

# THE EQUITY.

No. 9, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up - \$4,000,000  
Reserve - 4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Bryson, President.  
Hon. Russell Blackburn,  
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Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

Bring your boy to Dover's on Saturday, Aug. 25th and fit him out for school. All clothing reduced in price for this one day. A. DOVER.

Mr. Tripp will be home and will conduct the services in his church next Sabbath, August 26th.

The Austin Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. A. S. Elliott, on Sept. 4th, at 2.30 p. m. Subjects:—The care of the sleeping room, by Mrs. J. P. Carson; Duet by Mrs. C. Carson and Miss McCagg; Roll Call—Simple home remedies.

BOYS—Saturday is Boy's Day at Dover's; see that you are there for your suit. We have some dandies.

### A Big Storm.

Tuesday night last witnessed one of the most terrific thunderstorms that has visited this section for many years, and a survey of the horizon in nearly every direction showed that the aerial display was general. The evidences that a storm was brewing were apparent all evening, but it was nearly nine o'clock before the first raindrops began to patter upon the roofs of the houses. It gradually increased in volume, but at no time was very heavy while the first stage of the storm was in progress. Only the fringe of this instalment touched Shawville. It swept around the western sky towards north, and working east developed much intensity in that quarter. The lightning flashes were almost incessant and blinding in their vividness, while the thunder crashes were nerve-racking and appalling. It was, however, the third instalment of the mighty overhead disturbance which set the citizens of this peaceful hamlet on edge. Coming more directly from the south west, its path lay directly over the village, which rarely has been subjected to a more terrific electrical bombardment. This came on about midnight, and soon had most of the population astir. The dread thought of fire began to take hold of the nervously inclined, and before they had much time to ponder over what the fate of the village would be were a conflagration to break out, the south western horizon became suddenly aglare with a dull red light which was unmistakable. As the glare increased in volume, it soon became evident that some farmer's buildings were being rapidly demolished, as one result of the storm's fury and there were many guesses as to who was the probable sufferer. That, however, was not definitely settled until next morning, when it became known that James McDowell had lost a large barn full of hay. From North Clarendon also came the news that John Sparling had a barn and other out-buildings attached consumed with their contents. In the village the only building which sustained any damage was the storehouse of the G. F. Hodgins Co., which was struck fairly in the middle of the ridge board and some shingles torn off. It is very fortunate this structure was not set afire, as if it had been the results would certainly have been serious.

From other portions of the district reports have been coming in of the storm's effects: Mr. Needham, of the Calumet Island had a narrow escape from death when his house was struck, and the furnishings within considerably knocked about. In Lower Litchfield, the home of Mr. Paul suffered damage and strange to note, a bed occupied by a woman was knocked down, and yet she escaped without injury. Mr. J. A. Telford, of Moorhead section, had a couple of cows killed, and Mr. Armond Hodgins, of the 7th range, lost a valuable mare which was killed while the animal was standing with its head over a wire fence. Doubtless there were other instances of the storm's destructive work, of which this paper has not heard.

Buy your clothes at DOVER's for less.

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

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at Mrs. H. S. Hodgins.

Arnprior Fair, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th. Greatly enlarged in all ways. Big midway. Trials of speed and sports in addition to the usual attractions. Reduced Railway Rates.

LAWN SOCIAL—A lawn social in connection with Austin Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mr. W. H. Maitland, on Friday evening of this week—August 24th. Supper served from 7 p. m. Good program of music, etc.; speeches by prominent gentlemen. Admission—25 cents; children, 15 cents. Everyone welcome.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Sadie Steele of South Orlow, spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Hodgins, in town. Mr. Carruthers of Aylwin, has been a guest at the rectory for a few days.

Mrs. Cartie, left Monday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Stephens, at Upper Litchfield.

Miss Marjorie Hodgins is visiting her grand parents at Campbells Bay at present.

Miss Marjorie Lester, of Ottawa, has been visiting Mrs. P. E. Smiley this week.

Mr. H. S. Barnett is enjoying a few holidays with his family at Norway Bay.

Miss Jean Masson went to Smiths Falls last week to spend a short vacation at her home there.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Ottawa, were visitors over the week-end at Mr. Ben Smith's in town.

Mr. Jos. A. Smith, of Ottawa, was in town for a few days last week.

Mr. Lyall A. Hodgins, of the Westport branch of the Merchants Bank, is spending his holidays with his mother in town.

Mrs. H. Lester left on Monday for London, Ont., to visit her sister, Mrs. Greenwood, who is reported seriously ill.

Miss Ella Steele, of the W. A. Hodgins' staff, left Tuesday to take her holidays with Aylmer and Ottawa friends.

Mrs. R. J. Black returned last week from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. York, Ottawa, who with her husband accompanied her home.

Miss Laura Woodley returned from River Desert on Friday accompanied by her cousin, Miss Helena Bennett.

Mrs. Peter McGregor, of Almonte, is at present visiting relatives in this locality, and was a guest of her niece Mrs. G. A. Howard for a few days last week.

Miss Dorothy Stevenson, daughter of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Wakefield, who attended Shawville Academy a few years ago, was in town last week.

Mrs. Hugh Hanna left for her home at Massey on Tuesday, accompanied by sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Hodgins who intends remaining a month.

Mr. G. A. Howard returned from the West on Monday night, having disposed of all his horses to one party. He reports that in some sections of the West the crops are fairly good.

Mr. H. D. Hunting, who has been engaged as Principal of the Shawville Academy this year, arrived in town last week, accompanied by his wife and child. They will reside in Mr. Geo. Hyne's house, Main St., East, recently vacated by Mr. W. J. Daggy, who has removed across the street to the R. J. Glenn property.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

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

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

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

### How can You Help Win the War?

BY PRODUCING BY NOT WASTING BY SAVING

Any portion of your earnings deposited with us is a start in the right direction.

Sending money to the Boy on leave or convalescing in England. We forward money by cable or draft.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

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

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more. More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

The services in the Methodist Church on Sunday were taken by Mr. W. J. Connelly of Cobden.

Mr. Sampson, lay reader, of Ottawa, conducted the services at St. Paul's Church, on Sunday.

Arnprior Fair on Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th is to be "better than ever." No effort is being spared to bring ARNPRIOR FAIR to the forefront of all Fall Fairs.

Rev. Walter Russell, Evangelist, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who is at present visiting friends in Bristol, will preach at the service in the Brick Church on Sunday next at 11 a. m., and at Cushman's Hall, Norway Bay, at 8 p. m.

### Marriages.

ARMSTRONG—HUMPHRIES.

A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 9 a. m., at the home of Mr. James Humphries, Horton, when his eldest daughter, Maude M., was married to Rev. R. W. Armstrong of Shawville, Que., by her uncle, Rev. W. R. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. The wedding was a quiet one, consisting only of the members of the two families, for one brother of the bridegroom, Rev. Wilmer C. Armstrong, was killed at the front recently, and another brother, Frank, is still in hospital, recovering from severe wounds. After the wedding breakfast the bridal party left on their tour to Kingston via K. & P., thence to Montreal by boat, expecting to reach their new home in Montreal (Cote St. Paul) by the end of the week. The bride was unaccompanied and was dressed in a suit of taupe grey, with hat to match. Among the many presents received was a handsome cabinet of silver, accompanied by an address, from the young people of Horton. Good wishes for future happiness and usefulness go with Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong from friends in both town and country.

### Births

At Waltham, Que., July 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Watt, a son—William Alexander.

At Wyman, Que., on Monday, July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henderson, a son.

Pte Bennie Smith, reference to whose recent arrival from England was made in last week's paper, reached the parental domicile on Tuesday evening. Bennie was invalided to England several months ago, suffering from a disease designated as "trench feet," which is brought on by long contact with the water and mud which the soldiers have to endure when the trenches happen to be in low-lying country. Some of our Canadian troops—in fact the majority of the infantry had to put up with this condition of things for months, except for the intervals when they were relieved.

## "Canada's Best"

BOWLING Business College  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings' 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.

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.

### Deaths

Mr. Charles Bryson, of the firm of Bryson & Graham, Ottawa, one of the oldest merchants in the city, died suddenly at his summer home at Kingsmere, on Tuesday of last week. He was in his 73rd year.

Pembroke Standard:—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Appleby have the sympathy of many friends in the death of their little son, William Arthur, which took place in Pembroke on Tuesday, the 14th, from dysentery, after only a few days' illness. The remains were taken to Cobden on Wednesday for burial. The little fellow was aged 1 year, 10 months and 12 days.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

## Economy is the Word

Save Money by Saving  
your Machinery.

National Carbonless Motor Oil  
(The best there is)

Polorine Motor Oil  
Gas Engine Oil  
Steam Cylinder Oil  
Transmission Grease  
Cup Grease  
Machine Oil  
Separator Oil

All high grade goods at reasonable prices.  
Come here for the slip-easy stuff.

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## WILLIAMS' FLY EXTERMINATOR

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  
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 AUTOMOBILE



## A Well-Equipped Garage.

"No prospective owner hesitates to ask about the proper way to take care of his car," says an expert. "But he frequently overlooks the matter of providing himself with the facilities to make such care easy. If a man looks after his car himself he should see to it that his home garage is a place of order and tidiness. A clean, well ordered, well-equipped garage means longer life for the car."

"Owners frequently allow their cars to get into bad condition because the garage has been allowed to run down to such an extent that to find any given article a dozen and one other things have to be turned over or upside down, ending very often in a vain search and a ruffled temper."

"There should be a few shelves around the garage on which to place oil and grease tins, boxes for dusters, cotton waste, and the many other accessories which accumulate so quickly. All boxes should have a label outside giving details of their contents."

"Several pieces of wood across the garage near the roof, or across one corner, will do to store away old outer covers and tubes until there are a sufficient number to send away."

"A work bench on which a vise can be fixed is invaluable if there is room for it."

"One of the most useful things in a garage is a tool rack. This is easily made and consists of a fairly thick board large enough to hold all the tools which are kept in the garage for general repairs as apart from those that are carried in the car."

"First of all, however, place the tools on a large piece of paper and arrange them so that they take up as little room as possible, although sufficient room should be left between each for you to be able to pick up any one without disturbing the one next to it. Put them into groups, keeping tools of the same kind together, ranging from the largest to the smallest."

"The best positions having been found, you will now know what size your board will be, but it is advisable to get one larger than you immediately require, so that new tools may be added as they are bought. The board procured, proceed to drive in nails, screws, staples or hooks on which to hang the tools."

"Now, paint an outline of each implement on the board so that when a number of tools are removed at the same time you will be able to see at a glance exactly where they go when you wish to replace them."

"Another useful article is a chest of drawers in which to keep such things as washers, split-pins and nuts. A convenient place for it is on a shelf, not too high up. Any carpenter would make one for a small sum, but during the long evenings it is quite a pleasant occupation to make it yourself, particularly as it does not require many tools or an expert carpenter to carry out the job in a satisfactory manner."

"A handle placed on the top of the chest will enable it to be carried to wherever you may be working, in the same manner as the tool rack. It is very convenient to be able to do this, as it saves much walking about."

tional 1/2 oz. of tea and 3/4 oz. of sugar daily, while, if supplies be available, they may receive instead either 1/4 oz. of cocoa or chocolate with 1-10 tin of condensed milk, or 1-5 of a tin of cocoa and milk, as a substitute for the soup or beef extract.

The item "extras" at the front also includes, when stocks are to hand, 1 oz. of pickles per man thrice a week to all troops, together with 2 ozs. of butter three times a week. The allowance of fresh or frozen meat or preserved meat and biscuit may also be increased to 1 1/4, 1, and 1 pounds respectively upon the authority of the Quartermaster-General; while last, but not least, comes the "iron ration," comprising 1 lb. of biscuit with a nominal 1 lb. of preserved meat with 3/4 oz. of tea and 2 ozs. of sugar.

But it may so happen that the foregoing foodstuffs are not available in sufficient quantities to go round. Consequently there is a scale of "equivalents." Thus 4 ozs. of rice are considered to be equal to 4 ozs. of bread or biscuit; 3 ozs. of honey or 4 ozs. of dried fruits may replace 4 ozs. of jam; while 1 tin of tomatoes is set against 5 vegetable rations, and so on.

When the Indian troops were fighting upon the Western front their peculiar native tastes also demanded exacting study. They were given a daily dietary which was every way as complete and varied. The contributions in men from every corner of Greater Britain have further contributed to the complexities and intricacies of the commissariat problem. The home authorities become responsible for their sustenance, except in special instances, the moment they disembark from the transports.

## Beware of Man With a U-Laugh.

What vowel do you sound when laughing? According to Ha Ha, "if you laugh in A (ah) you are frank, honest and fond of fun and frolic, but you are of a fickle disposition. If you laugh in E (pronounced 'ay'), you are phlegmatic and melancholy; if in I (pronounced 'ee'), you are simple-minded, affectionate, timid and undecided; if in O, you are generous and bold; and if in U—well, you are a person to beware of, for you are entirely lacking in principle—almost as bad as a U-boat."

Think how one tooth can ache, when it is your tooth, and then have lots of sympathy for the poor little fellow that is cutting a whole mouthful of them at once.

## ARMY CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONT

HAVE WON MANY HONORS FOR HEROIC DEEDS.

Maintain Morale and Good Spirits of Soldiers and Perform Many Dangerous Duties.

No one can be much at the front without hearing of the good work done by the army chaplains. How good it has been is partially indicated by the fact that since the war began chaplains on this front have won a large number of distinctions, but the list only partially indicates the total value of the services which chaplains have rendered, for they are services which cannot be measured by the same purely military standards as those of other officers.

Achievements such as that by which the Rev. Edward Noel Mellish won the Victoria Cross shed lustre not only on the cloth, but on the whole army. Everybody is proud of it. But apart from such brilliant incidents the war, with its long-sustained strain under virtually stationary conditions and the immense discomforts to which the troops have been subjected, has given the chaplains an opportunity of making good their footing as perhaps no other war has done, and they have seized the opportunity.

### Burial Under Fire.

The Higher Command has come thoroughly to recognize their value as an integral part of the war establishment in the maintenance of the morale and the good spirits of the men. The officers have come to know the individual "padre" in the daily friction of life in the field and in times of danger, and they have found him a good fellow and a brave man. The men have learned his value as a comrade who has a power to help them and minister to their comfort as only one who has an officer's rank can, but with whom, at the same time, they can talk much more intimately than with any regular officer. It is this that, for the practical purposes of war, the chaplain's chief value lies.

The burying of the dead, often under fire, and the marking and recording of the position of graves are only a part of the dangerous duties which chaplains at the front have to perform. In the official account of the deed by which Mr. Mellish won the Victoria Cross, it is said that his work of carrying the wounded back and dressing their wounds under fire was "quite voluntary on his part and outside the scope of his ordinary duties." It is far from being the only case wherein chaplains have done similar acts, if not under conditions which gave opportunity for showing courage on so splendid a scale.

### Other Dangerous Work.

In the trenches the chaplains are, of course, constantly exposed to the same danger as the men. The opportunities for holding service before action are fewer now than they were in the days of pitched battles. Actions, too, often begin, on the enemy's part, without previous warning, and even where the attack is initiated by us, it is not always possible to hold formal service. It remains for the chaplain to do all that he can individually, man to man, in the trenches, and it is in such work at such moments that many chaplains feel that their efforts have been most fruitful.

Many chaplains have been killed in the British army, as many more have been seriously wounded and a very large number slightly wounded.

The work done by the chaplains differs widely. With a hospital or field ambulance it will obviously be different from that with a brigade in the field; and a brigade in the trenches is another thing from a brigade in reserve. Attached to a unit in the trenches a chaplain may have a "parish" with three or four miles of front and a depth of ten miles.

### Tommy and the Parson.

Apart from the individual work, already spoken of, in the trenches, the chaplain's best field is in the billets, where it is possible to get to know the men on a friendly and informal footing, when, if the chaplain deserves it, they are very ready to give him their confidence. For all chaplains are not equally adapted to army work. Some find the atmosphere difficult and sterile. To others it is congenial, and they rejoice to feel that they are doing more good than they ever did in their lives. It is a matter of the individual, in whom, perhaps, the quality most needed is that form of tact which enables him to be a good fellow among the men without derogating from the dignity of his calling. It has been abundantly proved that, while the British soldier wants his parson to be a man and a comrade, he insists above all on his being still a parson, and the chaplain who forgets his cloth in the endeavor to become more friendly with the men finds only that he has killed his usefulness.

A certain amount of elimination has been necessary among the chaplains and will go on; but, on the whole, the testimony of all grades, from commanding officers down, is that the chaplains now here are in the mass excellent and are wielding an enormous influence for good. In return, the best of the chaplains freely confess that they in their turn learn much from the men, and it is in the official report of a chaplain who has a large knowledge of men that I find the declaration that "such an upright body of men as our present armies never took the field in the world's history."

## "PLAIN MR. WINDSOR."

Descendants of a British Monarch Will be Commoners.

The change goes further than the foundation of a new Windsor dynasty. Not only is the royal house to be styled "the House of Windsor," but the family surname becomes Windsor.

As the title of Prince and Princess is henceforth limited to the children and grandchildren of the sovereign, it follows that a great-great-grandson of a British monarch will be plain "Mr. Windsor." His great-grandsons, too, will be commoners, but will bear the courtesy title of Lord — Windsor, if we assume that the custom still prevails of creating the sovereign's sons dukes.

Windsor is certainly a good choice of name. Even before the Conquest the kings had a royal hunting lodge at Windsor. The first two Henrys and John lived in the castle, and Edward III. was born there. It was used by the Tudors as one of their favorite palaces, and through the nineteenth century it was regarded more or less as the headquarters of the royal family.

The British royal house has in the past borne various names that might have been revived with advantage — Plantagenet, York, Lancaster, Tudor, Stuart, D'Este (Queen Anne) and Guelph—but for historical and other reasons it was impossible that any of them should be revived for the present dynasty. Windsor as a territorial title, however, may be likened to Lancaster and York, and—the main thing—is entirely English and native in history and associations.

## SAVE THE RAGS

Shortage of Wool Increases Demand For This Waste.

A serious shortage in wool exists. Almost all countries engaged in the war have taken over the wool supply to provide for soldiers' equipment, while the United States Council of National Defense recently took up with the clothing manufacturers the matter of the saving of cloth by eliminating from the 1918 styles patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, etc., and all unnecessary pleats and frills. The Council is also advocating the more general mixing of cotton with wool and the more extended use of shoddy.

For this reason the old fashioned rag-bag should come into fashion. The day when rags were not of sufficient value to warrant much attention being paid to them is past. Today there is a heavy demand for woolen rags. Scarcity of new wool has created an increased market for shoddy materials, of which woolen rags are the basis, and increased prices are being paid for this hitherto neglected material. Save the rags.

## The Fork Leaked.

Little Basil was allowed to sit up to the table with his fond mamma on the occasion of a little luncheon party. His manners were generally very pretty, and mamma was horrified when she caught the child stuffing his food into his mouth with his knife.

"Basil!" she cried, reprovingly; "Basil, where's your fork? You ought to use your fork!" "I know, mamma," said Basil plaintively; "but this one leaks awfully."

## L'ECOLE DUBAIL.

Experiences of Pupils in Shell-Swept Rheims in 1915.

In spite of the terrible bombardment that the city of Rheims underwent during many of the early months of 1915, instruction for children still went on in subterranean schools, the most famous of which is the Dubail School, named after a well-known French general. The school occupied nearly a quarter of the basement of a large building devoted to the champagne industry, only a mile from the front line trenches of the enemy. The basement was protected by the three cement floors of the rooms above and by a hill just behind the building. There were also two sub-basements below it, the lower not less than thirty-six feet underground.

The basement was a large rectangular room about one hundred and eighty feet long and sixty feet wide, with the floor nine and one half feet below the surface of the earth, provided with eight small airholes and lighted mainly by three dozen large hanging lamps. Furnishings and other indispensable equipment had been borrowed from deserted schools near by. The four corners of the room were occupied by three elementary classes and one class for mothers. Before the authorities allowed children to attend they required the parents to sign a document freeing the faculty of the school from all responsibility in case of injury. In Le Journal de l'Ecole Dubail the superintendent of the primary schools in Rheims describes some of the experiences of the pupils of this unique school.

One Saturday morning, he says, I lined up all the scholars for sanitary inspection at a quarter of nine as usual, and then we went down from the ground floor of the building into the basement classroom. Ten minutes later there came a terrific explosion, a violent shock made the whole building tremble, and a cloud of thick, black smoke and white dust poured into the cellar. A 210 shell had fallen on the roof about sixty feet away, pierced two of the floors, and even hurled shot and fragments as far as the scholars. The older children and the parents who had been waiting for a lull in the bombardment before departing, shrieked, while the smaller ones sobbed and wept. The teachers looked at me frightened but calm. I was nervous, too, but said reassuringly:

"That is all. Two never fall in the same place. Don't be afraid, children. Let us all go down into the cellar; the little ones first. We have time."

Mme. Camous went first with the younger children, aided by Mme. Boudet, and several of the mothers carrying the tiniest scholars; then followed Mmes. Jonet and Mauroy with the older children and parents. All were out in three minutes and without confusion. In the cellar calm soon returned; the women comforted the children, and then told them about the language of the artillery, until at each explosion the little ones raised a warning finger and cried, "Boom!" That kept them amused.

At last the bombardment was over and we had escaped without injury. At ten o'clock we returned to the classroom, which we found strewn with shrapnel bullets and fragments, broken glass, strange contorted pieces of steel and broken iron, all covered with a fine film of plaster dust. The shell had gone completely through the upper floor and exploded on touching the second, so that fortunately the floor above our head had been pierced only by the small pieces and the contents of the shell.

## A Conscious Objection.

A recruiting sergeant vouches for the accuracy of the following:—The Canvassed—"I could not kill anything." The Sergeant—"But supposing a German was coming towards you with a saw-edged bayonet fixed?" The Canvassed—"I tell you I have not the heart for it. I tried to drown some kittens the other week, and they cried so much I warmed the water for them!"

When you have a cut, bruise or burn, use the inside coating of a raw egg. It will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound more rapidly than any salve or plaster.

"I haven't enough suit hangers to hang my clothes." "Roll up a thick section of the newspaper, and tie a string around the middle with a loop. That will do just as well."

## GERMANS STARVE WAR PRISONERS

SYSTEMATIC MALTREATMENT OF CAPTIVES OF WAR.

Men Are Permitted to Send Details to Frighten the British People.

As the number of war prisoners increases in all the combatant countries the problem of feeding and caring for them increases more than proportionately because the resources of the different countries are progressively dwindling, writes a correspondent from London. England and France are worried about the constant and numerous reports from Germany that the Berlin Government is adopting a policy of something like deliberate and systematic maltreatment of prisoners. There is no doubt that in the prison and internment camps in Germany cruelties have been perpetrated from the beginning.

### The German Plan.

There have been several cases recently in which it seemed the deliberate purpose of the German authorities to permit the English nation to learn how badly English prisoners were being treated. The only possible explanation is that the Germans in desperation are willing to turn the war into a supreme horror, utterly regardless of what may happen to their prisoners in the hands of their enemies.

A recent case of this kind has been reported in which two Australians who had been taken prisoners along with several hundred others of their regiment escaped, returned to the British lines and told their story. It was a gruesome enough narrative, and one of its most significant details was that after these men had been kept for a considerable period almost without food, utterly without sanitary conveniences and in quarters pathetically and needlessly inadequate, they were told by the German prison commandant that they were perfectly free to write all the details home to England. It seemed to be part of the German purpose that England should be flooded with such horror tales.

### Wants Prisoners Exchanged.

For a long time the German attitude toward prisoners has suggested that Germany was determined by dint of extreme cruelties to compel England to agree to an exchange of all prisoners en bloc. As matters stand the English hold more German prisoners than the Germans do English, while in the matter of civilians interned in the two countries there are about 400 or 500 Britons in Germany and 35,000 Germans in Great Britain. The Germans made the proposal that they would release all the British civilians in Germany if England would send home all the German civilians in England. This was so hopelessly impossible, in view of the fact that almost all the Germans would have been subject to military duty, that the London Government refused, and an exchange of arrangements which had been negotiated earlier had to be dropped.

Everything possible has been done by the British Government to ameliorate the condition of prisoners in Germany. It has been permitted to send food and other necessities to them, and vast quantities have been sent, chiefly by way of Switzerland. The best evidence is that a good deal of these supplies never got to the prisoners for whom they were intended.

## YOUNG JUDGES AT "BIG FAIR."

Canadian National Revives Competition for Farmers and Farmers' Sons.

Among the new departures at the Canadian National Exhibition this year are the judging competitions for young farmers and farmers' sons under 26 years of age. They will be held under the supervision of the Ontario Government, and a very large entry is expected from among the three thousand students now taking the Government short courses.

Liberal prizes are offered to winners in live stock, poultry, grain, roots, fruits and vegetables. Some years ago judging competitions were held at Toronto, but the present ones are on a much more pretentious scale and under Government auspices should prove a great success.

## The Doings of the Duffs.





# Farm Crop Queries



Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

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

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

Question—H.S.S.:—Can I sow acid phosphate with a force feed grain drill? It has no fertilizer attachment but I thought possibly it might work.

Answer:—You can sow acid phosphate with a force feed drill if the acid phosphate is dry and finely ground. Such a method of application would not allow you to sow but a very light application. Be very careful to thoroughly clean out and oil the drill after use for acid phosphate sowing, otherwise the metal part will rust. If you have a lime spreader I would advise you spreading the acid phosphate with this implement and then thoroughly work it into the soil by disking and harrowing. This will give a better application than applying acid phosphate through the seeding attachment of the seed drill.

Question—J.B.S.:—I have eighteen acres of oats. I intend to sow wheat after oats. The field is somewhat run. I have plenty of manure near the river. Would it pay me to top-dress the wheat with manure? If so, how much to the acre? Would it be all right to spread with a shovel? Soil isn't heavy nor light.

Answer:—Would advise you, after

the land is plowed, to top-dress it with manure at the rate of about two tons to the acre. If you have a lime spreader and the manure is dry, after it has been pulverized it can be spread with the lime spreader to best advantage. You can spread it fairly well with a shovel but you will not get it sufficiently evenly distributed. After the lime has been spread work it into the ground by thoroughly disking at least a week before the wheat is planted.

At the time of sowing wheat I would advise adding 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre in order to give the young crop a vigorous start. The fertilizer should contain from 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and from 1 to 2 per cent. potash would be valuable if it can be obtained. This fertilizer can be applied at the time the wheat is sown or spread in the same way as is advised for lime and worked into the soil thoroughly just before the wheat is sown. If the grain is seeded to a mixture of clover and grass seed the addition of the manure will make the soil sweet in reaction and the fertilizer will have a very beneficial effect in insuring a good stand of grass.

## SCORE OF BANDS AT "EX."

Innes, the Bandman, to Head Unusually Good Musical Programme.

"Innes, the Band Man," who will head the musical programme this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, with his famous band of soloists, is an Englishman, a graduate of the London Conservatory of Music, and the Band of the Life Guards.

Later he went to Paris, where he attracted the attention of the late Pat Gilmour, the greatest of all American leaders. He accompanied Gilmour to America, and has proved a worthy successor to the old master. Innes' band was acclaimed the finest of the many fine bands heard at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

He it was, also, who planned and carried to success the remarkable series of festivals which made the Alaska Yukon Exposition notable among all other exhibitions for its musical programmes. Innes will give

two free concerts daily, and, in addition, there will be concerts by a score of other bands day and night.

## EARTH GRADUALLY SLOWING.

Takes Three Seconds Longer to Revolve Than Century Ago.

British astronomers declare that the earth is gradually slowing down in the time of its revolution around its axis. That the rate is gradual is shown by their calculation that it now takes exactly three seconds longer for the world to turn on its axis than it took a hundred years ago. A writer in "St. Nicholas" comments: "At this rate Shakespeare had nearly ten seconds less in his twenty-four hours than has a modern dramatist. William the Conqueror was handicapped by a half minute in keeping up with his descendants. Julius Caesar was a whole minute to the bad."

## The Dairy

Steers which have been kept on a low plane of nutrition (maintenance) for a considerable time make more economical gains when put upon a full-feed ration than steers which have been upon full feed for some time. However, steers receiving more than a maintenance but less than a full-feed ration make no more economical gains when put upon full feed than steers which have already been on full feed.

Whenever beef advances in price a demand goes out for action that will stop the slaughter of young animals. Since the reason always given for high-priced meats is the decreasing number of beef animals, it would seem the wise thing to bring more heaves to maturity. And so legislators and congress debate the advisability of prohibiting the killing of calves under a given age.

Would such action bring the desired results? Would the passing of veal from our tables make meat any cheaper? Would an order to the farmer to mature his calves stimulate him to raise beef or would it result in his selling off his dairy or feeding fewer animals than ever?

In all probability the latter is exactly what would happen. The milk

business and raising calves are incompatible. The milk that calves use is also needed by milk consumers, many of whom are babies. And so the calves must go. There is another reason why the farmer knows better what to do with his young animals than the public, or even the legislator.

It takes pasture and feed to mature beef. Every successful dairyman is using all his land to feed his cows. If he were compelled to feed calves he could keep fewer cows and beef would be grown at the cost of a scarcity in milk.

More calves should be grown to maturity. There is no doubt of that. But legislation prohibiting the killing of young animals is not the way to increase the supply of beef animals.

During the summer while cows are in pasture or on green crops a balanced ration can be maintained by combining with the green food the following concentrated feed mixture recommended for summer feeding: Three hundred pounds wheat bran, two hundred pounds gluten feed, one hundred pounds hominy, corn-meal or ground oats. Mixed wheat feed may be used in place of wheat bran. More gluten might well be added to the combination when cows are carefully watched.

## Poultry

Market Calendar.

In August all surplus Leghorn cockerels and cockerels of other light weight breeds should be marketed as broilers. They are of little value as roasters.

Green ducks are young ducks from 8 to 12 weeks old. They should be sold before they moult.

Ducks on the Farm.

The keeping of ducks calls for little outlay in the matter of building houses. Any kind of a house, so it has a good roof, and dry floor, will do. A plain shed with dirt floor, and having the south side entirely open makes an excellent duck-house.

The floor of the duck-house must be kept dry and should be well littered with clean, dry straw. Strange as it may seem, while ducks will thrive if they have access to a stream of water or pond, they must have dry quarters at night. Ducks compelled to spend their nights on damp floors or on damp litter, will surely contract rheumatism.

Ducks are conveniently kept in flocks of about thirty. A house fifteen

by ten feet is large enough for this number. When kept in flocks of thirty or more one male should be allotted to each seven or eight females.

It is never advisable to keep ducks and chickens in the same house or run, for the reason that the ducks will keep the drinking water in such a constant state of filth that the health and life of the chickens are endangered.

Ducks require a much more bulky ration than hens. A good ration is as follows: Two parts bran, one part each of middlings and corn meal, one-half part of beef scrap and five parts of green food. This green food may be most anything—chopped turnips, beets, pumpkins, cut clover, etc. As the breeding season approaches it would be advisable to increase the beef scrap to one full part. Little whole grain should be fed. If on range during the spring and summer months ducks require little feeding.

Any of the larger breeds of ducks will yield quite a great deal in the way of feathers in a year's time. Feathers should not be plucked during the cold weather. When ready for picking, the feathers will pull easily, without leaving blood on the end of the quill. If not picked when "ripe" the feathers will fall but and be wasted.

## Earning Money at Home.

Very often a girl who has been wishing for some way in which to earn a little money suddenly finds a good idea close at hand in homely disguise. Not long ago one girl noticed, in wandering about the home farm, that a large amount of the fruit on the trees was dead ripe and about to go to waste. She went to her father with a question:

"May I have one box of berries out of every four that I pick, and one basket of plums, one of peaches and one of apples on the same basis?"

He was skeptical but also a little relieved, for the prospective loss of the small fruit was worrying him. "Go ahead and see what you can do," was his reply.

What the girl did was to get down to business at once. She gathered and sorted diligently, with a well-defined scheme in view for every pound of her own share. The fruit that fell to her lot she put up in the form of jelly, apple butter, and peach and plum marmalade, which found a ready market. The project is still flourishing. She buys her jars and glasses at wholesale prices, and makes a point of getting such as are of odd, attractive shapes. On each one she pastes a label bearing her name and guarantee. She has never yet had anything returned as inferior or spoiled—a fact that, taken in connection with her success, is quite significant.

By picking the fruit at just the right time and handling it carefully, she has greatly increased her father's sales, while her own income from the business is forty dollars a month, earned, for the most part, out in the sunshine and open-air.

## The Lady Scores.

Her hair was red, uncompromisingly, unmistakably red. The over-smart man sat down beside her in the tram, and, seeing her absolute indifference to his presence, edged away, and said quite audibly:

"I'm sure I mustn't get too near yer, miss. I might get burnt!"

Everybody in the car chuckled.

The red-haired damsel was quite equal to the occasion.

"Don't worry yourself!" she said, flashing him the sweetest of smiles. "You're much too green to burn!"

## "JUICE" IN THE WAR WIRES.

Boundary Line Between Belgium and Holland Carries Current.

Attempts to "electrify" barbed wire entanglements, with a view to electrocuting an advancing enemy, have not, thus far in the war, proved successful. They aren't doing it over in Europe.

More than one difficulty is in the way. The principal one is that it is not found practicable to maintain in the trenches a plant that can furnish a current of sufficiently high voltage.

Furthermore, under such conditions, much of the current leaks away and is lost, owing to damp ground and other circumstances more or less accidental.

The only important use of electrified barbed wire is made along the boundary line that separates Belgium from Holland. The boundary is marked by a fence of such wire (the latter duly insulated at each post) that carries a death-dealing current.

The object of the fence, of course, is to prevent Belgians from making their escape into Dutch territory. It seems to have been very effective for the purpose, and many men have lost their lives in trying to pass the barrier. But a good many have got through in safety by digging under or by using rubber gloves for protection while severing the wires with nippers or by other means.

## PETAINE'S PROPHECY.

French Commander-in-Chief Tells When the War Will End.

Here is a story about General Petaine which I have had on good authority. If there is one thing more than another that the General dislikes it is being asked when the war will be over. Only foolish, ignorant people ask such a question he has declared. But some little time ago he met an English lady at dinner in Paris who put the question to him.

Now General Petaine is incapable of replying rudely to a lady. He turned to his questioner and said with a smile, "I shall tell you, only you must not tell anyone."

"Oh, certainly not," said the lady eagerly.

"Well," continued the General, "the war will be over when I shall have the pleasure of sitting next to you at dinner in Berlin."

## KEEP THE POTATOES GROWING

Notes on the Cultivation of This Valuable Crop and How to Protect It From Its Enemies.

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

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

PROTECTION OF POTATO TOPS FROM INSECTS.—It is very important to prevent the tops of potatoes from being eaten by insects, particularly by the Colorado Potato Beetle. The old "bugs" do not do much harm to the foliage, as a rule, and usually the plants are not sprayed to destroy these, although the fewer there are to lay eggs the less difficulty there will be in destroying the young ones. These begin to eat rapidly soon after hatching, and close watch should be kept so that the vines may be sprayed before much harm is done. Paris green kills more rapidly than arsenate of lead but does not adhere so well, and in rainy weather it is desirable to have something that will stay on the leaves so that they will be protected until it stops raining and thus prevent the tops being eaten. At the Central Experimental Farm a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead is used in the proportion of 8 ounces Paris green, 1½ pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 12 ounces dry arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons of water in order to get the advantage of both poisons. It may be that it is not convenient to get both poisons when either 12 ounces of Paris green or 3 pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 1½ pounds dry arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons of water could be used, or in smaller quantities, say 1 ounce Paris green to 3 gallons

or 3½ ounces paste arsenate of lead or half that quantity of dry to 3 gallons of water. An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on the average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs", the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while where the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times, if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten.

PROTECTION OF THE POTATO PLANTS FROM LATE BLIGHT AND ROT.—In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the Late Blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. There was an average increase per year of 94 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture in three years.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is 6 pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water; if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slacked in another vessel and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slaked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready. If the latter turns reddish-brown, add more lime mixture until no change of color takes place.



### Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mother and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

E. L.:—1. A wrist-match with an illuminated face, a pocket flashlight, a pocket drinking cup or a solidified alcohol burner are useful gifts for a man who has left for a military training camp. 2. To disinfect a room thoroughly proceed as follows: If possible, mattresses and comforts should be burned. Wet everything else well with a bichloride solution, boil and sun the blankets. Scrape the walls and ceiling, wash with bichloride; also the floor and woodwork, then scour with carbolic soapsuds. Fill cracks with fresh putty, shut the doors and windows tight and paste strips of paper around them. Closet doors should be taken off the hinges, but left inside. Place three bricks in the middle of the floor, put an iron pan on them, into which a pound of flowers of sulphur has been placed, wet the sulphur with alcohol, stick in a short length of fuse, light it, then go out quickly, being careful to see that the door is also made tight. Leave undisturbed for twenty-four hours. The fumes will bleach any colors in the room. Dishes may be disinfected by boiling for 5 minutes.

H.R.:—1. Bureau drawers which stick can be made to slide easily by first rubbing over the edges with sandpaper, then soaping them. 2. A garment that has had an overdose of bluing may be whitened by boiling. 3. Brown sugar can be substituted for white in pickling. 4. Try benzine to remove the tar stains from your silk dresses. 5. To make oatmeal gems, soak one cup oatmeal over night in one cup water. In the morning stir together one cup flour and two teaspoonsful baking powder; add a little salt. Mix meal and flour together, wet with sweet milk to a stiff batter, drop in gem pans and bake immediately. 6. It is said that before eating is a good time to sleep, but not immediately after a meal. 7. Yes, raw tomatoes are good for almost everybody who does not have ulcer of the stomach so that the use of the tomatoes gives him pain. If they do not cause pain one need not be afraid to eat them. 8. The diet of a child of two years should consist of fruits, grains, a moderate allowance of pure cream and cow's milk and vegetable purees. Purees of spinach and other "greens" are particularly good.

Eva:—1. It is said that freckles can be bleached out by applying the following mixture to the face, being careful to keep it away from the eyes: Two ounces of buttermilk or sour milk, two drams grated horseradish, six drams cornmeal. Spread the mixture between thin muslin and allow it to lie on the face at night. 2. The following method of cleaning black satin is given by some authorities: Boil three pounds of potatoes to a pulp in one quart of water, strain through a sieve and brush the satin with it on a board or table. The material must not be

wrung, but folded down in cloths for three hours, then pressed on the wrong side.

Reader:—1. Bavaria is the largest state in the German Empire after Prussia. 2. "Sinn Fein" is Gaelic for "For Ourselves". 3. Inflamed eyelids should be bathed several times a day with a solution of half a teaspoonful of boric acid in a cup of hot water. 4. To test nutmegs, prick them with a needle; if they are good, the oil will spread around the puncture. 5. "Neither he nor I were there" should be "neither he nor I was there." 6. The 400th anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated October 31.

Cook:—Perhaps the following notes may be of assistance: Salads and vegetables neutralize usual tendency of the body toward acidity, facilitate the elimination of waste products and poisons, and thus incidentally postpone the coming of old age. Salads cool and purify blood and freshen complexion, give jaws and teeth exercise necessary to development without which latter decay, facilitate digestion by encouraging mastication, promote oral hygiene by leaving mouth and teeth physiologically clean at end of meal, counteract tendency to anaemia, scurvy, gout, rheumatism, are rich in lime, so necessary to bone-building; also valuable laxative. Green vegetables are particularly valuable in cases of anaemia and of other diseases which are ascribed to diet deficiencies. Vegetables are deteriorated by the loss of their salts in boiling water. Not only do potatoes lose much when peeled, but carrots, as usually cooked, lose nearly 30 per cent. of their total food material when cut into small pieces. Cabbage thus treated loses about one-third of its total food materials, especially its ash or mineral matter. On the average 30 per cent. of the total salts is extracted when vegetables are boiled in water for thirty minutes. When, on the contrary, they are steamed they lose only 10 per cent. Hence vegetables should be either steamed or stewed in a casserole or covered earthenware vessel, so popular in France. If boiled the water should be saved for soup or sauces.

Beetroots, carrots and parsnips contain a large amount of sugar, and when served at a meal there is less of a desire for excessively sweet desserts. Cabbage, as usually cooked, is not digested for some five hours, but eaten uncooked in salad it takes less than three. Salads, like vegetables and fruits, have little body-building and tissue-repairing material, hence require to be supplemented by foods rich in these and in fat, such as eggs, meat, cheese (grated by choice or the cottage variety) and nuts.

## Bedtime Stories

The Vain Crow.

One day a fox that was very hungry was passing through a field. He saw a crow on the limb of a tree busily eating a piece of cheese, and at once trotted to the tree and sat down beneath it.

"Mr. Crow," said the fox in harsh and unfriendly tones, "you must share your cheese with me."

The crow looked down at the fox, but answered not a word as he took a peck at the piece of cheese.

"Mr. Crow," said the fox, in a voice that was still more harsh and unfriendly, "if you do not give me part of your cheese, I shall climb the tree and take it all away from you."

The crow looked down at the fox, but answered not a word. He knew very well that the fox could not climb the tree, and so he took another peck at the piece of cheese.

The fox, finding that he could not get the cheese by threats, he thought himself of using the craft for which the fox family is famous. He remembered how a fox once got a piece of cheese from a crow by telling the crow what a sweet voice she had and then begging her to sing. That crow was holding the cheese in her bill, and when she opened her bill to sing she dropped the cheese to the ground, whereupon the fox seized it and ran away. Since that time all crows have carried their food in their claws and not in their bills. Therefore, the fox knew well that it would do no good to beg the crow to sing. How, then, could he get that cheese? He thought hard and looked hungrily up into the tree.

"Dear Mr. Crow," said the fox at last, "I was only joking when I spoke before, for I am your best friend. Only yesterday I was telling both the woodpecker and the blue jay how much more beautiful your plumage is than theirs."

The crow answered not a word, but looked down at his glossy black sides with great pride. Then he held his head a little higher and forgot to take a peck at the piece of cheese.

"And to-day I was telling both the kingfisher and the hawk how much sharper and more graceful your claws are than theirs," went on the fox in very pleasant tones.

The crow answered not a word, but lifted first one claw and then the other from the limb of the tree and looked at each with great pride. But when he lifted the claw that did not have the cheese and tried to cling to the limb with the claw that did have the cheese, he dropped the cheese to the ground. Whereupon the fox laughed loudly, seized the cheese and ran away to the woods, where he ate every morsel of it.

And the crow cried "Caw! Caw!" in very angry tones, and flew off to find a dinner to replace the one that he had so foolishly lost.

The moral is that, if a vain person is on guard at one point of attack, there are always other points of attack that are not guarded, and a crafty flatterer will have little trouble in finding a way to reach them.

## Electric Plants For The Farm.

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant. This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified, and cost has been much reduced. These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

Two-thirds of the population of Denmark are engaged in agricultural pursuits or in handling agricultural products.



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 23, 1917.

Opponents of conscription in Quebec call Borden all sorts of names and threaten him with death, but there are Liberals who think Dr. Clarke is too severe in his criticism of Sir Wilfred.

Col. Repington, a prominent officer of the British navy, after a visit to the fleet, expresses the opinion that the war efficiency of the Grand Fleet is 100 per cent higher than at the time of the declaration of war and 50 per cent higher than when the battle of Jutland was fought.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following in Parliament opposed Mr. Cochrane's bill to place the control of government railways in the hands of the Railway Commission and thus remove them from the realm of politics, through which they were exploited to the limit when those gentlemen were in a position to pull the strings.

In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48 million pounds of fish, 75 per cent of which was exported to the United States. For 9 million pounds of whitefish, the fishermen received on an average 5 cents a pound. In some Canadian cities whitefish sells at 15 cents a pound or more. The Food Controller for Canada is arranging to reduce the wide margin between fishermen and consumers.

"The children of Belgium are crying for food. Serbia has been over-run by the enemy. Half of Rumania has been occupied. Much of France is laid waste. Ten nations of the world are on rations. Sixty million men are withdrawn from production for war service. To feed the Allied armies and nations, the men and women of Canada must pledge themselves to maximum production, the elimination of waste, and the largest possible consumption of perishable foodstuffs," says Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller.

The Manitoba Free Press, which is the most influential Opposition newspaper west of Toronto, openly condemns the Winnipeg Convention for calling upon the West to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his opposition to conscription. The Free Press concludes a scathing article with the words:

"The Liberals of Western Canada who have given their blood and treasure to this great cause, whose homes are desolate by the sacrifice of the war, are to do this in order that ambitious gentlemen in Edmonton and Vancouver may recover or secure certain jobs that are attractive to them. The Western Liberals will regard the proposition as an unspeakable infamy. They will reject it with scorn, with contempt, with blazing and wrathful indignation."

His Holiness the Pope has addressed peace proposals to all the belligerent powers, which are not likely to meet with a very enthusiastic reception on the part of the Allies, judging from the opinions that have already been expressed in reference to them.

The appeal of the Roman Pontiff proposes that

"there shall be no annexations and no indemnities except in special cases such as Belgium and Serbia; the return to Germany of her colonies in exchange for the occupied departments of France; freedom of the seas; disarmament, and the formation of a supreme court of arbitration for the settlement of future international disputes."

This plan if accepted would leave the situation practically the same as it was before the war broke out, and therefore, Germany would be in a position to prepare for carrying out her world-dominating designs on a scale more stupendous than ever. The aim of the Allies is to render impossible a recurrence of that very thing; hence it is unlikely they will be disposed to alter the program to meet the well-meaning appeal of His Holiness, who will, no doubt, be politely but plainly told that there can be no peace till the sway of Kaiserism has been crushed out of Europe.

### Poultry Diseases Responsible for Big National Loss

(Experimental Farm Notes.) At least 50 per cent of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys and ten per cent of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any

ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in a flock, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of diseases is more often the cause of the poultry-keepers failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultrymen.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a live but sick fowl, or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval, disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of good commercial disinfectant). Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding 2½ pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry and crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slaked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plough and cultivate before sowing. Rape sown in the early part of the summer, after the breeding season, or early in September makes a good crop for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combating many disease conditions affecting poultry, which, if left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

### British Premier on the War Situation

London, Aug. 16.—A pointed answer to German hopes of starving out Britain through the submarine campaign was given by Premier Lloyd George when he announced that the food situation was now better than it has been in many years.

"The stock of wheat on hand is 16 million bushels above that of last year," the Premier told the House. "Britain's food position is better than in many years."

Discussing the military plans of the year, Lloyd George said: "It had been intended to make one big move this year, but the Russian claw of the nipper broke."

### Big Explosion at Rigaud Powder Works

Montreal, August 18.—The powder plant at Rigaud, Que., blew up this morning. It is feared the loss of life will be heavy. The plant belonged to Curtis and Harvey, Limited.

The plant and adjacent grounds covers five square miles. Reports received here soon after the explosion said that the plant was nearly all in flames. A thousand men and women were employed in the factory.

The explosion blew up the telephone and telegraph systems and rendered it most difficult to get information out of Rigaud.

The C. P. R. Ottawa-Montreal line is close to the plant. Traffic was suspended temporarily this morning on this section.

From points near Rigaud it was learned that three explosions took place. The first, at 9 o'clock, was heard in Vaudreuil, twenty miles away. It was followed by two others in quick succession.

Trainmen who got away from the scene of the explosion stated that forty houses at Dragon, a little village near factory, occupied by workmen in the plant, were blown by the force of the explosions.

So far as is definitely known only one man lost his life, but many of the employees were missing after the fire and their fate was still an uncertainty on Monday morning.

The plant was the largest of its kind in Canada, and was valued at \$3,000,000.

### Canadian Troops Score Another Great Success

British front in France and Belgium, Aug. 15.—Hill 70, the famous German stronghold, northwest of the French mining city of Lens, which dominates the city and the Loos salient, was captured this morning by the Canadian forces.

The British also rushed their lines into the northwestern environs of Lens, in a semi-circle, around the eastern side of Hill 70. The British attack was made on a 4,000 yard front, which had an extreme depth of 1,500 yards.

Beginning at a point just above Hugo wood the new British positions now run southeast and beyond Hill 70 towards Lens. The line then bends southwest and encircles the suburbs of St. Laurent and St. Emilie.

The number of prisoners taken in these operations exceeded 1200.

London, Aug. 18.—For the third day German troops continued throwing masses of men against the newly won British positions near Lens today.

All counter attacks were again completely repulsed after sharp fighting. Field Marshal Haig reported

"To the northwest of Lens, early this morning, the enemy again attacked our new positions," Haig's statement said. "They were completely repulsed after sharp fighting, and a few prisoners taken here and northwest of Ypres."

### DUNRAVEN.

Aug. 18.—Mr. Jim Ostrom visited Shawville Thursday last.

Mrs. Geo. Sparling has returned home after visiting friends in Bristol.

Mrs. A. Stewart is on the sick list at present.

Mrs. Ed. Coughlin has taken up residence at Dunraven Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cahill visited Mr. John McVeigh of Litchfield recently.

Miss Jennie Letts, of 2nd avenue, Ottawa, is spending her holidays with parents.

Attention!—Boys, why not enlist and do your bit? or else watch for the first copy of the magazine to be issued by UNCLE DUDLEY.

### THORNY

August 38.—The farmers of this district are preparing to cut their harvest.

Mr. Allan Smith, of Campbells Bay, holds service in Thorne West Methodist Church every two weeks.

A large crowd of berry-pickers went blueberry picking a few days ago and report having had a good time with lots of berries.

Misses Hanna Cole and Sybil Sparling visited Miss Larvina Sparling this week.

Mrs. McGregor of Otter Lake was the guest of Mrs. Sam Maxwell Tuesday.

Mrs. Thos. Sparling, sr., of Rooney, is visiting her son, James, this week.

The worst storm of many years passed over this district Tuesday night, 14th. There was no harm done in this vicinity, however.

The young folk of this locality spent an enjoyable time at the party Thursday night, hence the upset. If you don't think they did ask JEREMIAH.

### GREERMOUNT

Aug. 18.—A severe storm passed over this section on Tuesday night, which delayed the haying to a certain extent.

Rev. C. and Mrs. Reid and family spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lang.

Miss Della Stark, Shawville, spent a few days here, the guest of her friend, Miss Beatrice Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamilton and little daughter, of Fort William, Ont., are at present visiting Otter Lake and Greer Mount friends.

Miss Rae Stevenson, Campbells Bay, spent the past week the guest of the Misses Gladys and Marie Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Smith, and little son, Arnett, are at present visiting Grier Mount friends.

D'v. E. W. Lang is enjoying an extended leave under the parental roof.

Misses Mabel Hamilton and B. Dale spent the week end the guests of Mrs. Thrum, Leslie.

Miss Ruby Latham has returned from spending a two weeks' with her sister, Mrs. McKay, Haileybury.

A little girl arrived on Friday, Aug. 17th, to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Judd.

Could anybody guess where the chap who drives the black colt could be going so early Sunday morning?

WISE EYES.

### Letter from Former Clarendon Boy at the Front

Pte. H. C. Glenn, who went overseas with a Western battalion, sent the following letter to the Alderson (Sask.) News, which is reproduced by request:

France, June 22nd, 1917.

Dear Sir: A few lines to let you know I still exist. To the party who sent me the Alderson News about a month ago, I am much obliged, and many thanks for same. I am sure the News leaves your office every week, but it very seldom reaches France. I was very sorry to hear of Sandford Leitch's death. I was over the top Easter Monday, April 9th, the same day as Sandford fell, and its a day long to be remembered—a great victory, but a long list of casualties. Many a poor boy fell in action.

I suppose you have heard about Bob McKinnon being killed. I was talking to him about two minutes before he fell on the morning of June 3rd. Bob came over to England with the 15th battalion and was drafted to the 50th battalion in January. He was a fine chap and we miss him very much. Its a great pity to see so many young fellows fall; you can imagine how our battalion has suffered, for we have had reinforcements from 17 different units since we came to France eleven months ago. There are very few of us original 50th boys left. I am mighty thankful to still be O. K., for I have never missed a trip in the trenches yet, so I consider myself very lucky. Believe me this going "over the top" is no joke. I wish they would soon end this struggle, for I am anxious to get back to Sunny Alberta. I expect to see W. Birce and R. Woolven in a few days as I heard they were in this brigade.

The weather has been lovely for the past two months' rest very soon, the first rest we have had since coming to France. I hope to go to Paris on ten days leave, when we go out of the line for divisional rest.

Owing to our letters being censored, I am unable to give you much news, so I will close with best wishes to all. I expect you will not have room in your paper, so just throw in the w. p. b.

I remain, yours truly,

PTE. H. C. GLENN,  
No. 434945 50th Battalion.

### ENEMIES TO SUCCESS.

Learn to Avoid Timidity, Shyness or Self Consciousness.

Timidity, shyness and self consciousness belong to the same family. We usually find all where we find any one, and they are all enemies of peace of mind, happiness and achievement. No one has ever done a great thing while his mind was centered upon himself. We must lose ourselves before we can find ourselves. Self analysis is valuable only to learn our strength; it is fatal if it makes us dwell upon our weaknesses.

Timid, shy people are morbidly self conscious. They think too much about themselves. Their thoughts are turned inward; they are always analyzing, dissecting themselves, wondering how they appear and what people think of them. If these people could only forget themselves and think of others they would be surprised to see what freedom, ease and grace they would gain, what success in life they would achieve.

Thousands of young people are held back from undertaking what they long to do and are kept from trying to make real their great life dreams because they are afraid to jostle with the world. They shrink from exposing their sore spots and sensitive points, which smart from the lightest touch. Their super-sensitiveness makes cowards of them.

—O. S. Marden.

### OIL UPON THE WATERS.

Why It Tames the Billows and Calms the Troubled Sea.

Waves in midocean are caused entirely by the action of the wind. The adhesion between the rapidly moving particles of air which compose the wind and the surface particles of the water causes the water's surface to be dragged along with the air. Small ripples are immediately formed. These ripples soon overtake others near them. They unite, and, due to the friction between the water particles, each succeeding ripple piles up on the top of previous ones.

Just as soon as oil is spread upon the water, however, the size of the waves is reduced like magic. The reason for this is interesting.

Oil, unlike water, has very little internal friction between its particles. The ripples of oil formed by the wind therefore cannot pile upon each other to any considerable height; hence water waves cannot grow in an area of oil placed about a steamer. They begin to fall down instead. By the time these waves reach the boat they will have lost their formative ripples, and the result is a perfectly calm surface over the portion of the sea through which the boat is making its way.—Popular Science Monthly.

### The Wagon Wheel Paradox.

A very interesting paradox is the one concerning an ordinary wagon wheel, which is solid and rigid, yet, when fastened on its axle on a wagon, when the wagon moves part of the circumference of the wheel which is in contact with the ground is for an instant at absolute rest, while the point directly perpendicular to it is flying along at a high rate of speed. The two points horizontal with the center of the wheel are traveling pretty fast, but only half as fast as the topmost point, and as the upgoing horizontal point increases in speed the downgoing one slows up until it is at rest for a moment when in contact with the ground. Yet the wheel is one solid piece and there are only two points going at the same rate of speed at the same time. Yet if the wheel is taken off the axle and rolled down an incline every point of the circumference moves at the same rate of speed.

### Sleet and Slush.

In the interest of accuracy the weather bureau some time ago urged the use of the word "tornado" for "cyclone" when the meaning is a violent storm of small diameter. In the same interest it now offers "glaze" for "sleet." The official description of sleet is small globules of rain that freeze before they strike the ground. When the rain freezes on trees and buildings the condition is a "glaze," and when the glaze is severe and there is a strong wind it is an "ice storm." But not even the weather bureau is likely to find a substitute for "slush." —Youth's Companion.

### Seven Days King.

Masanelli (Thomas Anello), born 1622, was known as the "Seven Days King." He headed a revolt against the Duke of Arcos at Naples, July 7, 1647, forced him to abolish the tax on provisions and for seven days was master of Naples. He was most arrogant and bloodthirsty and was assassinated July 16. He is the hero of two operas, one by Carafa, called "Masanelli," and the other by Auber (libretto by Scribe), called "La Muette de Portici."

### Machinery Has Limitations.

The irritable employer turned to his typewriter with a sudden snarl. "Why don't you write it just as I say it?" he demanded. "Because my typewriter hasn't the catarrh," she quietly responded.—Boston Transcript.

### Musical.

Mrs. D.—I have just bought tickets for Miss X's recital. Mrs. B.—Who is she? Mrs. D.—A coloratura soprano. Mrs. B.—I never cared for those negro singers.—Musical America.

### The Wrong Line.

He—Each hour I spend with you is like a pearl to me. She—Aw, quit gringing me.—Columbia Jester.

### KEEP THE TOWN CLEAN.

Make It a Campaign to Last as Long as There's Work to Do.

Don't call it a cleanup day or a cleanup week when you start out to really do something to make your town or community a cleaner, safer, healthier place in which to live, suggests a state board of health bulletin. Or, rather, don't let it be the prevailing idea that one day or one week is sufficient in which to clean up and get rid of all nuisances and health dangers. And, what is still more important, don't think that when you have cleaned off a few vacant lots and alleys, set out a few trees and carted off the trash and papers from a few back yards that you have had a successful cleanup campaign. As a matter of fact, you haven't touched the dirty dirt or removed any of the real dangers to health and safety.

It is true that trash and rubbish are unsightly and should be removed, but in comparison to flies and the feeding and breeding places of flies rubbish is not the filthy filth that we think it is. To some people flies may not look as bad as trash, but it is only to those who don't know where they breed, what they eat and the number and kind of disease germs they carry on their feet. It is this kind of filth that a cleanup campaign should go after and clean up.

A cleanup campaign should not stop at a week, at a month or a season unless the town or community has in reality reached the point where it can "clean up and keep clean. No spasmodic effort at cleanliness gets results. It does not only fail to get a clean and attractive town, but it is worse than nothing as a means of safeguarding health. The cleanup campaign that is worth while is that which induces the people to clean up and keep clean all the year round and which goes after the dangerous filth—flies, surface cloths that admit flies and breeding places for flies. Breeding places for mosquitoes might well be added to the list.

### CHINESE FARMS SMALL.

Hardly More Than Gardens, and the Cultivation Is Intensive.

It is incorrect to speak of the Chinese as farmers in the strict sense of the word, for they are gardeners rather than farmers. A so called Chinese farm is no larger than what in America would be called a good sized garden, and the methods of cultivation are of the most intensive sort.

Generally speaking, it seems that the greater the prosperity of the agricultural family the larger the number of children; hence in turn the greater the number of mouths to feed. In addition prosperous conditions always bring with them greater expenses incident to family festivities, such as weddings, which stand out as all important considerations in the lives of the Chinese. In Manchuria the conditions are somewhat different, for there are vast stretches of land open to cultivation on a much larger scale than in China proper. These tracts are generally worked by hired farmers, who come in hundreds of thousands from the more densely populated sections of China to spend the short farming season in northern portions, returning again when the cold weather makes further labor in the fields impossible.—United States Consular Report.

### A Turkish Love Story.

A Turk knocked at his beloved's door, and a voice answered from within. "Who is there?" Then he answered, "It is I." Then the voice said, "This house will not hold thee and me." And the door was not opened. Then went the lover into the desert, where there is nothing but Allah, and fasted and prayed in solitude. And after a year he returned and knocked again at the door. And again the voice asked, "Who is there?" And he said, "It is thyself." And the door was opened to him.

### Dickens and a Face Ache.

Dickens wanted to be an actor before he was an author. He would have been but for a face ache. When he was a lad and a lawyer's clerk he had attained a trial of his power of reproducing "character and oddity" before Mathews and Charles Kemble. But a face ache kept him at home, and soon after he "made a great splash" as a newspaper reporter. Thereafter he reproduced "character and oddity" on paper instead of the stage.

### The Optimist.

"You're looking blue, doc. What's the matter?" "Well, I'll tell you. A patient I began to treat died this morning." "Ah, cheer up. He might have died even if you hadn't been called."—Toledo Blade.

### The Problem.

She (delightedly)—Father says if we want to get married he will pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us. He (despondently)—But who will pay the other half?—Chicago Herald.

### Speaking of "Turns."

What goes around the corner without moving? A curbstone. What turns without moving? Milk.—Boys' Life.

### Musical Criticism.

The Musician—Hang it, Bill, don't you realize that one of your shoes squeaks in B-flat and the other in G major?—Life.

## NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.  
Edward Dale, W. M. Reg. Hodgins, Secy.

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

### Shingles for Sale.

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

### FOR SALE

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

## HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

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Shawville and District  
TO SELL FOR  
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

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

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

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

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

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

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local 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



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A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.

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All arrears must be paid up before  
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### 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.

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In colors of pink, tan, sky. Sizes 4 to 5 1/2  
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All ready for School Opening, with Scribblers,  
Pens, Pencils, Ink, Erasers, Rubbers.

## G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

### THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT.

They Always Conquer When They Are  
Resolved to Be Free.

In the efforts of the people, of the  
people struggling for their rights, mov-  
ing not in organized, disciplined masses,  
but in their spontaneous action, man  
for man and heart for heart, there is  
something glorious. They can then  
move forward without orders, act to-  
gether without combination and brave  
the flaming lines of battle without in-  
trenchments to cover or walls to shield  
them.

No dissolute camp has worn off from  
the feelings of the youthful soldier the  
freshness of that home where his  
mother and sisters sit waiting with  
tearful eyes and aching hearts to hear  
good news from the wars. No long  
service in the ranks of the conqueror  
has turned the veteran's heart into  
marble. Their valor springs not from  
recklessness, from habit, from indiffer-  
ence to the preservation of a life knit  
by no pledges to the lives of others,  
but in the spirit and the strength of  
the cause alone they act, contend and  
bleed. In this they conquer!

The people always conquer! They  
always must conquer! Armies may be  
defeated, kings may be overthrown  
and new dynasties be imposed by for-  
eign arms on an ignorant and slavish  
race that care not in what language  
the covenant of their subjugation runs  
nor in whose the deed of their barter  
and sale is made out.

But the people never invade and  
when they rise against the invader are  
never subdued. If they are driven  
from the plains they fly to the moun-  
tains. Steep rocks and everlasting hills  
are their castles, the tangled, pathless  
thicket their palisade, and nature, God,  
is their ally. Now be overwhelmed the  
hosts of their enemies beneath his  
drifting mountains of sand; now he  
buries them under a falling atmosphere  
of polar snows. He lets loose his tem-  
pests on their fleets. He puts a folly  
into their counsels, a madness into the  
hearts of their leaders, and he never  
gave and never will give a final tri-  
umph over a virtuous and gallant peo-  
ple resolved to be free.—Edward Ever-  
ett.

### WORNOUT FLAGS.

Naval Rules Require That They Be De-  
stroyed by Fire.

What should be done with an Ameri-  
can flag, old, worn out, soiled or tat-  
tered, that is no longer serviceable as  
the national emblem? Should it be de-  
stroyed? How should it be destroyed  
without desecration?

There appears to be no law to point  
the way. But there is practice. And  
the best practice seems to point but  
one way. Burn the unserviceable flag.  
Perhaps make a rite and ceremony of  
this destruction by fire.

Total destruction seems the proper  
measure, and that is to be accom-  
plished conveniently and quickly only

by fire. To bury the flag has been sug-  
gested, but it is stated, on the other  
hand, that remains may be brought to  
light, and the method is not considered  
good practice.

To throw the discarded flag into the  
waste might be considered a desecra-  
tion or at least an unpatriotic disregard  
of its sacredness. Fire appears the only  
sure way of satisfactory destruction.

To apply the flag to any further pur-  
pose after its usefulness as a flag has  
ended would be considered desecration,  
even if not punishable by law as a pub-  
lic offense. It should never become a  
dust rag or a part of patchwork or  
serve any other use thereafter, in the  
general opinion of those who would  
pay it proper honor.

None of the flags whipped to ribbons  
in the breeze from the staffs over the  
treasury building ever has been de-  
stroyed. They have been carefully  
folded and put into storage under the  
regime of Chief Clerk Wilmett. Reluc-  
tant to destroy them, the necessity  
may some day confront him as custo-  
dian of the building, and he will de-  
stroy them by fire.

In the navy and the coast guard regu-  
lations require that useless flags be  
destroyed by fire. This regulation is  
strictly enforced.—Washington Star.

### Lubrication Saves.

You may ask why it is if the lubri-  
cant is supposed to prevent contact the  
surfaces should ever wear out. If run  
without a lubricant your motor would  
be ruined in five minutes. If properly  
lubricated it should run five years. If  
no gritty matter became mixed with  
the oil it might reasonably be expected  
to last more than twice as long. The  
lubricating system should therefore  
continuously replace the film of oil on  
every bearing or sliding surface as fast  
as it is worn out.—Professor Richard  
A. Leavitt in American Farming.

### Music.

There is something marvelous in mu-  
sic. I might almost say that music is  
in itself a marvel. Its position is  
somewhere between the region of  
thought and that of phenomena, a glim-  
mering medium between mind and  
matter, related to both and yet differ-  
ing from either, spiritual and yet re-  
quiring rhythm, material and yet in-  
dependent of space.—Heinrich Heine.

### Papier Mache.

Papier mache is made chiefly from  
old paper by boiling to a pulp with wa-  
ter, pressing, mixed with glue or starch  
paste and then forcing in a mold pre-  
viously oiled. After drying the articles  
made with this compound are soaked  
with linseed oil and then dried at a  
higher temperature.

### Turn About.

Mrs. Crawford—Her mother slaved  
all her life in order to give her an edu-  
cation. Mrs. Crabshaw—Now she's  
turned around and is trying to educate  
her mother.—Life.

### DIPLOMATIC FORMS.

The "Protocol" is "the Code of Inter-  
national Politeness."

In these days of official notes and  
replies the public is becoming familiar  
with the language of the diplomatic  
document, and even those who never  
heard of the famous protocol, which  
lies in the archives of the foreign office  
in Paris, must have noticed the simi-  
larity of form which characterizes such  
expressions. The "protocole diploma-  
tique," which was probably drawn up  
in the time of Louis XIV., is a body  
of ceremonial rules to be observed in  
all written or personal official inter-  
course between the heads of different  
states or their ministers. It goes into  
the minutest detail as to the styles and  
title to be given to states, their heads  
and their public ministers, and indi-  
cates "the forms and courtesies to be  
observed in all international acts."

The protocol is, in fact, what M.  
Pradier-Fodere, a well known authority  
on the subject, has described it, "the  
code of international politeness," for,  
as time went on, all nations gradually  
began to adopt the same forms, until  
today the code may be said to be prac-  
tically universal in its application. It  
devotes special attention to such mat-  
ters as the ending of a letter. Thus,  
as a recent writer has pointed out,  
when the British foreign minister con-  
cludes a letter to the British ambassa-  
dor at Washington with the words, "I  
am, with great truth and respect, sir,  
your excellency's most obedient, hum-  
ble servant," he is governed by prece-  
dent even in such a detail as giving  
"sir" a line to itself.—Christian Science  
Monitor.

### FIGHTS TO THE LAST GASP.

The Peccary Is a Vicious Pig, and Is  
Without Fear or Mercy.

An old "Arkansas razorback" is con-  
sidered by native hunters as no less  
dangerous than a bear and as far more  
likely to attack a human being with-  
out provocation; the wild boar of Eng-  
land and the continent was renowned  
in sport because it would fight and  
fight hard; the African wart hog, which  
weighs 300 pounds and has tusks eight  
inches long, shows little fear of any an-  
tagonist meaner than a lion, but of all  
the hog tribe the most vicious, "stick  
at nothing" daredevil is the javelina.  
Not only does it fight to its last breath  
with a berserker rage, but is a dis-  
ciplined warrior that never was known  
to ignore the "battle cry" of its clan.

In the southwest a hunter before  
going into a drove of javelinas carefull-  
y inspects the trees for one that he  
can easily climb. However skillful he  
was with a rifle, he could hardly ex-  
pect to stop the charge of a dozen or  
more javelinas, and if they reached  
him he would have no chance. Once  
the peccaries got him down they would  
never cease their shrill, fighting squeals  
until they had torn him to shreds;  
hence the rule in the javelina country  
is to climb your tree first and shoot  
your pig afterward—shoot it so dead  
that it cannot emit a single squeal;  
otherwise you must be prepared to  
root in the tree for half a day or so.—  
Fourth's Companion.

### They Simply Won't Be Married.

Several young men were recently  
asked by a writer in the Woman's  
Home Companion why they refused to  
be married. Their answers throw con-  
siderable light on what is becoming a  
national problem. One said that girls  
are too clever for the men nowadays—  
that he wanted "just a wife," and the  
girl he had been engaged to marry was  
making more money than he was and  
refused to give up her work. Another  
complained of the expensive tastes of  
the modern young woman, another  
that he had set out to accomplish cer-  
tain things before marrying. Still an-  
other refused to be sentenced to hard  
labor for life, and one complained that  
the local girls were "a bit narrow."

### Pineapple Juice.

As an aid to digestion, a really ma-  
terial aid, the pineapple stands alone  
among the fruit. Its vegetable pepsin  
neutralizes or perhaps rather digests  
albuminous substances in the stomach.  
Fresh pineapple or, better still, the  
fresh juice of one placed in direct con-  
tact with eggs or gelatin or milk will  
prove this fact conclusively by pro-  
ducing a bitter tasting dish. In cases  
of catarrhal ailments of the throat  
and, in its downward connection, the  
digestory canal or tract pineapple  
cannot be overestimated, and it acts  
with equal force in malarial affections.  
—New York World.

### Soap Making.

Soap making was known to the an-  
cient Romans, and there is a theory  
that they obtained their knowledge of  
the art from some Germanic tribes who  
had learned it from some of the tribes  
further to the west and north. Pliny  
mentioned that the Germans used both  
lard and soft soap, and he indicates  
that it was a discovery which had been  
made by the Gauls.

### No Argument.

"Where'd you get the black eye?"  
asked Jones. "What was the argument  
about?"  
"There was no argument," replied  
Smith. "Brown walked up to me and  
old me he would punch me in the eye  
and he did."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Tracing a Bright Saying.

"Fa, who started the saying that a  
man's wife is his better half?"  
"Some man's wife, I presume."—  
Lizzy Stories.

## 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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# The PURPLE MASK

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Picture Play of the Same  
Name by the Universal Film  
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EIGHTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

"You had better do as she suggests," said Kelly when Phillips informed the detective, "You may be sure she has the pearls, although for the life of me I can't see how she got them ashore."

When Phillips told his wife she scoffed at the idea of a woman having turned such a clever trick. "You can't make me believe that any girl on that ship was smart enough to steal my pearls. And the one you say it was certainly did not impress me as especially clever."

"Well, my dear," said Phillips, "your opinions have little weight in the present matter—the facts seem to be that she was smart enough to outwit the officials, and I believe she has the pearls. Kelly believes it, too, and he knows her from Paris."

"Nevertheless, I shall hire my own detectives," Mrs. Phillips answered. "That woman will not be so clever when I finish with her."

"Do as you like," her husband replied. "But for my part, I'm going through with the thing as Kelly has instructed me." And within an hour Phillips was being ushered into Pat's drawing room.

"Before we talk about redeeming the pearls, Mr. Phillips," said Pat, "I want you to know why they are in my possession. There is more than mere money involved—there is restitution to be made to the woman you so knavishly wronged."

Phillips reeled as though from a blow. But Pat was relentless and continued:

"Mere money is all a beast like you can give in restitution for your shameful conduct—but you must pay well, if you want the woman who is your wife to wear the pearls you bought with the money you stole from your miserable victim. Ten thousand dollars takes the pearls—and if you try any tricks—you and your wife will bitterly regret it."

Pat arose from the chair in which she had been seated and led Phillips to a door which she partly opened. Phillips looked into an adjoining room and saw the woman he had betrayed and robbed. Before he could move or say a word Pat shut the door and stood with her back against it.

Phillips was now ready to listen to reason.

"I'll give you a check for the money," he said, making a move toward his pocket.

"Cold cash is the requirement—and the pearls are yours," said Pat. "Bring the money yourself or send it by Phil Kelly. Do it to-day, or else you will live to regret. And if you try any tricks, it will be all the worse for you."

Promising to provide the cash forthwith, Phillips hurried away. Going first to his bankers to get the money, he then returned to the hotel in search of the Sphinx.

When Kelly heard what Phillips had to say, he advised immediate compliance with Pat's demand.

"Will you take her the money, Mr. Kelly?" said Phillips. "I'm too ashamed of myself to face her again."

And the Sphinx speedily agreed to go with the cash and place it in Pat's hands.

Phillips still had the ordeal of facing his wife, and was worried about what he should say.

For some time Phillips walked the streets, trying to conjure a way to satisfy his wife.

Finally, although still undecided, he went to his apartments. His wife was not at home. The maid told him she had gone to hire detectives to trace the missing pearls. The very thing Phillips dreaded had happened.

Hurrying to the telephone, he called Pat's number and got the girl on the 'phone. Then he explained what his wife had done, and begged Pat not to publish the facts.

"You may be sure I will keep still about your despicable actions—but not for your sake, believe me. I think more of the poor woman you have wronged than to let her story be known through any hasty action of mine. The girl was radiant in the happiness her triumph afforded her."

Within a few moments after Phillips had telephone, Kelly arrived with the money and was ushered into the drawing room where Pat awaited him.

"You win again, Miss Pat," was Kelly's introductory remark. "If you keep this up in America, my reputation as a detective will not reach very far, I am afraid."

"Perhaps you will have a case in which I am not concerned," said the girl with smiling assurance.

"The business in hand is the pearls," Kelly finally managed to say. "Here is the money—ten thousand was the price, I believe?"

Going to her dressing table, Pat opened a drawer and produced the string of pearls. She handed them to Kelly and received the money in exchange. When she had counted it she separated a few of the bills and explained:

"This money I advanced on ship-

board to the woman this cad betrayed and robbed. I told her then it was only part payment."

A knock at the door interrupted Pat's remark. Kelly hastily stowed the pearls away in his pocket and Pat shoved the money into her bodice. It was Kelly's assistant who had come to the door.

"Three men, who claim they are detectives, sent by some woman, are downstairs," said Kelly's man.

"I'll run down and give them a little conversation," said the Sphinx, addressing himself to Pat. Noticing signs of consternation in the girl's face, he continued reassuringly:

"Don't be worried about these men. I will be here to see that you are not molested."

On his way downstairs, Kelly transferred the string of pearls to his assistant, hurriedly instructing him to take them to the hotel and there await Kelly's arrival. And so the pearls were, eventually, safely restored to their owner.

When the Sphinx left Pat alone the girl made some quick moves. She told the woman to leave the house, with her baby, by a side entrance, assuring her that her troubles over funds were at an end. Pat gave the woman some of the money she had received and told her when to return for the balance.

Then Pat made a hurried transformation. She had been underdressed in her Apache costume, and the work of slipping off her outer clothing was accomplished in a jiffy. She donned her Apache cap, locked the drawer in her dressing table where she had kept the pearls, and then stepped to the fireplace.

She put her foot upon one of the tiles. The mantle began moving slowly along the wall, taking the fireplace with it. In a moment a door was disclosed, and touching a button, Pat swung it open and disappeared from the room. Then the fireplace and mantle moved back to its original position.

Kelly had, during this time, been arguing with the detectives about the fallacy of searching further for the pearls. "They are not here," was Kelly's assurance to the sleuths.

But, argue as he might, they were determined to search the house. They began with the upper floors, where Kelly left them, ransacking every nook and corner, and hurried to the drawing room to inform Pat of the proceeding.

When the Sphinx opened the door he was astounded to find the room empty. He searched in the adjoining room, opening every door in sight.

"She's gone. She's outwitted me again," was his excited comment, spoken half aloud. And at that instant his eyes fell upon a purple mask placed conspicuously on the drawing-room table.

(To be continued.)

## STOMACH MEDICINES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA

Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with drugs and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some special mixture or take tablets of soda, pepsin, bismuth, etc., after meals, and the folly of this drug-eating is not apparent until, perhaps years afterward, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Regrets are then unavailing. It is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., indicate excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that precaution should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unsuitable and often dangerous—they have little or no influence upon the harmful acid, and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bisulphate of magnesia instead. Bisulphate of magnesia is an absolutely pure anti-acid which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is practically tasteless and a teaspoonful taken in a little warm or cold water after meals will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

MOTOR BOATS IN FISH TRADE.

They Are Profitable Because They Reach the Market More Quickly.

According to the latest statistics, there are 9,302 motor boats employed in the Canadian fishing industry, besides a number of motor vessels of the larger type. This is an increase of 600 motor boats in a year and 3,400 in two years.

The boats are employed almost entirely in the Maritime Provinces and on the Pacific coast, where the greater number is engaged in the halibut fishery, the vessels employed ranging from small motor boats, carrying four to ten men, to large auxiliary schooners and steamers.

The introduction of the motor boat has revolutionized the fishing industry and largely increased the production. It has saved the fishermen time and rendered him independent of the wind. He can also make longer journeys off shore to the fishing grounds, thereby increasing his sphere of operations. One of the most important points is the increase in the catch, owing to the fact that the fishermen can get to the fishing grounds quicker, remain there a longer time, carry a greater load, and get back to port in less time than by the sail and oar method.

In the larger auxiliary schooners, the motor saves towage bills, enables the vessel to be manoeuvred in narrow channels, and brings her into the market quicker, with the fish fresher. There is less risk for the dory fishermen in squally weather on the Banks, as they can be picked up quicker.

No better place is available than the farm for raising young chicks, but too often they are placed on the same ground year after year. The orchard or corn field make fine runs for chicks sheltered at night in houses.



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

Lesson VII. Fats and Oils.

Besides carbohydrates, there is another class of energy and heat giving foods, i.e., fats and oils. Another of their functions is to lubricate the intestinal tract.

Because they produce twice as much energy as carbohydrates, the inhabitants of cold climates need to consume from 2½ to 3 times the amount of fat as is needed by the people in warm climates. All fats when heated become oils.

There are two classes of fats, viz., fixed and volatile oils. Fixed oils is the term given to all fats used in the preparation of food. They are called "fixed" because little or no evaporation takes place when they are heated. Volatile oils are so called because they are changed into vapor or gas when heated to boiling point. Oil of cloves, bitter almonds, lemon, cinnamon, and bergamot are some of the best known of the volatile oils.

Fats are composed of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen, and are therefore called hydrocarbons. They contain glycerine and various fatty acids. Commercial glycerine is obtained from decomposed fats.

Kinds of Fats. Milk Fats.—Minute globules of fat suspended in milk give it its clean

cold, water to loosen the skins. Peel and put on ice. When ready to serve cut the tomatoes in half, place in a small dish and cover with the following dressing: One green pepper minced fine, one onion, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar. Work to a paste and spread on each half of the tomato. This dish must be served icy cold to be successful.

5. Don't throw away the pea pods. They make an excellent cream soup. Take 2 quarts of peas, shell them and use the peas for vegetable and the pods for soup. After washing the pods put them in soup kettle, chop an onion and add left over roast beef bone, leg of lamb bone or other bones. Cover the pods and bones with plenty of water and let simmer for 1½ hours, or until it reduces; then strain and salt and pepper to taste. Take 1 tablespoonful of flour and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and stir until a smooth paste. Add 1 pint of milk to this and then put it in the broth with some chopped parsley and cook for about 10 minutes, or until it thickens slightly.

6. Here is the recipe of all excellent dish, tasty, inexpensive and a meal in itself (for four people):—One and a half pounds of medium sized potatoes, half a pound of onions, one-eighth pound of bacon, a small bunch of parsley, one-half teaspoonful thyme powder, one-quarter bay leaf and two cloves of garlic. Melt and brown bacon, cut into small pieces, add a tablespoonful of flour, brown and add half a glass of water; add potatoes and onions cut into halves or quarters, according to their size; bunch of parsley, garlic, bay leaf; salt, pepper to taste. Pour sufficient water to almost cover vegetables and simmer until done, adding some more water if necessary. A sliced tomato may be added if desired.

The jars may be filled with tomato juice in place of water.

Some Economical Dishes.

1. Fill a baking dish with prepared spinach, leaving a hollow in the centre. Fill this with boiled codfish and put grated cheese on top. Then bake. Nourishing, delicious and inexpensive.

2. Grease baking dish, alternate layers of salmon with bread crumbs, seasoned with salt and pepper. When dish is almost full pour in milk and bake in even. It takes about twenty minutes to bake. One tall can of pink salmon costs eighteen cents. This will feed four persons, with plenty for each.

3. Scrape the corn from three ears and place it in a bowl, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one-half tablespoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add sufficient flour to mix to a dough that will drop from the spoon, usually about one and one-quarter cupfuls. Fry in a deep fat or bake on a griddle. One cupful canned corn may be used in place of fresh corn.

4. Dip tomatoes in boiling, then in

the American Civil War on both sides.

Here is an astounding fact in summing up the wars of the world from the American Revolution down to the present strife, excluding the Napoleonic wars. All told they exacted a toll of 4,019,510 lives—nearly 1,000,000 less than the losses in three years of modern fighting.

Cull Apples For Hogs. A British Columbia farmer says that he has for years been using cull apples for hog feed. The apples are pulped by the use of a gasoline engine and a ration is made up in the proportion of 36 pounds of apples to 5 pounds of shorts. Apple-fed pork has a peculiarly nice flavor all its own.

CASUALTIES OF OTHER WARS.

How the Conflicts of the Past Compare With Present Struggle.

Before the confederation of the twentieth century all other wars appear in pigmy proportions.

Taking a grand total of the living in arms, dead, wounded and prisoners, we find something like 45,000,000 men have taken up arms since the war began.

One man out of every nine who took up arms has laid down his life in turn. One out of every eleven has been permanently injured and one out of every eleven has been taken prisoner.

Take the population of the world at approximately 1,750,000,000. One man has died for every 350 inhabitants of the earth.

Russia and Turkey fought back in 1828 at a cost of 120,000 lives. The two Napoleonic wars, one in the beginning of the nineteenth century and the other toward the latter end of the same period, nearest approximate the present man losses. About 5,000,000 men were lost in those wars.

The loss of men in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was something like 290,000 men—considered then a bloody war, but comparing feebly with the present titanic struggle between France and Germany.

The Boer War took a total of 3,700 dead.

In the Balkan War of 1912-13 the losses in men were 228,000; in the second Balkan war 120,000 men, 70,000 of them Serbians.

In the Russo-Japanese War the former lost 385,000 men and Japan 167,400 men. The combined losses in man power were more than 500,000 men, or 10 per cent. of the present war losses. Approximately 500,000 men died in



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"TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHOES."

## WESTERN FARMERS CALL FOR LABOR

GRAIN RIPENING RAPIDLY BUT MEN ARE SCARCE.

Cutting Will Commence About August 20—Patriotism Demands Conservation of Crop.

The gravity of the situation in regard to the harvesting of Ontario's crops serves but to illustrate more clearly the seriousness of the call of the farmers of the western prairies for some 30,000 men from the eastern provinces to help garner the grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The Canadian Northern Railway whose 6,000 miles of line in the three prairie provinces serve the most productive areas, have already announced that the help of 25,000 men would be required to assist the farmers along its lines this year. Since then representatives of the Federal government, the three provincial governments and the leading railways, have conferred at Winnipeg, and announced that 31,000 harvesters from Ontario and the other eastern provinces would be welcomed in the west this year.

As everyone knows, agriculture is at the base of our Canadian prosperity, and if only for this domestic reason, the harvest should be assured. But this year the wheatless millions throughout the world look to the North American continent, and especially Canada, for their supply. The North American wheat crop this year belongs to all the world with the exception of the Teutons and their allies, and because of this it is imperative that the grain yield be conserved.

CHEVRONS OF HONOR.

How France Rewards Her Soldiers For Deeds of Daring.

The French are quick to bestow symbols of honor on soldiers who perform deeds of self-sacrifice or daring. More than any other of the Allies, perhaps, they recognize the value of emblems of service.

Among the many neat little marks upon the French uniforms that indicate the rank and the department of the wearer, says Sir A. Conan Doyle in A Visit to Three Fronts, there was one that puzzled me. It was to be found on the left sleeve of men of all ranks, from generals to privates, and it consisted of small gold chevrons, one, two, or more. No rule seemed to regulate them, for the general might have none, and I have heard of a private who wore ten.

Suddenly I solved the mystery. The marks are the record of wounds received! By that admirable little device the French ally the smart of a wound and make it bring lasting honor to the man among his fellows.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Numbers Indicated in the Latest Reports From the Belligerents.

Late reports show that about 2,000,000 prisoners, mostly Russians, are now held by the Germans. In the first two years of the war more than 29,000 prisoners died in Germany from wounds and disease.

Russia has approximately a million prisoners, of whom more than 40,000 were captured by General Brusiloff's army early in 1916. The remainder of the Allied nations have between them another million, of whom more than 600,000 were taken last year. The French captured 78,500 Germans and the British 40,800 on the western front. In the Balkans 11,000 Bulgarians and Turks were bagged and the Italians raked in more than 52,000 Austrians.

While the majority of war prisoners are put to work, think of the problem of feeding them!



ARE you really saving money by neglecting to re-shingle that barn roof? You know that each additional patch lessens the value of your building. You know each widening leak means rotting, loosening shingles and early decay. You know that only by Federalizing your roof can you get enduring freedom from repair and rot. Pedlar's "George" Shingles bring you the durability and wearing qualities of steel at a price, when laid, about that of a good wooden shingle roof. A Federalized roof will last for generations, protecting you at all times from the danger of lightning and fire. The "Right Roof" booklet, W.W., telling you all about steel shingles and how to lay them, is free. Write to-day.

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#### A STRANGE PICTURE OF WAR.

Solemn and awe-inspiring was the sight of Ypres in flames.

On a perfect night, brilliantly clear and absolutely still, what Stevenson would call a wonderful clear night of stars, Dr. William Boyd, author of *With a Field Ambulance at Ypres*, determined to climb, with some of his companions, a hill that overlooked the battle front. That was a strange ascent, he says. For the greater part of the way it lay through the woods, and we were continually falling over tree trunks, tumbling into shell holes, running into telephone wires and extricating ourselves from barbed wire. Not a sound was to be heard except the croaking of the frogs.

Suddenly we emerged from the tangled undergrowth on the bare summit of the hill and sat down at the foot of the ruined tower. The scene that met our eyes was so solemn, so awe inspiring, that all conversation between us ceased. At our feet lay Ypres, burning furiously. The great cloud that hung above it was now glowing as if some vast furnace were burning in its midst, but the cloud itself appeared motionless. Now and then great tongues of flame would leap up from the doomed town, but apart from them the whole impression was one of rest, immobility. We felt that we were looking at a painted scene, or watching a vast stage where some lurid Mephistophelian drama was being enacted.

Here and there along the line a star shell went up and, bursting, lighted the landscape with a garish flare. Overhead were the quiet stars. Nothing broke the quiet silence except now and then the deep, rich, solemn boom of a big gun far away up north, with perhaps an occasional crackle of rifles near at hand. But, as we sat, the silence of the night was broken by the song of a bird, faint and hesitating at first, but gradually gathering volume, until the whole air throbbled with the melody. It was a nightingale singing in the wood below.

We sat on, and on, and on. The whole town was glowing like the mouth of hell. Now and again a roof fell in, and the great hungry tongues of fire licked the sky; but at our distance no sound broke the awesome stillness—only the song of the nightingale and the booming of guns.

Really there is nothing to canning fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars and heat.

Establish a home canning firm, "Father, Mother & Co." Don't forget the little "co.s."

An Australian claims to have discovered a new rapid tanning process with which sole leather can be tanned in seven days, calfskin in six hours and other skins proportionately quickly.

**INSTANT POSTUM** instead of tea and coffee on the family table makes for better health and more comfort. Preferred by Thousands "There's a Reason"

#### WAR SUPPLIES.

A Few Figures Regarding the Present World-wide Conflict.

Since August, 1914, British destroyers and airplanes have conveyed across the English Channel 8,000,000 men, 10,000,000 tons of explosives and war munitions, 1,250,000 sick and wounded men, 1,000,000 horses and mules and 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

In munitions alone the Allies have used 200,000 tons of ammunition in five weeks.

That is shooting away metal at the rate of 6,000 tons a day, 250 tons every hour, forty tons a minute, 1,500 pounds every second.

The British War Office tells how the Allies at first used 50,000 pairs of horse-shoes a month. This supply was inadequate—they are now using 1,500,000 every month.

In filling one order from the front the London office had to provide 25,000,000 gas helmets, 250,000,000 sand bags, 105,000,000 yards of khaki and 115,000,000 yards of flannel.

The khaki and flannel together measured 110,000 miles, or enough to go four and a half times round the earth at the equator.

In one war order placed recently the United States asked for 5,000,000 blankets, 2,000,000 cots, 45,500,000 yards of cotton cloth, 21,300,000 yards of unbleached drilling, 6,000,000 pairs of shoes and 11,191,000 pairs of light woolen socks.

Such a drain on the world's economic resources makes for a tremendous readjustment all along the line. Not the least interesting phase of this situation is the shift of woman to the job of man.

In Germany close to 5,000,000 women are in industries covered by the sick and death benefit societies. In England more than 3,000,000 women are employed outside of their homes, of whom half a million work in the munition plants. Similar conditions obtain in France.

#### FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

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

#### TRIPPING INTO TOWN.

A little lass with golden hair,  
A little lass with brown,  
A little lass with raven locks,  
Went tripping into town.  
"I like the golden hair the best!"  
"And I prefer the brown!"  
"And I the black," three sparrows said—

Three sparrows of the town.  
"Tu-wit! Tu-wit!" an old owl cried  
From the belfry of the town;  
"Glad-hearted lasses need not mind  
If locks be gold, black, brown!  
Tu-wit! Tu-wit! so fast, so fast  
The sands of life run down.  
And soon, so soon, three white-haired dames  
Will totter through the town;  
Gone then for aye the raven locks,  
The golden hair, the brown,  
And she will fairest be whose face  
Has never worn a frown!"

#### Elephants' Curious Teeth.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and two below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand. Over these hay and fodder are shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom—a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power of movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from the side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like a wrinkled pink serpent. Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth. The milk teeth, which are smaller than the permanent molars, fall out when the animals are about fourteen years old. These baby teeth—which are, nevertheless, enormous—are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as curiosities.

The ideal condition for a cornfield is moist below, dry and light on the surface, which should be free from weeds.

#### Practical Designs



A smart blouse and skirt, which would be welcome in any woman's wardrobe, are shown in the accompanying illustration. The waist is of fine handkerchief linen with an embroidered spray across the front, and collar and cuffs edged with narrow crocheted lace. The skirt is developed in green wool jersey and is made with a panel down the front and with sides and back slightly gathered. The novel feature of this skirt is the pocket section at the sides. McCall Patterns No. 7893, Ladies' Blouse; in 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust; No. 7861, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt; 39 or 37-inch length; in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



The all-practical and all-stylish plaid gingham is used for developing the dress illustrated, which is trimmed with a smart pointed collar, cuffs and large pockets of pique. A medium-width belt of patent leather is a very important addition to this little dress. McCall Pattern No. 7864, Girl's Dress; in 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

#### WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT  
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

#### Increasing Bee Stocks.

Roughly speaking, the bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood build up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with a laying queen, or ripe queen-cell, will build up into strong colonies before winter. Increasing in this way with brood from strong colonies during the honey-flow is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up, while at the same time an almost full honey crop is secured.

#### TIRES REMADE

Scrap tires can be made into guaranteed tread double service tires, puncture proof, blow-out proof, will outwear a new tire; results will astonish you; send for circular; we pay 8 cents a pound for old tires; we buy, sell and exchange new and second-hand tires and tubes. Auto Tire Exchange, 274 East King St., Hamilton, and 501 Yonge Street, Toronto.

#### "TITOWAD"

Vulcanizes Quickly Without Heat  
Repair your Tires, Tubes, Punctures, Hot Water Bottles, 200,000 users already know it. Postage paid all over Canada. Order a 50-cent tin to-day. Guaranteed to satisfy. Refuse all substitutes. E. Schofield, 43 Victoria St., Toronto.

#### TO MOTHER.

Dear mother mine, why should you weep  
That I, your son, should pay the price  
Of one who would his conscience keep,  
Though keeping it means sacrifice?

You needs should weep if I heard not  
The soul's reveille clear and strong,  
Above my fears; if I forgot  
A folded hand in weaponed wrong;

Helps wrong prevail, since for the right  
It does not work; no friend is he  
Of liberty who sees sheer might  
Thrust out, and sits in apathy.

He is her friend who, when she cries,  
Finds all his fires of spirit spring  
Towards God's canopy of skies—  
He rides upon Nemesis' wing

Through battle's fury, and the strife;  
His is the faith expressed in act;  
He to his life is true, and Life  
Will say he has kept the pact.

—A. H. Taylor,  
On active service in the field.

#### HARVESTERS WANTED!

Canadian Northern Ry. Runs Excursion Trains To The West.

The earliest arrivals in Winnipeg will have the first and best choice of employment in the harvest fields beyond. The Canadian Northern Railway will run the first Excursion Trains to the West in this connection, leaving Ottawa 9.30 a.m. Aug. 16th; and 10.30 p.m. Aug. 16th and 28th; also leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m. Aug. 21st; and 10.00 p.m. Aug. 21st, 23rd and 30th. Through cars will be operated from Montreal and Joliette, affording direct connection at Ottawa from principal Quebec points.

The equipment will consist of electric lighted colonist cars and lunch counter cars with special accommodation for women.

While the best chances are along the Lines of the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the demand for labor is heavy and the wages high, no matter what final destination you may select, the C.N.R. offers the best route to Winnipeg.

For leaflet showing special train service, excursion dates and the number of laborers required at various points, together with all other particulars, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

#### EXHIBITION COSTS \$350,000.

Special Attractions At This Year's Fair Above the Ordinary.

It costs upward of \$350,000 to stage and prepare the Canadian National Exhibition each year. Much of this is spent on special attractions for which the Exhibition is famous. No expense or effort has been spared in securing for Confederation Year the finest array of acts for the Hippodrome Show that will be given as usual in front of the Grand Stand every afternoon and evening. There will be a galaxy of stars of the show world filling three stages at the one time.

One of the outstanding features will be the Al Golem Troupe, court artists to the Shah of Persia, who present the most picturesque and sensational acrobatic novelty now before the public. The remainder of the programme will be in keeping with this wonderful attraction.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.

#### Cold Storage Architecture.

To meet an ever-increasing demand for information respecting the construction of ice-houses and small cold storage systems for farmers, country storekeepers, milk producers, hotel-keepers, owners of country homes and others, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 49, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, entitled "Small Cold Storage and Dairy Buildings," the immediate sponsors for which are Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, and Mr. Joseph Burgess, Cold Storage Inspector. The bulletin is a complete handbook on cold storage construction of a comparatively simple and inexpensive kind. Besides minute explanatory details of plans and material required for construction of ice houses and refrigerators, a series of drawings prepared by the Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works is presented, of which blue prints on a scale of one inch to two feet can be had free on application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, while the bulletin itself can be had, also free, by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If the information herein contained were extensively made use of, not only would much waste be avoided and financial profit accrued, but considerable benefit would be derived in health and the enjoyment of life enhanced. Five different plans are given in the bulletin with complete specifications for each and a statement of quantities of ice that can be stored.

Vice-Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth and a fighter by occupation.

#### LEGACIES.

Unto my friends I give my thoughts,  
Unto my God my soul—  
Unto my foe I leave my love—  
These are of life the whole.

Nay, there is something—a trifle—left.  
Who shall receive this dower?  
See, Earth Mother, a handful of dust,  
Turn it into a flower.  
Ethelwyn Wetherald.

#### SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours they may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### Garden at the Front.

A Canadian soldier connected with the Sanitary Department of the Canadian army in France, writes home that he has a very flourishing vegetable garden near the battle line, and that the cabbages, beets, onions, etc., are coming along splendidly right within sound of the battle's roar.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

#### Where Bill Was.

Bill Smith, a country shopkeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately, and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered, Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the shop, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet, and began frantically to open the largest one.

"What's the matter, Sarah?" said one of the bystanders who had watched her in amazement.

Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read:

**Sore Granulated Eyelids.**  
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy ask Druggist or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

#### When Scot Meets Scot.

The British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, is a Scot, and his staff is composed for the most part of young Scotsmen. Even the sentries before his quarters are Scots.

Sir Douglas, coming forth one morning after breakfast, was saluted by a strange sentry.

"Who are ye?" he asked the man in his broad Scotch accent.

"Fine, general! An' hoo's yer self?" the flattered sentry answered with hearty politeness.

#### Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,  
Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

#### Disastrous Lambing Season.

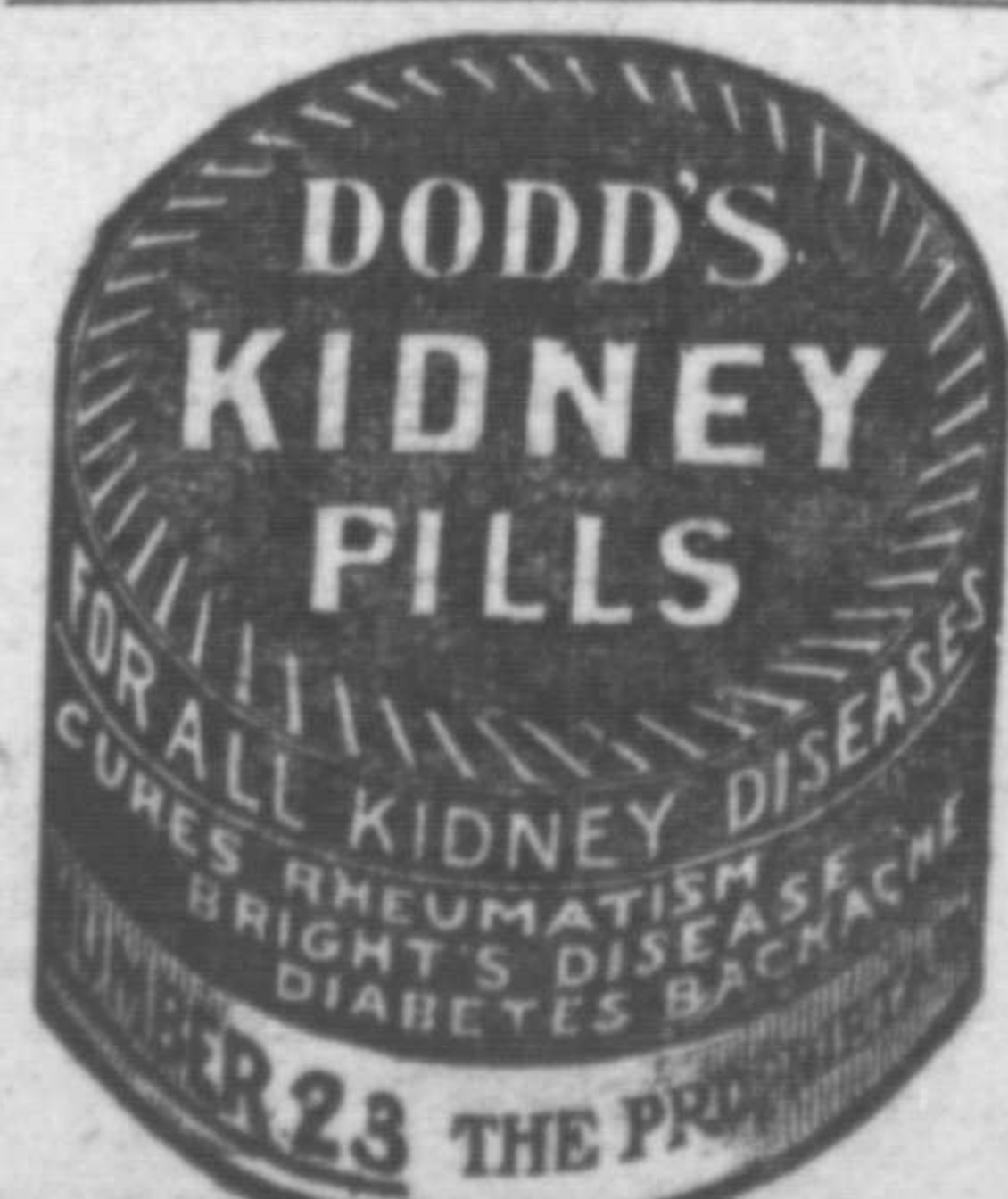
The lambing season in Great Britain has been one of the most disastrous in living memory, the severe weather in early spring causing heavy mortality. On one sheep farm in Cumberland 83 lambs were buried in one grave, the total loss in lambs being 200, while over 100 ewes succumbed as well.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

#### A Wierd Flower.

There is an orchid in Java, the grammato-phyllum, all the flowers of which open at once as if by the stroke of a fairy's wand, and they also all wither together.

Many a man situated at a long distance from the source of supply has been glad to receive a consignment of dried apples; the method of their preparation is simple and is understood by most farm people. Why not try them this Winter?



ED. 7. ISSUE 33-17.



Serves Him Right.  
"Your brother has the earache."  
"It serves him right," answered the small boy's sister. "Teacher has told him time and again he ought not to play the piano by ear."

#### MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

In 1236 the Danube river was frozen to the bottom, and remained so for a long time.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A new vacuum cleaner is specially designed to remove dust from books on library shelves.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, Gramophone Springs made, Baby Carriage and Lawn Mower Parts. Jackson Co., London.

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.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

**WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!**



**ITCHING BURNING PIMPLES ON BABY**

Head and Face Covered. Came Off In Scales. Would Cry Most All Night. Cuticura Healed.

"When my baby was two weeks old her head and face became covered with little white pimples. They later broke and dried, and came off in scales. They itched and burned terribly and she could not sleep but would cry most all night. She was so cross and fretful I could not leave her to do my work.

Then I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks there was not a trace of the trouble left. She was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alex. Foster, R. R. 2, Proton Sta., Ont., June 9, 1916. Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura Soap for the toilet.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

**SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS**

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### A New One

## The Hartt Shoe for Men

It is Canada's best production. Try a pair next time and enjoy the comforts of a perfectly fitting shoe.

## Children's School Boots

We have a very good range at popular prices.

**P. E. SMILEY.**

**THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.**

### Local and District.

Come to Dover's and get a fly swatter FREE.

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.

Some field crops were damaged by a hail storm on Friday. One field of oats was practically destroyed.

Wednesday, Sept. 12, will be civic holiday in Shawville to enable citizens to attend Ottawa Fair.

An order-in-Council has been passed at the instance of Food Controller Hanna prohibiting the export of flour to the United States, during the period that the shipment of wheat is prohibited.

Macdonald College School of Household Science opens on Tuesday, Sept. 11th. Those wishing to enter should apply without delay, to the Registrar, Macdonald College, Que.

The Clarendon School Fair—under the direction of the Macdonald College Extension Branch at Shawville—will be held this year at Shawville on Thursday, Sept. 6th.

Mr. Hans Shadel, our local jeweller, was stricken with appendicitis on Sunday night, and was taken to the General Hospital, Ottawa, on Monday evening in W. J. Dagg's car, the case being thought too serious to risk further delay. Dr. Powles accompanied Mr. Shadel, who was operated on at once, by Dr. Brown on reaching the hospital.

**NOT POISONED**—The statement in last week's issue that Mr. Ray Wilson had lost eight head of cattle through the eating of poisonous weeds, was not correct, according to Doc. O'Hara, who with the inspector, examined the animals. Both agreed that death was caused by a distinct disease called intestinal hemorrhage, which may have been the result of the animals drinking stagnant water.

**NOT QUITE CORRECT**—Mr. Fred Richardson called at THE EQUITY on Wednesday to request a revision of the statement made with reference to himself in the account of the accident which befell Hugh Brownlee on the 2nd instant. In the item Fred is reported to have "lost his grip on the reins and they fell to the ground." He says he did not have hold of the reins at all, as they were fastened to the standard in front of the wagon, and somehow loosened off and dropped down. Fred ventures the opinion that the runaway may have been caused by the horses disturbing a wasp's nest.

Reports of the destruction wrought by the terrific thunder storm of last Tuesday night are coming in from all quarters, showing that it swept over a much wider area than is usually the case with thunder storms. In Upper Litchfield, at the farm of Mr. Frank Lawn, it is said a number of sheep were killed; Mr. David Walsh, of Clarendon Front also suffered the loss of ten sheep. An unauthenticated report from Bristol, says five cows were killed on the farm of a widow woman whose name THE EQUITY did not learn.

A farmer living near Cobden lost a barn containing 100 tons of hay. At Chapeau the R. C. Church and priest's residence were damaged by lightning.

THE EQUITY had a call on Tuesday last from Dr. T. C. Gaboury, ex-M. L. A. for Pontiac, who now resides in Montreal, and has been filling an office under the Provincial Government for some years past. The Dr. who looks the picture of health, has been visiting his son Ernest at Campbell's Bay and other old Pontiac friends, and has also been looking after certain mining claims near Quyon, in which he has succeeded in interesting some American capitalists, who are going to start a diamond drill at work on the property, which is contiguous to the Woods mine.

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

Owing to continued ill health Hon. Andrew Broder, who for so many years has so faithfully and ably represented Dundas both in Ontario Legislature and House of Commons, has announced his intention of retiring from public life.

Mr. David Gillies, of Carleton Place, has just received two more weapons to add to his already large and unique collection. One is a large signal pistol about the size of the large, old-fashioned horse pistol, and the other is a fine automatic revolver. Both were picked up on Vimy Ridge and were forwarded by his son, Capt. Austin Gillies.

### Roosevelt Wants U. S. to Send Five Million Men

New York, Aug. 16.—"Until the United States has placed 5,000,000 men in the fighting line we will have no right to consider ourselves as standing level with Canada in this fight for democracy," was the declaration of Theodore Roosevelt, at a reception given by the Chamber of Commerce to Elihu Root, special commissioner to Russia, yesterday afternoon.

"Let us pull up abreast of our valiant cousins of the Dominion by placing American soldiers in masses on the front where they are most needed," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "and let there be no slackening of our efforts until the cause for which our allies have been fighting for three years is won beyond peradventure."

Mr. Root said: "The provisional Government in Russia has gained confidence under Kerensky, that man of devoted to the cause to the last drop of his blood, who now rules the destiny of Russia, aided by men who are wise, prudent, sagacious men of affairs."

"I know of no greater instance in the world of competency and constructive Government than has been given in Russia in the last three months."

### Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. the Rev. F. Tripp with to express through THE EQUITY their appreciation of the sympathy and help received from their many friends, in the unexpected and sad bereavement in the death of Mr. Tripp's mother.

## Shawville Academy Announcement.

Shawville Academy will re-open Tuesday, September 4th, 1917.

### Fees for the current year 1917-18 :

Grades 9, 10, 11, or Academy Grades	Non-Residents
" 6, 7, 8, or Model	\$3.00 per month
" 4, 5,	2.00 " "
" 1, 2, 3,	1.00 " "
	60 " "

Payable in advance

1st term school opening to Xmas.

2nd term Xmas. to Easter

3rd term Easter to school closing.

H. DANA HUNTING, B. A.,  
PRINCIPAL.

E. T. HODGINS,  
SECRETARY.

## CONFEDERATION INSURANCE

"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.

### Bull for Sale.

Registered Durham Bull for sale. Four years old; color roan. Apply to GEO. CONNELLY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.00  
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25  
Oats, per bushel, 70c.  
Beans per bushel, \$6.60.  
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 73c  
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

**IMPORTANT.**—Officials of the Murrells H. M. Club desire to make the following explanation:

Owing to some misunderstanding in regard to money collected in Murrells neighborhood for hospital cot, we wish to publish the amounts again:  
Collected by Mrs. A. Pirie and Mrs. M. McGuire . . . \$25.75  
Collected by Mrs. W. and Mrs. C. Cameron . . . 10.00  
We found after collecting that sufficient cots had been provided, so the money was used to buy soldiers' supplies, such as socks, slippers, towels, soap, slings, pyjama suits, etc.

### Caretakers Wanted

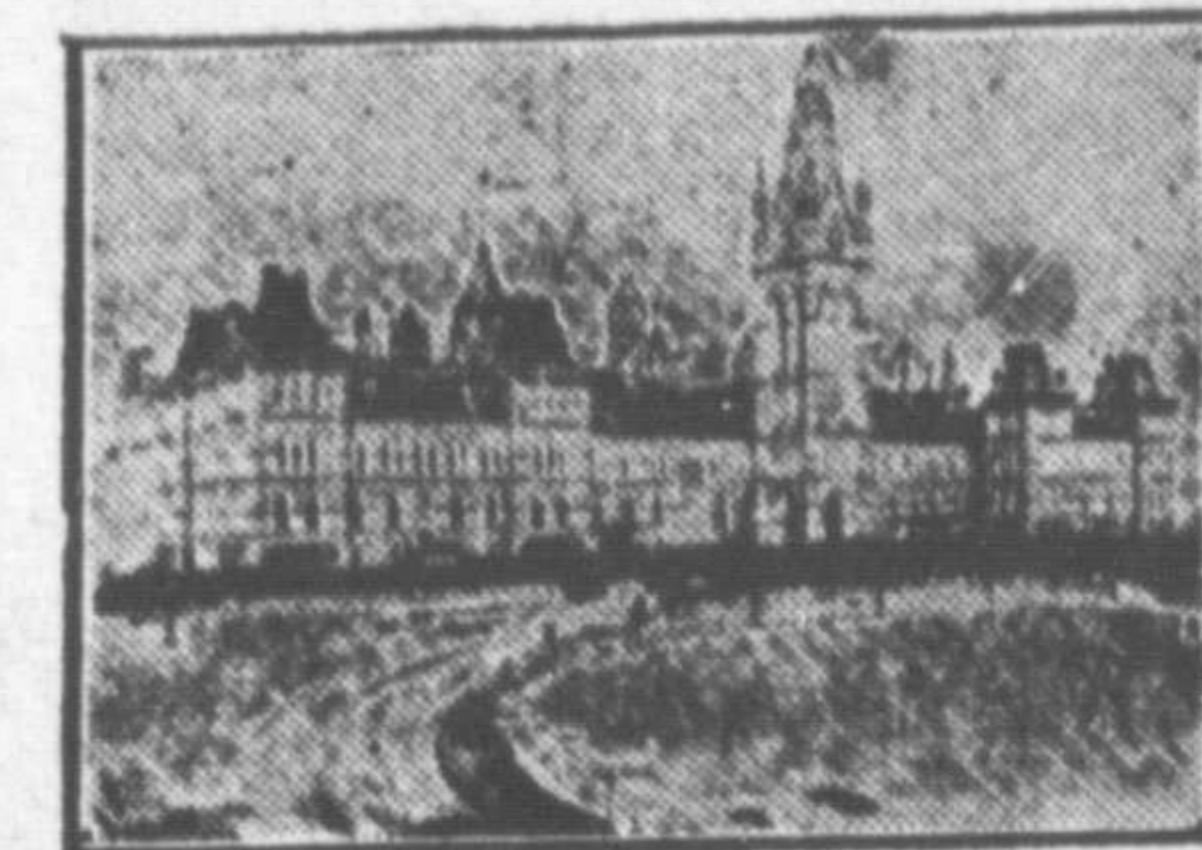
Tenders will be received till 6 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, 16th Sept., 1917, for caretaking of the Schools of the Township of Clarendon for the coming school year. Duties—sweeping and dusting daily; scrubbing at least four times and firing as long as necessary.  
M. A. McKINLEY,  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,  
School M. Clarendon.  
Shawville, July 17, 1917.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
School Municipality of Clarendon.  
Public notice is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this Municipality that the Valuation Roll, made by order of the School Commissioners of the Municipality, is deposited in my office, where it may be examined by the interested parties during thirty days from this notice, during which time any ratepayer interested may, in writing, complain of such Roll which shall be taken into consideration and homologated at a meeting of the School Commissioners to be held on Saturday 15th September, at one o'clock, p. m.  
Given at Shawville, this 15th day of August, 1917.  
M. A. McKINLEY,  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

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 McCLENAGHAN, 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.

**R. G. HODGINS, Prop.**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

**Saturday, Aug. 25th**  
**Is Boys' Day at Dover's**

MOTHERS, here is a chance for you to get your Boy or Boys a good School Suit at a reduced price.

Our range of Boys' Suits was never better than at present and at reduced prices; they sure are mighty good values.

Here are a few of the many values we are offering for Saturday, August 25th :

1 Lot Boys' Suits, sizes 25 to 33, to clear at \$4.35  
Boys' Suits reg. \$6.50 reduced to \$5.15  
" " 7.00 " 5.35  
" " 8.00 " 6.15  
" " 9.00 " 7.15  
" " 9.50 " 7.45  
Boys' Suits reg. 10.00, 10.50, 11.00 up to 12.50 all less 20 p. c.  
Boys' extra Bloomer Pants, sizes 27 to 35, from 75c. to \$1.90 per pair including Blue Serges.  
Boys' Shirts, Caps, Hosiery, Braces, Sweaters, etc., all at reduced prices.  
Bring in your Boy Saturday and fit him out for school at

**ARCHIE DOVER**