

THE EQUITY.

No. 8, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital paid up and Rest - \$8,750,000

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a **JOINT ACCOUNT** in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLE BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting M'gr.

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

Harvesting will be general throughout the county this week, if weather conditions are favorable.

Professor Harcourt of Guelph Agricultural College says that in using substitutes for wheat flour in bread, it would be best for women to mix their own flour.

Mr. Alpine Campbell, of Campbells Bay, lost most of his out-buildings, together with machinery and a large quantity of hay by fire, which broke out about eleven o'clock on Monday.

It is said that thirty-one thousand men will be required to harvest the crops in the Northwest this year. And still from a good many sources it is learned that the grain yield will fall about fifty per cent short of expectations!

We notice among the names of a party of returned soldiers who recently arrived at Quebec, that of Pte. Ben. F. Smith, youngest son of our townsman Mr. Benjamin Smith, who went overseas with the 77th Battalion.

Although appearance has indicated otherwise, it is now thought that the potato crop in this district will be much below the expectations of some time ago. The great heat and drought of the latter part of July, almost completely checked the growth of the young tubers.

A rumor is current around Starks Corners that the Clarendon Station on the C. N. R. may be removed to the property of Stewart Leitch. At all events a platform and siding are likely to be put down at that point, where a considerable volume of local shipping is developing.

CATTLE POISONED.—Mr. Ray Wilson, of Green Lake, had the great misfortune to lose eight head of cattle last week through poisoning by eating a species of deadly weed which grows in marshy places. This we understand was the opinion of the veterinary inspector who came from Ottawa to investigate the case.

A rather serious affair is reported to have occurred at Coulonge on Saturday, the result of which is that a man named Gillis is suffering from a bullet wound in the body, fired by another man named Frost who was taken into custody at Renfrew on Monday, and has been lodged in Bryson Jail. Several versions of the affair are current rendering it hard to get at the actual facts. In addition to the shooting, it is alleged that Frost wrecked everything around the Gillis habitation and then set fire to the building which was destroyed. Frost's lawless conduct is said to be attributable to liquor.

Keeping at It.

Our soldiers at the front have two good friends in William McCarrison, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Richard Russett, Bristol, who have repeated their subscriptions to the Tobacco Fund several times. This week we acknowledge the receipt of a dollar each from those gentlemen. A card from Corp'l F. Onion, dated France, June 23rd, conveys the thanks of the author for tobacco received through a previous donation of Mr. Russett.

Parish of Leslie.

The Rev. Charles Reid will take the services for Rev. Isaac Strowbridge in Leslie next Sunday, Aug. 19th as follows:—

St. James, Leslie. 10.30—Holy Communion.
St. George's, Thorne Centre—2.30, Evening Prayer.

There will also be services at St. Matthew's, North Clarendon, at 7, p. m., same date.

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

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Marian Findlay, is visiting relatives in Russell this week.

Miss Lottie Shaw, is visiting relatives at Port Hope, Ont.

Mrs. J. J. Turner and daughter, Miss Eula, are visiting friends in Renfrew this week.

Mr. C. E. Shaw, who underwent an operation at the General Hospital, at Ottawa, arrived home Monday evening.

Miss Lett, of Dunraven, was the guest of her aunt Miss A. Murray last week.

Mrs. Hugh Hanna, of Massey, Ont., is visiting her relatives in this section at present.

Miss Laura Woodley is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Jos. Bennett, at River Desert.

Mr. R. G. Hodgins and family have been spending a few days at Green Lake.

Miss M. Beamish, Renfrew, was the guest of Shawville friends for a day or two last week.

A number of the Shawville young ladies are occupying Mrs. Howard's cottage at Green Lake for the week.

Miss Maude McDowell is at present visiting friends at Westmeath.

Dr. K. McDowell, of Renfrew, spent the week-end at his home here.

Hosmer Turner, of the Merchants Bank, Renfrew, visited his parents here on Sunday.

Mrs. E. G. Amy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. S. Barnett at Norway Bay.

Mrs. Silverman and the Misses Cohen, of Montreal, are guests of their sister, Mrs. A. Dover this week.

Miss Blackburn and friend Mr. Thomson, of Ottawa, were visitors over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Belsher.

Mrs. James Millar and granddaughter Margaret Millar of River Desert, are at present the guests of the former's son, Harry Millar of this town.

Mr. Geo. Corrigan, of Schumacher, Ont. gave THE EQUITY a call while in town Friday last. George is spending a week or two in Bristol and Clarendon looking after some business affairs.

Mrs. S. W. Wilson and daughter, of Ottawa, have been visiting the Misses Wilson during the past week. Mr. Wilson, who has been enjoying a week's outing at Muskrat Lake, arrived Saturday evening.

Gr. Geo. Cundell, of Ottawa, belonging to the 38th Battalion, who recently returned from France for treatment in the Convalescent Home, was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Milliken, of Creemore, and was also accompanied by his sister, Miss Pearl, and Mr. W. J. Milliken from West Virginia, U. S.

Word was received by Mr. Jno. Thomas of Bristol that his son, L-Corp. John Wilbert Thomas (Bert) formerly of the 139th Battalion, who for nine months has been on active service in France, is seriously ill.

The office at the works of the Canadian Explosives Company at Sand Point was destroyed by fire about eight o'clock Tuesday night, Aug. 7. It is still a mystery as to the origin of the fire, if it was not caused by spontaneous combustion. There was no one hurt as no one, with the exception of the watchman, was around. Some articles which had been lying in the office were blown out of the building without injury showing that there had been an explosion. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.—Watchman.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR E. F. HERDEN.
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 Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

A birth notice sent in from Charteris, did not include the name of the sender, and is therefore withheld from publication. We don't intend being victimized by publishing any more fake birth notices if we can help it.

Marriages.

At the Presbyterian Church, Shawville, by the Rev. Wm. B. MacCallum, on Wednesday August 8th, Andrew J. Middlemiss of Ottawa and Martha Jane Tipples, daughter of Frederick Tipples, of Charteris.

Births

At Clarendon, August 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hynes, a daughter.

Rev. R. Armstrong again took the services in the Methodist Church on Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. Russell conducted the services at St. Paul's and Holy Trinity, Radford, on Sunday.

Mr. Leonard Belsher lost a fine mare last week, as a result of a kick from another animal, breaking her leg.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. W. J. Dagg.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, calculates that food wasted in the garbage pails of Canada each year through carelessness and lack of kitchen economy amounts to \$56,000,000 per year, or about \$7. per head of population.

The Murrells H. M. Club scored quite a success financially by a lawn box social held under its auspices at No. 8 School grounds on August 3rd. The weather was favorable and the attendance large. Something over \$60 was realized, after paying all expenses, which sum will be devoted to the purchase of material for the soldiers' needs. The Club feel very grateful for the help received.

It is likely William Bennett, the young mechanic of Montreal who shot and killed Bruce M. Leitch and wounded the latter's bride while they were on their honeymoon at Sand Point early last month, will recover to stand trial upon the capital charge. His condition has considerably improved since he was brought to Victoria Hospital in Renfrew on the evening of the tragedy suffering from a self-inflicted wound in the head, according to the statement of one of the hospital officials on Friday. The bullet with which he sought to kill himself after shooting the others caused a pressure on the optic nerve and he was totally blind when admitted to the institution. Lately there has been an improvement and he can now see, though indistinctly, everything appearing blurred to him.

"Canada's Best"

GGOWLING 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

An Important Statement

Last September we made the following Statement:

"We have been requested by our Shorthand and Secretarial graduates to issue a statement relative to the comparison between the enrollments and graduations. Our records show that up to June, 1912, the number of students who entered the senior Shorthand classes, but who failed to graduate, was a very considerable loss to these classes in the College. During the year 1912-13 the proportion of graduates increased, and so from year to year. The year just ended shows the best record in twenty years' history of the school, for the number failing to graduate as compared with the total enrollment has been reduced to a negligible minimum, and in the majority of these cases the student accepted a situation and would not stay to graduate.

To a great extent this is due to the fact that all Willis teachers since 1912 have been keen, enthusiastic and intelligent workers; that the atmosphere is refined and home-like; and each student knows that the Principal and all the Staff are interested in his or her individual progress."

This year even more gratifying, for without any exception and giving anyone his just dues, we are able to say that the results obtained are far superior to those of any previous period in the history of Willis College.

When you combine thoroughness of training with a helpful atmosphere, you get results not otherwise obtained. If you are interested in a GOOD course of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping or Civil Service, write today for our prospectus.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal,
Willis College, Ottawa.

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.

GIRLS WANTED, at once—waiters, laundry and kitchen girls—for Hotel Renfrew. Good wages. Write or phone D. W. BUDD, Managing Director, Renfrew, Ont.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 6 ft. cut Massey Harris Binder. A good bargain. Apply to AUSTIN McDOWELL, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Purebred Berkshire Hog, one month old, at reasonable price. Apply to SAM HORNER, Caldwell, Que.

FOR SALE—1 driving horse rising 6 years, will weigh about 1000 lbs.; 1 single buggy, 1 cutter and set of harness, all new and will be sold reasonable. Apply to Mrs. W. BURTON, (Austin) RR No. 2.

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.

There are places in Canada where bread is selling at 7½ cents per pound, says the Canadian Food Controller. "There are other places where it is selling at 12 and 14 cents and they have no possible excuse, except that someone is in control of the markets and they dictate what they like."

THE HARDWARE STORE

FRUIT JARS

PICKLING SPICES

VINEGAR

RUBBER RINGS FOR JARS
PAROWAX FOR SEALING.

As usual we sell only high-quality goods at reasonable price.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

WILLIAMS' FLY EXTERMINATER

The best lice and vermin destroyer. A perfect disinfectant for closets, stables, etc., in quarts, half gallon and gallons.

Torpedo Fly Catchers
Wilson's Fly Pads
Tanglefoot Swatters

Improved Gem Perfect Seal
SEALERS PER DOZ.

Pints	90c.	Pints	\$1.00
Quarts	1.10	Quarts	1.20
H. gals.	1.25	H. gals.	1.40

Dominion Crystal Granulated
Sugar Parawax.

½ gal. Jars	25c.
1 gal. Jars	35c.

High Quality Can Vinegar
W. L. and B. Proof

45c. gal.

W. A. HODGINS

The PURPLE MASK

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

EIGHTH EPISODE
The Price He Paid.

Sphinx Kelly entered Pat's stateroom and closed the door behind him. The girl stood with her head just even with a port-hole, and the morning sun filled her beautiful blonde hair with streaks of burnished gold.

The Sphinx stood for a moment leaning with his back against the door, silently admiring the beautiful girl. Nervously Kelly approached the task he had set for himself.

"It's very embarrassing for me to do what duty compels." Then the Sphinx hesitated.

As if more deliberately to embarrass the detective, Pat stood silently gazing at him, her face radiant with smiles.

"It's embarrassing—" the Sphinx was repeating himself in his confusion. With an effort he finally blurted out: "I must search your room for the stolen pearls."

"You surprise me, Mr. Kelly," said Pat assuming an austere demeanor, while her eyes belied her manner in their twinkles of mischief. "Whose pearls do you expect to find here except my own?"

"Mrs. Phillips, on the boat deck, has been robbed of a string of almost fabulously precious pearls," said Kelly in apologetic explanation.

"And you expect to find them around my neck?" said Pat.

"I must search everywhere there is a possibility of finding them—and you know, Miss Montez, that I have reason to attribute almost any escapee to you."

"This time, at all events, you are wrong," said Pat. "But to satisfy you I give full permission for you to search anywhere, even without possessing any warrant to do so."

"Really you are kind, Miss Montez," was Kelly's remark as he began looking about in places where the pearls might be hidden.

"We will have your baggage carefully examined by the customs officials—and we may have all the passengers personally searched before they go ashore. But find the pearls I must—it would be a great advertisement for me in America."

"Nothing would be a greater source of pleasure to me than to provide you with some good advertising—but as I have no method of doing that, may I at least offer you a chocolate?" the girl replied, offering at the same time a box of sweets to the great detective.

"Thank you, Miss Montez—but I've just had breakfast," and the Sphinx resumed his search. Finally he came upon a bundle wrapped in blankets, lying in a corner of the stateroom.

"What's this?" said Kelly as he began roughly disturbing the bundle. But he was halted by a faint cry near at hand—and by Pat's sharp command:

"Be careful, sir. Don't be rough—you have found one of the pearls, but not the entire necklace."

"With a merry laugh Pat flung aside the blanket disclosing the baby she had brought from the second cabin—and in resentment of its rough treatment, the baby began to cry.

"See now what you have done, you had old detective," said Pat. "You don't know how to handle a pearl when you find one," and the girl soothed the child. Kelly retreated toward the door of Pat's stateroom.

"Excuse me for disturbing you—but I'll see you later," and with no little embarrassment the detective withdrew.

The news was flashed to the customs officials by wireless and when the ship halted at quarantine, several extra officials came on board and took charge of the investigation. Every stateroom was searched, but to no avail.

The formalities of passing quarantine, the inspection of tickets and the examination of the passengers were completed. The steamship swept majestically up the North river to its pier and just as the first passengers started to hurry down the gang-plank, orders were given that every person on board must be personally searched.

Matrons at the customs office searched the women, and the men were similarly examined by the ship's stewards and customs officials. But the lost pearls were not discovered.

When the matrons had finished searching Mrs. Van Nuys and her niece, Pat was graciousness itself as she offered chocolates to everyone within reach.

While the others were being searched Pat was arranging to meet the woman and her babe, as they landed from the second cabin, on the docks. And all the time Pat was devouring chocolates from her still ample store.

Released a last from the customs examination and free to proceed on their way, Pat took the woman and her child into a taxi that carried Mrs. Van Nuys and her niece to their hotel.

That evening when she was alone in her room, Pat emptied what was left of the huge box of chocolates into a handkerchief she had spread upon her bed-cover and from underneath the heap, she extricated Mrs. Phillips' string of pearls.

The furnished house Mrs. Van Nuys had rented in New York was secured through the agency of Pat's secret advice from representatives of the



Pat Emptied the Box of Chocolates and Extracted the String of Pearls.

Parisian Apaches. Its owner was in sympathy with the organization and had built it for purposes similar to those for which Pat intended to use it.

The chief of the American Apaches called upon Pat and at her request located John Phillips at the hotel where he was stopping. The next day Phillips received a letter, advising him that he might find a trace of the lost pearls by calling a specified telephone number.

Phillips, at Kelly's suggestion, was stopping at the same hotel with the detective, and he was soon consulting with the Sphinx about the contents of the letter. It was decided that Phillips should at once telephone for further information.

Pat was waiting for the call, and answered it in person. After giving Phillips the address she said:

"If you will come here alone, we can soon arrange terms. The pearls are in New York, ready for delivery upon the conditions I shall exact." Then Pat hung up the receiver, abruptly ending the conversation. When Phillips immediately called back, Pat's maid answered the phone and informed him that her mistress had nothing further to say.

(To be continued.)

TO GARNER CROP WEST NEEDS MEN

THE "IMPERIOUS URGENCY" OF CONSERVING GRAIN YIELD.

Survey Conducted by Canadian Northern Indicates Need of 25,000 Men Along Its Lines.

The successful harvesting of the crop in Western Canada this season is what Ex-Premier Asquith of Great Britain would term "a matter of imperative urgency."

Since men began to sow grain west of the Great Lakes, there has never been so much depending upon the yield of grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as there is this year.

The Canadian Northern Railway, with lines gridironing the productive sections in the west, has already concluded a survey as to labour needs, and the prospects of the wages to be paid, and has announced that 25,000 men will be required to help the farmers garner the crops in the territory it serves.

The indications are that the average wages will be around three dollars a day. A further conference between the representatives of the Government, the railways and the farmers is to be held, when further details will be brought out.

The farming situation in Ontario may not permit of sending as much help as in former seasons, but nothing should be left undone on the farms and in the towns to give the western farmers the assistance of which they stand to-day in urgent need.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bisulphate of magnesia in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bisulphate of magnesia, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travelers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bisulphate of Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

Looking Too Happy.

The "dreary Glasgow Sunday" is far from being a mere figure of speech. A fat, jovial looking American, leaving his hotel one fine Sunday morning for a stroll, came upon a George Square policeman, who eyed him, and said: "Ye had better tak' care, sir, what ye're doing." "What am I doing?" enquired the tourist, and added, with a merry wink: "Why, I'm not even whistling." "No," replied the Glasgowian, in solemn and reproving tones, "but ye're lookin' maist as happy as if it wis Monday."



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

Lesson VI. Carbohydrates.

Carbohydrates, the name given to starches and sugar, furnish heat for the body and energy to do work.

Starches.

Grains, cereals and vegetables supply starch. It constitutes from one-half to three-fourths of the solid matter of cereals, and fully three-fourths of the solids of potatoes.

The process of digestion of starches begins in the month. All food containing starch should be thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before swallowing. This of the utmost importance. The action of the saliva continues for about half an hour after the food enters the stomach, but the stomach juices do not act upon starch. The next stage of digestion is effected by the pancreatic juice and intestinal ferments. This completes the process and changes the starch into soluble sugars.

Excess starch is stored in the body in the form of fat. The widespread prejudice against starch is absolutely without foundation. Starch is the most innocent of all the elements of ordinary food. There is virtually no disease which can be attributed to the use of starch. Fats, when used too freely, give rise to "biliousness." Excess of protein encourages intestinal toxemia and overworks the kidneys. Starch, however, may be taken with great freedom without producing any

War-time Dishes.

As wheat is much needed for our Allies overseas, we should substitute cornmeal, oatmeal and rice where possible.

Oatmeal Muffins.—One and one-half cups milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls fat, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful salt, two cupfuls rolled oats, one cupful flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Pour milk over oats and let soak one-half hour. Add eggs and melted fat. Add to dry ingredients, which have been sifted together. Bake twenty-five to thirty minutes. This makes ten to twelve muffins.

Cornmeal Muffins.—One cupful milk or water, one and one-third cupfuls flour, two-thirds cupful cornmeal, one to two tablespoonfuls fat, one to two tablespoonfuls sugar, one egg, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt. Method 1. Mix milk, egg and melted fat and add dry ingredients, well mixed. Method 2. Scald cornmeal with hot milk. Add egg, melted fat and dry ingredients.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes or Waffles.—One cupful milk, three-fourths cupful flour, three-fourths cupful cornmeal, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one egg. Add beaten egg to milk and add to dry materials, well mixed.

Rice Wheat Bread.—One-half cupful milk and water or water, four

ill effects. It is the most easily and completely digestible of all the food-stuffs.

Because few persons chew starchy foods sufficiently, they should be thoroughly cooked. Intestinal troubles result from eating poorly cooked starchy food, especially breakfast foods. Infants and elderly persons suffer especially from insufficiently cooked breakfast foods. The fireless cooker is the best method of preparing starchy foods.

Sugars.

Sugars are of many kinds and are obtained chiefly from sugar cane, beets, maple trees, and palms. Vegetables, fruits and milk also contain sugar. Cane is our chief source of sugar. It is a plant somewhat resembling corn. By crushing between rollers the sweet juice is extracted, which is clarified and evaporated. When cool it forms a thick liquid, called molasses, and crystals which, when refined, are called sugar.

The sugar found in fruits is two and one-half times less sweet than cane. From corn we obtain glucose. Sugar from milk is called lactose.

Sugar is very nourishing, easy to digest, and furnishes heat and energy. It may be used freely in cold weather, but in hot weather only a small amount is needed.

tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls fat, one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, seven cupfuls boiled rice, eight cupfuls flour, one-half cake compressed yeast, one-fourth cupful warm water. Scald liquid if milk is used. Pour over fat, sugar and salt. Cool and add yeast, moistened in one-fourth cupful warm water. Add rice and flour and knead. After second rising, bake forty-five minutes.

Frying Pan Corn Bread.—One and one-half cups corn meal, two cups sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons fat. Mix dry ingredients, add milk, then eggs, well beaten. Place fat in frying pan, melt it, beat well into mixture, reheat frying pan and turn in the mixture. Place in hot oven and cook twenty minutes.

Rye and Cornmeal Bread.—Pour three-quarters of a cupful of milk and half a cupful of water over one cupful of cornmeal: add one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one and a half teaspoonful of salt. Heat gradually to the boiling point and cook, stirring frequently, for twenty minutes in the upper part of the double boiler. Cool, add half a yeast cake dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of tepid water and two cupfuls of wheat flour. Mould, let rise until it has doubled in size, shape in loaves, put in greased pans, let rise again until very light and bake for forty-five minutes.

GRASS STEWS FOR WAR PRISONERS

ESCAPED DOCTOR TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is Now Embittered Against the Prussian Invaders.

Some inside facts about the life of the prisoners in a Prussian internment camp were disclosed recently by Dr. A. M. Mars, of San Francisco, Cal., who arrived at an Atlantic port on board a Spanish steamship. Although he is an American citizen of French parentage and has lived in the United States since he was two years old, Dr. Mars, who is the publisher of L'Avenir, a French paper in San Francisco, was seized in Luxembourg by the Prussian army and kept a prisoner for more than two years.

When taken to the Prussian internment camp, at Die Kirch, he was treated as roughly as were the other prisoners. Finally there was a serious outbreak of dysentery among both the Prussians and prisoners. He showed the army officers in charge that he could remedy the condition of the men and they permitted him to do so.

Drugged His Guards

His work in this emergency altered his status and the Prussians allowed Dr. Mars to sleep and eat with the officers of the guard from that time on until he made his escape. He gave a sleeping potion to the two officers, and donning the uniform of one of them got past the sentries into the open.

Dr. Mars said it took him two months to reach Madrid after suffering many hardships, and being forced to eat grass and leaves at times. It came easy to live this way, he said, after his experience in the internment camp, where the prisoners and others subsisted on a stew made from peelings of potatoes, grass and black rice.

Even Rice Failed

At the last the rice failed the Prus-

sians, as it could not be obtained from Turkey. Water and artificial coffee were the only beverages for the 3,000 prisoners at the camp. Many were too weak to try to escape. When they did so they were bitten by the watchdogs that were trained to bite any one not wearing the Prussian uniform. Dr. Mars was able to escape the dogs on account of his borrowed uniform.

Forced to Factory Work

"British and Belgian prisoners receive the worst sort of treatment unless they work hard in the Prussian factories," he said.

Dr. Mars stated that the people of Luxembourg, who at one time were in favor of the Prussians, changed their attitude when they suffered at the hands of the army. Now their Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, is a prisoner in her castle and the people are greatly embittered against the Prussian invaders.

Every inch of railway line in England may be said to have cost 12s. every mile \$38,000. English railways are three times as costly as those of America.



The Three, FREE

The Lantic Library of "goody secrets" sent free if you mail us a Red Ball Trademark, cut from carton or sack of Lantic Pure Cane Sugar.

In 2 and 5-lb. Cartons 10, 20 and 100-lb. Sacks

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES Limited, Montreal

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"



THE EASIEST WAY TO SEAL PRESERVES

Is the best way, and the best way is the Parowax way. Jellies and preserves that are sealed with

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

keep their luscious flavor. They never mold or ferment. They are as good when you want to eat them as they were the day you sealed the jars.

Just pour melted Parowax over the tops of jelly tumblers. It keeps out all dust and germs. It keeps the preserves air-tight.

FOR THE LAUNDRY—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

FALCONS TO SINK U-BOATS.

Periscope Fed Birds Can Do the Trick, Says Brooklyn Man.

The spotting and destruction of U. boats by falcons carrying bombs is suggested to Secretary Daniels, of the U. S. Navy, in a letter sent him by Caesar Campus, of Brooklyn. Mr. Campus also offered \$2,000 as an initial contribution to a fund to buy and train falcons for the work. His proposal in brief is that falcons be trained to spot a periscope by giving them all the food they get in meals tied to one. In this way, he is sure, the falcon will rush at every periscope he sees in the hope of a fine dinner.

After the falcon had been trained to spot a periscope it would be turned loose in the North Sea or wherever U-boats are plentiful, carrying suspended beneath it a bomb of very high explosive which would explode when it got wet. A pound would be enough to put a U-boat out of commission, Mr. Campus thinks. When the falcon sighted a periscope it would make a dive for it, the bomb would hit the water and then would vanish U-boat, likewise falcon. Mr. Campus pointed out that a falcon could spot a fish from a very great height in the air, so that a U-boat would be an easy object. As soon as a periscope showed,

which all good periscopes, and bad, must, it would be all over with the Kaiser's wolf of the sea, according to Mr. Campus. He added that there were many falcons to be had in Europe, and proposed that a flock be trained at once in the United States.

A Cork Convent.

A striking curiosity near Cintra, Portugal, says a writer in the Wide World, is an ancient convent built partially in the interior of an immense rock. The convent is situated in a very isolated spot and was formerly surrounded by a dense wood of cork trees. The convent is known as the Convento da Cortica, or "Cork Convent," for the reason that the monks' cells, chapel, kitchen and refectory are all lined with cork to keep out the damp. From 1560 to 1834 the convent was inhabited by an order of monks known as the Capuchins, a remarkable feature of their religion being that, except on certain occasions, silence was obligatory.

Without stopping his train an engineer can move a lever in his cab and open a recently patented switch to enable him to enter a siding, the switch closing when the last car has passed over it.



If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

15

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Why Wait for War to learn real food values? It is what you digest, not what you eat, that furnishes strength for the day's work. Many foods tax the digestive powers to the utmost without supplying much real nutriment. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food and in a form that is easily digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. For breakfast, dinner or supper it takes the place of meat, eggs and potatoes. You don't know how easily you can do without meat or potatoes until you try it. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits, and milk.

Made in Canada.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER

The Physical Union of the Fighting Strength of Two Nations.

You wouldn't exactly call it hands across the sea, because Canada is only across a lake; but Canada is part of England, which is a long way from South State Street, says a Chicago writer. Anyway, what I'm driving at is this:

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Dennis, officer commanding the western division of the British Recruiting Mission, recently clasped hands with Captain F. R. Kenney, officer commanding the recruiting district of Northern Illinois for the United States army.

When two belligerent parties shake hands there are only two things which the referee or third party can say—either "Take your corners" or "Bless you, my children."

I said neither. But I held my breath, for it was an impressive moment, the formal enactment in Chicago of immortal history; the physical union of the fighting strength of two great nations. And the spirit of patriotic co-operation in the common cause of justice sanctified the alliance.

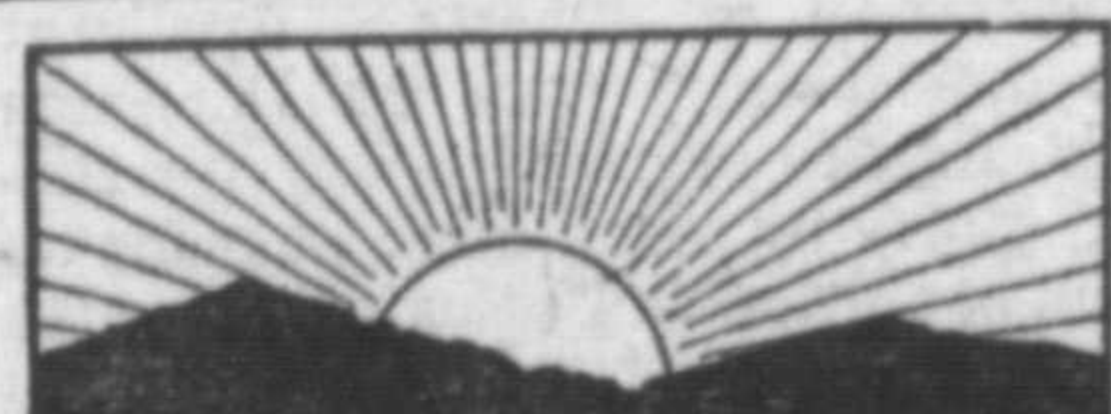
Colonel Dennis and Captain Kenney joined in plans. What they want is men to send to the front. Neither has any choice as to whether the men go to Canadian kilts or American khakis. At every one of the dozens of scattered stations under Captain Kenney's command volunteers of Canadian citizenship were taken for the expeditionary forces of the Dominion; at every headquarters over which Colonel Dennis has control volunteers of American allegiance were taken for our own National Army.

Captain Kenney is credited with being a bit of a bear on the science of recruiting. But he was immensely impressed with the policies and ideas expressed by the distinguished Canadian man of war.

Colonel Dennis says that there are 157,000 Canadians in Chicago. Calgary, with a total population of 60,000, sent 16,000 soldiers to the front. What then might Chicago yield? There are about 350,000 British subjects here, and some sixty-five St. George and Maple Leaf societies. There is no shortage of material hereabout for the British recruiting mission.

A thrillingly interesting man is Colonel Dennis. He is the most versatile individual I have ever met. If one were suddenly to inquire in Ottawa, "Who is Dennis?" one might get back the typically British answer, "Who is he not?"

For years he was assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Shaughnessy. He has fought Indians, is a veteran with honors of the South African expedition, has engineered road building where Indians had to be killed as regularly as ties had to be laid in the progress; but he is more—he is a dilettante journalist, a devotee of art.



A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

a snappy after-dinner talker, an occasional enthusiastic Broadwayite, a raconteur of modest but fascinating personality. Robust and mighty of stature, he rings with military melody all over.

HARNESSING VOLCANOES.

Natural Supply of Steam Tapped to Run Small Engine.

Volcanic heat is actually being used to run an electric power plant furnishing electricity to a number of towns near Volterra, in south-western Tuscany, according to an interesting article in the *Annalist*.

In that region various volcanic fissures exist, hot with escaping steam. From using this to operate a small horizontal engine came the idea of using it on a larger scale. Borings were therefore made in the vicinity and a plentiful supply of steam with good pressure tapped. Because of its impregnation with boracic acid it is not used directly, but employed to vaporize pure water. This is used to run a plant which furnishes power to five near-by towns.

Now that volcanic heat has actually been made commercially profitable we may look to see efforts made to utilize this power source elsewhere. Aetna and Vesuvius may yet be yoked to a municipal lighting plant. Italy's lack of coal renders experiments in this direction unusually valuable.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

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

THE GREAT TONNAGE PROBLEM.

One of the Most Vital Questions in the World To-Day.

How long can Allied shipping withstand the hideous submarine sap at its tonnage? This is the question on the answer to which hinges the very fate of world freedom. Let us look at the facts.

At the outset of the ruthless submarine campaign, Vice-Admiral Capelle announced that 1,000,000 tons a month would bring England to her knees. It is generally conceded that, in the last ten weeks, the submarine has done its worst because the submersible fleet has been increased by the addition of the super-submarine. Yet the average loss per month has never exceeded 450,000 tons of British shipping, and it was John Bull's boats the Germans have set out to eliminate.

Up to the 1st of June Great Britain had lost approximately 9 per cent. of her ocean-going tonnage of ships of 1600 tons and over. On May 1, according to Lord Curzon, she had more than 15,000,000 tons of shipping in vessels of this unit and over. She could afford to lose 1,000,000 tons per month for the next six months and still have 9,000,000 tons left if she did not build a single new ship in the meantime.

Looking at it from another angle, if Germany persists in her ruthless submarine warfare at the highest rate of destruction that has been registered since February 1, it would take 166 weeks, or more than three years, to wipe out British shipping, again on the assumption that her shipyards would be idle all that time.

But England can easily build—and is building—500,000 tons a year. She can gain a million additional tons by altering the so-called loadline of her ships. Likewise, she can further supplement this tonnage by converting her passenger liners into cargo vessels.

This program, it must be remembered, does not take into consideration the huge merchant marine project, of the United States, which will eventually add 3,000,000 tons of new steel shipping and 2,000,000 tons of wooden. Thus, if the U. S. vessels are ravaged by submarines at the same rate as the British, there will still be immunity against any permanent impairment. The food lanes of the world will remain open.

Paper clubs for policemen, practically indestructible, have been invented by an Englishman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

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

Mistaken Hint.

A countryman journeyed to London to visit some relatives and to see the sights. Fascinated by the metropolis, he remained until patience on the part of his hosts, a married couple, had ceased to be a virtue.

Too polite to openly remonstrate, they both threw out many hints, but all in vain. "Don't you think," remarked the husband one day, "that your wife and children must miss you?"

"No doubt. Thanks for the suggestion: I'll send for them."

HARVESTERS READ THIS

The best way to the Harvest Fields of Western Canada is by the Canadian Northern Railway, whose lines serve the newest and most productive districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. These run for the most part to the northward, where experience has shown that crops are least variable, which means a consequently steady demand for labor and correspondingly high average wages.

The C.N.R. has made exceptional arrangements for handling the Farm Laborers traffic, and is introducing lunch counter cars, which will permit excursionists to be comfortably fed in transit—a welcome relief from the jostling and vexatious delays of station-lunch counter service. Special through trains will be run from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto to Winnipeg on excursion dates, to be announced shortly. The equipment will consist of electric-lighted colonist cars and lunch-counter cars, together with special accommodation for women.

All particulars from nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Depts., Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and destroying diseased parts will check the spread of celery blight.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A little flour spread over the top of cakes before they are iced will prevent the icing from running off.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Regularity in milking time is one of the most important elements in keeping up the flow.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime. Muring is for tired eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Itchy Eyes—Blepharitis—Styes—Hordeolums—Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. Care for Them. You Cannot Buy New Eyes! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Muring Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

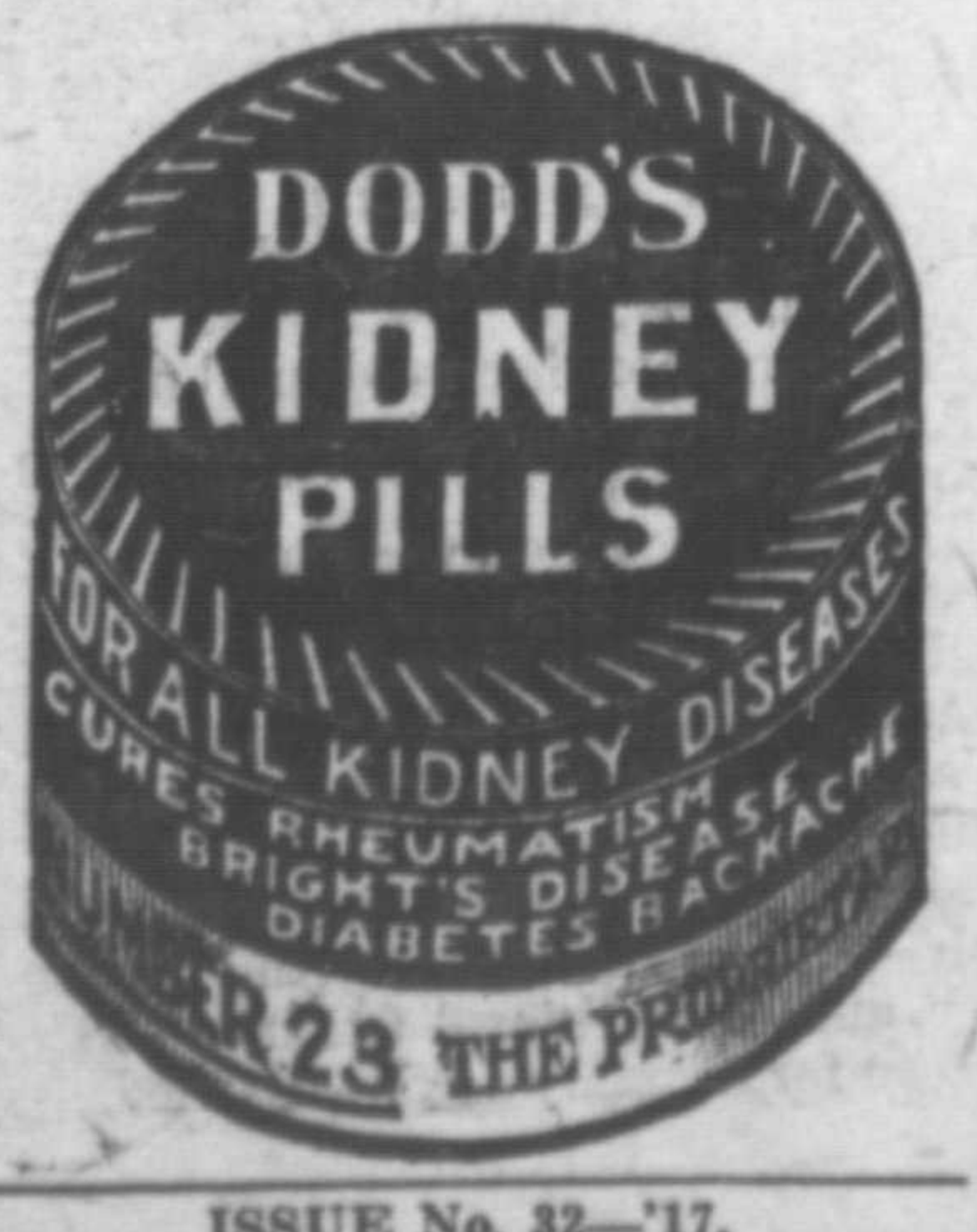
Paper shirts have been issued to Japanese soldiers as a protection against cold.

Montreal, May 29, '09

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S. Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly, THOMAS J. HOGAN. The Champlon Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Cultivate corn as soon after rains as the soil has dried sufficiently. Keep the soil surface well stirred and light. This lets rain soak in quickly, thus preventing waste, and it keeps the soil warm. Keep all weeds down, as they rob the corn plants of moisture needed to make corn kernels instead of weed seed.



ISSUE No. 32—17.

A Useful Model



For summer outings, the thing you need is a linen frock. It may be pink, or blue, or green, as you please, but by all means you want it cut on very smart lines. The pretty model shown above is in one-piece style and slips on over the head like many of the latest designs. McCall Pattern No. 7884, Misses' One-piece Dress (suitable for small women); in two lengths. In 4 sizes; 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

This pattern may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Californian has patented a hammer to which nails are fed from paper strips, enabling a man to nail laths at many times his usual speed.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains."

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2344 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Doctors and Eye Specialists Agree That Bon-Opto Strengthens 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, any 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. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "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. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to 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 Bilepharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic con-

The sustained production of milk is well known to depend largely on the comfort and contentment of the dairy cow. Flies not only cause direct loss of blood and poisoning from their bites, but also keep stock from feeding properly. The loss of milk from this cause is one of the serious problems that face the dairy farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Add a few bread crumbs to the scrambled eggs for breakfast; they improve the dish and make the eggs go further.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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

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

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts off without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 100% in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have suffered untold agony for years doctoring for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease or some other ailment when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood—How to tell.

New York, N.Y.—In a recent discourse Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in Great European medical institutions, said: "If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and then, for nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill which grinds so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are nervous and irritable; some skinnier and bloodless; but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases it is worse than foolishness to take stimulants or medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your fagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what anyone tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can



Salt scattered over the hay when going into the mow adds to palatability at feeding time.

A yellow warbler has been known to consume 3,500 plant lice in forty minutes. Another proof of the industry and value of birds to farmers and gardeners.



Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Boils, Swellings, Stomach Lacerations and allays pain; Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boil Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marking and treating strains, pains, knots, swollen veins. Contains—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Treasures of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE: The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit \$100,000 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks daily. You they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

strain arising from protracted microscopical research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions restored 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 hopeless or blind men 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 eminent 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 mist glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision as for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few 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 ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee 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. T. Tinsley and J. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 16, 1917.

The Jewish population of Warsaw, capital of Poland, is reported to be dying of starvation. Strange, it is only at intervals that we hear of the woe and misery in that most unfortunate and unhappy country. The Hun invaders take good care that little leaks out. Yet there can be no doubt distress, gaunt and grim, stalks through the land in its most hideous form, stamping the seal of death upon its scores of victims.

Regarding the political situation at Ottawa, the impression exists that the present session will close within three weeks; that the cabinet will be re-constructed with the inclusion of five or six win-the-war Liberals; that Parliament will then be dissolved and the elections follow about October 20. Meanwhile important legislation dealing with the Franchise will likely be put through, and steps to bring the Military Service Act into operation will be taken.

The serving of beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays in public eating places in Canada, is forbidden by an Order-in-Council passed at the instance of Food Controller Hanna. On other days these meats may be used at only one meal. These regulations are now in force. The Order also restricts the use of white bread and prohibits the use of wheat for the distillation of alcohol, unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munitions purposes, and then only under license. Heavy penalties are provided for any one contravening the provisions of the Order-in-Council.

The convention of Western Liberals held at Winnipeg last week, which was looked forward to with much interest throughout Canada, was marked by at least two outstanding features, in comparison with which all others were of minor significance, so far as the aims and objects of the gathering was concerned. One feature was the manifest desire and intention to win the next election if possible, and to win it through the agency of the old, extreme partisan expedients which have hitherto done service, and in virtue of the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the support of his anti-conscriptionist following in Quebec. The other feature was the tricky and dishonest attempt—through a carefully phrased resolution—to hoodwink the public into the belief that the convention favored the policy of compulsory service as a means of maintaining Canada's military strength on the war front.

To those on the outside it is gratifying to know that some who attended the convention were not in accord with the aims of the machine politicians who controlled the gathering. Mr. Turfitt—always regarded as a strong partisan—was not satisfied with the convention's war resolution, and he exposed the ineffectuality of that masterly piece of duplicity, by proposing that the words "by compulsion if necessary" be added to the clause regarding keeping up reinforcements to Canada's army at the front. But the machine politicians, who are more concerned with winning the election than the war, would not have it. Having proclaimed that Laurier, the pronounced opponent of conscription, was the only leader under whom they were willing to serve, they were forced to reject Mr. Turfitt's proposal.

When people or individuals undertake sometimes, to carry out certain schemes by dishonest methods, it is remarkable how discomfiture providentially overtakes them. Dr. Neely, M. P., the mover of the war resolution, furnishes a striking example. In the framing of that resolution—designed to enlist public sympathy and support—he was particularly careful that the words "conscription" or "compulsion" did not appear—they would, doubtless, grate rather harshly upon the ears of that element to whom the machine looks for a "solid" support. Yet only a few days previously Dr. Neely voted for conscription in the House of Commons, against the man he wishes to place at the head of the government. The few apparently harmless words suggested by Mr. Turfitt revealed Neely's inconsistency and the hypocrisy of his position.

Genuine Liberalism in Canada is not sympathetically impressed with the Winnipeg gathering's exhibition of machine work. True Liberalism as represented by Guthrie, Rowell, Clarke and others stands for something better than

the reaping of party advantage when the country is engrossed with the tremendously vital issues of a world-racking conflict. And should the counsels of those men not prevail in the end, Canada's efforts to win the war will be seriously compromised.

War Veterans Denounce Convention.

The War Veterans' Association of Winnipeg, did not take long to place itself on record as to what it thought of the Liberal (machine) Convention. Note the following resolution:—

"That we read with amazement and scorn the resolutions passed; that the so-called win-the-war resolution as adopted by the convention is a mockery and an insult to the Canadians at the front, cunningly twisted words deliberately intended to simulate a conscription resolution without in any way binding the Liberal party; that the endorsement of Sir Wilfrid, the acknowledged leader of a part of the Dominion which is solidly against conscription, is an insult to western Canadians, and the nomination of such a man as leader is totally incompatible with any win-the-war resolution; that we denounce the majority of the delegates to the convention as party politicians, as men who made no attempt to avoid a general election at the most critical time in the Empire's history. In short, we denounce the men as traitors to the country."

Sir Richard McBride Dies in London

The death occurred in England last week of Sir Richard McBride, former Premier of British Columbia, who went to the old country about a year ago to take the post of Agent General for his native province.

Sir Richard McBride was born at New Westminster on December 15, 1870, son of the late Arthur McBride, formerly warden of the B. C. Penitentiary. He was educated at Dalhousie University, and in 1892 was called to the bar. He unsuccessfully contested for the House of Commons in 1896. He was returned to the Legislature for Dewdney in 1898, 1900 and 1903. From 1907 until last year he represented Victoria city. He was Prime Minister of British Columbia for 13 years. Before the last provincial election he resigned and was appointed representative of British Columbia in London.

Sir Richard possessed a most attractive personality and was a man of many distinguishing characteristics. No more popular political leader ever occupied the stage in the public life of Canada.

At a comparatively early age, he died a victim of Bright's disease.

Machine Politics Played Big Part at Convention

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been officially endorsed as the Leader of the Western Liberals, but there was an important section of the delegates, chiefly from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, who refused to approve of the endorsement. How far the endorsement of the delegates to the convention represents the great body of western Liberals, is now a vexed question.

There is little doubt that British Columbia and Alberta were represented by machine politicians, but Manitoba was not and Saskatchewan had in its representation many earnest and independent men. It was in these two latter provinces where the anti-Laurier sentiment was strongest.

Of the four Premiers, Norris, Brewster and Sifton are Unionists and Conscriptionists, but they could not stem the wave of Laurierism, and have practically committed themselves to Sir Wilfrid's leadership.

The convention was anti-war, anti-conscription and pro-Laurier, but was so skillfully handled by the party machines, that these sentiments except on the issue of the leadership, were concealed.

There will not be a Laurier Liberal elected in Manitoba or British Columbia is the opinion of the Liberal conscriptionists in Winnipeg and indeed it is doubtful if official Liberal candidates will be nominated in any Manitoba or British Columbia constituencies. In Manitoba the Grain Growers will place candidates in rural constituencies and in British Columbia Unionists and Conscriptionists will receive the party nominations.

The resolution favoring national government was forced by fear that the Grain Growers would bolt the convention. It was moved by P. C. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers Grain Co., who will be a candidate for a Manitoba constituency but will not accept a party nomination.

At the close of the convention a message was read from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that the resolutions adopted were satisfactory and the result cheering.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the north side of Lang St., being lot No. 80. A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen and well. Very centrally located. For particulars apply to MRS. E. E. McCUAIG, Shawville, Que.

Industrial Progress.

The Factory Inspector, in his report to the New Brunswick Provincial Legislature, states that last year was noted for its activity and progress along industrial lines. "All manufacturing plants, with very few exceptions, have been operated to their full capacity. In many cases in order to keep up with their increasing business it was found necessary to work overtime. Others were obliged to continue for the twenty-four hours with two shifts. The difficulty that has confronted the manufacturer has been the securing of sufficient competent help. The tendency during the past few years has been upward, and the outlook for the future is bright and encouraging."

THE FUTURE OF VANCOUVER

Splendid Harbor May Be Nationalized in the Near Future.

However the much-discussed question of the administration of the port of Vancouver is finally settled, there can be no doubt that the matter is an important and, to a certain extent, an urgent one. There is a very widespread and well-founded conviction abroad that the coming of peace will witness very great developments in trade in the Far East, and nowhere will such developments be felt more certainly than in the Far West; whilst nowhere in the Far West are they likely to be felt more certainly than in Vancouver. Vancouver is already a great port, but, with its eighty miles of water front and forty miles of anchorage, it is clearly destined to be a much greater one.

For some time past, the wisdom of the policy adopted by the harbor commissioners has been seriously questioned, especially in regard to the tax of three cents per net register ton on the shipping that enters the port. It is contended that this tax, which is not levied in Montreal, for instance, has a tendency to keep shipping away from Vancouver, and that if the port were placed under national control, and the tonnage tax abolished, the advantage to the country, generally, would be very great.

It was for this purpose, of course, that the delegation of the Vancouver Board of Trade visited Ottawa, recently. The delegation has not yet made its report, but it is almost common knowledge that it will be very much in favor of the nationalization of the port of Vancouver on the same lines as Montreal. Montreal eliminates all harbor dues, and is practically free to shipping, charges against cargo being very small, and limited to certain classes of outbound merchandise.

It is a time for far-reaching and courageous policies, and, as the tremendous part played by transport in the great business of supplying the world with food is more thoroughly realized, it will be seen that the highest efficiency in the land and water transport services, in all their many ramifications, is one of the first demands of any commonwealth. A great port like that of Vancouver is a national possession, and it should be developed from this standpoint.

A Tragedy of the Woods.

A tragedy of the Northern Ontario woods, of which there are many that the outside world never hear anything, occurred west of Elk Lake, Ontario, on the Wapoose River a few days ago. An Indian named Neas Twain, accompanied by his wife and adopted baby, were crossing the floodwood on the river above High Falls, which have a drop of some 80 feet, when the tree on which they were walking suddenly gave way and the wife and infant were carried over the falls.

The baby was probably killed by the fall with the timber over the falls, but Mrs. Twain escaped with a compound fracture of the leg. Twain managed to rescue his wife and recover the body of the baby. Then began the trying journey to civilization, which required seven days, days of untold torture for the Indian woman, who suffered the pain of losing the child, along with the compound fracture, from which the bones were protruding through the flesh. A number of portages had to be made and the woman taken out of the canoe many times. When the Montreal River was reached, however, owing to the high water of late spring weather, most of the rapids on the Montreal were safely navigated without portaging. Besides caring for his wife on the journey Neas managed to carry the body of the infant along with him. When Elk Lake was reached the child's body was buried and Mrs. Twain was sent to a hospital. The woman's leg had to be amputated, as the bones were badly broken and splintered.

Boiling Dead Germans.

Germany has claimed that the announcement that they were extracting fats from the bodies of dead soldiers was based on a mistake. They say the bodies referred to were those of horses, and that it was issued by the veterinary.

Unfortunately for this lie, a copy was captured of The Daily Army Order, issued by Supreme Command of the Sixth German Army, Dec. 21st, 1916. After dealing with staff inspections, special courses, transport matters, etc., there is found under the sub-head Delivery to Corpses Utilization Establishments, the following order:

It has become necessary once more to lay stress on the fact that when corpses are sent to the corpse utilization establishments returns as to the unit, date of death, illness, and information as to (contagious) diseases, if any, are to be furnished at the same time."

This order leaves no room for doubt that the Kaiser is demanding unprecedented services from his subjects both dead and alive.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

FARM LABORERS

TO

\$12 WINNIPEG

Plus 1/2c. per mile beyond

Excursions August 16 and 28, 1917

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec; also Stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

No change of cars between East and West on the C. P. R.

For information apply to nearest Can. Pac. Agent or to

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Aug. 6, 1917.

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

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Henderson and Graham.

Joseph Lamorie appeared asking to have a road opened through lot 26, r. 1, from the Ottawa river to the Kilroy road, via Pontiac station.

Moved by Henderson and Graham that H. Ross be appointed to inspect the road in question and report as to the probable cost.

J. Malloch appeared asking that the old Ross Point road be closed to traffic. Moved by Henderson and Horner that before any action be taken in the matter that we find out what authority we have in the matter.

Moved by Henderson and Campbell that H. Boss be granted fifteen dollars to be spent towards grading the 3rd con. line opposite lots 19 and 20.

Moved by Campbell and Graham that the Valuation Roll, as prepared by the Valuator, be amended by adding 100 per cent to the Roll, as prepared, and then accepted and homologated.

Moved by Campbell and Henderson that the following bills be paid:

S. A. Mackay, fee re. appointing a judicial adviser for Thomas Black \$ 55 20
Pedlar People Ltd., bill steel

culverts 160 85

Pon. R. Tel. Co. yearly rental, 8 00

D. Sheppard, road work Mrs. Scott, 3 00

J. Cruickshank, road work J. Roy, 1 60

Johnston Henderson, repairing road grader, 1 00

J. D. Russell, supplies to Thos. Black, 10 00

Jas. Marks, 12 days valuating \$2.50, 30 00

F. Armstrong, " " \$2.50 30 00

C. McNamara, 11 " " 27 50

Geo. T. Drummond, valuator's clerk 12 days at \$2.50 30 00

G. T. Drummond, driving valuator 60 00

Moved by Graham and Horner that the Secretary write Clarendon Council re. opening of town line opposite lot 1, range 8, Bristol.

Moved by Campbell and Henderson that J. McNeill and Andrew Milks be notified to have the steel pipes bought for their divisions put in place at once; also that Andrew Milks be notified to repair the bridge on the sideline road between lots 14 and 15, range 2.

A letter was read from Jas. McNally re. condition of drain on 8th con. line.

Moved by McLellan and Campbell that the pathmaster in this division be notified to open out the drain in question if it requires it.

Moved by Henderson and Horner that W. J. Drummond be appointed to inspect the municipal drain in range 2, as soon as completed, and report.

Moved by Campbell and Graham that coun. Henderson attend to having the sidewalk between lots 9 and 10, range 10, put in proper shape at once.

Moved by McLellan and Horner that this council do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, August 6th, 1917.

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

Present: Mayor F. W. Thomas; Councillors Barber, Dale, McDowell and Hodgins.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Barber and McDowell.

Bills were then discussed until noon. After dinner, same members present, also Coun. Sinclair.

The Valuation Roll was then brought forward and examined.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Dale—that the Valuation Roll now presented be and is hereby homologated without change.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Sinclair—that Valuator be paid \$50.00 each, and an additional \$15.00 to Rae Wilson for secretary work.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and McDowell—that the Secretary prepare a collection roll and proceed to collect taxes accordingly.—Carried.

By-law No. 59, levying 12 mills on the dollar on every dollar in the collection roll, for municipal and bonus purposes was then passed and homologated.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Barber—that W. C. Horsfield be asked to oversee the filling at Orr's culvert; that he procure teams and men and make the road passable as soon as possible; wages of man and team not to exceed \$3.00 per day, or man \$2.00 per day.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Sinclair—that the following road accounts be accepted:

John Sparling, \$ 92 44

Milton McGuire, 174 85

George T. Dagg, 117 90

Charles Palmer, 45 20

Charles Workman, 139 75

W. C. Belsler & J. Stanley, 106 50

Stewart Stark, 100 75

James Carson, 100 90

James Belsler, travelling, 193 50

W. C. Horsfield, 140 48

T. B. Draper, 66 55

W. A. Hodgins, repairs, 31 25

W. A. Hodgins, travelling, 101 75

Roy Macfarlane, 53 50

W. J. Horner, 317 30

George Dunlop, 109 50

John Sturgeon, 86 25

Simon Barber, 80 50

James Belsler, ordinary, 145 75

Wesley Hodgins, 130 00

—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and McDowell—that the following bills be paid:

Harry McDowell, \$35 00

Bal. work done under H. McD., 19 85

Legal Blank Printing Co., 6 88

Langford Strutt, 2 90

Pedlar People, 162 00

Thos. Palmer, rural inspector, 6 00

H. T. Argue, 6200 ft. cedars \$15 per m., 93 00

Wm. Cameron, cedars, \$15 per m., 20 40

Archie Grier, 3 00

Mrs. Alfred Murphy, 1 sheep killed, 12 00

E. T. Hodgins, 6% on amount of dog tax collected by him.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and McDowell—that the Bristol Council be notified to open up Bristol town line between the 6th con. Clarendon, and the 5th of Bristol before Nov. 1st, 1917.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned to meet at call of Secretary.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

Blew the Last Post.

To a Toronto boy, Sergt. Bugler Edward George Evans, belongs the honor of being the leader of the buglers who blew the last post to the fallen Canadians in the service held in Westminster Abbey on Dominion Day. The honor is all the more remarkable when it falls to a lad of Sergt. Evans' age, he being only 18. He was notified that he would be required to furnish and train seven of the best buglers obtainable and after training them he led them in the service at Westminster Abbey.

Before the war he belonged to the 48th, and when the war was declared he took up garrison duty at Toronto island. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in an overseas battalion, which recruited in Toronto, and went with it to Bramshot Camp. He was anxious to go to the front, but was detained on account of his youth. He is at present in Witley Camp training the buglers of many battalions.

Was Memorable Day.

June 14th was a memorable day in the history of Canada and Kingston, for it was on this day, 1841, just 76 years ago, that the sitting of the first Parliament of Canada was held in the small frame building next to St. Paul's Church, Queen street, Kingston. In this building, which is still intact and occupied, the members of the Parliament of Canada went into session to carry on the business of Canada, then in its infancy. The speech from the throne was delivered by his Excellency Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, and after this event the Gazette of Canada published its first extra in Kingston. The guard of honor to the Governor-General was furnished by the 14th Regiment.

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, REG. HODGINS,
W. M. Secy.

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

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.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON

(Established 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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 laborers 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 Agent'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.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
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Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
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Pennsylvania.
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Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.
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Office and Residence
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Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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

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ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
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Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

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All calls will receive prompt per-
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PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St., Montreal.

Ladies' Apparel

Summer Wash Skirts

Summer Wash Skirts in good weight of white
repp. This season's styles with large pockets.

\$1.25, to clear at \$1.00

Middies

Girl's and Misses' Middies in plain white, or with
wide pink or blue stripes from 10 years up to size 38.

To clear at 20 p. c. discount.

Batiste Muslin

Three pieces of Batiste Muslin, white back-
ground with pink and gold flowers, or pink flowers with
small black stripe. Reg. 15c. per yd. to clear at 11c.

Children's Sox

In colors of pink, tan, sky. Sizes 4 to 5 1/2
Per Pair 25c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

All ready for School Opening, with Scribblers,
Pens, Pencils, Ink, Erasers, Rubbers.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

AN ODD COMPLICATION.

Raw Material Question Is Now Under
Discussion.

Without, for a moment, entering
upon the great discussion of Free
Trade versus Protection, it may be
said that free trade has, at any rate,
the advantage of simplicity. To be
able to carry one's goods, and one's
person, for instance, to any part of
the world with the same unquestioned
ease as from Alberta to Saskat-
chewan, or from Dorset to Devon,
would be, surely, to approach the
very ideal of simplicity, all conse-
quence, for the moment, being ruled
out of consideration. Such a condi-
tion would, at any rate, avoid "the
complications of the tariff." In no
connection, perhaps, are these com-
plications seen more clearly than in
a certain phase of the raw-material
trade in Canada, underlying a tariff
discussion, which took place, recent-
ly, at a meeting of the Canadian
Manufacturers' Association at Win-
nipeg. The fiscal arrangements of
the Dominion make the provision
that, when the Canadian manufac-
turer imports raw material, he shall,
of course, pay the necessary import
duty; but, if he is manufacturing for
export, he is entitled to a rebate on
this duty. He cannot, however, ob-
tain any such rebate from the home
producer of raw material, whose
prices are, in turn, necessarily gov-
erned by the prices induced by a gen-
eral system of protection. The effect
of this policy is to place the home
producer at a disadvantage; and it
has already helped to create a situa-
tion the very reverse of satisfactory.

Some twenty years ago, when the
great Slocan mine area was at the
height of its popularity, mining was
considered a good and safe invest-
ment. Capitalists were willing and
even eager to finance sound mining
enterprises, and Canadian mineral
resources were in a fair way to being
adequately exploited. Like all booms,
however, the mining boom of the
'90s was overdone. Mines failed to
fulfill expectations; whilst watered
stock and bogus companies, combin-
ed with the constant wear of advan-
taged foreign competition, did the
rest. Mining very distinctly
dropped out of favor, until to-day, in
spite of the impetus which the war
has given to all such industries, the
banks still regard mining as sav-
oring far too much of a gamble to come
within the purview of sound finance.
The whole question certainly calls
for careful consideration. That the
mining industry in Canada is sound
enough is shown beyond any doubt
by the tremendous extent to which it
has, lately, attracted foreign capital.
In view, therefore, of the enormous
mineral wealth of Canada, and the
rapid growth of manufacture, which
the future quite evidently has in
store for the country, it is certain
that the fiscal arrangements should
not be allowed to militate, as they
undoubtedly do at the present time,
against the development of its
mines. As for a remedy, there is,
obviously, more than one. The great
need at the moment, however, is to
arouse a more general interest in the

matter, and to induce a far-seeing re-
consideration of a question of the
greatest national importance.

Horse Saves Soldier.

A French soldier, private Ambrose
Perrichon, owes his life to a German
circus horse, which picked him up
when he was lying on the field of
battle, and carried him into the
French lines, says a correspondent
in the Horsehoof's Journal. "Both
the soldier's legs were shattered by
a German quickfiring. When night
came he heard near him the heavy
breathing of a great white horse,
which munched the short grass. The
animal was riderless and he whistled
to it and began to clap it kindly.
The horse whinnied with pleasure.
Perrichon was powerless to make the
slightest effort on his own behalf.
The animal seemed to understand,
for it fell on its knees beside him,
held its head over his breast, and re-
mained motionless. Then it got up
and walked around the soldier. At
last it stopped, sniffed the wounded
man all over and then, seizing his
leather waistbelt in its teeth, it
lifted him from the ground and gal-
loped off. When the horse stopped
in the advance French lines at day-
break its human burden was little
more than a wreck. But tender care
has since brought him round and he
is now convalescent. Perrichon's
sergeant, who knows a lot about
horses, says the animal which saved
his life was before the war in a Ger-
man circus, where it performed in
the pantomime known as 'The Arab
and His Faithful Steed.'

Nurse Received Decoration.

Just a year ago last Christmas Eve
a little band of nurses left Toronto
under the charge of Miss Helen Mc-
Murrich to join the French Flag
Corps. Instituted to provide trained
British nurses for strengthening
French hospitals, no nursing division
calls for more bravery or sacrifice
for the stipend of such is \$208 a
year, and their work is carried on so
near the firing line that it is never
permitted to name the place where
they are located. Among those
French Flag nurses that left Toronto
was Madeleine Jaffray, of Galt,
daughter of Mr. J. P. Jaffray, Cana-
dian Government agent at Philadel-
phia. And to Miss Madeleine Jaffray
has fallen the proud honor of being
the first Canadian nurse to receive
the great Croix de Guerre of France.
For on the 4th of June, while on
duty at a moveable hospital next to
the very firing line, the Germans
shelled the hospital, and Miss Jaffray
was wounded in the foot. So full of
admiration at her courage were the
French that all the generals of the
division visited her, and just three
days later she received the wonder-
ful Croix de Guerre.

The Sacred Monkey.

In Benares, India, there has been
for many years a temple for the re-
ception of monkeys, and it is one of
the most costly buildings there. The
followers of Brahma hold this
animal sacred.

Countess Tells About Hindenburg

"I SHOULD say Hindenburg
was a great brute—so ruth-
less, so terrible." Thus
spoke the Countess de Tur-
cynowicz, a Canadian girl, during a
recent visit to friends in the Domini-
on. She shuddered as she spoke, as
if a horrible black cloud had for a
moment shut out the face of the sun
streaming in through her windows,
as she recalled the awful memories
of life in a country occupied by the
merciless "hero" of Germany and
his dissolute, cruel, butchering men.
"There was a great scattering of
officers when he arrived at my
house," she went on, "yet I could not
bear to look at him. I felt as if I
saw people being killed—being irre-
sistibly, mercilessly crushed to death.
He's just like his pictures—very big,
very red, very ugly, very horrible. He
drinks so terribly—oh, so terribly—
but they all do, for that matter.
Nothing is too tiny for him to attend
to, no humiliation so small that he
will not find pleasure in signing."
"One night I had to get up at 3
o'clock in the morning to make cof-
fee for him and the staff," she went
on. "They ate and drank all the
time. Every day a mountain of bot-
tles had to be taken away."
Yet Hindenburg was always polite
to the Countess, although he refused
the only request she made to him.
Two of her maids had disappeared,
one of them a sweet girl of seven-
teen. Waiting on the "great brute"
at table one day, a menial in her
noble husband's house, she gently
begged that they might be restored.
He refused.

Countess de Turcynowicz was for-
merly Miss Laura Blackwell, of
Georgetown and St. Catharines. She
became a grand opera singer and
while touring Europe met her hus-
band, a Polish nobleman, at present
Inspector-general of the sanitary
division of the Russian army. She
settled down with him at Suwalki, in
Poland, just on the borders of East
Prussia, happy with her little girl,
Wanda, and her twin boys, Stanislaw
and Hladislav, when war came.
These boys are now in a little school
near New York. She is now touring
in the interests of the Russian Red
Cross and British War Relief.

The things this young-fair woman,
whose fair hair has turned
white through suffering, could tell
of Prussian fiendishness are unprint-
able. When, in September, 1914, the
Germans came to Suwalki she es-
caped in a trainful of Cossack
wounded to Warsaw. "It was an
awful night," she exclaimed, "and
yet in the light of later things it
seems to me happy and sweet that
night spent with my children in a
cattle trainful of suffering Rus-
sians." When the Germans were
driven out she returned to Suwalki.
"My first feeling," she said, "when
I reached my home was that I want-
ed to put my head out of the window
into the clear, pure air. The place
was hideous, awful—well, you know
all about that!" and a shrug of the
shoulders told all the unutterable
horror of it.

"You are no longer a human being
if you're in occupied territory," she
went on. "The second coming of the
Germans, on February 11, 1915,
sounded like a nightmare. They had
just won the great battle of Augus-
towa and rounded up 40,000 Rus-
sians."

"When the Germans arrived at my
home I said, 'I'm an American; you
can't intimidate me.' Next day the
prisoners began to arrive. What
hideousness! What terrible sights!
Men were driven along through the
streets like dogs in the slush. Rus-
sians were lashed to the guns. They
clubbed them; they killed them. For
punishment some of them were shut
for two weeks in a church without
food and water. No; they did not
all die. A few came out—a very
few."

"Oh, if people could only know
about life under Prussian rule, girls
disappeared. Sometimes they were
never seen again. Sometimes they
did come back—unrecognizable. Oc-
casionally their masters led them out
for an airing, to keep them alive,
just like animals."

"The German idea is to rule by
terror. Every day is a lifetime.
Children died like flies from disease.
They tied the Russian priest and
Jewish rabbi together and dragged
them down the street. Some Rus-
sian nuns were imprisoned there.
Their sufferings were awful."

The German system is curious, ac-
cording to the Countess. The offi-
cers are severe beyond measure with
their men, but at times give them
permission to indulge in unlicensed
quantities of liquor, which makes
them insane and commit acts of
rueful to the conquered people.

At last, after seven and a half
months of horror, the countess se-
cured leave to go to Berlin. When
he military train in which she tra-
veled reached Margrabowa, near
Berlin, she and her children were
taken out on the platform. There
was not even a place to sit down.
One of her children lay almost dying
in her arms. "Poor little dearie,"
he murmured, forgetting herself,
"Englishwoman!" shrieked a Ger-
man woman standing near. "Not
English, but American," she replied,
but they cursed and spat on her. "If
they ever start a revolution in Ger-
many," she remarked, "the women
will be fends."

In Berlin she was identified as an
American by a member of the Em-
bassy who had heard her sing the
American National Anthem nine
years before at an American Thank-
sgiving dinner in Berlin. Small things
often change fate. She had to de-
stroy the copy of her marriage cer-
tificate, which stated her Canadian
birth.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Farmers who are looking forward to purchasing
Binders For Next Year's Harvest

are strongly advised to place their orders at once
and Accept Delivery This Year

in order to take advantage of current prices. If
they wait for delivery next year, their Binders will
cost from forty to fifty dollars more
than 1917 prices.

It is very important that intending purchasers should know this,
and thus be in a position to make a very substantial saving in the
cost of a New Binder. But there is no time for delay. You must act
at once to be on the safe side. I may add that all companies will be
affected the same, with regard to the advance in next year's prices.

R. J. HAMILTON,
MASSEY HARRIS AGENT.

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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.

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.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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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
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and at moderate prices.
Pontiac's Only Newspaper.



You May Not Know..

If you use an enamel cover for your tires, be sure you put it on right side up. Sometimes we find one put on upside down, which will cause it to hold the rain instead of shedding it.

Keep watch on the spokes of the wheels, especially if the car is an old one. If spokes can be shaken, tighten the bolts on the flanges of the hub. If they are still loose, consult a wheelwright, as your life may be endangered by the breaking of a wheel.

Do not neglect to take a few spark plug cores with you on your trip. The metal parts of a spark plug will last almost indefinitely, but the cores must break in time, and that usually means buying a new spark plug.

As the cores can be bought for a fraction of the cost of a new spark plug, it means economy to carry a few with you. Also carry a few extra gaskets. Occasionally the interrupter becomes loose, and it is important that the beginner should learn to set it.

This trouble is shown by the fact that the engine will not start when cranked, but gives only one or two explosions. Where an engine has been running properly and the above trouble develops, inspect the interrupter immediately.

Spark plug porcelain cracks from a variety of causes. A chance blow from a wrench while tightening, pulling too hard on the ignition wire, dropping the plug or a defect in manufacture are frequent causes. But the usual trouble is from screwing them too hard into the cylinders. As the plug heats up and expands it cracks the porcelain.

Do not wipe dust from your car

with a cloth or a piece of waste. It grinds the dirt into the varnish and will ruin the finish in short time. Have the car washed if you want the finish to last.

It should be remembered that in the event of running short of gasoline in a locality where the supply cannot be replenished, "stove naphtha" and even kerosene oil can be used if mixed with as large a proportion as possible of the gasoline remaining in the tank.

The one precaution to be observed is to keep the engine running and to keep it hot, even if running with a retarded spark is necessary in order to prevent the cylinders from becoming too cool to vaporize the charges properly.

Difficulties with the mixture are sure to occur, but can be remedied by careful attention to the regular adjustments.

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people carry only one chain, on the right rear wheel, away from the curb. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

All new cars and those which have been run a few hundred miles should have the cylinder oil drained from the crank case. It is good economy to have this oil drained after the first 500 miles, on account of the accumulation of grit, particles of carbon and dirt from bearings in the oil. This grit is kept in circulation and acts in the same manner as emery, cutting the bearings.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE ARMY

REPLACE SOLDIERS IN MANY DEPARTMENTS.

Altogether 27,000 Are Doing Hospital Work as Doctors, as Nurses and Orderlies.

When war broke out there were 290 nurses in the Imperial Military Nursing Service and 173 in reserve. Besides these, 800 were called up at once from civilian hospitals for duty with the expeditionary force. Small as this number now seems, it was sufficient to staff the twelve hospital units which went overseas with that first army, and also the permanent military hospitals in Great Britain.

Behind this regular nursing service was the Territorial Service, the second hospital line. All its nurses were in civilian work and drawing no army pay, but were pledged at the outbreak of war, to come to the call of the State.

Such were the preparations for war already made in time of peace, and they were complete and ample for the old army. But the nursing service, like the army itself, had suddenly to grow beyond all that had ever been expected of it, with this difference, that while the first of the new armies were set to train themselves in six months, and in that time had become soldiers, no nurse was accepted unless she had had three years of service in a large hospital.

13,000 Trained Nurses.

Even with this standard set the needs of the great armies have been met, and now after two and a half years of war, that service of 300 with its 170 in reserve, and the 800 civilian nurses attached to it has grown to close on 7,000, and is steadily growing. At the same time the territorial nurses have increased to close on 5,000, and they, too, enlisted originally for service only in the hospitals of Great Britain, are to be found at all the fronts.

These women, nearly thirteen thousand in number, are all fully trained nurses, but besides them it has been found advisable to recruit a certain number of partly trained and untrained women who work under the nurses as probationers. These number nearly 8,000.

Arduous and Difficult Tasks.

These twenty-one thousand women

are in the Army Nursing Services, but there are abroad, besides, those trained nurses, some in British hospitals, some in the hospitals of the other allies, who work under the Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. These two bodies have under their joint control all those nurses who are not under the War Office, and they, like the army, insist, in their choice, on a full three years' training and take only those who are fit for the work.

For, in the first enthusiasm of the war, unauthorized units had gone abroad often hastily equipped and with staffs half trained. Such untold workers broke under the strain.

It was found the more necessary to have vigorous tests, as the Red Cross was choosing women not only for hospitals at home, but the most arduous and difficult work overseas, for Serbia, devastated with typhus, and for the army in Gallipoli. For such work only the best would serve.

Take Places of Men.

It was a little later that the War Office decided to employ women in place of men in many of the duties of the army hospitals, as clerks, as typists, as telephonists, as store-keepers, as laboratory assistants, as X-ray attendants, as cooks, as dispensers, and as cleaners.

All these were duties that had before been performed by the orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps. But since November, in 1915, not a man fit for service at the front has been enlisted in that corps, unless by reason of some special qualification, and now, neither in hospitals at home, nor in the base hospitals overseas, nor on the lines of communication are any men, fully fit, to be employed. It is by the service of women that this has been made possible.

There are now 6,000 in the army hospitals taking the places of men. And even this does not end the tale of the work women are doing in the army. There are the hundreds who work in the Army Postal Service, there are the thousands who work in the paymasters' departments, there are the trained masseuses in hospitals at home and abroad, there are the 6,000 who are required by the Royal Flying Corps. Each week the number grows.

Of women working under the War Office alone as doctors, as nurses and orderlies there are 27,000, in place of the 4,000-odd at the beginning of the war.

The Russian government has authorized the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium and oil for domestic consumption.

GEN. KORNILOFF: MILITARY GENIUS

HE IS RUSSIA'S MOST BRILLIANT GENERAL

With Premier Kerensky He Constitutes the Mainstay of Russia's Share in World War.

Gen. Korniloff has lost no time in applying the "blood and iron" tonic so sadly needed by the Russian armies. He is said to have turned his artillery on one division that showed cowardice. The armies under him will have either to fight the Germans or fight each other, but Korniloff is determined that they shall fight.

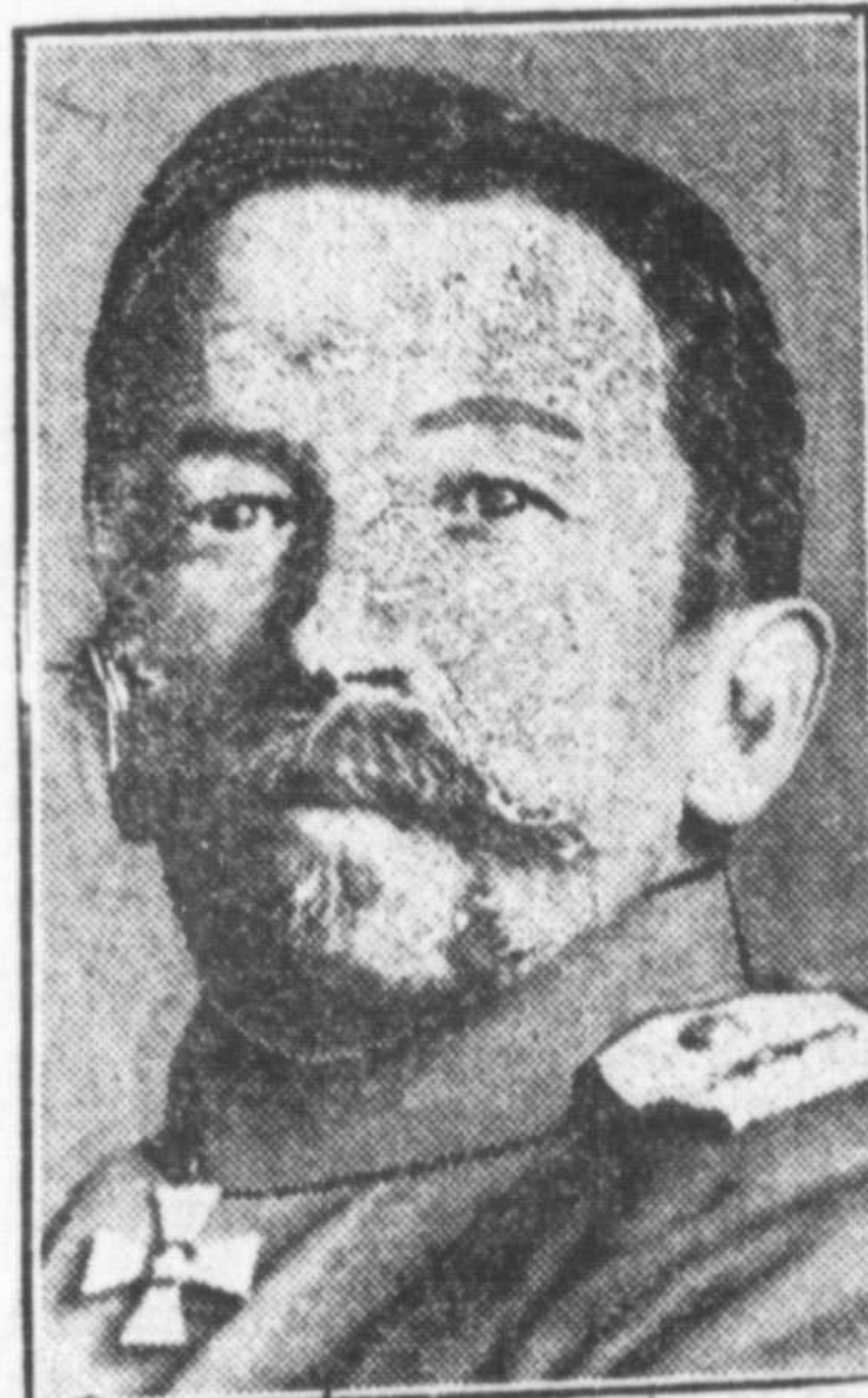
This brilliant soldier, who was almost unheard of outside of Russia until a few weeks ago, constitutes with Kerensky the hope of the Allies that Russia will continue to do her share of the common task. He has the confidence of his men and the confidence of the loyal element everywhere in Russia. Kerensky believes in him. He is the most brilliant of the generals who under Brusiloff conducted the sensational campaign last Summer.

His own recent drive in Galicia resulted in the capture of 35,000 Teutons, and according to the usual average, this means 100,000 were put out of action.

Comes of Fighting Family

Korniloff is in his 47th year. He was born in Siberia and, it is said, in a log cabin. From this it must not be inferred that he belonged to the peasant class, for the log cabin style of architecture is popular in Siberia.

Korniloff comes of a fighting family, for he is a grandson of Vice-Admiral Korniloff, one of the most illustrious of Russian sailors. It was Vice-Admiral Korniloff who was entrusted with the defence of Sebastopol in the Crimean War. In the neck of the bay protecting this port he sank the five warships under his command, and, taking his men ashore, laid the foundations of that defence which held out for nearly a year against the com-



General Korniloff

bined cannonade of the British and French guns. Subsequently the Admiral died as the result of a wound incurred on Malakoff hill.

The present general was destined for the army almost from birth, and after passing through the Siberian cadet Corps he picked up one scholarship after another that made his path easy and plainly marked him out for an unusual military career.

Brilliant Soldier and Linguist

He obtained a commission in the Siberian army, which was at that time a distinct organization from the Russian European army and the army of the Caucasus; but when the war between Russia and Japan broke out the Siberian army was taken over by Kuropatkin. The young officer advanced rapidly and to him fell the dangerous task of fighting rearguard actions as Kuropatkin put into execution his famous strategy of "luring them on." So well did Korniloff discharge his duties that at the end of the war he was awarded the Cross of St. George of the Fourth Degree, and presented with a golden sword. His next appointment was to the Russian military staff at Peking, where he continued his studies and incidentally acquired the Chinese language. It might be remarked that the Russian gift of tongues is brilliantly exemplified in Korniloff, who speaks most European languages, besides Persian and Chinese.

He was a brigadier-general when

the present war broke out, and was put in command of an infantry division, the same one which has won great fame in this war, the noted "Iron Division." This division took part in the memorable sweep through the Carpathians under Russky and Brusiloff in September, 1914.

The Russians held their positions through the Winter, but by the time the snow began to melt the shortage of ammunition had become acute. Battery Commanders who fired more than half a dozen shells a day were called on for explanations. The Russian position was undoubtedly well known in Berlin, and so Mackensen seized the opportunity for his famous drive. When it began at least one Russian division, the Twelfth, had penetrated the Dukla Pass, and had advanced some 20 miles along the plains of Hungary. Had there been plenty of ammunition the whole Russian army would have streamed after it, and the end of the war would have been in sight.

Captured by Austrians

However, there was nothing for it but retreat, and again Korniloff distinguished himself by the desperate delaying actions he fought. He hung on so long that on April 28 a part of his division was cut off and captured. Korniloff was made prisoner and sent to an internment camp about 500 miles from the Russian frontier.

Here he remained until last September, when he escaped with the help of a Bohemian soldier. This man gave his life for Korniloff, for he threw himself between the fleeing general and his pursuers and his own body stopped the bullets that otherwise would have brought Korniloff down.

He wandered on foot for three weeks, living for the most part on herbs and wild berries. On returning to headquarters he at once resumed command of a division, but was summoned to Petrograd to take charge of the military garrison when the revolution broke out.

Sympathetic though he was with the revolutionary movement, he saw that the action of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee was bound to destroy the discipline of the army, so he resigned, and begged to be given a command at the front. He was sent to Brusiloff, whose armies still retained most of their discipline and at the beginning of July began the sensational advance toward Halicz.

A FEATURE OF NATIONAL FAIR.

Loading of Transports at Quebec to be Shown at Grand Stand.

A National Spectacle will be the Grand Stand production at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, planned on a scale calculated to write a new page into the history of patriotic pageantry. The Heights of Quebec are to be reproduced on a mammoth scale, with the St. Lawrence and its burden of battleships and fighting craft in the foreground.

The story will deal with the half century from Confederation to the present day, and patriotism and infectious faith in Canada will dominate the giant-sized panorama, which will achieve a thrilling climax when file after file of Overseas Troops embark on huge transports and proceed down the river behind a convoy of destroyers on their way across the submarine-infested seas to the battle fronts "Over There."

THE LADIES' ROAD.

How the Shell-Torn Highway Got Its Romantic Name.

No doubt a good many readers who have seen references in the newspapers to the fierce fighting between the French and the Germans along the Chemin des Dames, or Ladies' Road, have wondered how that shell-torn highway got its pretty and romantic name.

The road, dates from the time of King Louis XV. It begins at the Paris-Mauberge Road, about ten miles northeast of Soissons, and crosses the plateau of Craonne, a distance of about twelve miles. It then descends into the valley of the Ailette, to cross the Vauclere Woods to the domain of the ancient Chateau de Bove, near Bouconville, where the Princesses Adelaide, Sophie and Victoire, daughters of Louis XV, used to visit one of their ladies of honor, Mme. de Narbonne, every summer.

The roads of the region were detestable in those days. Out of consideration for the princesses a new paved road was built along the crest of the plateau, and ever since it has been called the Chemin des Dames.

NEW GERMAN DECEPTIONS.

Which Increase the Difficulty of Fighting the Submarine.

The whole campaign against the German submarine is becoming increasingly difficult because of a characteristic succession of deceptions now widely practiced by the enemy. It has cost the British many ships and lives to find out that the Hun stops at nothing to make his undersea operations ruthless and successful.

First of all is the new practice of rigging up a submarine with sails so as to give the vessel the look and character of an innocent and respectable craft. In more than one instance an unarmed merchant vessel has encountered this trickery upon the seas and was on the point of giving a friendly hail when a torpedo shot out from beneath the canvas, bringing death and destruction to the victim of the trick.

One of the latest German devices calculated to lure ships to their death is to set lifeboats, manned by dummies, adrift in the open seas. Of course, the moment an Allied vessel sees these boats a course is steered for them. Humanity could not dictate otherwise. It is then that the inhumanity of the submarine asserts itself, for no sooner is the victim started on its mission of mercy than the submarine arises from beneath the water and discharges its torpedo.

A third device which has proved to be successful is the sending out of fake SOS messages. The captain of a certain American passenger vessel showed the writer the transcript of such a radiogram which was afterward proved to have been sent out by a German submarine. It read, "S O S. American vessel sinking. Latitude — longitude —"

Under ordinary circumstances this skipper would have turned his boat about and rushed to the scene. Had he done so in this instance he would have gone to his death. By this procedure the German not only violates every tradition of the sea, but seriously interferes with the rescue of ships in actual distress whose appeals for help are legitimate. SOS signals cannot be safely heeded.

A further evidence of German treachery is the sending up of fake distress rockets at night. More than one ship has been lured to her grave by responding to these signals of trouble.

Now you begin to see why the crusade against the submarine is attended by hazard and hardship. Yet despite these handicaps the British navy is making headway against the pest of the sea and accounting for more than is generally believed.

WAR BREAD POPULAR IN U. S.

Stale Bread Soaked, Strained and Re-

baked With Added Yeast.

In the face of a serious food shortage occasioned by the war, American housewives, bakers and hotel chefs are discovering that there are many satisfactory ways of making bread by which a saving of wheat flour can be effected. An effort is also being made to check America's wastefulness in the matter of food products. Bakers are trying to educate the public to the fact that stale bread is as wholesome as fresh bread, and in many cases more digestible. At present vast quantities of stale loaves are collected periodically from the bakeries and sold at a fraction of the original price, as a base for stock foods. With a view to utilizing clean stale bread in making new loaves, an organization representing leading hotels has issued a "war bread" recipe which calls for a thorough soaking of stale bread and crusts in water. This base, after it has been properly salted, is strained through a flour sieve and to it are added yeast and enough flour to make a very stiff dough.

A prominent New York hotel has recently added to its menu a bread containing rye flour and whole-wheat flour in addition to white flour. Another method of saving wheat flour which is being well received is to use one part of cottonseed meal to four, five or six parts of wheat flour. A United States Senator not long ago served bread made from these ingredients to several of his colleagues in Washington, and they seemed much pleased with it. Government chemists have demonstrated that flour can also be made from peanuts, dried peas, sweet potatoes, etc., and that such flour can be mixed with wheat flour to make excellent bread.

Canada has not one tree too many for present and future needs. We own just one quarter of the timber possessed by the United States.

SUB. BARRIER IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

THE BARRAGE IS CONSTANTLY PATROLLED.

Series of Obstructions Stretched From the British to the French Coast.

Across the eastern mouth of the English Channel there still stretches the Great Barrier, which is one of the principal defenses of the Allies' vital Channel traffic against the visits of the German submarines.

The "barrage," they call the barrier in naval phrase. It consists, in general terms, of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, shore to shore, twenty odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes a group of mines which spell finis to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the great barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly being made.

Futile Attempts to Break Through. Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may guide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the airplane eye of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his mine-laying submarines wish to enter the channel they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps while submerged it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes often, explosions are heard at night from the great barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Last week the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the barrier at any risk and shoot their machines into the buoys thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of the three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

FRENCH WOMEN ECONOMIZE.

Aristocrats of Paris Still Charming in Their War Poverty.

In the old residence quarters of Paris there are hundreds of women of aristocratic connections and moderate means who before the war had several servants and who now have none or perhaps one, says Leslie's Weekly. And to women of all degrees of wealth there could scarcely be a more interesting study than to see how these gentlewomen and their humble helpers give a charming touch to hard economy.

A representative household is one where the regular income has suddenly stopped, but leaving a little more than the small Government allowance. The ingenuity of housekeeper and cook accomplishes wonders. In many a home butter may now be served once a week, and perhaps with only one course. Perhaps three large strawberries must suffice for each serving at dessert, but they will be served with a grace that makes the eating of them a pretty ceremonial.

If gooseberries and currants are inexpensive they will combine remarkably with other berries for a compote. Perhaps dessert will be a spoonful of jelly with a simple little cake; or perhaps dessert will give way to cheese, taking on a new attractiveness on its plate of green leaves.

Absent-Minded.

An absent-minded man came home one evening triumphantly waving his umbrella to his wife. "Well, my dear," he said, "you see I didn't leave it anywhere to-day."

"I see, dear," said the wife. "The only trouble is that you didn't take one from home this morning."

China has no forests.

The Doings of the Duffs.





Besieged By Bears.

The log cabin in which Sullivan and Jason lived was small, writes Mr. E. A. Mills in Wild Life on the Rockies. It had a door in the side and a small window in one end. The roof was made of a layer of poles thickly covered with earth. A large shepherd dog often shared the cabin with the prospectors. He was a playful fellow, and Sullivan frequently romped with him.

One evening after supper Sullivan sat smoking on the edge of the bed while Jason washed the dishes. Suddenly there was a rattling at the window. Thinking the dog was outside, Sullivan called, "Go round to the door!" As he spoke, smash! a piece of sash and fragments of window glass flew past him and rattled on the floor. Sullivan jumped up. In the dim candlelight he saw a bear's head coming in through the window. He threw his pipe into the bears' face, and then grabbed at some steel drills that lay in the corner. The roof had leaked, and the drills were ice covered and frozen fast to the floor.

While Sullivan was working at the drills, Jason began to bombard the bear with plates. The bear backed out; but then she accepted Sullivan's invitation and went round to the door! Both Sullivan and Jason jumped to close it. They were not quick enough, and instead of one bear they saw three!

Sullivan and Jason threw their weight against the door, and it slammed against the big bear's nose. She gave a savage growl, and turned on the other bears, apparently blaming them for hurting her nose. A fight started in the doorway. The men pushed against the door with all their might; the struggling bears rolled outside and the door shut with a bang. The heavy crossbar shot into place, but not a moment too soon, for an instant later the old bear, growling furiously, flung herself against the door; it seemed as if the boards would give way. The men knocked their slab bed to pieces and used the slats and sides to prop the door.

For a time things were calmer. Sullivan and Jason, with drills in hand, stood guard at the window. Then they heard the bears clawing and digging under the door.

"They are tunneling in for us," said Sullivan. "They want those hams."

After a time the bears got discouraged and started off. Just as Jason

was saying, "I hope they are gone for good," there came a thump on the roof that told the prospectors that the bears were still hungry for ham.

The bears began to claw the earth off the roof. It would not take them long to clear off the earth and tear out a few poles. Then they would tumble into the cabin, if their combined weight did not cause the whole roof to give way. Something had to be done to get them off the roof. The men took bundles of hay out of the bed mattress. From time to time, Sullivan set fire to one of these bundles, leaned out through the window, and threw the blazing hay up among the bears. So long as he kept these fireworks going, the bears did not dig; but they stayed on the roof and became furiously angry. When the supply of hay gave out, the bears attacked the roof with renewed vigor.

Then the men determined to prod the bears with red-hot drills thrust up between the roof poles. There was no firewood in the cabin; so they tore up a part of the floor. The young bears soon found hot drills too warm for them and scrambled or fell off the roof. But the old one persisted. In a little while she had clawed off a large patch of earth and was tearing at the poles with her teeth.

Sullivan threw both hams out of the window. The young bears at once set up a row over them, and the old bear, hearing the noise, jumped off the roof and soon had a ham in her mouth. While the bears were fighting and eating, Sullivan and Jason tore up the remainder of the floor and barricaded the window. With both door and window fastened, they could give their attention to the roof. They heated all the drills red hot, but the bears did not get back on the roof. After eating the hams they walked round to the cabin door, scratched at it gently and lay down.

It was two o'clock in the morning. The inside of the cabin was in utter confusion. The floor was strewn with wreckage; bedding, drills, broken boards, broken plates and hay were scattered about. Sullivan gazed at the chaos and remarked that it looked like poor housekeeping. Toward daylight the bears got up and clawed at the door as if to tell Sullivan that they were there, ready for his hospitality. They whined a little, when no one admitted them, and finally went off leisurely, smelling their way down the trail.

THE "YARN" OF THE HORSE "RUSTLER"

The ranch foreman and the Easterner were driving through the six-mile horse pasture of the XW Ranch. A man could ride all day straight across the XW Ranch without once coming to another man's fence.

Sam Carleton, the ranch foreman, had been in New Mexico for twenty years. He had twinkling blue eyes, which had a gentle look in them when he smiled, but which could harden to steel and bore straight through a man.

As the two men rode through the pasture, the foreman pointed out certain horses in the little bunches of blooded animals that they passed.

"Ever have horse thieves out here?" asked the Easterner.

"Well," drawled the foreman, "I've never run up against a sure-enough horse rustler but once, and then he ran against me."

"How was that?" said the Easterner.

"I was alone one night at my shack when he turned up afoot and looking like he'd come that way from the horizon."

"How do stranger!" I said. "You look like you're afoot on a long trail."

"I am afoot just at present and it may be some distance to the end of my trail," the fellow answered. "But I need a horse and saddle, and I need them bad. The best thing you can do is to rustle me one pretty pronto."

"I'm not sure there's a horse here for you right now. I had been running my eye over the fellow and knew what I was up against by that time."

"Probably you don't know who I am," the man went on. "You've heard of Jesse McCarty? Well, I'm him."

"I'd heard of Jesse McCarty, all right. He was a rustler and a bad man, and the sheriff wanted him for half a dozen reasons. I guessed that he'd just got away from the sheriff and had ridden his horse to death doing it."

"I have no horse for you," I said.

"Well, he looked me over, and, as he did so, he let his hand drop to his six-shooter. I was unarmed. I never did go round carrying guns like some of these coyotes out here do. This fellow was loaded enough for two; he carried one gun at his hip, and another stuck in his belt in front."

"Afraid? No! You see, I had turned all the horses out to pasture the day before, and hadn't kept one in, as we usually do; you can't go out afoot, you know, and cut out a horse from a bunch in the pasture. He couldn't get a horse by shooting me, and I figured that he wasn't waging

any more sheriffs after him while he was afoot. So I didn't worry much about his potting me."

"I noticed a pretty good outfit of horses as I came through the pasture," he said. "You'll find 'em gone some mornin' if you don't treat me right."

"Well," I said, pretty mad, "any time you feel like taking horses from this ranch, just fly at it! But it'll be the worst take you ever made."

"He went on fingering the butt of his gun thoughtfully. Finally he said, 'If you won't give me a horse, you won't refuse me a night's lodging, will you?'"

"Now, you know this country isn't the East. We go off and leave the ranch for days and never put a lock on anything, and the chuck is any man's who comes and wants it."

"You're as welcome as any other stranger to stop here for the night," I told him.

"So we went into the 'dobe; and while I cooked supper he sat at the window, playing a tune with his fingers on his six-shooter."

"He didn't say anything more and I didn't, either—until supper was over and I had washed the dishes. Then he said he was tired and guessed he would turn in. I told him to help himself to my blankets in the other room and to make himself a bed on the floor. I wasn't wasting any more words on him than I had to. I sat round and read for a while and then I started for the bunk room myself."

"As I opened the door, that critter raised up with a gun in each hand. I stepped back."

"Now, I said, 'I wish you wouldn't make any more moves like that while you're staying with me. I'll not interfere with you; but you scare me, and I'm afraid one of those guns might go off.'"

"Without answering he laid the guns down beside his pillow. I took my watch out of my pocket and started to wind it. It was a pretty good watch that I had got the last time I was in Chicago. I don't believe in cheap outfits."

"Let me see your watch," said the rustler."

"I need that watch myself, and I don't intend to give it away." And I dropped the watch back into my pocket.

"We went to sleep pretty soon; at least I did."

"The next day we passed on good terms, apparently, but I reckon that neither of us made a move that the other didn't know about. The rustler tried every scheme he could think of to get hold of a horse, and I stayed round to see that the scheme didn't work."

"By night we were both a little raw under the saddle; and then Harry

Crawford rode in from town. Harry was my partner in a bunch of horses run on the company's ranch. I went out to the corral to meet him.

"Hello, Sam!" he said. "I see you have company."

"Yes," I answered, "if that's what you call it. I've got something back there in the shack, and I'm mighty glad you came. I was about ready to quit the ranch."

"He's coming out," said Harry. "He wants the horse," said I.

"Harry was unsaddling when the rustler came up. He looked Harry over pretty close to see whether there was a gun sticking out anywhere."

"Guess I'll borrow that bronc of yours for a few days," he said at last. "You can put the saddle back on again."

"Harry threw the saddle on the ground and started to the corral gate to let the horse out. He hadn't more than turned his back when there was a pop from the rustler's gun. That sound turned me fairly sick, and I couldn't see anything for a second. Then Harry turned round, wiping a little blood from his ear."

"You skunk!" he began, with his eyes blazing."

"Put that saddle back on!" the rustler cried, holding his guns so that he could pop either of us."

"Well, there was nothing else but to do what he said. So the saddle went back."

"Cinch her up tight," said the rustler. "Take her down to the house and hitch her to the post by the door."

"All of which we did, while he followed on behind with the guns."

"Now," he said, "get me some supper."

"Well, I saw that we must do something pretty quick, because he'd likely cripple us both before he started out. So while Harry was getting supper, I sat round pretending to read, but really watching for a chance."

"The chance didn't come till after supper. Then the rustler sat down on a bench by the window, picking his teeth, and feeling mighty well pleased with himself."

"I've potted a man for a poker chip," he bragged, "and did you boys think I wouldn't for a horse? I ain't through with you yet, either." He gave an ugly little laugh. "I'm going to fix you so that you won't follow me."

"I guess you've got things all your own way," I said carelessly, picking up a newspaper and sitting down alongside of him."

"He looked at me pretty sharp and moved a few inches away; but I made out that I was mighty interested in the paper, and in a minute he went back to his toothpick. All the time I was watching him from the corner of my eye."

"Harry brought in a pan of hot water and began to wash the dishes at the corner of the table nearest me. He kept his back toward me, but I noticed that the pan was steaming more than usual and that he was handling the dish-cloth with a fork instead of with his fingers. Harry and I, when we got in a tight place together, could usually understand each other without saying much of anything."

"Pretty soon the rustler began to chuckle. 'You're treating me white, after all, boys,' he said. 'That little bronc you're making me a present of will keep me ahead of the sheriff for a while; but I reckon I'll just lay you up with a plugged leg apiece.'"

"He put up one hand to brush a fly from his nose; his other hand was still busy with the toothpick. The next instant both his hands were clutching at the open newspaper, which I had flung full into the fellow's face."

"Before you could breathe, Harry's pan of hot water struck like a cloudburst on top of that, and then Harry and I hit him like a cyclone."

"Harry jerked one of the fellow's arms back. I grabbed the other arm, and then my partner pulled the steaming paper from the rustler's face as you'd peel a pancake from a griddle. His face looked almost hot enough to be a griddle itself."

"Now, I said, giving his arm a little shake, though he was quiet enough, he didn't need a very penetrating mind to see that his game was up. 'I'll take that six-shooter you've got stuck in your belt, and I'll take that gun from your holster, too; I may need 'em.'"

"I dropped a six-shooter into each hip pocket and then Harry let go his hold on the fellow. I can tell you that I was breathing a lot freer than I had been during the last twenty-four hours."

"I'll look after these guns now," I said. "I'm not subject to nerves as you are, and they're not so likely to go off with me. You can camp with us to-night; but in the morning you had better hit the trail and hit it hard."

"And did he hit the trail in the morning?" asked the Easterner."

"Well no," drawled Sam, "not in the morning. You see he went loco that night, thinking, I suppose, about being afoot and without a gun, with the sheriff hunting him."

"First thing I knew—I was sound asleep—there was a noise like the shack was tumbling down, and then the saddle that hung over the bed hit me. That locoed skunk was hitting round promiscuous with the long-handled frying pan, trying to get a swipe at me; but I was safe enough under the saddle."

"I sure was glad that I had the guns, and I bored a couple of holes through the wall just to remind him that I had 'em. After that it took Harry and me about three minutes to get the shack clear of him."

"No, he didn't hit the trail in the morning. He thought he'd better not wait that long.—M. Hennion."

PHOSPHORESCENT PIGS.

The Resourceful Canadians Upset the Enemy's Plans.

Phosphorescent pigs to show up raiding parties crawling across No Man's Land during the night have been part of the German defensive tactics on the western front in France, according to a Canadian officer who was telling episodes of trench warfare to some friends recently.

"The enemy," explained this man, who has been wounded eight times, "call the Canadians fanatical fighters. Our boys have been very successful in getting over the parapets at night, cutting away barbed wire entanglements and surprising Fritz and often machine gun squads."

"At one time we so annoyed the Germans that they resorted to letting loose young pigs at night across No Man's Land. On one side of the porkers they had daubed a generous coating of phosphorescent liquid."

"When our fellows went crawling over and failed to be located by the star shells the pigs gave the alarm because the glow side of the pigs sort of silhouetted the forms of the raiders and then a fusillade swept our men. Finally we made the Germans give up the pig tactics because the Canadians instead of going clear across would cut the rope which trailed out from the German side and held Mr. Pig. In this way we often added a de luxe portion of roast pork to the commissary."

A Tribute to Canada.

The London Daily Chronicle pays a neat little tribute to Canada, as follows:—

"Canada is the proudest of our daughters to-day. She has made the Motherland understand that there is a Greater Canada. She has, it seems, nearly 250,000 square miles of unexplored territory in Quebec, which, added to her terra incognita in the west, gives her not far short of a million square miles of virgin land with potential treasure unfathomed. Well, she began as a mystery, and so remains."

They Meant Well.

Not long after a fire in a town near London, some children in the city held a charity fair, by which \$20 was realized. This sum they forwarded to the rector of the church in the town where the fire had occurred, since he had taken a prominent part in the relief work. The letter read as follows:

"We have had a fair and made \$20. We are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers. Yours truly, etc. P.S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."

Potatoes should be kept free from weeds. Weeds absorb the moisture and plant food needed by the potatoes to make a good yield. Potatoes at present prices are very remunerative.

THE UNKNOWN HERO.

Lines written on seeing the grave of a soldier "Somewhere in Flanders" bearing the following inscription, "An Unknown Hero Sleeps Here."

Beneath a foreign sod
An unknown hero lies;
His soul shall rest with God,
Who for his country dies.

No text howe'er so rare,
No verse howe'er so sweet,
Can with these words compare—
"An unknown hero sleeps."

For that he loved he fought,
For that he loved he died;
Nor Fame nor Glory sought,
To Duty's call replied.

For Honor's sake he fought,
For Freedom's sake he fell.
Eternal peace has wrought,
Sleep hero—all is well!

—Corp. A. H. Ward.

MOUTH ORGAN TO THE FORE.

This Humble Instrument Provides Needed Diversion.

It is said by Dr. Edward Stubbs that the most popular instrument amongst the soldiers is the mouth organ. He writes as follows concerning it: "The apotheosis of the mouth-organ is certainly one of the war's great surprises. That the Teutonic instrument from which untutored boys extracted strident noises should go down to posterity as the British soldiers' most approved depression ameliorator is, in truth, more than surprising. In moderately capable hands the mouth organ is not unmusical, and the secret of its universality is, of course, that it can be conveniently stowed away in any apology for a pocket. It is difficult to realize how ardently the mouth organ has been appreciated by our brave boys in remote corners of the earth. The humble instrument provides musical manna in the wilderness. Many detachments and small bodies of men move from point to point to harmonica music. Two Seaforth Highlanders at a critical moment during a German attack steadied their comrades by getting on the parapet of the trench and playing in the midst of a heavy fire. For this they deservedly received the "Distinguished Conduct Medal." It seems extraordinary that the business of playing a mouth organ should ever be distinguished conduct. Still men have been decorated for playing the bagpipes."

MERRY MID-SEA CHORUS.

Bells on Cargo of Engines Rang All the Way to France.

"The next time I take a cargo of locomotives across," said the skipper of a British merchantman in port in Philadelphia recently to a newspaper reporter, "the bells will all be silenced with wadding."

"On our last trip over we left Philadelphia with 60 locomotives, all encased in huge wooden boxes, in tact and ready to be taken off the ship and placed immediately on the track to start dragging ammunition trains to the front. Labor's scarcer in France than it is here, and they've no time to fit locomotives together there."

"The Delaware was as smooth as a pond as we made our way down to the bay, but the first wavelets that struck us at the capes started something that made me want to take a header off the bridge. Every one of the 60 locomotive bells in the hold began to ring! And they all kept ringing all day and all night all the way across the Atlantic."

Heroism of Store Clerks.

"It is the fashion to scoff at the clerks behind the counter, but I could tell you of countless acts of heroism on the part of these so-called 'Willy' boys. One boy from a Toronto department store, a mere youth, too, captured seventeen Germans without firing a shot. When he paraded them in camp it was discovered that he was without ammunition. He knew it, and fluffed it through," writes a war correspondent from the trenches.

To get cake out of a pan whole when taken from the oven set it on a damp cloth for five minutes.

WOMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY

SIX HUNDRED CARPENTERS AT HUT-BUILDING

Many Departments of Wartime Activity Being Filled by Women to Release Men For Trenches.

The feminine section of the British army is growing larger day by day. Khaki-clad young women at first confined to the Red Cross section of the field army, are rapidly pushing into many departments of army activity, displacing men who, in turn, are passed along to work nearer the front line trenches.

Every boat reaching France from England brings new companies of women workers. At first their work was mostly at the remote bases, but now they may be found working further and further afield, sometimes, indeed, within hearing distance of the guns. In the clerical departments at the chief bases, women have very largely displaced men. As chauffeurs they are being employed by hundreds, not only on ambulances and light supply wagons but also on heavy transport lorries, and with entire success.

Building Army Huts.

Six hundred young women carpenters are at work building army huts. They have only six weeks of instructions and preparations in England before crossing the channel. Their work here is practically "shop work." The huts are of the new semi-cylindrical Canadian type, which is being turned out by the thousands in knock-down form, every hut exactly alike. The young women wear a neat uniform of regulation khaki, with short skirt and knickers, and a sleeve badge showing an army half completed. Each girl has to know only one small part of the whole process of hut building; each day she repeats the same operation, whether it be with saw, hammer or plane, and then passes on the work to the next operative.

The housing of the women workers has been accomplished without particular difficulty. Some units are in huts, others billeted in hotels. Each unit has its own supervisory officers and chaperons. While at work it is under the command of young women lieutenants who act their part as smartly as any British subalterns.

POWER OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

As Head of the Chief Food-Producing Nation of the World.

When in the early stages of the present war President Wilson revealed his intense ambition to become as executive head of the greatest of neutral powers, the chief mediator in the negotiations of peace and the principal arbitrator in determining its conditions, he cannot, even in his most extravagant dreams, have conceived the importance of the part which he would be called upon to play in this titanic conflict as representative of one of the principal belligerents. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the masses of his fellow countrymen have any idea of the extent to which he has become one of the dominant factors in the situation.

Invested with greater powers than have ever in all the history of the United States been accorded to any of its long line of Chief Magistrates, and strong in the knowledge that he has the entire nation at his back, he is wielding all the authority of a dictator with a sagacity, with a soundness of judgment, and with a breadth of view, that have excited the warm admiration of even those who were formerly his bitterest political adversaries and the most savage of his critics. By the election of the mightiest of democracies, his way is more unrestricted and more absolute than that of any other monarch, even than that of the Kaiser, and whenever Congress ventures to differ with him, and shows a reluctance to follow submissively his lead, his fellow countrymen manifest a disposition to side with him rather than with their parliament.

To put the matter in a nutshell, President Wilson to-day dominates the food supply of the world, and it is by means of the control of this food supply that the war will not only be won, but also be brought to an early close.

Fruit-bearing Wood.

Efficient pruning of fruit trees is closely connected with a correct knowledge of the point at which the fruit is borne. Fruit of apple, pear and quince is usually borne on spurs on two-year-old wood and older. Plum, same as with apples, pears and quince; occasionally some fruit is borne on two-year-old wood. Cherry, mostly on one-year-old wood. Peach, one-year old. Grape, raspberry, blackberry and dewberry, on current season's shoots produced on one-year-old vines or canes. Currants and gooseberries, on two-year-old wood and older.

When boiling fish remove all scum quickly as it rises to the top of the water as it deadens the flavor of the fish if allowed to remain in the pan.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding: and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."—Proverbs of Solomon.



A Red Cross Nurse and a Wounded Soldier Mowing Hay in Cheshire, Eng.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Harvest Mitts and Gloves

We have the best assortment of **HARVEST MITTS** and **GLOVES** it is possible to procure.

Our Prices are the Best

and our advice is

Don't Delay in Buying.

P. E. SMILEY.

Local and District.

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.

What about the cream used in ice-cream in these days of the high price of butter? There is room for a saving there.

Word was received on Monday by Mr. J. E. Dolan, of Portage du Fort, that his son, L. Corp. Crawford Dolan, who has been through some of the heaviest fighting in France, is seriously wounded.

Mr. F. A. Gendron, member of the Provincial Legislature for Ottawa County, passed away rather suddenly on Thursday last, at his summer home at Amos, in the Abitibi district. He had been ill for some time although his condition was not considered serious.

A tragedy occurred at a place called Snake Creek, a few miles north of Mattawa, on Wednesday last, the nature of which was the shooting of a man named Morin and his son, and the serious wounding of Morin's wife. The murderer is described as a young man named Ouillette, who had been working for Morin. Nothing definite has been given out as to the motive for the shooting. Ouillette was arrested and taken to North Bay and subsequently brought to Bryson jail by Sheriff Sloan.

Anti-conscriptionists are charged with the crime of dynamiting the summer residence of Lord Atholstan, (better known as Sir Hugh Graham, owner of the Montreal Star) at Cartierville, a suburb of Montreal. The crime was perpetrated about four o'clock on Thursday morning, and that Lord Atholstan, his wife and daughter were not killed, seems to have been due to the fact that the explosives were not placed properly to produce that effect. As it was they were badly shaken up and the house was considerably damaged. Revenge towards the owner of the Star for its pro-conscriptionist policy, is believed to have been the motive for the outrage.

Preserve Eggs Now.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter so those who want eggs had better put some down now while they are comparatively cheap. Do not use oats, bran, salt or such mediums; moreover, the patent preservatives usually advertised as being so simple and effective had better be adopted with caution. Better use something that has been tried and found satisfactory.

According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives and we quote the following from his Exhibition Circular No. 42.

The method of preparation is simply to slack one pound good quick lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into 5 gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" lime-water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate),

and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If, after a time there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the lime-water should be drawn or siphoned off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO TAKE.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points:—

1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.

2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.

Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a sound condition a temperature of 400 F. to 450 F. will no doubt materially assist towards retaining good flavour or rather in arresting that "stale" flavour so often characteristic of packed eggs.

Respecting the addition of salt, it must be stated that our experiments—conducted now throughout fifteen seasons—do not show any benefit to be derived therefrom; indeed, salt frequently imparts a limey flavour to the egg, probably by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg. Our advice is, do not add any salt to the lime-water.

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

Girls' Club Tender Thanks

Brief mention was made in Equity of August 2nd of the Patriotic lawn social which was held at the home of Mrs. Roy Macfarlane July 26th; but the girls of the Club wish to express their gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane for giving their home and also for their united efforts to make the social a financial success for the Club, and a pleasant evening for everyone. That it was a success was due also to the generous help given by the ladies of the community (Club members and others) in providing a liberal supply of "eats."

The girls wish not to forget those from Shawville, Bristol and Portage du Fort who supplied the interesting program, which would have been enjoyed very much were it not for the threatening storm which somewhat diverted the attention and finally dispersed the crowd after a talented and lengthy program had been presented.

That the girls had loyal supporters was evident, and they now stand in a position to carry on another year's work sending supplies and comforts to the "boys" who are safe-guarding our liberty at such a cost!

THE GIRLS' CLUB.

BRISTOL RIDGE

August 10.—Harvesting has become the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smiley were guests of Mrs. W. J. Tubman last week.

Mr. George Corrigan, of Schumacher, Ont., is visiting his father and mother at Bristol Ridge; also Arlington Hill.

There is rumor of a wedding coming off soon; hope Daisy gets invited.

The young men around here find much enjoyment going blueberrying.

Everybody around B. R. is wreathed in smiles these days.

Mr. Wm. Roberts paid a flying visit to friends here on Monday evening.

UNCLE SAM.

CONFEDERATION

"Money Saved Is Money Made"

Get rates from

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Est. 1871.

"Maximum Insurance at Minimum Cost."

YOUNG MEN—Our Special Military Policy is not to be equalled on the market today.

Consult our Agent today.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received till 6 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, 11th August, 1917, for building woodshed at No. 12-B. Specifications may be seen at Secretary's office.

Also tenders wanted for repairing No. 11 School fence and supplying and putting on two iron gates—tenderer supplying all material.

M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas., School Mu. Clarendon, Shawville, July 17, 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, W. A. HODGINS.

Trespass Notice.

Any person or persons found trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lot S. W. 1 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.

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.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.00
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 30c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 35c.
Wool, washed, 75c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:

Butter, in prints 40c to 42c
Butter in pails 35 to 40c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 40 to 45c
Potatoes per bag, \$3.50
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 24.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$14
Oats per bushel 75c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

BRISTOL NOTES

Aug. 10.—Haying is nearly finished in Bristol, and quite a number of the farmers are making ready for the harvest which promises to be very good this season.

The Rev. Mr. White has returned from a few days' visit to Ottawa. Sorry to say his wrist is not improving very much.

On account of the heavy hay crop, Mr. Gordon Webb has returned home from Mr. Cuthbertson's, where he has been for the past year.

Mr. Frank Mousseau has been the guest of the Misses Annie and Maggie Mousseau during the past week.

Miss Mary Cosgrove spent Sunday with Bristol friends.

Whooping cough has been very prevalent among the young children this summer.

Mrs. and the Misses Mulligan have been guests of Mrs. Dean, past week.

Miss Eva Bennett has returned home to Bristol.

Glad to learn that Mrs. Webb is recovering slowly from a sore foot.

Miss Hattie Trudeau spent a few days last week at her uncle's at Wyman.

Mr. Jim Doherty of Weirstead has returned home from a two weeks' stay in Bristol.

Mrs. Jack Trudeau has returned from Ottawa, where she had been for the past week.

The raspberry crop is plentiful this season and everyone has been busy gathering a supply.

SUBSCRIBER.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN THE OLDEST AND BEST

COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT, BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES and OXFORDS. Young stock of each breed. Apply to ELWIN ARMSTRONG, Green Lake Stock Farm.

Notice to Trespassers

I hereby give notice that trespassing in any manner whatsoever is forbidden on Lot 16, Range 9, Clarendon. Anyone found disobeying this notice leave themselves liable to prosecution.

G. A. HOWARD, Shawville, July 30, 1917.

Caretakers Wanted

Tenders will be received till 6 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, 11th August, 1917, for caretaking of the Schools of the Township of Clarendon for the coming school year. Duties—sweeping and dusting daily; scrubbing at least four times and firing as long as necessary.

M. A. McKINLEY, Asst. Sec.-Treas., School Mu. Clarendon, Shawville, July 17, 1917.

BEGIN SAVING EARLY.

Then You Can Pay Your Own Annuity When You Are Old.

An agent of one of the big insurance companies sends me this about annuities:

"A man aged forty can deposit with us \$5,925.50 and receive \$350 annually for his lifetime. A woman aged sixty-five on a deposit of \$6,000 can receive \$600 a year.

"The man's expectation of life is twenty-eight years, the woman's at least eleven."

Now, \$350 is 5.9 per cent of \$5,925.50, and \$600 is 10 per cent of \$6,000. Any company, which could make as much as 6 per cent could pay \$350 a year indefinitely, and when the annuity receiver died his original deposit would be intact. The company assumes that not more than 3 per cent can be made on money deposited with it. That explains why only 5.9 per cent is paid annually.

In theory part of the original deposit is taken annually to supplement interest earnings. If the annuitant lives his expected term of life the principal and interest at 3 per cent will have been paid to him.

Over a long period of years it is difficult to keep money safely employed and earning over 3 per cent.

In times like these it is hard to picture the years when capital is a drug on every market and millions are seeking investment in sound bonds at 4 per cent and under. Yet those years will come.

Every one his own annuity payer—that would be the ideal condition. Begin to save and invest early in your earning life, and when the time arrives to withdraw from the battle you will have both the resources and sufficient knowledge of how to invest them to make it unnecessary to accept the insurance company's offer.—John M. Oskison in Chicago News.

TRAPPING A SUBMARINE.

The Wire Rope Net That Catches and Drowns the Vessel.

A submarine net is made of wire rope about as thick as a lead pencil, and the meshes are of great size—about ten or fifteen feet square. The net has floats on top that keep bobbing up and down like the float on a fishline, and on the bottom are weights that keep the whole thing in a perpendicular position.

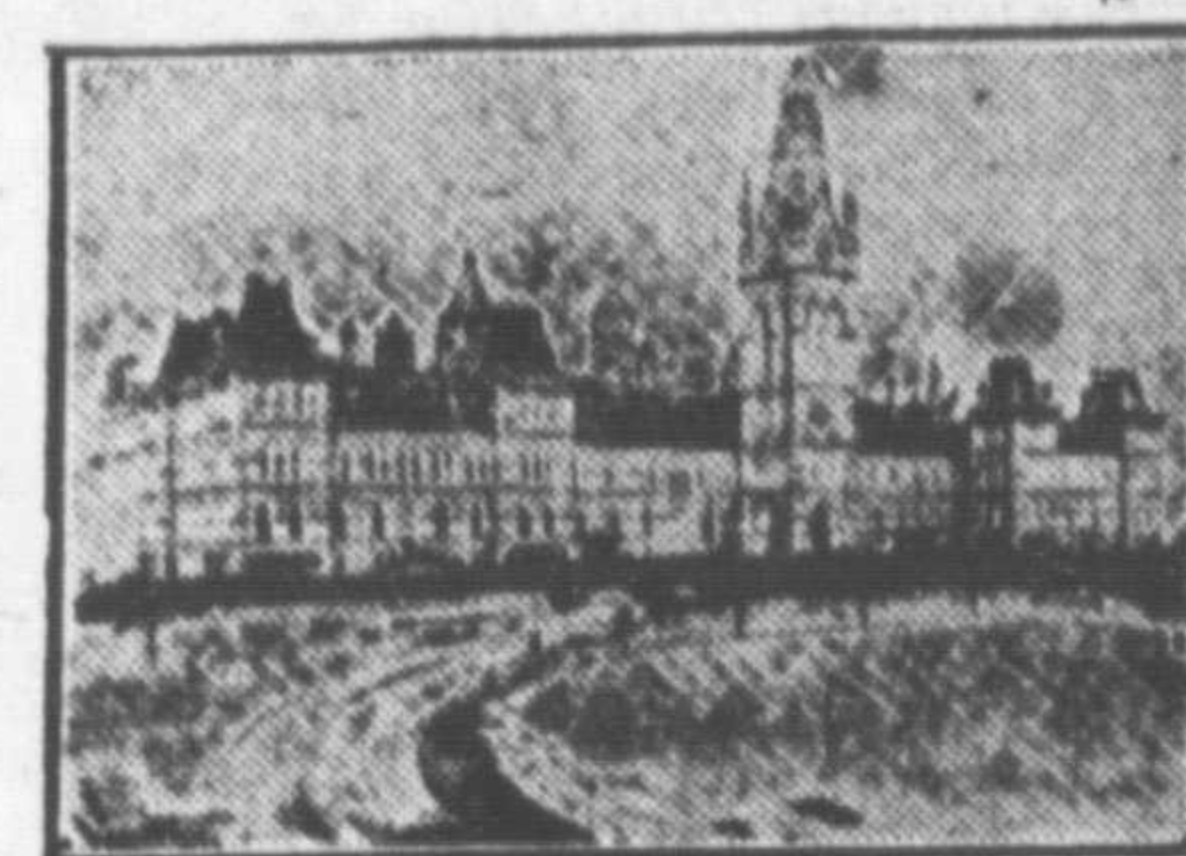
The submarine cannot submerge to very great depths on account of the pressure, 200 feet being about the limiting depth. It sails innocently along, therefore, until it pushes its nose into these meshes. The net now trails along on both sides of the submarine, its progress revealing the fact that something below is supplying the motive power.

Perhaps the net suddenly stops. That means that the hidden submarine has stopped, its navigators having made the horrible discovery that they are trapped, or perhaps the net has become twisted in the propeller. Under these conditions the wise submarine rises to the surface. It surrenders, becomes the property of the enemy, and its crew are made prisoners.

If it does not take such action one of two things will happen. The enemy will wait upon the surface until the submersible comes up, or if it starts moving the enemy will follow until the inevitable uprising. But perhaps the surface commander gets impatient. In such a case he can let a bomb down into the water, which will explode when it touches the roof of the submarine. Of course the submerged submarine knows that this bomb is likely to drop at any minute. The psychology of such a situation tends to persuade the imprisoned crew to surrender.—World's Work.

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

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



OTTAWA
SEPT. 8 to 17
1917

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 31st

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Great Industrial Exhibit **\$25,000** IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performance Afternoon & Evening
NEW YORK HIPPODROME. VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-THE-LOOP AVIATOR.
\$9,000 FOR HORSE RACING.
PURE FOOD SHOW. GOV'T. EXHIBIT. DOG SHOW.

NIGHT SHOW Magnificent Spectacle and Fireworks—British advance on Mesopotamia—Destruction of the Forts at Kut-El-Amara.

Encourage Production of every Kind. Boost the Exhibition.

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair this Year

STEWART MCCLENNAGHAN, President. J. K. PAISLEY, Mgr. & Sec'y.

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.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

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We have now in stock a full assort-

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Harvester and Thresher

at real low prices, such as

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Harvest Mitts, 50c. up (Seven different lines)

Straw and Felt Hats

Good full size Top Shirts 60c. up

Underwear, all sorts, 50c. suit up

Sox, Braces, Pants, Heavy Coats,

We respectfully invite you to come in and look over our values.

Don't forget our Saturday Specials.

ARCHIE DOVER