and by this slip of a girl," Kelly said to himself as he started back toward Paris, walking to the nearest railroad station. That morning safely at home, Patricia regaled her aunt with an incomplete version of her adventure.

But it was several weeks before Pat again entered a contest of wits with the Sphinx.

However, unknown to the beautiful Patricia, there were certain conspiring elements at work that would soon bring her into activity—that would give her a chance to exercise her charitable instincts and do something in the interest of the oppressed. Pat's fame had extended beyond the confines of Paris. She was becoming known, among certain classes, throughout France.

In the principality of Dufrane there were certain conspiracies fomenting. King Fergus had aroused the enmity of his people, by appropriating for himself a necklace of great value that his queen, upon her death a few months before, had bequeathed to a fund she intended should be used to relieve the distress of the poor.

These were the outward conditions when there came one morning to Phil Kelly a message from King Fergus to appear at once at his palace. Taking with him his two most trusted assistants, the Sphinx set out immediately for Dufrane. King Fergus had detailed his son, Prince Angus, to meet the famous detective and have him brought at once to the council chamber in the palace.

"I have come, sir, at your command," said Sphinx Kelly when he was ushered into the presence of the king. "What are your further orders?"

The king fixed his steel-gray eyes upon the famous detective and said:

"The life of my dynasty is threatened. The people are conspiring against me, and I want you to fathom the plot and report to me your findings. Prince Angus, who has brought you here, will give you the full details." Then the king indicated that the audience was at an end and Kelly, accompanied by Prince Angus, repaired to another room in the palace.

Prince Angus proceeded to impart the details of the plot against the king. He spoke rapidly, and was evidently ill at ease.

"My mother died a few months ago, and willed to the peasants a valuable necklace—the jewels to be sold and the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the People's league for distribution among the needy. The king, my father, has decided that he shall keep the jewels, and has locked them in his private safe."

"I must know every part of the story," said Kelly, "or I cannot proceed with intelligence."

"The fact is," Prince Angus resumed, "Duke Hestor covets the throne, and he is very popular with the people. There may be an uprising at any hour and the king may be de-throned. This would bring Duke Hestor into power."

"This Duke Hestor," Phil began—"does he know the combination to the safe?"

"Yes, he does," the prince replied, "and, unfortunately, he and the king are the only ones who can open the door to the vault."

"If the duke were able to procure the gems, could he sell them readily?" was Kelly's next question.

"Yes, indeed," was the immediate answer. "Only a short distance from the palace there is an immensely wealthy banker who has made it known publicly that anyone who will bring him the gems may have the money."

"Who is the leader of the People's league?" the detective next asked.

"They have never had a real leader

until this very week. There is a mysterious woman among them now, and she is immensely popular. Her presence caused the king to send for you. She is working the peasants into frenzies of enthusiasm."

"How long did you say this woman has been here?" Kelly inquired, his keen interest being shown in voice and manner.

"Only a day or two. She has come here from Paris, where she is known for her charitable deeds and her interest in the poor and oppressed."

Kelly sat for a moment silently considering the outlook.

"You may tell the king that I will fathom the plot," said the Sphinx.

While Prince Angus and Kelly were discussing the problem that confronted them, the girl leader of the People's league was holding a secret session with Duke Hestor in another room of the palace.

"You must take me to the room where the vault has been built. Then give me the combination, and I will get the jewels. They belong to the people and they must have them," the girl was saying.

"I can understand why you are the idol of the poor Parisians, Miss Patricia," said Duke Hestor with unconcealed admiration. "They told us you would dare anything in behalf of the poor, and that is why we sent for you—but I had no idea you would face such danger as stealing the jewels might involve."

"The danger means nothing, if I can accomplish the purpose that these poor people have intrusted to me," the girl responded. And as she was speaking Duke Hestor wrote a series of numbers on a piece of paper and held them before Patricia's eyes.

"Memorize those figures," the duke said, "and you have the combination."

Over and over again Pat studied the figures, and when he was assured they were fixed in her mind, Duke Hestor tore the slip of paper into small bits and thrust the particles into his pocket.

(To be continued.)

ORE CARRYING VESSELS

Speed With Which Ships Are Loaded on the Great Lakes.

The loading and the unloading of the big ore boats of the Great Lakes are accomplished with remarkable speed. According to The Story of Steel, an ore boat was loaded at Duluth in September, 1915, with 11,262 tons of ore in one hour. At one of the Lake Erie ports, the great Hulett unloaders, which grab fifteen tons at a bite, took out a cargo of 11,083 tons in three hours and forty minutes. The ore docks, which are at Duluth and Two Harbors, are complex affairs of three levels. First, the dock proper extends hundreds of feet into the lake; upon the dock, beside a basin wide enough to admit the great ore steamers, is a structure of heavy timbers, whose upper sections form pockets for the ore; and on the very top are lines of railway tracks. The loaded trains from the mines are run out on the tracks over the pockets, and the ore is dumped automatically. Then the empty cars are switched over to the return track and started back to the mines. One of the great fleet of ore boats comes up from the lower lake port, slips into the basin and is made fast to the dock. The ship, six hundred feet long and only sixty feet wide, is a steel shell with houses at each end—officers' quarters and bridge in the bow, crew's quarters and engine room in the stern. There are hatches six feet apart all down the long, open deck between the houses. As soon as the ship is made fast the hatches are opened and from the ore pockets above are let down chutes that are folded flat against the pockets when not in use. The doors of the ore pockets are opened; two laborers with crowbars stand by to start the ore, which goes rushing down the chutes so fast that in twenty minutes a ten-thousand-ton ship is loaded. A few minutes later, under its own steam, the vessel puts out into the lake and joins the endless procession of boats that carry ore throughout the open months.

SAWDUST STOPS FIRE.

Forms an Effective Blanket That Shuts Off Air From Flames.

Recent experiments went to prove that sawdust is useful as a fire extinguisher. It was found to be very successful in quenching fires in oil, and much superior to sand for fires in tanks of inflammable liquids. Experiments were conducted with tanks of burning lacquer, though the same principles appear to apply largely to tanks of burning oil. The floating sawdust forms a blanket that shuts off the air from the flames; and sawdust itself catches fire only slowly, and then does not burn with a flame. The sawdust blanket was completely successful in putting out the fires in these tests. It made no difference whether the sawdust was wet or dry. The efficiency of sawdust is greater on viscous than on thin liquids as it floats more readily on the former than on the latter. The sawdust itself is not easily ignited, and when ignited it burns without a flame, and the burning embers have not sufficiently high temperature to re-ignite the liquid. Mixing sodium bicarbonate with the sawdust increases its efficiency materially.

A new microphone to collect sounds and convey them to the ears of partly deaf persons by almost invisible wires is so compact that it can be worn under a man's necktie.

The wheat crop of practically the entire world has suffered serious reduction during the past year, and the prospects for the coming year promise little or no increase in the production of this essential cereal.



The Housewife's Corner



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson II.—The Function of Water.

Water is a necessary constituent of the blood stream, as it forms three-fifths of the total weight of the human body. Water acts as a carrier throughout the body, and is a very necessary agent in the process of digestion and elimination.

The presence of water in the blood regulates the temperature of the body. It acts as a distributor of heat where the blood flows from the warm interior to the cold exterior of the body.

The process of digestion is carried on by the aid of water. For this reason it is necessary to take a large amount, at least two quarts daily, in order to preserve health. Besides the amount required for purposes of digestion, it is necessary in hot weather to drink an extra amount in order to counter-act the loss of moisture occasioned by sweating.

Pure drinking water and an abundance of it is therefore absolutely essential to the preservation of health. Disease germs are often present in water and the best way to safeguard

health is to boil the water when there is the least doubt as to its purity. Because water looks bright and sparkling it is not always safe to conclude that it is therefore free from impurities. Every care should be taken that the source of water supply is uncontaminated.

The reason that boiled water has a flat and insipid taste is because the oxygen has been driven off by the boiling. Stirring will incorporate air and restore oxygen.

A glass of water taken before meals prepares the stomach to receive food. It is especially beneficial to drink a glass of hot water before breakfast. Drinking water with the meal is not harmful if taken when the mouth is empty and not used to wash down the food. It is likely to cause an increase in weight in fleshy persons.

A glass of water after meals aids digestion. Drinking very cold water is harmful; 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit is the right temperature. As a rule people do not drink sufficient water to maintain perfect health.

Seasonable Recipes.

Strawberry Charlotte.—Make a custard of one cupful of milk, two yolks of eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls of water. Dissolve starch in water and add scalding milk. Cook for three minutes. Remove from fire. Beat in yolks of eggs and pour in a dish lined with sponge cake. When cool, cover with meringue made from whites of eggs beaten very stiff, with two ounces of sugar, and one cupful of crushed strawberries which have been folded in after the eggs are whipped.

Cherry Roll.—Make a plain pastry of one cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, four tablespoonfuls shortening, one-quarter cupful of water. Mix dry ingredients, rub in shortening, add water; mix to dough. Roll one-quarter inch thick on well-floured pastry board. Spread with cherries, stoned, and chopped fine. Sprinkle over the cherries one-half cupful of brown sugar, roll the dough like a jelly roll. Place in a well-greased and floured pan, pouring three-fourths cupful of water and four tablespoonfuls of sugar over the roll as you place it in the oven. Bake in moderate oven thirty-five minutes. Serve with fruit sauce.

Banana Cake.—One-half cupful sugar, yolk of one egg. Cream until a light lemon color, then add: five tablespoonfuls water, three-fourths cupful flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder. Beat well to mix, then carefully fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg; bake in an eight-inch layer cake pan eighteen minutes in a hot oven. Cool, split and fill with crushed bananas.

Strawberry Pudding.—One and one-half cupfuls cold water, five tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Place in a

saucepan and stir until starch is dissolved, then bring to boiling point and cook three minutes. Remove from the fire and add: one teaspoonful vanilla, one-half cupful sugar, stiffly beaten white of egg. Pour in small pudding mold, set in cool place to mold. Turn the pudding from the mold, cut with sharp knife in one-inch slices and place on fruit platter. Cover with crushed and sweetened berries.

Currant-Gooseberry Jam.—To a gallon of gooseberries use one quart of red-currant juice prepared as follows, and six pounds of sugar. Make a syrup with the currant-juice and the sugar; then add the gooseberries that have been stemmed and tailed. Simmer slowly until the berries are a pretty clear red color, then fill into glass jars. Boil the juice down to the jelly stage, and pour over the fruit, and seal.

How Eggs Are Spoiled.

Most eggs when laid contain very few or no bacteria that would cause decomposition, and the entrance of these micro-organisms usually takes place because of carelessness or neglect on the part of those handling the eggs. One of the chief sources of infection is dirty or damp nests. Eggs, like milk, make an excellent place for bacterial growth and development and they spoil very readily when kept in dirty or unsanitary conditions. The shell of the egg is porous to admit the passage of air in and out, but it is coated with a mucilaginous matter which prevents the entrance of bacteria unless it is very old, wet, softened by moisture, or rubbed off. Therefore, eggs should not be washed, held in damp, musty places, or handled more than necessary, and should be marketed or preserved as soon after laying as possible.

THE LARGEST GEYSER.

New Zealand at One Time Had the Most Formidable Geyser in the World.

While the Waimangu Geyser in New Zealand lasted it was the largest in the world. Its name, "black water" in the Maori tongue, came from the dark column of water and debris that it threw up at every eruption. Stones and boiling water, accompanied by vast clouds of steam, rose nine hundred to fifteen hundred feet at irregular intervals, twenty to twenty-two times a month. At other times the water of the Waimangu lay in a cup-shaped depression about twenty feet deep, two hundred and forty-nine feet wide, and four hundred and two feet long.

Several hours before each eruption the lake would begin to boil violently and to send off dense clouds of steam; loud subterranean rumblings were heard. When the final explosion came, the whole lake, mingled with material from below, rose bodily; its torrential fall was destructive to a large area round about, and the slopes near by are still furrowed by the rivers of water that coursed down them. The column of water was thrown up about four times as high as the Giant Geyser, now the largest in the Yellowstone Park, throws its water, and the area of its base was about two and a half acres, in comparison with the few square rods of the American geyser.

Close by the geyser is a hill surmounted by an iron hut, about four hundred and fifty feet above the pool, where observers took refuge during eruptions. One day in August, 1903, a party was on the slope below this building watching the boiling pool. As the approach of the explosion became more imminent the guide warned them back, and all except four obeyed. The mother of one of the young ladies called to her; but she wanted to take another photograph, and answered, "Just a moment, mother." During that moment the eruption occurred, and the disobedient young lady and her three companions were swept to a tragic death.

Frost And Soil Fertility.

The rigorous winter that prevails over the greater part of Canada locks up for several months—practically from harvest to seeding time—the soil's fertility. The plant food that has been converted into available forms during the preceding summer and autumn and which is left over after the season's growth, is conserved for the crop of the succeeding year. The frost holds tight within its grasp plant food untold value—especially the more valuable nitrates so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter this soluble plant food would be lost by leaching. With all their drawbacks, our severe winters, with their almost continuous low temperatures, must be regarded in their role as conservers of fertility, as an agricultural asset of no small value, one which must profoundly affect in a beneficial way our dependence upon purchased fertilizers for satisfactory yields.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Experimental Farm.

HOW MAN BECAME CIVILIZED.

Progress Came Through Primeval Man's Desire for Varied Diet.

It is a common saying that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach, but it is not commonly known that man reached civilization through his stomach.

In the beginning of things man, a wild creature, more monkey than human, lived on roots and berries, science tells us, trying first this and that article and discovering by the "trial and error" method which was good and which was not. There is considerable evidence that he kept to this vegetarian diet for many generations, never discovering the dietetic value of meat.

Then the change came. Either the stock of herbs and wild fruits gave out in his vicinity or he got a taste of animal flesh after a forest fire, for he began to eat meat. Perhaps he killed an animal in combat and experimented on the raw flesh. No one will ever know just how he tasted it first. At any rate he liked it better than the insipid vegetarian diet and became devoted to it.

When the wild animals grew elusive and hard to kill he began to trap the beasts and hunt them systematically with an eye to providing for the lean days. Following these days the supply of animals began to diminish and he became a hunter of considerable range. Even the new fields became more difficult for him, and he hit upon the scheme of taming animals and raising them within stockades or in prison valleys so that they would be on hand for any day of need. Catching the wild boars, he within a certain number of generations produced the hog; the wild bovine herds he turned into cattle. By taming he made the modern sheep out of the mountain goats and sheep. Various kinds of birds he caught and transformed into chickens and tame ducks.

It was his stomach that he was thinking of.

Gradually he became accustomed to living near his herds. The next step was the erection of a more or less permanent abode, a home that he deserted only when his herds had exhausted the pastures in the vicinity.

Out of this pastoral age he developed the agricultural period, adding to the forage of his live stock by planting for its benefit. His motive in settling down and forming communities was largely the conservation of his meat supply.

Slowly civilization began to dawn. Thrown in company with others of his kind, he began to talk better, to live better, to think better. Tribes formed. Government became a thing to be considered. Laws were made. Justice was administered. Man had ceased to be a wanderer, a lonely man. His

Order Fall Fertilizers Now

For Prompt Shipment

Two Reasons Why

A Transportation Reason.—So the dealer can order out his fertilizer in cars loaded to full capacity, which hold twice as much as average-loaded cars. Just half as many cars are needed—the other half are set free for other uses. Freight congestion is relieved. You stand a better chance of getting your fertilizer.

A Patriotic Reason.—So all our industries, all our national resources, all our efforts can give a full measure of war-time service, and so fertilizers can have a chance to increase our national food supply.

Write for Particulars of the

SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSN.

Postal Telegraph Bldg. Chicago

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stomach had tamed him and laid the foundations for civilization.

When he quit making his main diet off raw meat and began cooking the animal flesh that came into his possession he not only tickled his palate but he improved his disposition. He became less savage, less bloodthirsty, more of a pacifist. The very act of raising grain, part of which he learned to eat and part of which he gave to the stock, tamed him, for by it he neglected his combative instincts, which had been called upon so strenuously during the days when he fought with wild animals, hunted them with spear and arrow.

TO THE VICTORS OF VIMY RIDGE.

Brave, splendid men of Canada
Who went abroad to die,
Whose bodies lie in yonder France,
Under a foreign sky,
Who won the hard-fought victory
On Vimy Ridge, the blest,
Safe may you lie, oh, noble men,
And take your well-earned rest.

The blood-soaked soil which folds you
Is pregnant with new life,
With seeds of fine and splendid Truth,
The end of woe and strife.
For none can die more bravely—
Their splendid youth laid down—
And all the world not better be,
And Man not wear a Crown!

The generations yet unborn
Will pilgrim to this shrine,
With bowed heads and hearts uplift,
For such brave deeds as thine.
—Elizabeth Hope.

THE COAL SHORTAGE

The anticipated shortage in hard coal affecting thousands of Canadian homes may become a reality next winter if consumers delay their orders to the dealers till fall.

This is the opinion of railway men who say that while they are doing everything possible to assist Mr. C. A. Magrath, Controller of Canadian Fuel Supply, the co-operation of the consumer also is necessary to meet an undoubtedly serious situation.

The hard coal used in the east for the average furnace is imported from the United States, and the problem of supply is largely a problem of transportation. Owing to the shortage of labor and a very hard winter, the Canadian Railways last year faced a severe congestion of traffic, which was accentuated during the winter months by the demand for furnace coal.

In order to prevent if possible a similar condition next season, the railways are concentrating every effort on the supply of coal-carrying equipment. The Canadian Pacific, for instance, has decided to adapt at once and concentrate a considerable portion of additional freight equipment for coal-haulage, increasing its capacity during the next six months by cars capable of hauling over a million additional tons during that period. It is withdrawing a large number of cars from other services, is adapting other types of cars, and has just put into force a new rule under which every foreign coal car is at once returned empty to the mines for fresh coal in-

stead of being delayed by loading with return freight, although this move means added expense.

Within a few days the coal merchants will thus have prospect of rapid deliveries, but unless consumers co-operate by giving their orders to the merchants now for their winter supplies, then unloading cars quickly, the congestion experienced last winter will be accentuated and prices may rise to unheard of heights. Consumers are also recommended to be exceptionally careful in the use of coal, avoiding waste and burning wood where possible. The merchants themselves are also being asked to co-operate by having cars loaded to the maximum capacity and by promptly unloading the cars as soon as received, thus releasing them for further service.

The situation apparently is more serious in the East than in the West, owing to the accepted use of box cars in the latter territory. The supply of the open cars required in the east is, however, limited, and unless deliveries are spread more than they have been over the summer months by the recommended co-operation of consumers, the approaching winter will come with tragic force upon the Canadians in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The coal, according to Mr. Magrath, is available. The cars, according to the railways, are coming—but will carry the coal only if the orders are known before winter puts on the brakes.



Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

"The Poor Man's Potato" has become the rich man's luxury. Whether at three dollars a bushel, or twenty-five cents a bushel, potatoes are not a complete food. Two or three **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with milk furnish more real, body-building nutriment than a meal of potatoes or meat, are much more easily digested and cost much less. Shredded Wheat is 100 per cent. whole wheat, nothing added and nothing taken away—gives mental vim and physical vigor for the hot days. Delicious for breakfast, or any meal, with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits, and milk.

Made in Canada.

REIGN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Germany is Ruled by the Sentiments of the Degenerate Prince.

It is customary to look forward toward the reign of the Crown Prince of Germany with a certain amount of foreboding; but in essence, if not in fact, the Crown Prince is already on the throne, says Prof. Shaw, of New York University. It is as credible a belief that the Kaiser did not want war as that the heir apparent did. The Kaiser seems to have preferred his yacht to the U-boat, but the Crown Prince appears to have chosen more serious pastimes. Just when the Kaiser abdicated psychologically in favor of his son is not a matter of recorded date, but the fact remains that Germany of to-day is ruled by the sentiments of the Prince.

The Kaiser is a reminiscence, the Prince a harsh reality, and it is the decadent spirit of the Prince which appears, not only at Verdun but all along the Hindenburg line and in the wake of von Tirpitz and his U-boat. Germany, then, is urged on by the thoughtless impulses of the Crown Prince, while the function of his father seems to consist in expressing regrets for German ruthlessness and in offering prayers for German success. The virtual and psychological ruler is a young man whose attitude toward life can hardly be understood by us without suggesting analogies to Harry Thaw and Dr. Waite.

Critics of national ideals will be unjust with Germany, which still has a place on earth, and false to themselves if they indulge the fond assumption that Germany is false and bad, while all other nations involved in the war are true and good. The difference between Germany and the other nations lies in the fact that the others went to war with the best that was in them to the front, the worst to the rear. France was ready to subordinate national levity to the serious business of defending its implicit ideals. After undue delay, England decided to subsume snobbery and selfishness for the sake of thrusting forward its standard notions of civilization. In our own country, we have just begun to let the cardinal ideal of national life take the place of jingoistic talk, stock jobbery and stock robbery. That is, where the other nations have succeeded in fighting according to the best, Germany has taken counsel with the worst.

WOULD YOU HAVE HEALTH?

"Eat less and Breathe more.
Talk less and Think more.
Ride less and Walk more.
Clothe less and Bathe more.
Worry less and Work more.
Waste less and Give more.
Preach less and Practice more."

Lead suitable for the casing of tea is needed at Amoy, China. European dealers formerly supplied this product.



Grape-Nuts

Made from choice whole wheat and malted barley, this famous food retains the vital mineral elements of the grain, so essential for balanced nourishment, but lacking in many cereal foods.

From every standpoint—good flavor, rich nourishment, easy digestion, convenience, economy, health from childhood to old age—Grape-Nuts food.

"There's a Reason"

WILL THE JEWS RETURN?

Under a Stable Government the Holy Land May Again Prosper.

It is one of the romances of history which will be noted more particularly when the hurly-burly of the war has ceased, that the advance of the British force which took the town of Gaza was across the very wilderness in which the Children of Israel sojourned for forty years ere they reached the Promised Land. It is not improbable that the world will learn some morning of the fall of Jerusalem, the accomplishment of a task which has been in hand, off and on, for seven hundred years.

The present derelict state of the Holy Land must not be regarded as its natural aspect. There can be no doubt that in the Bible days it was one of the most fertile lands in the world. That was when primitive implements were used in agriculture. How much more fruitful might it be to-day under the stimulus of modern methods?

Ancient prophecy says that after Armageddon the Holy Land shall be restored to its ancient people, the Jews, and it certainly looks as if the fulfilment of this promise were at hand, or, at least, its practicability. If a stable government under the British or French be established, there can be little doubt but tens of thousands of Jews will return to the Old Country.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood.

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

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

STRANGE JAPANESE CRAB.

A Remarkable Example of One of Nature's Little Jokes.

Nature is not ordinarily to be accused of trying to be funny, but once in a while she seems to indulge in a bit of humor on her own account.

Of this a very remarkable example is found in a species of crab plentiful in Japanese waters. It bears on its back a Japanese face. It is the face of a fierce warrior of old Japan.

The Japanese have a tradition to account for this curious phenomenon. The story harks back a few centuries, to a period when the seas that wash the shores of their archipelago were much beset by ferocious pirates.

To put a stop to their depredations a fleet of fighting ships was prepared; and there presently ensued a battle of the most desperate kind, with the pirate fleet—the buccaners being formidably organized.

The pirates were defeated, their ships sunk; and, no quarter being given, they were wiped out to the last man. That was the end of organized piracy in those waters.

So far, the story is historically authentic. One is at liberty to believe or not the theory entertained by the Japanese to this day, that the souls of the men slaughtered and drowned in that battle entered the bodies of crabs.

If you discredit the idea, they will show you the crabs, every one of which has the face of a Japanese fighting man on its back. Furthermore, the face, with its bloated features, is that of a drowned man.

A curious point about this taira crab, as it is called, is that it has a set of supplementary legs, by the help of which, if it happens to be turned over, it can run swiftly on its back.

The Real Dress.

Whatever the fashionable tailor may say, the really well-dressed man of to-day wears khaki.

The needed repairs for the mower and binder will cost no more now than later, and may, if ordered now, save costly delay.

A Great Remedy

DR. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment (tablets), the great blood purifier, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, kidney, liver, stomach and female troubles. Price \$1. with guarantee, or 6 boxes for \$5, postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 178 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

For Play and Pleasure



In a short-sleeved shirt and a pair of overalls a small boy can start out to do most any of the things he wants to do, such as making a railroad, digging a trench or even fighting the enemy. The overalls illustrated are McCall Pattern No. 7824, Boy's Overalls; in two lengths. Cut in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents. Boy's Shirt Blouse No. 6420, in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 10 cents.



A fashionable combination of plain and plaid gingham is shown in this cunning frock. This is a practical as well as a very smart model for a vacation frock for a small girl. McCall Pattern No. 7766, Girl's Dress, in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Glove Dust Cloth.

Make a new dust cloth with an attached glove and you will not have grimy fingers and nails after dusting. Sew a piece of the goods eight inches square in the center of the cloth, leaving one edge free. Mark the shape of your hand on this square with chalk or pencil and sew with the machine around the mark, having the wrist on the side left free.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

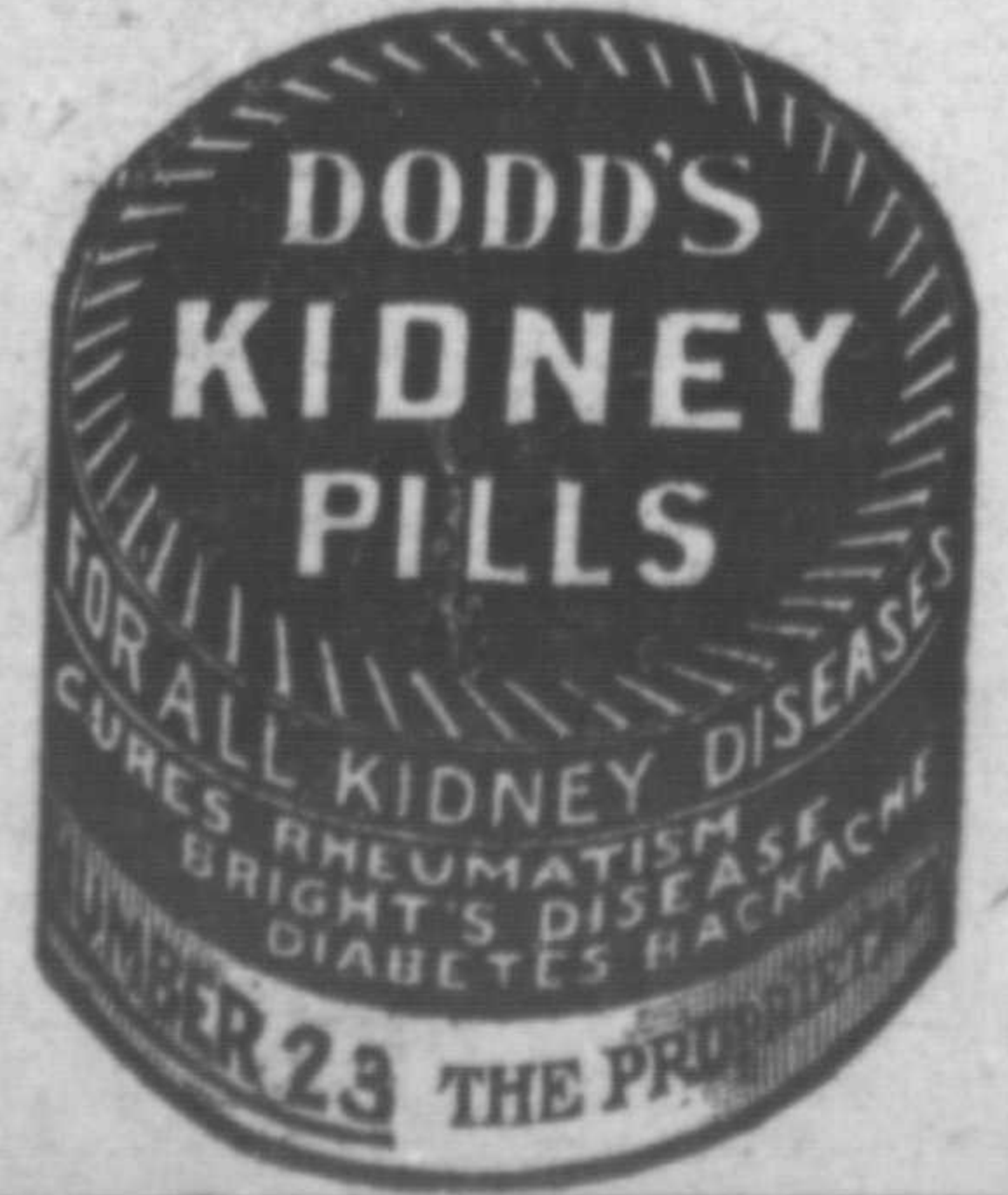
Awful Loss.

Gertrude, aged 3, sat in her high chair at the dinner table turning about in her fingers a small ear of corn from which she had been nibbling a row at a time. Suddenly she burst into tears.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked her mother.

"I've lost my place!" sobbed the little one.

Land worked this year for the first time will be in better shape another year, providing it is cultivated the entire season, keeping the weeds out and the ground as mellow as possible.



ED. 7. ISSUE 28-17.

CHILD-LOVER'S SONG.

O Thou who giv'st what most I prize—
The love of little children;
No gem so precious in mine eyes—
The love of little children!
What hand but Thine could e'er impart
The love of little children?
No wealth as this can fill my heart—
The love of little children.
How fair the hour that first begot
The love of little children!
How dear the day that lighteth not
The love of little children!
Within mine inmost soul inwrought—
The love of little children;
Oh, sweet beyond my sweetest thought—
The love of little children!

—Gerald F. Joy.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Watch for overloading, overspeeding, ill-fed and badly harnessed horses, for warm weather is with us, when the horse feels these cruelties more than at any other season of the year.

A late spring, labor shortage and the extra amount of land to be broken up for fall seeding will reduce the area planted to roots in Britain this year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Father's Influence.

The superintendent of a boys' reformatory characterizes the homes as the "first institution for the production of good citizens." He emphasized the influence of a father on the life of the boy, and declared that the mother can not discharge the duty of both parents. A medical examiner in another state declares that of ten cases of youthful delinquency nine can be traced to lack of parental control; the medical examiner finds it the same with accidents. Hanging around a railway yard and "cutting behind" a passing vehicle may be only what father did when he was a boy, but railway yards have grown more crowded since his time, and a high-powered automobile is not quite the same thing as the grocer's wagon.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Learn to Swim.

Swimming is an accomplishment of more importance to men, women, boys and girls than any of the other sports, yet comparatively few can swim. As it is easier for children to learn than it is for adults, they should be given the opportunity whenever possible. They love the water, as a rule, and if there is no body of water near at hand, let them don their bathing suits and go out into the summer rain for a frolic. As the suits are easily made at home, the children could afford to have them ready for a rainy day, especially as they save good clothes and furnish so much genuine fun. On an extremely hot day, thus equipped, they may frolic in the back-yard with the hose.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garges in Cows

City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the suturing leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years I have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Biphthalmia Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used that treatment, and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%."

I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ophthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mrs. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for excision seemed imperative. Before resorting to the operative treatment I prescribed Bon-Opto and in 24 hours the secretion had lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. I always insist Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and apply it locally to all burns, ulcers and eruptions on the eyeball or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By clearing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Conner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the acute

Good Citizens.

Oh, give us men with visions clear;
With rugged hearts, who know no fear!
Great men of prescience, brave and bold;
Unshaken by the lure of gold;
Who fight for truth, whatever their fate;
The men, O Lord, to make a state.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicists' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of eye facts. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

He'll Get Even.

"You've had plenty of rain in your section."
"Yep, Hurt my crops, too."
"Will you lose much money?"
"No; I'll break about even by hauling autos out of mudholes."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

English manufacturers have developed a steel for cutlery that is said to be nonrusting, unstainable and untarnishable.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

When buying your Piano Insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

For Pimply Faces Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Samples Free by Post
A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning. For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, these fragrant emollients are wonderful as well as ideal for the toilet.

For free sample, each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.



FRIENDS.

The friends that love us always,
When we go their way or not,
Are the friends that hearts remember
When the others are forgot.
The friends that stick the closest
When the trouble grows the worst;
The friends that love us always
Just the way they did at first.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To Canada.

And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicate his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.

YES! MAGICALLY!

CORNS LIFT OUT

WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug store for you.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacement, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

strain arising from protracted microscopical research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or night glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, itching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the best eye preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an official preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturer guarantees it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores, also by G. Tansley and J. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Economy in Shoe Purchasing.

Many people purchase low priced Shoes under the impression that it is Economy to do so; but it is not Economy, because low priced shoes Must necessarily be made from low Priced materials—give half the wear And cost more in the end than high Grade shoes.

We handle the best makes at price very little higher than the ordinary low grade shoes.

Buy your Footwear from us and be Convinced of its superior quality.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

On Sunday evening next, July 22nd, the Oddfellows will attend divine service at the Methodist Church.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held on Friday evening of this week, instead of Thursday, owing to the Bishop's visit here, and will be held at the home of Mrs. Ben. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Caldwell, of Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. J. Y. Caldwell, motored to Shawville Saturday evening to spend Dominion day the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hynes of Zion section.

Mrs. Frank Armstrong, of this village who for some time had been suffering considerably, went to Ottawa some days ago and was operated on for mastoid. Although a critical one, the operation was successfully performed.

Everyone should make an onslaught upon the burdocks that are presently flourishing on vacant lots, and along the sidewalks before they mature, otherwise the crop, already too large, will be of alarming proportions next year. Dig these cumberers of the ground up wherever you see them—it will pay.

Cheaper Poultry Feed.

On account of the scarcity and high price of feed the Poultry Industry of this country is threatened by the prospect of the wholesale slaughter of laying stock and a serious falling off in the number of pullets to be matured.

The necessity for retaining for milling every possible bushel of wheat suitable for that purpose need not be emphasized. To provide poultrymen with feed for rearing their young stock without unnecessarily lowering the supplies of milling wheat, the federal Department of Agriculture has requested millers throughout Canada to put on the market the cracked and shrunken wheat removed from grain before it is milled.

In addition to small and broken wheat these cleanings consist chiefly of the seeds of wild buckwheat, a near relative of the cultivated buckwheat. The Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm has used wild buckwheat in feeding experiments and reports it to be a highly satisfactory poultry feed and has ordered two cars of buckwheat screenings for the Central and Branch Experimental Farms from the Canadian Government Elevators at Fort William. Fowls used to good grain do not take to it at first but when they become accustomed to it they eat it readily and do well on it.

The mill cleanings from local flour mills also contain traces of many other weed seeds, including several kinds of mustards. These, however, would not as a rule amount to more than two or three per cent of the cleanings in the case of the standard grades of Western wheat. This material is specially recommended for backyard, suburban and professional poultrymen. On farms the cleanings from yards and poultry houses where it had been fed would have to be disposed of so as not to disseminate noxious weeds in grain fields.

Those interested in obtaining this class of feed should immediately arrange with local mills or

NOTICE OF CATTLE IMPOUNDED.

I hereby give notice that there were placed in my custody on the 8th of July instant, the following yearling cattle, namely:—1 roan steer, 2 red steers and 3 heifers, mostly red. The owners are requested to call and remove the animals at once, first paying poundage fees, cost of advertising and other expenses incurred.

STEWART FULFORD,
Poundkeeper.
Starks Corners, July 9, 1917.

feed dealers for a supply. The mills cannot be expected to keep this material for poultry unless it is demanded for that purpose and that rests with the poultrymen themselves.

Presentation.

Quite a large number of friends and neighbors gathered together at the home of Mr. Dawson Armstrong, on Friday, June 29th, as a surprise party. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Beatrice were invited out to spend the evening. The object in view was to present Mr. and Miss Armstrong with a hall set consisting of mirror and seat. The address was read by Miss Ray Prendergast while the presentation was made by Mr. Lorne Armstrong and Miss Mary Whelan. The address was as follows:—

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Beatrice:—

We, the friends and neighbors have gathered together on this occasion. We feel we cannot let you go from our midst without showing our esteem for you by presenting you with this hall rack. You have been useful to us in church work as well as kind neighbors and friends. We are sorry to have you leave us, but hope you will be as useful anywhere you are going as you have been to us all here. Trusting God's richest blessings may always abound in your home and that you may be long spared to enjoy it. We conclude by subscribing ourselves the Friends and Neighbors of Radford.

The recipients were very much taken by surprise, but, however, thanked the friends and neighbors for the kindness shown to them. After this supper was served and the rest of the evening was spent in singing, music and playing of games.—ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Marriages.

PETERS—BEEMER.

On Monday, July 2, 1917, at New York, U. S. A., in the church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. H. Jas. Meyers, Major J. B. Peters to C. Evelyn Beemer, widow of the H. J. Beemer, of Quebec.

SOMERVILLE—JARVIS.

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Friday afternoon, June 22nd, when Rev. I. G. Bowles united in marriage, Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Jarvis, to John Somerville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Somerville of McIntyre St. East, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude Quirt, while the bride's brother, Alexander, assisted the groom. The best wishes of a host of friends follow the young couple for a bright, happy and prosperous future.—North Bay News.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

STARKS

The social held at the house of Mr. James Fulford on Friday evening, July 6th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of Starks Corners, was a decided success, the weather being all that could be desired. A large crowd assembled and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The proceeds amounted to \$90.61.

A pleasing feature of the program was the presence of the Shawville quartette, who rendered several selections which were loudly applauded. The thanks of the community are due to them and also to Mr. and Mrs. Fulford for their hospitality in opening their spacious dwelling and grounds for the occasion.

The Sunshine Mission Class, lately organized at Starks Corners, held a sale of useful articles during the evening, the proceeds of which amounted to \$29.50.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

CONFEDERATION

LIFE EST. 1871

CANADA owes a debt of gratitude to the farseeing Statesmen who realized that the amalgamation of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would one day form a part of the great Empire.

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A CONFEDERATION LIFE-POLICY?

Confederation Life Association.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent.
P. SEWELL ROBERTS, Dis. Man.

FOR SALE

At old prices . . .

7 Single Top Buggies
1 Express
1 Low-down Manure Spreader, slightly used.
J. L. HODGINS,
Shawville

THE MEDDLESOME WREN.

Something About a Bird That All Canadians Know.

Late one afternoon when I was busy in the garden near the end of the vineyard where there was a bird-box, I suddenly heard the loud, emphatic note of a bluebird mingled with the chiding cackle and chatter of a housewren. I saw the bluebird dive savagely at the wren and drive him into a currant-bush, where he would scold and "sass back," and then break out in a shrill, brief song. Presently a female oriole came and joined the bluebird in persecuting the wren, which answered back from its safe retreat in the bushes with harsh chatter and snatches of tantalizing song. The bluebird took up his stand on the grape-post that supported the bird-box in which the wren had a nest, and from this outlook he grew eloquent in his denunciation of wrens. His loud, rapid voice and the answering cackle of the wren attracted the attention of their bird neighbors. Four robins came, one after another, and perched on the tops of surrounding posts, silent but interested spectators. A male oriole came, a cat-bird came, two song-sparrows came, and then a male goldfinch perched near by. The birds were evidently curious to know what all this altercation was about—very human in this respect.

After the bluebird had eased his mind a little about wrens, he dropped down to the box, and, clinging to the entrance to the nest, looked in. Instantly the wren was on his back scolding excitedly. The bluebird turned to seize him, but was not quick enough, and there was a brown streak, with a blue streak close behind it, to the nearest currant-bush, in which the wren again chattered and sang in derision. The bluebird again resumed his perch above the nest and was louder and more emphatic than ever in his protests. It was really very amusing to see the bluebird stand up so straight there on the post, like a stump orator, delivering his philippic against the wren. His whole bearing and tone expressed indignation and an outraged sense of justice. I fancied him saying: "My friends and neighbors, I want to bear witness before you of the despicable character of this chattering, skulking, impudent house-wren. He is an intolerable nuisance. He crosses my path daily. Every honest bird hates him. He fills up the boxes he cannot occupy with his rubbish, and assaults me if I look into them and criticize his conduct. He is sly and meddlesome, and a disturber of the peace. He has the manners of a blackguard and the habits of a thief and a despoiler. His throat and tongue are brass, and his song is as harsh as the twigs he makes his nest of. I ask you to join me in putting him down." His audience listened and looked on with interest. I will not say with amusement. The humor of the situation probably appealed to me alone. The birds were only anxious to find out if a possible common danger threatened them all. But to me the situation had an element of comedy in it, and made me laugh in spite of myself.

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Trespass Notice.

Any person or persons found trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lot S. W. 4 of 12 on the 7th Range of Clarendon, after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

MRS. R. B. ARMSTRONG,
July 6th, 1917.

TO LET

Best Farmers' Hotel in Pontiac

THE RUSSELL HOUSE

Dining Room and 22 Bed Rooms furnished. Large Yard, Sheds and Stables.

Apply at once

G. W. DALE,
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FARM FOR SALE.

Good dairy farm, part of Lots 4 and 5, first Concession of Bristol, containing 300 acres—100 valuable bush. For particulars apply to owner, D. J. CRAIG, Raymond, Alta., or to G. T. DRUMMOND, Bristol, Que.

HAY ON SHARES

The undersigned offers a quantity of good quality hay on shares to anyone disposed to undertake the work of reaping and saving same. Apply at once.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Maryland.

FOR SALE

1 New Single Buggy
1 Good 2-Seated Buggy
1 Set Single Harness
Also some other tools and other small articles. Apply to
MRS. KNIGHT, Shawville.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$14.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 65c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 25c.
Wool, washed, 68c.; unwashed, 54c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.75
Veal Skins, each 90c

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.
H. IMISON, Photo Artist

Big Ore Exhibit.

A feature of the recent International Mining Convention at Nelson, B.C., was an ore exhibit, the biggest and best ever shown in Canada. It consisted of 175 samples obtained from various mines in the United States and Canada.

Doctor Grenfell's Mission.

"We were off the northern coast of Newfoundland, just two weeks away from Boston harbor; the log said 1,300 miles—1,300 merry, miserable, wonderful, rolling miles. And we all fell to singing:

"It's a long way to Grenfell Mission;
It's a long way, I know,
And it's no fun being seasick,
With a thousand miles to go.
Speed on, good ship Cluett,
Come on Wind, blow fair;
It's a long way to Grenfell Mission,
But we're almost there!"

"Some days later I chanced to meet the Harvard freshman. He was shoveling coal back of the hospital, and I heard him say as he pitched into the coal, 'Gee, I could eat ten dinners.' Up the path came Billy, the ox, drawing a load of the Cluett's freight, and the Yale freshman, lately arrived from New York, was endeavoring to make old Billy step lively. A Williams man steadied the freight. Between the mission buildings were scraggly fields of grass and patches of open ground ready to be harrowed—a job for Billy and the freshman.

"During the summer months all the men and older boys of St. Anthony are busy with the fishery, so that extra hands are needed for the work on the mission, and, these hands are gladly lent by the student lads, or 'wops,' as they fondly call themselves. If a drain must be dug or a roof mended, if help is called for in an overburdened hospital ward, or the mission yawl has to take a doctor twenty miles down the coast, there's always a husky 'wop' on hand with an 'All right, sir.'—Alice Chamberlain Kendall in St. Nicholas.



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and raise your calves upon the skim milk. Any quantity of cream will be taken and the highest price paid.

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Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c. Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns. A call will convince you of these facts. Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

TAILORING

We have a large stock of Goods in latest colors GRAY, BLUE, and other very fashionable shades. Call and look them over.

Straw and Felt Hats, Rain Coats, Sport and Work Shirts.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

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Suitings

If you realise the importance of being dressed correctly you will understand why we advise Hobberlin Suits and Overcoats. The styles are the newest—they are authentic and in good taste—and the fabrics represent the utmost in value.

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