

THE EQUITY.

No. 11, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Branches in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Bryson, President.
Hon. Russell Blackburn.
Sir George Burn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
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General Manager:
D. M. Finnie.
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Asst. General Manager:
H. V. Cann.
Chief Inspector.

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.

Shawville Fair, September 26, 27, 28th.

The dates of Chapeau Fair this year are Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

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.

Farmers have been so busy harvesting during the past two weeks that business in town has been duller than for months past.

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

\$1.00 FOR SMOKES.—THE EQUITY acknowledges the receipt of one dollar for Soldier's Smokes from Mr. Thomas Knipe, of Sturgeon Falls. Thanks, friend Thomas.

The Russell House, which has been vacant for some time past, will be opened up again in a week or so by Mr. Wm Tarocotte, who arrived last week with his family from River Valley, Ont., where he has been conducting a boarding house for some years.

Civic Holiday Sept. 13.

It has been decided to observe Thursday, Sept. 13, instead of Wednesday, Sept. 12, as civic holiday in this village in order to take advantage of the cheap rates to Ottawa Fair. Our readers will kindly keep this change of date in mind.

FEW COMPETITORS.—We learn from the local bank manager that there have been very few entries for the special prizes offered by the Canadian Bankers' Association to boys and girls for calves and pigs. These prizes are certainly worth competing for and it seems surprising that they should be so indifferently regarded, unless an explanation is found in the fact that few are in a position to compete, in view of some of the conditions. If any of the boys and girls undecided about making entry, they will have to make up their minds quickly, as this is the last week that entries will be accepted.

The Amended Game Law.

As several important amendments were made to the Game Laws of this Province at the last session of the Legislature, we quote, for the information of hunters and sportsmen, the first three sub-sections of Sec. 2310, as they appear in the Statutes of 1916. It will be observed that the season for taking red deer and moose has been extended from the 1st of Sept. to the 31st day of December and caribou from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st. The season for dog hunting has been changed from Oct. 20—31 to Nov. 1—10 inclusive, or ten days later than formerly.

Another clause provides that beaver may be taken between the 1st of Nov. 1917, and the 1st of April of the following year. Read the following clauses of the Act:—

"2310. It is forbidden: 1. To hunt, kill or take deer or moose between the first day of January of any year and the first day of September of the same year, on penalty of a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, per head;

2. To hunt, kill or take caribou, between the first day of February of any year and the first day of September of the same year, on penalty of a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than seventy dollars, per head;

3. To make use of dogs for hunting, killing or taking moose, caribou or deer, on penalty of a fine of not less than forty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each offence. But red deer may be so hunted, killed or taken from the first of November to the tenth of November inclusive, of each year."

Prepare your exhibits for the local Fair at Shawville, September 26, 27 and 28.

O. Y. B. members are reminded of the regular meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 12th.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. C. A. L. Tucker. All members are invited to attend.

Homemakers' Clubs:—Please remember the Canning Competition to be held at our County Fair, Shawville. A special prize of \$10.00 is offered to the Club exhibiting the best one doz. cans of vegetables and fruit.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. D. Campbell, Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at two o'clock p. m. Program:—Patching and darning contest; Instrumental music; Roll Call:—How to improve the School Fair.

Mrs. J. McNeill, president of the Elmside H. M. Club, has received an acknowledgment from the Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society at Montreal, of the receipt of a cheque for fifty dollars, which the Society has decided shall be used in purchasing safety razors, to be placed in the Soldiers' Comfort bags.

THE EQUITY had a short, pleasant chat on Thursday last with the Rev. Walter Russell, Evangelist, who is visiting Bristol relatives at present, and came up to see what changes Time had wrought in Shawville since his last visit six years ago. Mr. Russell informed us that for the past two years he had been down in the State of Utah, teaching in what he described as the only Christian School or College that was to be found within a radius of 500 miles, an institution that is non-denominational in character, and is supported by all the Protestant bodies in that region. He engaged in this occupation when impaired health impelled him to give up his evangelistic work for a time. The change seems to have had the desired effect, judging from the rev. gentleman's healthy, active appearance, and he expects at no distant date to resume the work which he successfully carried on for a number of years.

Don't forget the dates of Shawville Fair, September 26th to 28th.

Messrs. Robinson and Lewis, who operate a creamery at Arnprior, were in town last Thursday looking into the prospects of starting a similar industry here. Beyond getting information as to the extent of the cream supply and a suitable location for a factory if such could be had, the gentlemen returned home without taking any action. Apropos of this matter, it was fully expected last spring, that the interests connected with the Lily factory were to undertake the establishment of a butter factory in Shawville, but owing to a hitch-and-kick of some kind, the scheme fizzled out, and the old factory is still doing business at the old stand. Meanwhile a vast amount of cream is being sent away daily to build up a city establishment and help to make profits for the shareholders. Everybody seems to realize that this is not as it should be, and yet no decided effort is made to improve the situation. Perhaps if the council interested itself in the matter, it might bring things to a head. The board might go the length of ascertaining from the Lily people what their intentions are for next year; and if they are not found in favor of taking up the Shawville proposition, issue a public invitation for others to come and examine the ground.

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.

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.

NOTICE.—Just received a shipment of Seeley Pumps—house or stock size. Can also supply well tile—all sizes. For prices see or write

H. E. MITCHEM,
Shawville, Que.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mary Foran returned from Toronto Saturday.

Miss Laura Woodley left on Friday to resume her duties as teacher at Fairmount School, Montreal.

Mrs. John G. McGuire and two youngest boys of Ottawa are visiting Bristol and Shawville friends.

Misses, G. Dunn, Cecelia and Thessa M. Brooks, arrived Monday to fill positions as teachers on the Academy staff.

Mrs. Jos. Bennett and daughters left for their home at River Desert on Friday after an enjoyable visit among Shawville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dagg left for Toronto on Thursday to attend the Fair for a few days and to pay a short visit to their son, Ernest, at Orillia.

Mr. Ivan Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richardson, Miss Pearl Eades, and D. McTiernan, were among the arrivals from Ottawa Saturday evening.

Saturday night found a good many farmers in this neighborhood with their harvest finished, while the remainder, have the work well in hand.

Dr. Kenneth McDowell, Renfrew, a few weeks ago had the misfortune of spraining his ankle and as a result he has been taking a rest at his home here for the past week or more.

Messrs. C. J. Caldwell, Cy. Hodgins, Geo. Dale, Manson H. McDowell and A. D. McCredie took a flying start for Toronto Fair on Sunday morning in Cy's new Buick car.

The Rev. A. T. Phillips returned home Saturday evening last from a month's vacation, during which he visited numerous points of interest in Eastern Canada, including Niagara Falls.

After a lengthy and trying illness Mrs. Thomas Hodgins, of the 4th range is enabled to be around again, and on Sunday, Aug. 26, had the pleasure of taking tea with 7 grand-children and 7 great-grand-children, at the home of her son, Mr. George G. Hodgins.

Miss Clady's Horner, of Clarendon Front, who went to St. Luke's hospital a few weeks ago, is home again, having come through the operation splendidly, and now is rapidly recovering. She was accompanied home by her sister, Nurse Mary Horner.

"Canada's Best"

GOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowlings Advocate.

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

Every Willis Graduate is Working.

Increased attendance 45% or nearly one half increase in our shorthand department last year and "NO QUITTERS."

Nowadays when the nation wants your best be sure that you attend a school that can assure you of a good position.

When every dollar counts investigate closely. A cheap course and no position is no good at any price today.

A reasonable charge for an excellent course with a good situation at the end is worth while.

The established position of Willis College (21 years) with the employer is worth to each student and graduate far more than the cost of a course. It means sure employment in the best positions.

Send for our catalogue.

N. J. HARRISON,
Principal.
130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.

A position for every Willis Graduate.

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.

FOR SALE—1 second-hand 14 H. P. portable Waterloo engine in first class repair. MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbells Bay, Que. 11-3

COAT LOST—About two weeks ago near Shawville Rectory, short black winter coat. Finder will oblige by leaving at THE EQUITY Office, or phoning Mrs. L. A. Smart, Starks Corners.

FOR SALE—Pair of driving mares (Hackneys) 3 and 4 years old; chestnut, well matched and sound; broken both single and double. O. CUTHBERTSON, Maryland, Bristol.

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. George Cater, who has been a resident of the neighborhood for the past thirty years, died at his home on Wednesday afternoon last, after a long period of ill-health, aged about 62 years. "George", as he was familiarly called, came here at the time the P. P. J. R. was under construction thirty-odd years ago, and wound up a roving career by getting married and settling on the property owned by his wife, just east of the village. During the years that followed, he engaged in carting and other odd jobs about town but latterly, when that business fell into other hands, Geo. took to peddling coal oil and dealing in firewood on a small scale. During the past two years, however, he did practically nothing on account of ill-health.

His remains were interred in St. Paul's Church cemetery on Thursday evening, the burial service being conducted by Rev. Mr. MacCallum.

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

STAPLE GOODS

For the Fall Season

	Per yd.
Standard Shirtings	25
Rock Fast Drills	25
Galateas	22
Feather Proof Tickings	40
35 in. Flannelettes	23
27 in. Heavy Flannelettes	20
Fine Dress Gingham	15
Chambrays	15
11/4 Flannelette Blankets	1.75
10/4 " "	1.50

Compare these prices with current catalogue quotations, then come and examine our goods.

Regular Canadian Prints

Light Colors	15c.
Dark " "	20

A few pieces of our Bargain American Prints, 8c. while they last.

W. A. HODGINS

The AUTOMOBILE



Care and Repair of Tires.

A very satisfactory tire paint for finishing the inside of a tire after repairing may be made by mixing thoroughly one gallon of gasoline, one half pint of C-35 cement, one and one-half pounds of soapstone and one-half pound of whiting. Many successful repair men are using this formula with the best of results.

It is so comparatively easy to preserve the tread design in vulcanizing repairs made on tires with non-skid treads that the wonder is that any repair man should fail to do so. A tread pattern is inexpensive and easily made. First cut a ply of L. F. 52 fabric 18 inches long and the same width as the tread. Over this lay a ply of gum of 1-16 gauge half an inch wider than the fabric and cover the whole well with soapstone. Then place this pad fabric side down in a sectional mold and stand the tire tread design of which you wish to preserve on this. Tighten the clamps and cure for twenty minutes.

In using this pattern in the vulcanization of the tire repair twenty minutes should be added to the regular cure in order that the heat may penetrate the pad.

In building up a sectional tire repair cleanliness is a prime requisite. The stock should be well stitched and all air blisters either rolled or picked out. Each operation should be followed by a cloth saturated with gasoline to take off the bloom. The gasoline should be allowed to evaporate thoroughly before proceeding with the next step. All fabric must be applied skim coat down.

Trouble Rules For Balking Autos.

Above all, remove nothing from the engine except as directed in test rules.

1. Gasoline—Is tank full? Are pipes clean? Is carburetor clean? If carburetor needs adjusting do it, otherwise leave it alone. Does manifold leak?

2. Compression—To test: Open all petcocks except the one on cylinder to be tested; crank engine, noticing how strong the compression is in each cylinder.

3. Ignition—A. Test for a spark by taking wire off of any plug; hold wire about one-eighth of an inch from plug; crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug.

B. Are the batteries run down? Does the vibrator (if any) buzz? Is the timer clean? Do timer points make good contact?

C. Are any wires loose, burned, wet, broken or short-circuited? Are spark plugs clean and are points 1-50 of an inch apart?

D. Does magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor rotor loose, broken or making poor contact?

E. Check magneto wires as per "C."

Note—Loose wires and terminals and neglected batteries, also dirty gasoline, cause much trouble.

Note—To keep a gas engine running, cooling and lubrication are needed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS

STARTED BY A SWISS GENTLEMAN, M. DUNANT.

Nicknamed "The Good Samaritan of Solferino" by the Grateful Soldiers of 1859.

It was during the terrible suffering of the soldiers in the Crimean war that the world awoke to the realization that something must be done for the wounded on the battlefield.

We hear stories of the brave nurse, Florence Nightingale, who gave up her own home life in England and went into the hospital work at Scutari, and with a group of nurses cared for the wounded soldiers by day and by night. As she carried her little night lamp in her hand and ministered to her suffering soldier boys they called her the "Lady of the Lamp" and the "Angel of Mercy."

But although Florence Nightingale did much to help the soldiers and saved many lives, she was not the one who started the Red Cross work.

Who, then, first thought of this plan of universal service? It was a man, not a woman. He was not an army officer nor was he a doctor, but he loved his fellow man and had the sympathy of a good physician toward all suffering humanity. This man was M. Henri Dunant, a gentleman of means who lived in Switzerland. In the summer of 1859 he was touring in Italy and was at Solferino when that dreadful battle was fought on that warm midsummer day, June 24.

Suffering at Solferino

There the Austrian army was defeated by the combined forces of France and Sardinia. At the end of the horrible struggle more than 3,500 men lay dead or disabled upon the battlefield. For hours and days they lay where they had fallen without care.

Henri Dunant went out himself on to the battlefield and helped the soldiers and organized the poor peasant women who lived near by into a band of volunteer nurses. They were so frightened by the terrible sights they could do very little at first, but under the leadership of this brave man they were able to do something to help the distress of the wounded.

As soon as Dunant could do so he had some of the soldiers removed to the neighboring town of Castiglione. Here the churches and other public buildings were converted into emergency hospitals, and Dunant at his own expense bought the necessary supplies. He not only procured the bandages, linen and sponges which were needed, but he bought special treats for his boys—tobacco, oranges and citron. He would go about among them, ministering to their needs, writing letters for them, cheering them and encouraging them. He wore spotless white clothes and was so immaculate in his appearance that they nicknamed him "The Good Samaritan."

After he returned to Switzerland he wrote a book in French called "Souvenir de Solferino." He spoke with deep feeling of the need for the protection and care of the wounded and for those who were trying to attend them during the time of battle. He felt that the wounded should be removed at once from the field and that a permanent ambulance corps of trained and efficient people should be a part of every army. To do this with safety these trained workers and their wounded soldiers must have protection from attack and should not be fired upon by either side.

Red Cross on White Field

His book was so practical in every way and was so full of vivid scenes of the suffering soldiers at Solferino that it made an immediate appeal and was translated into many languages. The universality of the appeal, not in the name of any particular nation, but for the good of suffering humanity, brought it home at once to the hearts of all people, and every one had this feeling of the brotherhood of mankind and that something should be done to help this work.

Henri Dunant not only wrote this vivid story of Solferino but he went to the different courts of Europe and personally told his experiences on the battlefield, and then advanced his plan for a world society of protection and service.

In his home country of Switzerland

he at once enlisted the sympathy of the Society of Public Utility of Geneva, and the president, M. Gustave Moynier, took up the crusade. A commission was appointed and the first international conference was held in Geneva in October, 1863.

The meeting lasted for four days, and the subject was well discussed and resolutions were adopted which contained the fundamental principles upon which the Red Cross work was founded. The next year, at the famous Geneva convention, on Aug. 22, 1864, the society was formed. As the flag of Switzerland is a white cross on a red field, out of compliment to this country, where the organization originated, and also because Switzerland is a neutral nation, they decided to reverse the Swiss flag for the sign of this new order, and a red cross on a white field was chosen as the emblem of this humanitarian society.

GASOLINE VERSUS OATS.

If Machinery Took Place of Horse, More Land Could be Sown in Wheat.

Great Britain has recently forbidden everyone to feed horses on grain suitable for human food. The action causes the economists to call attention to the possibilities of greatly enlarging the food supplies of the world, by using the vast areas now devoted to producing grain for horses, for which the world is fast substituting power-driven vehicles and cultivators.

The number of horses on farms in 1917 is no greater than in 1910. Meanwhile, the shift of production from oats, chiefly used as food for horses, to that of wheat as food for man, made rapid progress. The number of acres devoted to the production of oats in 1916 showed an increase of less than eleven per cent. over that of 1910, whereas the acreage devoted to wheat in 1916 made an increase of twenty-seven per cent. over that of 1910, and corn also showed an increase, although not so great as that of wheat. During the 1910-1917 period, in which the horses in the country showed a slight decrease in numbers, and the acreage devoted to the production of their food showed a less gain than that of the acreage devoted to the food of man, the production of petroleum, which is the food of road and farm machinery, showed an enormous increase.

The quantity of petroleum produced in the United States was 8,801,000,000 gallons in 1910, and 12,264,000,000 gallons in 1916. Figures of world production of the various cereals indicate the substituting petroleum-fed power machines for the grain-fed horse would materially increase in other countries the area available for producing food for man. In the United States, where, as in Canada, oats and wheat grow side by side on lands capable of producing grain, the area devoted to oats was, in 1915—the banner-crop year—41,000,000 acres, and to wheat, 60,000,000 acres. In the world as a whole, the area devoted to producing oats is about one half as great as that devoted to wheat.

Wilhelm!

Oh, Me!

Oh, my!

And likewise I!!!

Sit still, my curls, while I orate,
Me, I, Myself, the throne, the State;
I am the Earth, the Moon, the Sun—
All rolled in one!

Both hemispheres am I!

Oh, my!

If there were three, the three I'd be!

I am the Dipper, Night and Day,
North and South Poles, the Milky Way!

I am they that walk, or fly on wing,
Or swim, or creep. I'm EVERY-THING!

It took six days to make the land and sea,
But centuries were passed in making ME!
The universe? An easy task. But I—
Oh, my!

There will probably be a good deal of grain left shelled on the ground from this year's harvest. Turn it into pork.

Perennial phlox requires plenty of water, and suffers during periods of drought if it is not supplied plentifully.

"Economy puddings" and "economy meat pies" are the latest forms in which food is served in certain fashionable households. Plain foods are growing into favor again the world over since the war.

TO WIN SUCCESS.

Fulfill Your Duties Promptly is an Excellent Rule of Life.

One of the most successful of men said recently that he attributed his success to his early formed habit of doing at once what he saw ought to be done.

Whenever a task, big or little, presented itself he gave it his immediate attention, despatching it with all possible promptness, and his splendid achievements are proof of the success of this early formed habit.

Much of the mental worry and physical ill-being comes from putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day.

A task promptly accomplished seldom brings worry or fatigue.

It is the delay in getting at it that worries and tires us.

Quite apart from the mental and moral discomfort of dreading a task, it does our work actual harm.

It is a common failing among women, this failure to attack our obligations instead of worrying over them.

Just why this should be so is a puzzle unless it is because most of us have not had much, if any, executive training.

How often do women exclaim:

"Oh, I should have written that letter long ago;" or "I have owed that call so long I'm ashamed of myself;" or "I've put off going to the dentist so long my teeth are in a bad condition;" or "My rubbers have a hole in them and here it is pouring pitchforks; I've had it on my mind for the last week to get a new pair," etc. Now a cry of despair over some really big obligation, neglected until too late; now a wail over some small one.

Some one has said that the hardest part of work is getting at it. This is so true. Work's irksomeness is almost invariably in our fretting over the fact that it lies ahead of us.

The executive person that we all admire has perfected the art of "getting at" doing what has to be done.

The minute we treat this "getting at" the performing of tasks promptly as of primary importance and starting right off at our work we have accomplished the worst part of it.

Care and worry come through our putting off till to-morrow what we should do to-day.

Life is much brighter when we are abreast with our duties. Surely it is worth while to make every effort to keep abreast.

Why think a week about buying a pair of needed rubbers? Save your mind and nerves and get the rubbers.

SOUNDS THAT NONE CAN HEAR.

Human Ears Adapted to Only Limited Range of Air Vibrations.

What is sound?

There isn't any such thing—not, at all events, as people ordinarily think of it.

Without an ear to hear it, there would be no sound. But for the presence of the atmosphere about us, there could be no noise. On the moon you would have no voice. If a 42-centimeter gun were fired ten feet away you would hear nothing.

What we call sound is merely an effect of air vibrations impinging upon the auditory nerve. But, oddly enough, when the number of these vibrations per second falls below a certain point, we hear nothing, and the same is true when it rises above a certain point.

Thus, there are sounds that we cannot hear. There is no question of the fact that the noises made by many insects are wholly inaudible to us, by reason of their high pitch. But they are audible to other insects undoubtedly.

A curious instrument for testing a person's range of hearing is a little whistle, with a rubber bulb to force air through it. It can be adjusted for any pitch. Some persons can hear it at a higher pitch than others, but beyond a certain point it becomes inaudible. Yet it is surely producing sound. A katydid could doubtless hear it.

Potatoes in Greenland never grow larger than a marble.

God rest you merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay.

—Old English Song.

Mucilage which can be used in both stick and book form, and of which only the quantity desired at any particular time can be utilized, has been invented, the purpose being to guard against the loss consequent upon the drying of liquid mucilage.

WHEN THE WAR WAS PLOTTED

ON JULY 5, 1914, MATTERS WERE DEFINITELY ARRANGED.

At the Council at Potsdam the Decision Was Made Which Plunged the World Into War.

On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war there was published in the London Times a statement of the first importance as to the origin of hostilities. From this it appears that the war was deliberately arranged on July 5, 1914, at a Council at Potsdam, at which the Kaiser was present.

In a report of a recent speech in the Reichstag by Herr Haase, an Independent Socialist, printed in the Leipziger Volkszeitung of July 20, appears a reference to "the meeting of July 5, 1914," as one of the matters which would have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood. "This," says the Times correspondent, "is the first public reference to a date which will probably become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914."

The Conspirators.

At the meeting in question there were present:—The Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (Chancellor), Admiral von Tirpitz (Minister of Marine), General von Falkenhayn (Minister of War), Herr von Stumm (head of the political department of the German Foreign Office), the Archduke Frederick (cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, who took command of the Austrian forces at the outbreak of war), Count Berchtold (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary), Count Tisza (Hungarian Premier), and General Conrad von Hotzendorf (Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff).

It appears that Herr von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present.

The correspondent goes on: "The meeting discussed and decided upon all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Serbia eighteen days later. It was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result. That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable, but not certain, that the date of mobilization was fixed at the same time."

"The Kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway, with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable."

Shutting the Gates of Mercy.

It will be recalled that the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were murdered at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was presented at Belgrade on July 23.

"In accordance with a long-formed plan of aggression and conquest they 'shut the gates of mercy on mankind.' Millions on millions throughout the world were doomed to slaughter, laceration, ruin, privation, sorrow, by one arbitrary camarilla of half a dozen men. More crimson is their guilt than that of all the private homicides that ever lived, and this war cannot end until it is made certain that universal war can never again be brought on the world by similar men and similar means."

Portable Army Baths.

The French War Department has just completed the first of a series of fifty portable bathing establishments which are about to be used in the French army. Each comprises three compartments, separated by double partitions. The soldier leaves his uniform and underwear in the first compartment, has a warm shower bath in the second, and in the third is given new underwear and receives his uniform, which, in the meantime, has been disinfected by steam heat. The whole apparatus is carried on two automobile trucks. Each establishment is able to provide for about eight hundred men a day.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

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

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

Henry G. Bell.

Question—Subscriber:—What is the value of orchard grass for hay? When and how should it be sown? Does it do better on sandy soil than oats? When and how should it be sown?

Answer:—Orchard grass is a very valuable hay grass if cut at the right time. If it is allowed to come into blossom fully, it tends to become hard and woody, and of course, loses in feeding value. Orchard grass can be sown either for hay or for pasture. In either case from 28 to 30 lbs. of good seed per acre gives good results. Prepare the ground fairly in the spring and seed the grass seed with a nurse crop such as wheat or barley at the rate indicated sowing not more than 1 bushel of wheat or barley per acre. Orchard grass thrives on a variety of soils, but it will not do well on undrained soil. It is very resistant to drought and does better than other grasses in shady places, such as in orchards. In order to assist in getting a good stand, you would do well to give the ground a thorough dressing of manure or add 200 or 250 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre at the time the seed is sown.

Question—H.F.:—I wish to know if I could put my second cutting of clover into my silo. Would it make a better grade of feed than it would to cut it for hay? If it is a good plan to put it into the silo, please give me some instructions as to how I should handle it.

Answer:—Some farmers claim to have successfully ensiled clover of second cutting. My personal experience in handling the second crop of clover in this way has not been very favorable. The ensilage which resulted did not seem to be readily eaten by the stock. In my opinion, a better grade of feed from this material can be obtained by making it into hay.

Question—L.C.K.:—We have a piece of land which is pretty wet, but cannot afford to tile it. Would you think it would do it any good to sub-soil it? Would it drain any better? Is it surface-drained but has not got a good outlet. Would like your opinion on it.

anyway. Answer:—I would advise you to open the surface drains rather than to attempt to sub-soil this piece of land. Sub-soiling may lower the stand of water to some extent, but the advantage would be only temporary. For permanent improvement of the soil, I strongly advise the addition of tile drain as soon as you can afford it. I rather look upon the use of tile drain as a profitable investment which will lead to greater returns from your field than as an immediate expense.

Question—Reader:—I have five acres of very heavy wheat, which is lodged and in a bad condition to cut. I wish to put this ground into alfalfa this fall. I was advised to sow the alfalfa in the wheat this spring, but for reasons unnamed we did not do so. Can I plow this ground after wheat is removed and get the alfalfa in so as to have it get a start for fall? I will very much appreciate any advice as to the proper handling of this problem.

Answer:—In order to get a good stand of alfalfa, I would advise you to cut your wheat, as you have planned. Fall plow the field fairly deeply and top-dress with about a ton of ground limestone per acre. If the soil will not wash or puddle, let it stand till spring. As soon as the soil can be worked add four or five loads of manure per acre, and thoroughly disk the field until it is smooth and mellow. When a good seedbed has been obtained, sow from 20 to 25 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre at the same time that you drill in about a bushel of barley or wheat per acre. In order to insure a good stand, I would advise you at this time to drill also 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3% ammonia, and 10 to 12% available phosphoric acid. This available plant food will give your young alfalfa plants a quick and vigorous start, and will in nearly all cases, insure a good stand. Cut the barley as soon as it is ripe and give the young alfalfa crop a chance to make a strong growth during the rest of the summer.

The Dairy

From England, as well as from this continent, come reports of dairy herds being reduced. When other men are going out of a staple line is usually a good time for wise men to stay in it.

Insure fancy prices for butter by having a clean, attractive package of good quality. A neat wrapper more than pays for itself.

Cutting dock, mullein, thistles and poisonous weeds in the cattle pasture is a chore that fits in nicely after a rain, when the ground is wet. The task may not seem necessary until a cow is lost through poisoning, when it will be too late for prevention.

Crossing a heavy milk producer of one breed and a high butterfat producer of another in an attempt to combine the two characters in the offspring, is like trying to produce milk custard by grafting milkweed on eggplant.

The profitable gains on a bunch of feeders are those which increase the value of the animals per pound. Such gains are due more to intelligent buying than to feeding and handling.

Shavings are cheaper than straw for bedding, and just as convenient to use. This does not justify burning straw and buying shavings.

A thermometer for the dairy is just as essential as a toothbrush for the toilet. Success in handling dairy products is due largely to maintaining definite temperatures, and such is not possible by guess.

Almost any pure-bred bull with good milking ancestry will improve a herd of grade or scrub cows. That does not infer that the best bull is not desirable.

Summer Cultivation of Old Meadows.

Two years, on the average farm, is quite long enough to leave meadows down, for best results and greatest profits. They should then be broken up and cultivated for other crops.

Deep ploughing is not necessary nor need the furrows be set up with a narrow plough. Rapid work at this time of year is essential. A two-furrow plough, with three horses, will turn over a large piece of land in a day. At the close of each day the area ploughed that day should be rolled. This breaks the lumps, presses down the furrows, re-establishes connection between the surface soil and the subsoil, bringing up the moisture from the latter to aid in rotting the sod.

After rolling, disking and harrowing should not be delayed. With such cultivation one retains a surface mulch, opens, aerates and fines the soil and destroys many bad types of noxious weeds and with the co-operation of the summer sun this work is most effective. With the present scarcity of labor, this is the cheapest and most practicable method of weed destruction and soil preparation for grain or even for hoed crops.

After the sod is decayed, a rigid or spring-tooth cultivator with wide points should be kept going at intervals until autumn. Then the land should be thoroughly ploughed, as deep as the humus or plant food in the soil will allow. On the Dominion Illustration Stations, some results have been obtained in comparing the summer cultivation of sod land with fall ploughing the same, which indicate very clearly the benefit derived from summer cultivation as outlined above. In addition to the greater yield obtained, it should be remembered that the land is thereby put into much cleaner condition for subsequent crops.

Two fields of 4 acres each were taken; the first field was ploughed after harvest, was cultivated occasionally during the summer and autumn and ploughed in the autumn; the other field of 4 acres was left in sod and also ploughed in the autumn. The oats from the summer-cultivated field gave a yield of 15 bushels more per acre than the field ploughed in the autumn. This difference of 60 bushels on the four-acre field at 50 cents a bushel shows a total gain of \$30.00. Counting the cost of summer cultivating at \$4.00 per acre, a total cost of \$16.00 for the 4 acres, an increase in net profit of \$14.00 or \$3.50 per acre was obtained. The soil on the cultivated field being in a much finer condition and almost free from weeds, the difference in the profits from the two fields, if worked alike, should be almost as great the following season.

Roots.—28 rows of sugar beets grown on summer-cultivated land produced 10½ tons, while 36 rows of the same length grown on land simply spring ploughed only produced 9 tons, a difference of 3,733 pounds. The price paid at the factory being \$5.63 per ton, a gain of \$16.03 per acre was shown in favor of the after-harvest cultivation.—Experimental Farms Note.

Small Indeed!

The orderly officer was inquiring if there were any complaints. Private Sparks jumped up, and stated that he never got his proper ration of butter. The officer looked the man up and down, then very triumphantly pointed to the veriest morsel of butter on his boot.

"Of course you haven't got your proper ration of butter," he said. "Half of it's on your foot!" Private Sparks glanced down at the tiny grease-spot.

"Ah, yes, sir," he agreed. "Just half!"

Potatoes cooked in their "jackets" lose 3 per cent. of their nourishment, and when cooked without they lose 14 per cent.

"I DID NOT RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER."

Edwin Markham wrote a poem for a meeting of "The International Conference of Women Workers," in which these lines occur:

"O mothers, will you longer give your sons

To feed the awful hunger of the guns?

What is the worth of all these battle drums

If from the field the loved one never comes?

What all these loud hosannas to the brave

If all your share is some forgotten grave?"

The truly unselfish mother's answer:

God gave my son in trust to me. Christ died for him, and he should be a man for Christ. He is his own, And God's, and man's; not mine alone. He was not mine to "give." He gave Himself that he might help to save. All that a Christian should reverse, All that enlightened men hold dear.

"To feed the guns!" Oh, torpid soul, Awake and see life as a whole. When freedom, honor, justice, right, Were threatened by the despot's might,

With heart aflame and soul alight, He bravely went for God to fight Against base savages whose pride The laws of God and man defied; Who slew the mother and her child; Who maidens pure and sweet defiled. He did not go "to feed the guns," He went to save from ruthless Huns His home and country, and to be A guardian of democracy.

"What if he does not come?" you say; Ah, well! My sky would be more gray,

But through the clouds the sun would shine,

And vital memories be mine. God's test of manhood is, I know, Not "will he come?" but "did he go?"

My son well knew that he might die, And yet he went, with purpose high, To fight for peace, and overthrow The plans of Christ's relentless foe.

He dreaded not the battlefield; He went to make fierce vandals yield. If he comes not again to me, I shall be sad; but not that he Went like a man—a hero true—His part unselfishly to do.

My heart will feel exultant pride. That for humanity he died.

"Forgotten grave!" This selfish plea Awakes no deep response in me, For though his grave I may not see, My boy will ne'er forgotten be. My real son can never die; 'Tis but his body that may lie In foreign land, and I shall keep Remembrance fond forever, deep Within my heart of my true son, Because of triumphs that he won. It matters not where anyone May lie and sleep when work is done.

It matters not where some men live, If my dear son his life must give. Hosannas I will sing for him, E'en though my eyes with tears be dim. And when the war is over, when His gallant comrades come again, I'll cheer them as they're marching by, Rejoicing that they did not die. And when his vacant place I see, My heart will bound with joy that he Was—mine so long—my fair young son— And cheer for him whose work is done.

—Dr. James L. Hughes.

The Duty of the Individual.

Strict economy is needed in the use of all food stuffs by each and every individual householder. Our food supplies must be conserved, but they should not be hoarded. Of what use is a mine unopened, a forest untouched or land untillied? By the conservation of our food supplies, we mean that they should be used in the wisest possible way and shared equally. We should eliminate superfluities and luxuries and eat the things that are substantial, plain and nourishing. There are many foods produced in Canada, such as corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, which are not as much as they could and should be. Unless provision is made to care for and properly use the garden vegetables, much of this material will be wasted. Perishable things should be canned wherever possible. Rhubarb, tomatoes and other vegetables should be put away for winter use.

C. P. R. Saves Food.

Mr. W. Pratt, general superintendent of the sleeping and dining car department of the C.P.R. has issued instructions that no young meats such as early spring lamb, veal, young chickens, or squabs will be supplied. Fresh roasts must not be used every day. Cold meats must be used in some form without waste. Fish is to be served freely according to the kind most plentiful in the sections operated. Butter and lard must be avoided as much as possible in cooking. Sour milk and cream to be utilized, and every scrap of cheese. The silver cream pitchers are being removed from the dining cars, and individual cream jugs substituted. "In the conserving of foods," said Mr. Pratt, "the careful serving of bread is very necessary. Three slices of bread, from the loaves at present supplied, with one pat of butter, are ample for an order. Deep pies with one crust only, either meat or fruit, should be used in preference to pies with top and bottom crust. Open fruit or jam tarts also should be used."

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

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

Mrs. J.L.T.:—1. The cause of your five-months-old baby crying so much at night may be:—1. He is not awakened every three hours for food throughout the day. 2. The room is too warm. 3. He is too warmly clad, or the clothes may be wrinkled. 4. He sleeps in a lighted room. 5. He has been accustomed to being picked up every time he cries. 6. He may be constipated. 7. His ear may ache or his throat may be sore. 8. He may have had too much excitement just before going to bed. 2. It is never safe to use old rubbers saved from the year before on a new lot of preserves. To test rubbers for preserve jars, pull them out to see whether they are of sufficient elasticity to return to shape and not break. All parts should be subjected to the strain. Expense should not be spared in buying rubbers. 3. To cure a child of sucking his thumb, swab the tip end of the thumb with tincture of aloes or with a saturated solution of quinine. 4. Lemon is a splendid thing to keep on your sink to rub on your hands after you are through with the dishes. It takes away the stains, freshens your hands and makes them sweet and clean. 5. Hemstitching can be very neatly done on the sewing machine in this way: Draw the number of threads desired and baste the edge of the hem in the center of the drawn threads. Lengthen the stitch on the machine and stitch on the very edge of the hem. Pull the bastings out and pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads. Hemstitching done this way can scarcely be distinguished from that done by hand. 6. A little baking soda sprinkled over fruit when stewing will prevent the juice boiling over. It will also reduce the quantity of sugar required. 7. Apply salts of lemon to the ink spots on the pink cotton dress. 8. To get rid of beetles, sprinkle equal parts of red lead, sugar and flour, mixed, near the holes.

Lulu:—1. To make a fountain that will delight the convalescent child you should get a small glass bottle and nearly fill it with water. Then bore a hole through the cork and place a straw through the hole. The straw should be long enough to reach almost to the bottom of the bottle, and if the straw does not fit the cork tightly you should put sealing-wax round it to keep out all air. You should now take a glass jar and heat it over a lamp or candle. Stand the bottle of water on two or three sheets of damp blotting paper laid on a plate or dish, place the jar over the bottle, and press hard to prevent air getting underneath. Now, as soon as the air in the jar begins to cool, the water in the bottle will rise through the straw and form a pretty little fountain. The great thing to remember is to press the jar down ever so tightly. If air can get away from under the jar you will not have your fountain. 2. The coats of tailored suits will probably be longer during the coming winter than they have for some time. 3. Grass stains can be removed with dissolved by alcohol. 4. Keep only a tea or coffee service with a pair of candlesticks on the sideboard. Lack the service or a handsome tray, have a good-looking receptacle for fruit. Keep all small silver necessary to everyday use out of sight. The aim is to keep all dignified and free from a cluttered-up mixture. For the dining-room table use a runner or square of crash hem-stitched with a bit of cross stitch or a round centerpiece of oyster-white linen with a heavy flit insertion and edge.

E.F.:—A canning outfit may be made in five minutes. All you need: A wash boiler, a false bottom for it, made of laths or sticks, or of corrugated tin with holes punched in it; a square of cheesecloth to hold fruits or vegetables when dipping into hot water; a kettle. Principles of home canning fruits and vegetables: Wash and cleanse the food; blanch by placing it in boiling water; plunge immediately and momentarily into cold water; pack food in hot jars, add boiling syrup or boiling water; place rubbers and tops in position half air-tight; submerge jars in boiling water in the wash boiler and cook; tighten the tops.

Bedtime Stories

The Fairy of the Fountain.

The Fairy of the Fountain and the Little Boy of the Fountain are not the same. The Little Boy of the Fountain is a small image who sits by the waters, day in and day out, with up-lifted finger, beckoning the birds to drink or bathe in the basin that he holds in his lap.

And how many, many birds come at his mute call! Freda could tell you, for she is always watching for such things. But how the fairy got there, or where she really came from, Freda never knew.

According to the little girl herself, it all happened in this way: As she was sitting one morning by the fountain, feeding the goldfish, she fell to wondering what it was that made the water bubble up in the basin in such a queer way. Of course grandmother could explain it all; but then that would stop the wondering, which in itself was such fun! Suddenly a wild canary flew toward her, and perched on the finger of the Little Boy of the Fountain; but the strangest thing was that, instead of singing Freda a song, it began to speak to her! "Little girl," it said, "shut your eyes for just a moment."

Freda did so, and when she opened them again, behold, standing right on the edge of the basin, was the tiniest and loveliest little figure that you can imagine!

"I am the Fairy of the Fountain," the little creature said at once. "You were wondering what made the water bubble up in such a funny way. It is I who make it do that, with my little golden churn. If you don't believe me, just notice how still the water is here, while I am talking to you!" And sure enough, the rippling sound had quite ceased.

At first Freda felt very shy in the presence of so strange a visitor, but at last she found her voice and asked the fairy a question.

"Will you let me play some day with your little golden churn?" "I wish I could," said the fairy good-naturedly, "but you would never be able to get down through such a tiny little hole. Still, you may try it if you wish."

But Freda could only succeed in getting the end of one finger down the water pipe.

"Can't you bring your churn up here?" she asked, as she shook the water from her finger.

"The fairy shook her head. "I should be afraid of losing it, and then all my fun would be spoiled forever and ever and ever."

"I'm sure that if you did lose it my grandmother would let me get you another one," argued Freda.

But the fairy remained firm. "There isn't another one like it to be found

outside of fairyland," she said, "and they are scarce enough there."

"How big is it?" asked Freda. "And is it all bright and shining?"

"It's bigger than a thimble," said the fairy, "and brighter than any star."

"Oh, how I wish I could see it!" exclaimed Freda, clasping her hands.

"Well," said the fairy, relenting, "I'll bring it just for a moment to the top of the basin if, as soon as you have seen it, you will shut your eyes again while you count ten."

Freda promised, and before she could have believed it possible, the fairy drew to the top of the water pipe the most wonderful little churn—just a little bigger than a thimble and brighter than any star. "Now close your eyes," she said to Freda.

Freda did as she had promised; and when she opened her eyes once more there was no fairy anywhere to be seen—only a wee yellow bird perched on the finger of the Little Boy of the Fountain. The bird trilled forth a sweet note or two and then disappeared. And almost immediately the water began to ripple again in the basin where the goldfish were at play.

So Freda will tell you that now she knows just how it happens that the water comes bubbling up: that it is a little fairy churning away at a golden churn. If anyone tells Freda that she must have been asleep and dreaming, she answers that if she had been asleep she would surely have fallen into the fountain and got most dreadfully wet.

Value of Bees on Farms.

To give an idea of the value of bees in agriculture, it is stated by a German writer that an ordinary colony during Summer contains an average of 20,000 foragers. Of these 80 fly from the hive to the pasturage every minute; therefore, taking the working hours as from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, 48,000 flights would be made. "During each flight every bee visits at least 50 blossoms. This amounts in round numbers to 2,400,000 for the hive in one day. It is reckoned that there are on an average 100 fine days when bees are able to fly, consequently 200,000,000 blossoms may be fertilized by the bees of one colony. When only one-tenth of these blossoms are properly fertilized by bees, it leaves the enormous number of 20,000,000 fertilizations to each colony.

Liquid manure is good for phlox, hollyhock, delphiniums and most other perennials.

The asparagus bed should make good strong, healthy growth now, which is essential to a good yield of shoots for the table next spring. Apply a good fertilizer containing 2 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 6 to 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 6 to 8 per cent. of potash if it can be had. If only fertilizer containing a less amount of potash is obtainable, use that.

Sheep Notes

Sheep are excellent weed destroyers, as they keep the weeds nibbled so closely that no seeds are formed and the roots are exhausted. A small flock of sheep is an excellent scavenger on almost any farm, and they make profitable use of waste land, provided that dogs and internal parasites can be controlled.

The lambs should have a bit more grain now if they are to be marketed this fall.

Rape is an excellent feed for sheep, and it is greatly relished by them. Experiments have shown that they make rapid gains on it. It is a crop which is easily grown, and where sheep and feeding cattle are kept it will be found advantageous to have a few acres of this succulent feed. As a rule it is pastured off, but it is also a valuable soiling crop for sheep.

When the pastures become a little dry, rape may be cut and drawn to

the sheep. A little of it will go a long way in preventing the animals from running down in condition. However, as a rule it is pastured off and proves valuable in keeping the lambs in condition after being weaned, and in toning up the breeding stock.

There are a few precautions, however, which must be observed in order to avoid loss. It is a feed which readily causes scouring and bloating if care is not exercised at the first. Turn the flock on in the middle of the afternoon the first time or two when the rape is perfectly dry. After a few days sheep may be left on it continually, but there should be grass pasture near the rape field to which the sheep have free access.

The American corn crop is reported favorable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

Thick necked onions are useless for keeping. Be careful to select onions with a thin neck if they are wanted for keeping.

FACTORS IN SHEEP RAISING

By I. J. Mathews.

It has been quite a long time since farmers have taken any great interest in sheep, and for this reason the oncoming generation knows very little about the particular points of care that are necessary to make the sheep business a paying one.

Desirable as Scavengers.

As scavengers, sheep are certainly good and for this reason alone a dozen or fifteen head of sheep might well be carried on a farm of ordinary size—say one that contains a hundred and twenty acres. Cattle in the pasture refuse to eat the weeds along the fences and here is a place where sheep come in handy, since they seem to relish the weeds almost as much as the grass. Many farmers have found to their everlasting pleasure that a few sheep turned into a corn field that is weedy will soon rid the field of the weeds without doing any particular damage to the corn. Of course, if the corn is about ripe, after the sheep have eaten up the ragweeds and other foreign plants in the corn field, they may tackle some of the ears of corn, but they will not do this until after they have exhausted the supply of weeds.

In cleaning up old brush rows or pastures that are intended for breaking, sheep do excellent work since they sprout the stumps so completely that the sprouts are killed out during the first season of pasturage. The following spring this land can be broken very well.

Rotate the Pastures.

Where sheep are kept as one of the

major businesses of the farm, particular attention must be paid to the pasture upon which they graze, since there seem to be a number of internal and external parasites that prey upon the woolly creatures. After sheep have pastured upon one piece of land two seasons it is high time that they were moved to the next pasture.

Another point that often comes up regarding sheep is that of shelter during the winter. When it is taken into consideration that when winter draws on the sheep have all the way from two to five inches of wool covering their backs and when we remember how warm woolen clothing is, we are in a position to know at once that the sheep do not require a very warm shelter. The most successful sheep men with whom I have acquaintance do not give the sheep close shelter at any time of the year, except the ewes, for a few days just at lambing time.

The Dog Menace.

Dogs, no doubt, contribute something to the loss of sheep and whether or not there happens to be a law to that effect I should feel perfectly free to shoot any dog that was nosing about the sheep yards. Until secure protection from dogs can be legislated through, sheep men should take precautions by building high dog-proof fences about the place where the sheep stay nights. Under present conditions, however, there can be no doubt but that it will pay to take on a few sheep, but as with all other ventures, he who makes the venture should know the limitations of his enterprise.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
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ginning to show more clearly
how near democracy was to
a cataclysm in the summer
of 1914. First one unimpeach-
able witness and then another
comes upon the scene to expose the
almost incredible chain of buttresses
by which the German Government
had shored up the campaign of con-
quest which it launched just three
years ago. It hardly matters where
the human mind ranges, there it
finds evidence of carefully thought-
out plans for extending German cul-
ture and German domination. As
time goes on, more and more wit-
nesses come forward to prove that
it was the entrance of Great Britain

at the August days of 1914. It was
on the occasion when the German
Emperor wrote his letter to Presi-
dent Wilson admitting that the in-
vasion of Belgium was due to military
necessity. The Kaiser was visibly
depressed, and Mr. Gerard makes
the following significant comment on
his situation.

"It was not without reason that at
his interview, when the Kaiser wrote
his message to the President, he
said that the coming in of England
hanged the whole situation and
would make the war a long one. The
Kaiser talked rather despondently
about the war. I tried to cheer him
up by saying the German troops
would soon enter Paris, but he an-
swered: 'The English change the
situation: an obstinate nation; they
will keep up the war. It cannot end
soon.' It was the entry of England
in the war, in defence of the rights
of small nations, in defence of the
guaranteed neutrality of Belgium,
which saved the world from the
barbaric domination of the conquest-
hungry Prussians and, therefore,
saved as well the two Americas and
their protecting doctrine of President
Monroe."

Venice Lights Are Dim.

In the old, happy-go-lucky days
before the war the Venetians used to
turn night into day in order to enter-
tain the travelers who flocked to see
their "glorious city in the sea." It
was when night had fallen that the
music-boats, brilliantly lighted with
colored lanterns, appeared on the
Grand Canal and in the Basin of St.
Mark. Soon they were surrounded
by hundreds of gondolas, filled with
happy travelers, enjoying the song
and music and the gay and picture-
que scene.

Now, alas, all is changed! There
are no travelers and no music-boats.
Early in the evening all lights in pub-
lic places and in private houses must
be shaded or extinguished. Gondolas
and boats are all tied up at their re-
spective traghettoes. Venice becomes
strangely silent and still.

Then when St. Mark's clock strikes
midnight a call clear and distant is
heard. It brings a speedy answer.
Again call and answer are repeated.
They are heard by every one as they
go circling around the city. They
are the words: "Per l'aria! buona
guardia!" "All'erta! sto!" (On the
air! Keep a good watch.) "Alert! I
am.") They are uttered by the
night-watchmen from their coigns of
vantage throughout the city.

Venice, secure from attack by sea
or land, is now liable to be assailed
from the air. Therefore these watch-
men are set to keep a sharp lookout
skyward, to look well to the air, so
that they may give timely warning to
the citizens. They call to each other
hourly so as to make sure that no
one is asleep, and that all are alert
and watching.

These hourly calls are therefore to
the Venetians welcome ones, even
though they should disturb their
slumbers, for they thus get timely
notice of the approach of danger so
that they may take measures to save
their lives.

SPOKE MANY TONGUES.

Upward of a Thousand Languages Among the Indians.

The bureau of American eth-
nology of the Smithsonian Institution,
which conducts studies and investi-
gations among the Indians, is con-
stantly bombarded with requests for
"the Indian word" for this and that.
It may be worth while to explain to
the public, therefore, that there is no
one American Indian language. On
the contrary there are about 1,000
languages in the two Americas, and
practically 500 distinct Indian lan-
guages north of Mexico. It becomes,
then, impossible to give "the" Indian
word for any English equivalent, and
consequently it is usually chosen
from the language of the tribe which
inhabits, or once inhabited, the par-
ticular section of the country from
which the request comes: for ex-
ample, the word may be chosen from
the Sioux, Delaware, Cherokee, Sen-
eca, Zuni, or other language.

One of the exhibits of the bureau
of American ethnology at the recent
Panama-Pacific exposition at San
Francisco was a large placard, in
tabular form, intended to illustrate
the number and variety of Indian
languages north of Mexico. Although
not exhaustive, it included 33 family
groups and 167 different tribes. The
equivalent of only one word was
shown, the concept expressed by
Latin homo, "human being." For
example, a member of the Cherokee
tribe says "yunwi," while his former
neighbor of the Creek tribe, says
"isti." The Delaware of the Algon-
quian says "in," for a male person,
and "lenno" or "lenape" for a hu-
man being. The eastern and central
Eskimo use the word "inuit," mean-
ing people, or "inuk," person, where-
as his not far distant relative the
Aleut, says "allwut." The Zuni In-
dian expresses the word by "kwe,"
and the Osage by "nikashiga." These
few examples show in how many
ways, all different, this one idea is
expressed. In fact, the Indian lan-
guages are so numerous and so dif-
ficult to record that the American
anthropological association appoint-
ed a committee some time ago to de-
vise a standard method for transcrib-
ing them. Its report has just been
published by the Smithsonian In-
stitution and is entitled "Phonetic
Transcription of Indian Languages."
It goes into detail as to the best and
most improved manner of recording
the many Indian languages of this
continent in a form that is feasible
and easily understood. The report
is intended primarily for philologists
and students of phonetics, and is de-
signed to show what is necessary in
order to record an Indian language
properly.

Fortunately for the student of In-
dian linguistics, nearly all the tribal
and family languages may be classi-
fied into groups, so that it is not ne-
cessary for the philologists to learn
each language; he studies the basic
principles of the speech of a linguis-
tic group, and following certain rules
and exceptions is able to comprehend
much of the speech of its several
branches. He knows, according to
Grimm's law evolved years ago by
our old friend, the compiler of the
fairy tales, that certain consonants
correspond in all related languages,
as for example, in German, the high
German "das" becomes "dat" in low
German; the s changing to t. The
consonants l, n, and r are also readily
interchangeable. Thus the scientist
recognizes the same word despite its
disguises. But it is not with a view
of disguising or making his speech
distinctive that an Indian of one
tribe pronounces a word differently
from one of another tribe, but be-
cause he cannot pronounce certain
sounds. The Arapaho, Cheyenne,
and Caddo tribes have the sound of
a but lack l and r; on the other hand
the Kiowa, Apache, Zuni, and Chero-
tee have l and n, but lack r. The
Sioux call themselves by a name
meaning "allies," pronounced "Dak-
ota" by those of the eastern or San-
tee division; "Nakota" by the middle
or Yankton division, and "Lakota"
by the western or Teton division; the
latter division comprises all the
tribes west of Missouri or about
two-thirds of the whole nation. This
example shows the three methods of
expressing one word by the members
of a single family.

But besides these variances and
many others there are the eccentricities
in speech of the individual, of
the family proper, and of the camp
group, all of which intrude transient
forms, just as in the English speech
of North America we find variations
between the speech of a northerner,
a westerner, and a southerner. The
philologist has to beware all this,
and to sift and sort the languages to
eliminate all such local and collo-
quial accents, for it must be remem-
bered that the speech of the red man
is not a written language with a
grammar and a dictionary, except
those which his white friends have
evolved for him. It is of interest and
value to know and record these var-
ious aboriginal languages before they
become extinct, and that is one part
of the work of the bureau of Ameri-
can ethnology. In order to meet the
popular demand for Indian names for
postoffices, parks, villa sites, and out-
ing organizations the bureau has
ately compiled and issued a circular,
giving simplified forms in Osage,
Blackfoot, Delaware, Cheyenne, Che-
rokee, Seneca, Chippewa, and other
Indian languages. Some of these
names are especially interesting and
musical in sound.

Winnipeg Parks.

According to the annual report
of the Public Parks Board, Winni-
peg has park properties to the extent
of 673 acres, which cost for the land
\$34,154. This area is divided into
twenty-one parks, and a large square
of four acres. Included in one of
the parks is a zoo, which must be
paradise for the kiddies. The park's
board also control the cemetery,
which shows a surplus.

Pontiac School Fairs

A cordial invitation is extended to all
pupils and parents to the Pontiac
School Fairs, to be held as follows:

Clarendon and Shawville School Fair in Shaw-
ville Academy, Thursday, Sept. 6th.

Bristol School Fair in Town Hall at Maple Ridge,
Thursday, Sept. 7th.

Campbells Bay School Fair on Separate School
Grounds at Campbells Bay, Saturday Sept. 8.

C. H. HODGE, B. S. A.,

Macdonald College Demonstrator.

TAILORING

We have a large stock of Goods in latest colors

GRAY, BLUE,
and other very fashionable shades
Call and look them over.

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

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 32c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 37c.
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 Saturdays quot-
ations:
Butter, in prints 40c to 42c
Butter in pails 35 to 40c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 45 to 47c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.25
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 24.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10.50 to \$1
Oats per bushel 73c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 88.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to
MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

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 Muni-
cipality, is deposited in my office, where
it may be examined by the interested
parties during thirty days from this no-
tice, 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.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good dairy farm, part of Lots 4 and
5, first Concession of Bristol, containing
300 acres—100 valuable bush.
Will sell 200 acres of above property.
For particulars apply to
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Bristol, Que.

FOR SALE.

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

The PURPLE MASK

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

NINTH EPISODE—(Cont'd)

"I join in your belief that something unusual is going on around here. Last night I am sure my private safe was tampered with. The secrets of my business are there—and you have convinced me that the actions of Drew and Elliott certainly do not place them above suspicion."

Jackson did not arrive at his place of business the next day, and for two weeks more, nothing was seen or heard of the head of the firm. Finally to the consternation of his employees, and to the great grief of his niece, Jack Elliott, the factory foreman received a cablegram.

It was sent from London and read: "Robert Jackson died here to-day."

Wallace Drew and Jack Elliott worked fast. Elliott took charge of the business and Drew, acting officially for Miss MacLean, urged a speedy reading of the will.

There were preliminary difficulties encountered, but Drew retained good counsel and managed ultimately to have the contents of the will disclosed. The result was a surprise to Elliott, who had hoped to be among the beneficiaries.

But to his great disappointment, the principal bequest read: "To my niece, Mary MacLean, I leave the business known as the Jackson Motor Company, together with the factory, machinery, inventions and accessories." Not a word about Elliott.

The foreman of the factory, having nothing to lose or gain, decided upon avenging himself because of what he fancied was an injustice.

Pat, of course, was conversant with the hoax and had explained to the authorities the object of the move.

There was a surprise for the girl, however, when Phil Kelly appeared on the scene the next day, retained by Elliott to investigate the disappearance of his employer. When the Sphinx heard the complete story, all that Elliott could tell him, in addition to the little Drew was able to contribute the detective asserted:

"This is all fictitious, Jackson is alive. He has done this as part of some scheme." And in proof of his conclusions, Kelly was able within the hour to exhibit proof that Jackson had never left the country.

"He is 'hiding out' as we say," said Kelly. "You tell Miss MacLean not to take possession of what is not hers."

And the story Elliott had to tell Drew was not pleasing to that worthy. For Drew had hoped to marry Miss MacLean and thus get his hands on the Jackson millions.

Mary MacLean, for a girl who had seen a fortune swept away as unexpectedly as it has arrived, took matters rather complacently. After the first shock of surprise she recovered her composure rapidly.

"The Golden Cup at the Speedway begins to interest me again," she said. "I had entered a car for the race, expecting to exploit the Jackson motors, but when uncle 'died,'—the flimsy of the remark made her halt abruptly.

"You can go on with your idea now," said Elliott, to whom she had been speaking.

"Yes, that's what I intend to do; but I couldn't—otherwise."

The next few days were times of much excitement around the Jackson Motor factory. Miss MacLean was watching progress on the equipment of her car.

Drew was likewise interested in Miss MacLean's car, and Pat, suspicious of every move that Drew or Jackson made, aimed to be as close as she could to the scene when Drew was near the racer.

Kelly also concerned himself in passing events. He was instructed by Elliott to prevent Pat from interfering in any way with the machine.

Pat closely watching her opportunity, was within hearing distance when, the day before the race, Drew approached the men who were putting the finishing touches on the car.

"I'll make it worth your while to see that this car doesn't win the race," Pat heard Drew say to the men. But try as she might to catch the rest of the conversation she failed.

Awaiting her opportunity, which arrived shortly after, Pat engaged in conversation the men at work upon the machine. Her manner aroused their antagonism and their own actions confirmed Pat's suspicion that they had entered into an agreement to put the car out of commission.

While Pat could not fathom the cause, the facts were that Drew and Elliott were prompted by malice, because of the disappointments that had resulted from the outcome of Jackson's "death."

Elliott had informed Kelly that he believed one of the mechanics in the employ of the firm was plotting against the organization.

The disguised and active Pat was of course, the workman designated as Elliott's "suspicious character," and Kelly, on the day of the race, set himself to the task of watching the girl closely in all her movements. When Pat left the factory Kelly and his men followed her.

When she entered her house Kelly and his men decided to investigate. Finding an open window leading into the cellar the three detectives crawled in.

In the dim light that was afforded by two small windows the detectives crawled cautiously around the room

in which they found themselves. Passing through a door that communicated with another room they had taken but a few steps when they were suddenly confronted by an iron wall that had, to all appearances, dropped through the ceiling and halted their progress.

When they turned about with the intention of retracing their steps a similar wall, or partition, dropped and terminated their progress. The three men thus found themselves prisoners in a long narrow compartment, total darkness and deathly stillness surrounding them.

Suddenly above their heads, sounding as though coming from some distance, Kelly heard a voice he recognized as that of his tormentor The Purple Mask girl.

"If they remain there," she was saying, "they must combat both water and the fumes of deadly gas. I did not order you to do this—neither will I order their release, until I am ready."

Pat's voice ceased, and the men were left alone.

She hurried to the garage where Miss MacLean's racing machine was presumably being tuned up for the race, having signaled to the Apaches scattered among the other workmen to follow. When Pat reached the car the men who were trying to block Miss MacLean's plans had just started to wreck the machine.

Before they could do serious damage, Pat's Apaches had disposed of them in a short and decisive strife. Then the girl jumped into the machine and started for the speedway. When Pat reached the inclosure, Miss MacLean was awaiting anxiously the arrival of her car.

"Your driver was just injured, Miss MacLean," said Pat. "But make the substitution with the starter and I will drive for you in the race."

As she spoke Pat started for the track. When she turned into the speedway the first car in the Golden Cup race was off and away at the starter's signal.

There was no turning back for the venturesome girl. The race must be run and if possible won. Without hesitation Pat ran her machine into line and in another moment had darted away to win fame in the great contest.

(To be continued.)

CLIMATE AND FERTILITY.

Canada's Winters Conserve the Fertilizers in the Soil.

The influence of climate on fertility is frequently overlooked, but it has a more or less direct bearing on the fertilizer question in Canada. It is realized by few that climatic conditions—rainfall, temperatures, etc.—exert a profound influence on the nature and composition of soils, both in their origin and in the power to conserve their fertility. These influences may tend to the accumulation or the dissipation of those elements or soil constituents which make for fertility.

In this regard, save our coastal lands with excessive rainfall, which may keep the lighter soils poor in available plant food, our country is singularly blessed. We cannot now elaborate this question, but one instance may be cited that may serve as an illustration—one which undoubtedly influences in a beneficial way the fertility of our soils.

The rigorous winter that prevails over the greater part of Canada locks up for several months—practically from harvest to seeding time—the soil's fertility. The plant food that has been converted into available forms during the preceding summer and autumn, and which is left over after the season's growth, is conserved for the crop of the succeeding year. The frost holds tight within its grasp the food of untold values—especially the more valuable nitrates, so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter, this soluble plant food would be lost by leaching. With all their drawbacks, our severe winters, with their almost continuous low temperatures, must be regarded, in their role as conservers of fertility, as an agricultural asset of no small value, one which must profoundly affect in a beneficial way our dependence upon purchased fertilizers for satisfactory yields.

THE KISS OF DEATH.

Given by a Brave Little Girl Wounded in an Air Raid on England.

A correspondent who vouches for the accuracy of the story informs the London Times of a touching incident which occurred during a recent raid on England by enemy aeroplanes.

One of their bombs fell on the playing field of a girls' school and mortally injured Doris Spencer Walton, aged fifteen, the daughter of a missionary.

She was picked up with a terrible wound in her side and taken to hospital in a cab by a special constable and two Canadian soldiers.

In spite of the intense pain which she must have suffered, the girl talked quietly with the soldiers on the way.

Noticing that each of them had on his sleeve the gold stripe which is worn by those who have been wounded, she said:

"I must kiss you both because you have suffered."

The kisses were given. At midnight the girl died. "The two soldiers," adds the Times correspondent, "will value that act of a brave dying child as much as they would the Victoria Cross."

French florists and nurserymen have formulated a demand for legal protection of new varieties of flowers. Why not protect the man who produces a new flower or fruit, equally with the man who produces a new mechanical contrivance?

RAILWAY POLICY IS CRITICISED

Acquisition of Canadian Northern Imposes Burden of Unknown Magnitude.

The following criticism of the policy of the Government in respect of the Canadian Northern Railway is made:

The Government bill to authorize the purchase by it of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway is half-way through the House of Commons and will shortly be in the Senate. If it becomes law, it will impose on Canada, at a time when the country is under an unprecedented strain, a burden of unknown magnitude. One certainly greater than any ever before imposed upon this country, with the exception of the war debt.

The purchase of a defined piece of railway property is one thing. The buying of stock in a company with unascertained assets and unknown liabilities is another. Once the Government becomes the principal owner of the common stock, it must provide out of loans or taxes for all the debts of the railway due or to become due and for all future losses in operating. The estimates of expenditure still necessary to be made run into enormous figures. No one knows what the real extent of its obligations are.

The railway has bonds outstanding and debts unpaid; so have its subsidiaries. There are guarantees given by it to other companies, unpaid balances on contracts and upon accounts, but to what extent is unknown. What its assets are is equally unknown. It operates and is interested in railway companies, land companies, telegraph companies, tunnel companies, lumber companies and hotel companies, but no one knows how far it owns them, what their assets or liabilities are, nor to what extent the railway company is responsible for their liabilities.

No other railway company nor any other group of business men would consider such an acquisition except after elaborate examination and reports from accountants and appraisers on the assets and liabilities, and then only subject to a solvent guarantee that all supposed assets would be delivered and that no undisclosed debts or obligations would appear. To find out these things, where such examination and guarantee cannot be had, the usual course in the United States has been to place the road in the hands of a receiver, whose staff can ascertain them and place them before those interested in an accurate and clear statement. Systems quite as large, notably the Union Pacific, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Rock Island, have in the United States been through this process and have emerged from it with capital written down to correspond to the actual values, in a solvent condition and able to perform their duties as public servants.

The only examination so far had into the affairs of the Canadian Northern has resulted in the opinion of two out of three railway experts that the stock proposed to be purchased was worth nothing. This means that whatever its nominal value may be, the unsecured debts are more than enough to prevent its being sold to any reasonably prudent purchaser. In view of the fact that no money was paid to the company for the stock and that the company has never been able to earn anything upon it, there was and is no reason to expect any other result from examination.

No agreement or obligation to purchase is produced. In fact, nothing has transpired except verbally and then between members of the Government not named and persons whose names are not disclosed. In fact what is to be paid, who is to get paid for it, what the cost and the attendant obligations are, no one knows.

The smallest transaction in common life could not be concluded in such a way, and any attempt to do it by trustees responsible to a court would unquestionably be a breach of trust, and this is the largest and most onerous undertaking ever contemplated by any Canadian Government, and the most risky. It is safe to say that no road capitalized above its earning power can ever be a useful public servant, nor can any road bought by a Government for more than its worth ever be anything but a continuous drain on the tax payer.

The Canadian Northern Railway was built as a private speculation.

Its bonds were sold to financiers at a discount. No money was received into its treasury for its stock. Nothing has been made public which would justify the taxing of other citizens of this country for the purpose of giving fictitious value to these bonds and stocks. The interest and other charges on Canada due to the war increase every day and even now are so great that it is difficult to say from what source they can be paid without an economic strain never hitherto undergone and a cutting down of expenses not yet even begun.

The credit of the country abroad is less than it has ever been. The last loan of \$100,000,000 at 6 per cent, for two years netted only \$96,111,111. In other words, the country is borrowing money at a charge of more than 8 per cent, per annum. Note.—According to the Monetary Times of August 17th, Sir Thomas White stated the net proceeds to be \$96,250,000, not \$96,111,111, and that the commissions and charges were 1 1/2 per cent. He was speaking of a two-year 5 per cent. loan. The cost would be 8 per cent. if the 1 1/2 per cent. comes out of the \$96,250,000, but not otherwise. Its future credit may depend entirely on the belief of foreign bankers that good money will not be sent after bad, and that speculative enterprises will be allowed to find the financial level called for by their intrinsic merits.

The undersigned, all of whom as investors have a stake in the prosperity of this country, desire to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the grave risk they all are running of having their own earnings diverted for the purpose of securing profits to bondholders and stockholders of a concern, the equity in whose enterprise has been declared by the only people at all in a position to form an opinion to be of no value. It is also urged that the strongest possible protests be made before it is too late to all senators and members of Parliament.

Montreal, August 20, 1917.
F. W. Molson, James Law, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, Armand Chaput, Ferd. Prudhomme, Zeph. Hebert, A. J. Brown, C. S. Garland, H. A. Ekers, Chas. Chaput, A. Guy Ross, Joseph Ainey, C. Meredith, C. S. Campbell, W. R. Miller, George Caverhill, Wm. McMaster, H. W. Blackwell, Andrew J. Dawes, Robert Hampson, George R. Hooper, George W. Sadler, W. W. Hutchison, Wm. C. Finley, F. H. Wilson, G. F. Benson, A. Craddock Simpson, James Morgan.

The Gazette, Montreal, of August 23rd, comments on the above as follows:

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

We print in another column a protest against the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway signed by many of the leading capitalists of Montreal, and this protest is not lightly to be disregarded. The point at issue is this, is the country to take over a burden that other shoulders should bear? Will the ownership of the Canadian Northern impose upon the people a financial obligation avoidable without danger to national interests? If the Government was divorced from the enterprise, the answer is easy. Like any other business undertaking the property should stew in its own juice, and undergo the course of liquidation through receivership, emerging therefrom in stronger condition in respect of liabilities both of current and of capital account. That appears to be the view of the financiers whose statement we print, and there is force in the view.

The Canadian Northern must be carried on as an operating road. It serves a great territory and a large community of people whose welfare is dependent upon the operation of this railway, but having exhausted its financial resources the alternative of Government ownership by acquisition of the common stock, or through the medium of a receivership, is the only one presented.

To Government ownership we are opposed. A reorganization of the capital liabilities, through the medium of receivership, is the other recourse. The liability of Canada in either event remains, the Government and the provinces having guaranteed the great sum of \$211,000,000 of bonds of the company. It is, however, necessary to learn the extent of the liability taken over by Canada in the bill now before Parliament. What assets are acquired? What obligations incurred? If there be a margin on the debit side of the account, if Canada is assuming a debt over and above existing guarantees, the public may not unreasonably ask why. The railway is a fine property with excellent prospects, but after all is said, it is a business venture which should be allowed to face the consequences of all business ventures. One thing is certain; the country should not be saddled with any avoidable liability. The debt created by the war is already large, and constantly increasing. New sources of taxation have to be tapped. The outlook is by no means bright in respect of the Dominion finances and before the additional obligation of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway is incurred, it is necessary at the least

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal



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

Lesson VIII. (Continued). Proteins.

The remaining proteins, milk, fish, cereals, peas, beans and lentils are dealt with in this lesson.

The protein of milk is in the form of casein which precipitates when acid is added to the milk, as in the combination of tomatoes and milk. When milk becomes sour, the sugar content of the milk changes to acid. This acid will also cause the milk to precipitate. Casein is also clotted by ferments or digestive juices, which are present in the stomach.

Use a double boiler to heat milk. Slow cooking at a temperature just below the boiling point will give best results when cooking foods that contain milk. When combining milk with acid fruits or vegetables, if a quarter teaspoonful of baking soda is added to the fruit or vegetable to neutralize the acid, the milk will not separate. This amount is for one pint of milk. Or instead you may blend one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour and two cupsful milk. Heat to boiling and slowly add the fruit or vegetable. Bring to scalding point and use. When cooking puddings and custards always stand the dish containing the mixture in a larger one containing hot water, then bake in a moderate oven.

Balancing Meals.

A common sense method in the distribution of the various kinds of food when planning a menu will enable an intelligent housewife to feed her family well, if not wholly scientifically.

In our daily dietary we should have one part cell-building foods to four parts of heat and energy-giving foods. In other words, one part lean meat or its equivalent to four parts of bread, butter and potatoes; with green vegetable foods. This does not include water.

For example. If roast is the principle dish we should not go to the expense of buying, cooking and digesting another dish composed of the same tissue-building material. We should serve potatoes with this meat because beef is rich in the coarse protein, thus calling for a rich, heavy carbohydrate or starch. This is at the same time true of green vegetables.

The coarser and heavier vegetables are chosen to accompany beef and potatoes, such as beets, cabbage, turnips, kale, etc. On the other hand, chicken and turkey being lighter in flavor and texture, the more delicate proteins require in the starch group rice, and such vegetables as asparagus, green peas, celery, cucumbers and tomatoes. Mutton, for the same reason, calls for potatoes, turnips or cauliflower with chili or caper sauce. Lamb, being less mature and more

delicate than mutton, would require peas, tomatoes and a delicate mince sauce. With wild duck serve sweet potatoes and tomatoes. With game serve hominy in croquettes or squares and asparagus. Opossum, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. Venison requires the same as beef, with currant jelly. With goose, serve apple sauce, mashed potatoes and watercress. Clear soup is a stimulant served before a heavy meal to bring the blood to the stomach and cause the flow of the digestive juices.

Cream soups are served for the luncheon or the meal where meat or protein element is not heavy.

Fish for Dinner.

Clean and prepare the fish. Wrap it in cheesecloth and boil it for fifteen minutes to the pound. When ready to serve, drain well and lift to a hot platter. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and serve with a sauce made of one cupful of stewed tomatoes, one-half cupful of onions, two green peppers, chopped fine, one cupful of water, two bay leaves, small fagot of soup herbs. Place in a saucepan and cook for fifteen minutes. Now add juice and pulp of one lemon, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one-quarter teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of black pepper. Mix well and serve.

BUYING COAL BY HEAT UNITS.

How the U. S. Government Determines the True Value of Coal.

The plan now adopted by some cities and many manufacturers of the United States of buying coal by heat units and not by weight was originated by the Federal Government.

If, on analysis, a sample proves to contain more than a certain number of heat units to the pound, a proportionate premium is paid in addition to contract price. If it falls below the mark in this respect, correspondingly less is paid.

The matter of ash is also considered. If the sample contains less than the percentage of ash mentioned in the specifications, the price paid is proportionately higher. But if the ash content is greater, just so much is subtracted.

The U. S. Government, of course, buys its coal in great quantities. Before paying the bill, a sample (200 pounds) is taken, crushed to fine powder, passed through a sieve and thoroughly mixed. Then a weighed quantity (an ounce or so) is put into a hot oven for one hour. At the end of that time, being free of moisture, it is weighed again. The difference represents the water that was originally in the coal.

Another small weighed portion of the same sample is put into a little platinum cup and exposed to high heat until the gases it contains are driven off. These may represent from 15 to 20 per cent. of its total weight. The residue left behind is a button of tarmines the quantity of gas in the coke. By this method the experts decide.

Yet another weighed portion is put into a miniature furnace, where it is completely burned, only the ash being

left. This is duly weighed, the result showing exactly how much combustible matter there is in the coal.

Still another weighed portion is put on a little tray inside a steel "bomb," which is placed in an air-tight receptacle containing water. A small bit of fine platinum wire is so arranged as to pass through the tiny heap of coal and to ignite the latter when an electric circuit is closed. Then the contrivance is shut and oxygen is introduced into the bomb at a pressure of 370 pounds to the square inch.

When the circuit is closed, the coal takes fire and, in the presence of the pure oxygen, undergoes a very complete combustion. The heat developed thereby passes into the water surrounding the bomb (the weight of water being exactly known) and the rise of its temperature is recorded by a delicate thermometer.

The quantity of water in pounds multiplied by the difference of temperature in degrees represents the number of heat units in the coal—a unit being the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

A fraternal and insurance society that protects its members in accordance with the Ontario Government Standard. Sick and funeral benefits optional.

Authorized to solicit members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada. Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

If there are local lodges of Chosen Friends in your district, apply direct to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. W. F. Montague, Grand Councillor.
W. F. Campbell, Grand Organist. J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Medical Ex.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

"One Meatless Meal a Day" is a good food slogan for war time, or any time—better make it two meatless meals a day—it would mean health and strength for the nation. But be sure and get the right substitute for meat in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the ideal substitute for meat. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents. Delicious with milk or cream or fruits of any kind.

Made in Canada.

FATE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE DUAL MONARCHY.

Dependence on Germany is Entire and to Desert Would Mean Economic Suicide.

Political events are moving so rapidly in the Central Empires that an article on the fate of Austria-Hungary in The World's Work is particularly topical.

Will Austria-Hungary leave Germany before the end of the fight? To this the answer seems plain: It would be certain political and economic suicide for her to do so. Hence she cannot, unless her people feel the depression of hunger so desperately that they become reckless of their future.

Will Austria be subservient to Germany after the war? And to what extent is she so now?

Briefly, Austria-Hungary cannot help herself in the matter. Her dependence is not voluntary. So far as sentiment is concerned, indeed, there is very little love lost between the two countries. For Prussia and the Prussians a distinct dislike is even felt.

The wounds of 1866 are still smarting. Her fall from power, the loss of her supremacy in the Germany of that time, are keenly realized. Prussia is regarded as an upstart with the unamiable qualities of an upstart. The departed glory of the Austria of old is deeply regretted. The Slavs of Austria bear their powerful western neighbor undisguised hatred.

But needs must. Austria is firmly convinced that without Germany's strong arm to support her she is doomed as a political entity. We all grasp the hand that is held out to us to save us from drowning, no matter whose it be.

Austria's Plight.

Consider the facts. Look at Austria-Hungary's present plight. Austria-Hungary is economically undeveloped, or at least not sufficiently developed. Her turbulent history, plus another more recent element, i.e., the race strife within her borders, accounts for that. Of that one becomes aware as soon as one crosses her frontiers.

How far behind she is in intellectual development is best seen, for instance, by studying her latest statistics. From them it is seen that there are whole large provinces where illiteracy predominates.

Hungary especially, though a country abounding in natural resources, urgently requires capital. Formerly Paris was the money market to which Hungary applied by preference. But owing in part to the heavy drain on French liquid resources made by Russia, as well as to the fact that Hungary formed part of the Dreibund, that market was closed to her.

That became very evident during the five years preceding the war, when Hungary vainly attempted to place various loans for internal improvements in Paris. There was a financial boycott declared against Hungary by France. Thus Hungary, too, was forced to turn to Germany as a financial backer.

The whole banking system of Austria, her financial status, rests and leans on Germany. The connection is very intimate and strong. Most of the Austrian and Hungarian industrial papers, shares, and values are quoted and dealt in outside of Vienna—only in Berlin.

Unless there is a tremendous slump in condition between now and harvest the supply of beans will be, proportionately, greater than the supply of potatoes. The bean crop of the United States was estimated on July 1 at 22,000,000 bushels, against 8,846,000 a year ago.

"TITELWAD"

Shocks Like a Bullet!
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.

GEN. BRUSILOFF RUSSIAN PATRIOT

KEPT HIS OWN COMMAND IN CONTROL DURING REVOLUTION.

Man of Statesmanlike Wisdom With the Swift and Courageous Action of a Soldier.

All honor is due to the heroic young War Minister, Alexander Kerensky, who has played such a splendid part in firing the fighting blood of the Russian soldiers, chilled by the work of German agents in the first days of the revolution.

Less dramatic for the moment, but immensely effective, has been the work of General Brusiloff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief.

The drive began on Brusiloff territory, between Zlochoff (Zloczow) and Brzezany, along the Stripa River; it was begun with the armies which Brusiloff had held firmly in his own hands while he was commander of the south-western front before his appointment as Commander-in-Chief. It is pertinent to ask why the Brusiloff group of armies was chosen to begin the new drive; why this group of armies was supremely ready and effective. The answer, I believe, is this: During the three perilous months immediately following the abdication of Nicholas II., when the work of German agents in Russia was, at times, seemingly triumphant, Brusiloff had given orders that not one of these "Socialist" propagandists should be tolerated within speaking distance of any of his troops—and had seen that his orders were carried out. Therefore, it happened that, while the German agents were dragging the Kronstadt sailors and sowing discord at Petrograd, the morale of the Brusiloff armies on the southwest front was almost wholly unimpaired, their fine discipline was almost wholly unshaken.

Brusiloff intervened in another way, which has been indicated in the press cables, but which has not, in all likelihood, been clearly understood. It will be remembered that German agents, just about the time when Nicholas descended from the throne, scattered broadcast through Petrograd the famous "Order No. 1," apparently signed by the Executive



General Alexander Brusiloff.

Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and actually supported by a few of the extremists in that ill-balanced body; its effect was practically to smash the mainspring of discipline in the Russian army. Kerensky hastened at once to the Executive Committee and procured the publication of a modifying "Order No. 2," in an effort to neutralize the damage done. But Gutchkoff, then War Minister in the Provisional Government, seemingly daunted by the extremists, gave the official sanction of the War Ministry to some of the subversive provisions of the German proclamation.

Soldier and Statesman.

Immediately afterward two events were chronicled by the cables, each in a space of three or four lines. The first of these was a hurried visit of certain famous generals to Petrograd and the Provisional Government. Brusiloff was one of them. The second event was the resignation of Gutchkoff, whose place was taken by Kerensky. These two comparatively unnoted events are not unconnected, we may surmise; they were not without their bearing on the swift convalescence of the Russian army.

We can see already, through the early and magnificent result, what statesmanlike wisdom inspired that swift, courageous and decisive action. But without question, Brusiloff's gift of statesmanship is best demonstrated by the fact that, while it was he who led the Czar's armies in the great Galician drive which began on June 4, 1916, it is still Brusiloff who leads the armies of Free Russia.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the defence of the realm regulations, have made an order, which came into operation on Saturday, July 21, prohibiting the exportation of horses from Ireland, save under special license.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO MY SOLDIER.

Dear Love, I wanted you to know
That ever in my heart I go
And stand beside you, there

Amid the noise, the flying shell;
Amid the smoke, amid the Hell;
I stand beside you there!

My quivering soul knows but one
prayer—
"Oh, keep my soldier in Thy care—
God, stand beside him there!"

—Maude Gordon-Roby.

MILITARY CROSS HERO

Capt. William Stewart MacTier, who was reported recently to have been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the firing line, is a son of Mr. A. D. MacTier, general manager of eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Capt. MacTier went to the front with the first Canadian Contingent and has been twice wounded, the first time at Ypres, and lately at Vimy Ridge. At the outbreak of the war, Capt. MacTier was on the ocean returning from Europe, and immediately on landing joined the Thirtieth Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. (now Brigadier-General) Loomis, D.S.O. He went to the front with that unit and fought with it when it covered itself with glory at Ypres and Festubert. He was then wounded by shrapnel and returned to Montreal to convalesce. On returning to the front he was attached to Brigadier-General Loomis' staff, he having taken over the command of a brigade in the meantime. After serving in this capacity for a short time one of his feet gave out and an operation was necessary. On his return to the front on this occasion he was transferred to a Montreal Highland Battalion and promoted to his captaincy.

Most Wonderful Invention.

A Player-Piano that transposes in thirteen tones, manufactured exclusively by the National Piano Co., Limited, will be on exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Exposition at their booth. A cordial invitation is extended to each and everyone interested to examine and hear this wonderful Player. National Piano Co., Limited, City Waterrooms, 266-268 Yonge St.

Fish For Central Canada.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put on a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort.
Murine Eye Remedy, At Your Druggist's, or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes. Size, For Baby's Eyes—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Women Can Help in Harvest.

Women should help harvest the bush and small tree fruit crops this year. A mobilization of available women for this work would be of great assistance. The women of Europe are now working regularly in the fields. They have planted and harvested crops ever since the war started. Are the women of Canada willing to do as much? If we wait until the fields are yellow we will be too late. The various women's organizations could do much if they would organize immediately.

Maidenhair fern should not be watered over the foliage. Keep the pots standing on damp ashes and apply the water to the pot. In the garden apply the water at the base of the plants.

Tulips, narcissus and hyacinths, potted now, and the pots buried, may be had in bloom for Christmas.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

SHORTAGE OF WOOL.

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help to Avert Serious Shortage.

In all the warring countries the demand for rags, to supply the world's shortage of wool, is insistent. Canada is no exception, and appeals are being made throughout the country for the savings of rags and old clothes that they may be again used in the manufacture of shoddy, to relieve the strain upon the wool supply. In Great Britain, the Local Government Board has called attention to the varied means by which this material may be saved, as follows:

"On account of the large stocks of clothing needed for the British and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for use in shoddy mills. The aid of women's societies has been invoked in conjunction with urban and rural officials. The collection is largely dependent upon the patriotic spirit of the people, but large supplies of old clothes and rags will be called for. Central depots are provided for storage, and when enough rags are on hand for shipment they are forwarded to the district centre, where they are sorted and sold to mill owners, the profits going to the Red Cross or other war charities. An especial appeal is made to the tailors and dressmakers to keep their cuttings for this purpose. Discarded clothing is separated into three classes—all wool, all cotton, and cotton and wool."

This method can be undertaken in Canada by many organizations. Hitherto, owing to our wasteful habits, the saving and collecting of rags has not appealed to us, but the war has brought about many changes, and it is incumbent upon all Canadians to do their bit toward averting the serious shortages that otherwise are sure to result.

POSITIVE PROOF. AMAZING RESULTS

\$5,000 Guarantee If We Fail.

There has been a standing offer of \$5,000 Reward for any case Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray fail to relieve if directions are followed for three years, and more than 50,000 people have tried it successfully without a single failure.

Mr. Manuel Varquez, of 142 Hastings Street, Toronto, was going to have an operation for Kidney Stones, two weeks ago. He tried Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray the day before the operation was to be performed and received such benefits that he purchased a Ham-Ray Machine and one bottle Ham-Lax, with the results that to-day he is cured.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of 113 Sheridan Ave., Toronto, suffered with Rheumatism in his heart and other parts of his body for 9 years. After trying everything he failed to get results until he took one treatment of the Ham-Ray Machine and used one bottle of Ham-Lax. Unsolicited he has given his testimonial.

We unconditionally guarantee Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray to give relief for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Disorders. Write us at once. Explain what you think about yourself, and whether you have Electric Current available or not and leave the rest to us. Address the Ham-Lax Co., 16 King West.

Will You Visit the Exposition?

Remember you are cordially invited to call and have your case treated free of charge, and a full explanation of what Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray will and will not do. It is well worth the visit to find out the true facts of your case.

In hot, dry weather do not allow the flower beds to dry out, or the vegetable beds, for that matter. Beds of lily of the valley and other plants that have flowered for the season are likely to be forgotten. To obtain best results for the next season the plants must be cared for the remainder of this season. Turn on the hose, at least during dry weather.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894

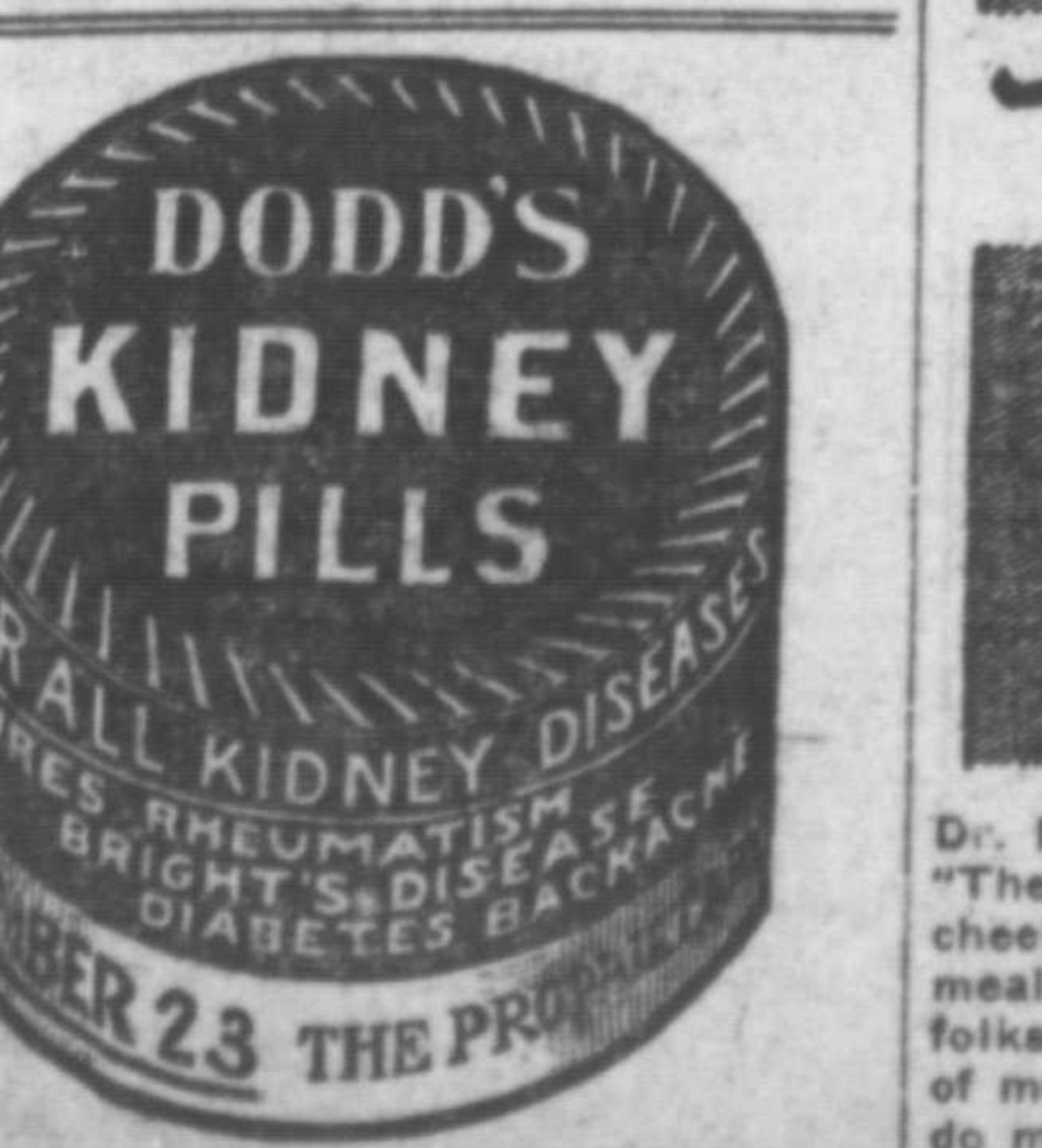
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribed it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Apple Pie.

Patrick had called on his Betsy, and she gave him a handsome helping of her special make of apple-pie. Patrick was loud in his praise.

"I tried a new way," said Betsy beaming. "I put a few gooseberries in to flavor it!"
"Begorra!" cried Patrick. "If a few gooseberries give so good a flavor to an apple-pie, what a darling of an apple-pie it would be made of gooseberries entirely!"



FELICIA'S TAKINGS.

First Felicia took to knitting, Everywhere she went, On a wristlet, sock or sweater Constantly intent. Next she took to Red Cross nursing, Making countless slings, Bandages and shirts and towels, Lint and other things.

Then Felicia took to canning, Every afternoon Cooking messes in the kitchen, Brandishing a spoon. When of beans, tomatoes, peaches, Corn and carrots she Wearies, I, behold! am hoping She will take to me.

—Minna Irving.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda, Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Where Water Spreads Fire.

The use of water in attempting to extinguish grease fires is extremely dangerous. The Lumber Underwriter reports a case where a fire started in the oil box of an engine. An employee dashed a pail of water on it, scattering the burning grease, which was taken up by a revolving flywheel, throwing it in all directions, causing the plant to burst into flames in many places simultaneously.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Cheap Fish.

In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48,000,000 pounds of fish, 75 per cent. of which was exported to the United States. For 9,000,000 pounds of whitefish, the fishermen received on the average 5 cents a pound. In some Canadian cities Manitoba 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.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Old pastures should be ploughed early if they are to be seeded to winter wheat or rye. After beans or potatoes the grain may follow with only one disking.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.



Something New in Frightfulness. A curious war invention is a projectile which, on leaving the gun-muzzle, releases an enormous pair of shears that are guaranteed, with good aim, to cut a whole company of enemy troops in two.

MONEY ORDERS

It is safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

In spraying potatoes the job may as well not be done at all unless the under side of the foliage and also stems are covered.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cinerarias must be kept moist and cool with plenty of air.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

How I Suffered With Pimples

No One Knows, Says Miss Stodalka. Many Nights Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Healed.

"My face broke out all over with red pimples which would fester and then a large scale would form. Many nights I could not sleep because of the burning and itching. How I suffered no one knows. My mother requested me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I did so. In less than a month I was completely healed."

(Signed) Miss Rosebelle Stodalka, Richmond, Sask.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations? For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

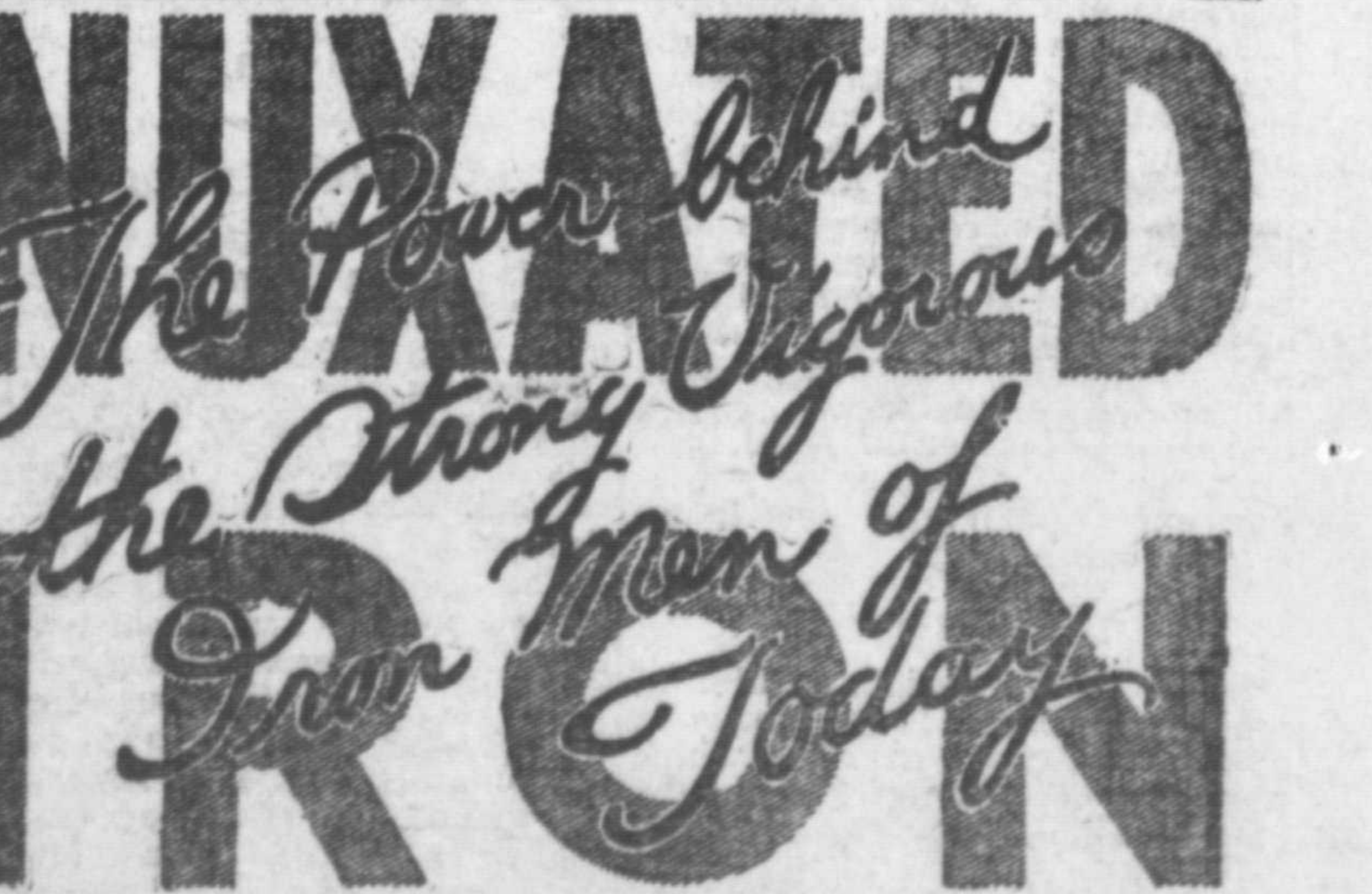
Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."

—Mrs. ALLIA B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.



Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic iron—Nuxated iron." It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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.

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

SERGEANT McNALLY, WOUNDED.—Among the 380 names which appeared in last Wednesday's casualty list was that of Sergt. Harry McNally, who is reported wounded.

A man named Etienne GrosLouis, employed as a tanner by Horace Wright of Pembroke, was knocked down by an automobile on Main Street on Saturday night, 25th, and received injuries from which he died on Sunday morning.

MORE SMOKE.—Messrs. Schwalm & McCord, of McCord, Sask., have forwarded \$2,000 more to be applied to the Soldier's Tobacco Fund. This makes a total of \$29,000 which has been contributed by the good people of McCord—nearly all old Pontiacers, by the way. The Equity heartily thanks the donors on behalf of the boys at the front, for this additional evidence of their thoughtfulness and generosity.

The Observer says a large number of men from Petawawa military camp have gone west to engage in harvesting operations. The men are volunteers—none being obliged to go—and they have been given leave for an extended period. On Tuesday afternoon two special trains passed through here, and quite a number of men from the district surrounding Pembroke went out with the soldiers.

Last week's Pembroke Observer gives the news just received by that journal of the winning, over a year ago, of the much coveted "V. C." by a former Allumette man—Pte. Andrew Valliantcourt—for distinguished valour in saving the life of the Colonel of his regiment, during a desperate struggle in which the young soldier was severely wounded. He was removed to Charing Cross hospital, London, and was subsequently invested with the Victoria Cross by King George at Buckingham Palace.

DWELLING BURNS.—The dwelling house of Mr. Elwood Mackay, on the farm near Phillip's Lake, in East Clarendon, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon last, with most of the contents. Mrs. Mackay was away from home at the time, and Elwood, leaving the house for a few minutes to do something a short distance away, returned to find the roof of the building ablaze. A neighbor arrived shortly and assisted in getting some of the contents out, but the fire soon became too hot to approach the doomed building and nothing further could be done, but watch it burn to the ground. Fortunately the owner has a quantity of lumber on hand, and with the help of generous neighbors expects to have a new house erected before long.

There is an article of diet of which there are large stocks in storage in Canada and for which there has been practically no demand. This commodity is frozen poultry.

This unusual situation this year has been caused through the shortage of ocean tonnage. A large

part of the stocks on hand had been sold for export but could not be transported owing to the unavailability of refrigerated space.

Canadian consumers, in the past, have not taken kindly to frozen meats. This has been due, in part at least, to lack of suitable facilities for defrosting, which if not properly done results in the meat being discolored and unattractive. The time has arrived, however, when it may be necessary for consumers to rely more and more upon frozen meat products. In times of scarcity every advantage should be taken of the facilities provided to carry over the surplus from one season to the shortage of another. Properly defrosted poultry, for instance, is equally as wholesome and nutritious as fresh-killed stock.

The public is invited, therefore, to ask for frozen poultry, of which there is a large supply consisting of chickens, broilers, ducks, geese, and turkeys. The trade advise that many of these varieties can be obtained at prices considerably lower than those prevailing for fresh-killed stock at present available.

It is given as a suggestion that frozen poultry could be utilized economically as a substitute for beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays. If special poultry or frozen meat days were arranged and individual retailers had prospects of handling a certain quantity, they could order accordingly and all arrangements be made for the necessary defrosting. As there is practically no other market for frozen poultry at the present time, it would appear to be of distinct advantage to this country, in assisting to conserve its food products of other sorts, that poultry meat be utilized, insofar as possible, in the way suggested.

Wm. Bennett Goes to Pembroke for Trial.

Renfrew, Aug. 28.—William Bennett, who shot and killed Lient. Bruce Leitch, and wounded Mrs. Leitch, at Sand Point on July 16, was brought before a magistrate here yesterday and committed for trial.

There are two charges against him, first murder and also attempted murder.

He will be removed from Victoria Hospital here to the county jail at Pembroke tomorrow morning.

J. H. Barritt, Pembroke, acted for the Crown at today's hearing, while E. J. Stewart, Renfrew, appeared for the prisoner.

Bennett appeared in court with both eyes bandaged.

Wedding Bells

RICHARDSON-DEVINE.—A very pretty wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, Arnprior, on Wednesday afternoon, August 22nd, when Miss Mary Devine, daughter of Mrs. William Devine, Arnprior, and Mr. Bert Richardson, son of Mrs. John Richardson of Radford, were united by the Rev. A. Sanderson.

The bride was tastefully attired in white Jap silk with an overdress of shadow lace, and wore a pearl sunburst, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of white carnations, sweet peas and maiden hair ferns. She also wore a silk net veil with a wreath of orange blossoms.

She was attended by her sister, Mrs. A. Desarnia, of Toronto, who wore a dress of white silk and carried sweet peas and maiden hair ferns.

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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.

NOTICE

Strayed on to my premises on Aug. 23, six head of year-olds. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for the insertion of this notice and other expenses incurred.

ROBERT J. EMMERSON,
Hodgins P. O., Que.

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 Mu. Clarendon.
Shawville, July 17, 1917.

NOTICE

Re. Payment of Rental

All subscribers of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company, Limited, who have not paid their rental in full up to Dec. 31st, 1917, are notified that same is past due and must be paid at once. Further, you are again reminded of the penalty chargeable on past due rentals as per notice mailed to subscribers in July last.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Hunters, trappers, fishers, or trespassers of any kind are hereby notified to take warning that they are strictly forbidden to trespass in any manner whatsoever on the following lots, situated in the township of Calumet Island, namely:

Range 5—Lot 20.
Range 8—Lots 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32.
Range 9—Lots 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.
Range North—Lots, 23 and 26.

All persons found disregarding this warning will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES OSTROM,
JAMES LETTS,
JAMES CARSWELL.

Dunraven, Sept. 1, 1917.

TRESPASS NOTICE

Any person or persons found trespassing in any manner whatsoever on Lots 19 and 20 of the First Range of Bristol, after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ARTHUR MELDRUM,
Bristol, Sept. 1, 1917.

Mr. Alf Devine acted as best man.

The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a pretty pearl brooch, and to the groomsmen a pearl stick pin.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many pretty and useful presents. After the ceremony the friends were delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. William Devine.

The happy young couple left by train next morning for Shawville where they were greeted with a shower of rice and confetti; they then motored to the home of the groom where an enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will take up their residence in Renfrew. Com.

Presentation.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. W. Burton, on Aug. 29th, where a number of Austin friends gathered to bid her good bye and wish her all success in her new home in Pembroke.

During the course of the evening an address was read by the Rev. Mr. Brown and a purse was presented to Mrs. Burton as a token of respect from her Austin friends.

The address read as follows:—

DEAR MRS. BURTON: We, your friends and neighbors of Austin, regret your departure from among us. We meet here this evening to spend a social hour and also to present you with this small token of respect for your labors amongst us. You have been helpful and willing in all your work amongst us, and you will be greatly missed. We pray God's richest blessings may follow you and your family to your new home, and that you may find many friends in your new sphere.

The evening was spent in singing and playing games after which refreshments were served by the ladies.—COM.

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN THE OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee. Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

Bull for Sale.

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

FOR SALE

1 year old Shropshire Ram; also some ram lambs.

Apply to JES. BROWNLEE, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

Ships for Motherland.

The Imperial Munitions Board has let twenty-seven contracts for ships in British Columbia. These ships are of standard design, 250 feet long, 44 feet 6 inches beam, and 25 feet draft, having a dead weight capacity of 2,800 tons. The contracts call for delivery within fifteen months.

A CHAPLAIN'S OPINION.

Tells of the Courage of Men at the Front.

Rev. John Garbutt, a former pastor of the Cobourg Methodist church, who went overseas with an Ontario county battalion, writes from France as follows concerning the courage and good work of the Canadians at the front:

"The Canadians are playing a most important part in the great offensive which is taking place on the Western front. We have seen very serious fighting since the 9th of April, and have made considerable progress.

"I have had a great amount of satisfaction in my work during the last two months. Our brigade had to move at 7 a.m. on Sunday to make our journey in easy stages to the place appointed us in a great offensive. I asked the Colonel for the privilege of holding services on the Saturday. It was a cold, bleak, showery day, but we had a fine parade service, and afterwards I held a communion service. A great many stayed for sacrament. It was only two days later that a number of those who stayed for sacrament gave their all for the cause.

"I find no difficulty in getting the soldiers to attend voluntary services. A week ago I had charge of a prayer meeting with three hundred men present. On the Sunday following I gave sacrament at a voluntary service in the Y. M. C. A. tent to a large number of men. I am holding on an average five services on Sunday and one service on a week evening. I know that real definite work is being done. I have had every opportunity of seeing the wounded as the stretcher-bearers brought them into the regimental aid post in the field, and in very many cases have had definite assurance of their faith and confidence in God.

"The courage of our men is sublime. No one who has not seen a modern battle can realize what it is like. To describe it as awful is to use the correct word. A barrage of fire from guns of all kinds is beyond description. One cannot conceive of anyone passing through it alive. But into this curtain of fire these brave boys go with undaunted courage and pluck. While many fall some pass through unharmed, but no one seemingly falters."

The Pine Squirrel.

One calm Indian-summer morning, when the nuts were ripe, I was camped in the pinewoods, where the squirrels seemed to be about as plentiful as the ripe burrs, writes John Muir, describing a mild adventure with a Douglas or pine squirrel. In a few moments down came the Douglas. The breakfast burrs he had cut off had rolled on the gently sloping ground into a clump of ceanothus bushes, but he seemed to know exactly where they were, for he found them at once, apparently without searching for them. They were more than twice as heavy as himself, but he managed to drag them up to the foot of the tree from which he had cut them.

Breakfast done, I whistled a tune for him before he went to work, curious to see how he would be affected by it. He had not seen me all this while; but the instant I began to whistle he darted up the tree nearest to him, and came out on a small dead limb opposite me, and composed himself to listen. Other squirrels, hearing the strange sounds, came around on all sides, also chipmunks and birds.

By this time my performance must have lasted nearly half an hour. I sang or whistled "Bonnie Doon," "Lass o' Gowrie," "O'er the Water to Charlie," "Bonnie Woods o' Craigie Lee," etc., all of which seemed to be listened to with bright interest, my first Douglas sitting patiently through it all, with his telling eyes fixed upon me until I ventured to give "Old Hundred," when he screamed his Indian name, Pihilliooet, turned tail, and darted with ludicrous haste up the tree out of sight, his voice and actions in the case leaving a somewhat profane impression.

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

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



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SEPT. 8 to 17
1917

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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.
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.

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Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns. A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
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SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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