

THE EQUITY.

No. 12, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Branches in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Bryson, President.
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Sir George Burn,
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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 20, 27, 28th.

WANTED—Millinery Apprentice. Mrs. KELLEY, over Mr. J. H. Shaw's Store.

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.

The harvest Thanksgiving services will be conducted, on Sunday, Sept. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Geddie, at St. Stephen's, Greer Mount, at 10.30 a. m. St. Matthew's, North Clarendon, at 2.30 p. m.

Would the person who found a small dark-brown purse, containing two 25 cent pieces, a week ago last Friday night, between R. J. Black's and the post office, be kind enough to leave it at THE EQUITY office and oblige Mrs. W. Renuick?

The weekly work meeting of the local home-makers' club will be held at the home of Mrs. Cowan this week on Friday evening (instead of Thursday) at the usual hour.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Robitaille, Sept. 19th, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Program:—Home-made soap, by Mrs. Wm. Pirie; Causes of extravagance in clothing—Mrs. I. W. Dyer. Roll call—Hints on tickling.

The Bristol Homemakers' Club will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Jas. C. Armstrong on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock. Program:—A Study of the Province of Quebec—Physical features, Drainage and Water System—by Mrs. Jas. McMullan. Roll Call—The Rivers of Quebec.

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.

Store Closed.

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17th and 18th being Jewish Holidays, our store will remain closed until 6 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 18th. ARCHIE DOVER.

The School Fairs.

Three of the annual School Fairs, held under the direction of Shawville Demonstration Branch of Macdonald College, came off last week, and were on the whole of a very successful character. These Fairs were held as follows:—

Shawville, September 6,
Bristol, Maple Ridge, " 7,
Campbells Bay, " 8.

The Bristol event is said to have been the largest of the series, and Campbells Bay second. Shawville, in view of the number of Schools interested, should have taken first place, and that it did not do so, was rather a disappointment. Nevertheless, we learn it compared very well with and in some respects exceeded last year's effort. There were 100 exhibitors, and some of the displays in the various departments were very creditable. In managing the Fairs, Mr. Hodge, the local demonstrator, had the assistance of the following members of Macdonald College staff, who acted in the capacity of judges:—

Miss Philips, Instructor of Household Science—judge of needlework.
Mrs. N. C. McFarlane, Demonstrator to H. M. Clubs—judge of cooking and canning.
J. Harold McQuat, Asst. Demonstrator to Quebec Rural Schools—judge of weeds, etc.
E. A. Leds, Root Crop Investigator—judge of grain, corn and carpenter work.

A. H. Walker, Florist—judge of flowers, vegetables, etc.
Mr. Maw, of the Ponty Department, judged the exhibits under that head.

A large number of people visited the local event, which was held at the Academy.

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

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

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.

PLEASE RETURN BOTTLES.—Milk customers are kindly requested to return bottles promptly, as some times so many are held back that the service is interfered with. SAM HODGINS.

The citizens of Norway Bay had quite a scare last Friday, when some boys, playing with matches, it is reported, started fires in several places, in the woods behind the cottages. Fortunately the fires were discovered before they made very much headway, and were extinguished. Had there been a high wind at the time, however, it is hard to say what damage would have resulted.

A Clapham settler named Lafleur had his house considerably damaged by a bolt of lightning during a thunder storm on Wednesday night last. The bolt entered the roof near the chimney, tearing a hole about a foot square, and smashed up things generally inside the building. The stove was turned over and partitions splintered into match wood. A large elm tree, which stood not far from the house, was smashed into pieces, leaving only a portion of the trunk standing. Several panels of fence, were also demolished. Miraculous as it would seem, none of the inmates of the house were injured; although the dog and a sheep that were near by were killed.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. W. B. Sturgeon, of Madawaska, was a visitor in town for a few days this week.

Miss Daniels, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Phillips, at the rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Dr. E. Taggart and Miss Dorine Taggart, motored from the city on Saturday.

Miss Jean Masson, who for the past three weeks has been visiting her parents at Smith Falls, returned to town Saturday evening.

Dr. S. L. and Mrs. O'Hara are in Masham this week attending the obsequies of Mrs. O'Hara's mother, who passed away on Sunday last.

Mr. Hans Shadel, who was operated on for appendicitis, was enabled to return home last week, although still in a rather weak condition.

Mr. Geo. Lang, youngest son of the late Humphrey Lang, arrived in town Friday evening to spend a few days among old friends. Geo. has been in the West for the past seven or eight years, and is at present located at Ashcroft, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Scobie, of Bay City, Mich., who have been visiting Clarendon relatives, returned home last week, accompanied by Mrs. Scobie's mother, Mrs. John Fulford, and sister, Mrs. Thos. Burton, and youngest boy, Clarence. The latter intend remaining a month in Bay City.

A young friend of Pte Clifton Woodley, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans at Ypres in June, 1916, recently received a group photo, in which the absent young soldier appears in his shirt sleeves, just as if he had come in from work, and looking fairly well. The names of his four companions are not given, but one is thought to be a member of the Hobin family, (formerly of North Clarendon) who was reported missing, and for several months past has been given up for dead.

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 "Canada's Best" SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

Prepare your exhibits for the local fair at Shawville, September 20, 27 and 28.

Mrs. Kelley having returned from Toronto Millinery Openings, invites all ladies to inspect a full line of most up-to-date millinery. Openings to be Sept. 24th to 25th.

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

H. E. MITCHEM,
Shawville, Que.

Births

At Radford on Aug. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McKnight, a son.

At Greer Mount, Que., on Friday, August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Judd, a daughter.

Marriages

INGLEE—CRAIG.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at the Manse, 516 McLeod St., Ottawa, by Rev. H. T. Kalem, Pastor of Eastview Presbyterian Church, Mr. Edgar Inglee to Miss Annie Craig, both of South Onslow.

WHELAN—McNALLY.

The marriage of Miss Helena McNally, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McNally of Caron, Sask., (formerly of Lady-smith, Que.) to Patrick J. Whelan, Credit Mgr. for Swift Can. Co., and eldest son of the late John Whelan and Mrs. Whelan, of Prescott, Ont., was quietly solemnized Sunday p. m., at 4.30, at St. Joseph's Church, Moose Jaw, the Father Sauner officiating.

Both bride and bridegroom were unattended. The bride was given away by her father and wore a travelling suit of Russian green gabardine, the coat opening over an embroidered white nylon waist, with a green and yellow plush hat. Her costume was completed by a corsage bouquet of bridal roses.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Whelan and immediate relatives were entertained to supper at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. M. Murdock, and left on evening train for Minaki and Great Lakes and on their return will take up residence at 1136 Henleaze Ave., Moose Jaw.

The popular young couple were recipients of many valuable gifts from the Garrick Club, (of which the bride was a member) and a cabinet of silver from the family. —Com.

Deaths

At Starks Corners on Saturday evening, Sept. 8th, Florence Leitch, aged 12 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Leitch. The funeral took place to the Portage du Fort cemetery, service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

"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. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate.

PIANO FOR SALE—A new Upright Colonial style, Mahogany Case Piano—one of Goulay's best makes—cost \$450.00, will sell for nearly half—cash or time. Phone, write or call on MRS. SCOBIE, "Scobie House," Norway Bay.

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.

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.

Don't forget the dates of Shawville Fair, September 20th to 28th.

Arnprior Man is Killed By Train.

Arnprior, Sept. 8.—The body of A. F. Campbell, a prominent lumber merchant of this place, was found yesterday morning in a badly mutilated condition beside the C. P. R. tracks, just east of the town. While it is not absolutely certain, the facts point to his having been struck by a west bound train while walking on the track about six thirty o'clock last evening.

Mr. Campbell left home about six o'clock last evening and it is thought that he was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity as he left home secretly after having locked all his valuables up in a safe. When he did not return at eleven o'clock a search for him was instituted, which was continued all night.

His body was found this morning with both legs and an arm broken. An inquest was held this evening and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The late Mr. Campbell was fifty-eight years of age. He leaves a widow and one son, Andrew both living here.

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

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

Our range of Men's Sweaters is real good and prices moderate considering the very high price of wool. Examine our stock and judge for yourself.

Men's Underwear

Pure Wool Unshrinkable, per suit	\$3.00
Wool	2.50
Fleece Lined	1.50

Good ass't. Fall Top Shirts

75c. to \$2.00 each.

Peabody Overalls and Smocks, \$4.00 per suit.

Iron Duke Overalls \$1.50.

A full range of

Caps	Socks
Mitts	Gloves
Ties	Braces, etc.

It will pay you to secure your cold weather wants early this fall.

W. A. HODGINS

The PURPLE MASK

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

TENTH EPISODE.

The Strange Discovery.

The excited crowd at the speedway sat for more than an hour watching the flying motors tear around the track. Lying well back of the leader was a red car bearing "13" as its entry number.

The leading car, which was No. 12, kept its advance position until the leaders entered the last lap of the race.

Then the Jackson motors proved their merits. Pat let out the last ounce of power she had held in reserve. Crossing the finish line an easy winner, No. 13 was acclaimed by the shouting multitude. But when the driver's cap was doffed in response to the cheers, a mightier shout arose as the crowd realized that a girl had held the wheel.

She had thwarted the conspiracy at the Jackson Motor works and by her daring ride had won honors for Mary MacLean.

But she derived the greatest satisfaction in another defeat of Phil Kelly. It was a moment of supreme happiness for her when she reached home after the races and ordered Kelly and his men to be liberated from their perilous position in the chamber of death.

The next day Pat received a visit from Miss MacLean. And with his niece came Robert Jackson to pay his respects and compliments to the clever wearer of The Purple Mask.

"You are a wonder, Miss Pat," said Jackson. "I have found out more things that I really should know than I ever imagined were going on. Elliott is gone from my employ and Mary, I am glad to say, realizes how unworthy of her Mr. Drew proved himself to be."

The pranks she had started abroad in a spirit of mischief (resenting the snobbish action of the Sphinx) had led to the girl devoting herself to any interest that she might serve, looking to the defeat of trickery or conspiracy. She had become interested in helping the oppressed, her experience in Dufrane having inspired her fervent interest in the cause of the people as against greedy politicians and rulers.

It was consequently a source of gratification to the queen of the American Apaches to learn, at their next meeting, of a report that there had been a great "slush fund" collected to further the election of certain crafty politicians just then largely in the public eye.

When Pat's agent reported the fact that this money was locked in two different safes, situated in the offices of the leaders of the gang of political crooks, she delegated three of her men to investigate and report back to her the next day. According to orders the Apaches discovered that the rumor of the money having been collected was true.

That afternoon Phil Kelly received a mystifying note by mail: "We will get the boodle the political crooks have wrung from the people. You cannot keep us from giving it back to the poor."

Kelly was known to be conversant with doings in the underworld. When he was approached by the leader of the "White Slave Gang," as the crooked politicians were called, he was not surprised.

But the crooks were the ones to be surprised when Kelly showed them the note he had received. Kelly very promptly accepted the commission to protect the "boodle" the crooks had collected.

Although Kelly had discredited the note while in conversation with the political crooks, he was perfectly well assured that it had been sent to him by Pat. He accepted it as an open challenge and proceeded accordingly.

Headless of his former experience when he was detained against his will in the House of Mystery, Kelly decided to take his men back to Pat's headquarters and work from the "inside."

Leaving one of his men as an outside guard, Kelly and his chief assistant climbed cautiously through a window that admitted them to a room fitted up after the manner of a business office. Chairs and roll-top desk completed the furnishings.

Just as Kelly and his men entered the room the top of the desk rolled silently back, and from its mysterious interior a hand reached out and grasped the telephone receiver. The desk then partially rolled down, leaving a crack through which the watcher might observe what was going on in the room.

At the other end of the wire, Pat, in another room, heard the report of her subordinate, who told her Kelly and his men were moving cautiously through the house.

Knowing where Kelly's steps would lead him, because of the arrangement of the interior of the House of Mystery, the leader of the Apaches had prepared and set the surrounding of a room for the detectives' reception. Around a large table sat ten Apaches, closed in purple, with masks and hoods covering their faces and heads.

Kelly moved cautiously down the narrow passage that led to this room. Drawing his revolver, the Sphinx entered. The occupants of the chairs around the long table paid no attention to his advance.

Kelly immediately lined his assistant beside him and then shouted:

"Hands up! Don't move! We've got you all covered!"

Nobody at the table moved; everyone sat motionless. Kelly advanced to the first chair and then halted in astonishment. Ten dummies stuffed with excelsior were made up to represent men, and in the semidarkness of the room Kelly had been completely deceived.

"Fooled again!" Kelly muttered. "Let's get out of here!" was his command to his assistant.

But just as the two men started to exit through the door by which they had entered, down came a heavy steel partition that completely blocked their passage. Pat's trap had worked faultlessly.

The Sphinx and his men were once more prisoners in the House of Mystery. They heard a grating noise in the wall near them.

A purple mask covered the face that appeared when a panel slid aside, but Kelly knew the voice that called to him, with a note of triumph in its tone: "Stay there until I let you out. I'm off to get the money from safe number one."

There was nothing to be done, save to make the most of their situation. Safe No. 1 was located in a large roomy office, brightly lighted by day and night.

The safe itself was built into the wall, its iron front even with the surface. The political grafters, compelled to leave the money in the safe until they could meet to distribute it, had a watchman in the hall, pacing up and down before the door to guard the ill-gotten treasure.

Pat had been thoroughly informed on these details and came prepared.

The Apaches climbed in from the fire-escape, dragging after them a flat, screen-like arrangement, folded in several layers. They erected the screen before the strong-box in the wall. Painted to exactly reproduce the safe and its immediate surroundings, the screen served as a shelter behind which Pat went quickly to work.

Within a few moments she had opened the safe and removed the bag of money that the politicians had collected. With her men she retired from the office the same way they had entered. She had been successful in her first effort and hurried home to release Kelly and his men.

(To be continued.)

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A Movement in Britain of Far-Reaching Consequences.

The great "back to the land" movement grew out of the national service awakening. The merciless sinking of food ships brought England bang up against the alternative that she must cultivate more ground or face intermittent crises so long as the U-boats ravaged the seas.

One of the first things that the new Food Director did was to issue the following dramatic appeal:

"To all plowmen and workers on the land:

"In the trenches, German shells come over on Sunday as on week-days!

"German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day!

"The enemy takes NO HOLIDAYS! He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers.

"Will you not work every hour from daybreak to dark, week-day and Sunday, for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it.

"Put in your best work. Inferior work means poor crops."

So deeply was the country stirred over the farm situation that clergyman not only preached the gospel of Sunday plowing from the pulpit, but went out in the fields on Sunday afternoon and worked with their hands themselves.

In order to speed up things hundreds of tractors were introduced on the farms. The British farmer for the first time in his life is using the latest scientific aids to farming.

Not the least interesting phase was the commandeering of a host of women farm workers. They wear overalls and have become very efficient.

More ground is under cultivation in Great Britain to-day than at any other time in its history. Although the country can never raise enough wheat and corn to sustain itself, she has at least taken out definite insurance against future shortage in the grain import.

For Acid Stomachs Use Magnesia

Quickly Stops Sour Burning Feeling and Makes Digestion Painless.

The almost universal use of magnesia by physicians and specialists in the treatment of stomach troubles is due to the fact that it stops food fermentation and neutralizes the acid—the direct cause of nearly all stomach troubles. Of the many forms of magnesia such as oxides, citrates, carbonates, sulphates, etc., the most suitable and efficient, and the one prescribed by leading specialists is bisulphated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little warm water immediately after eating will instantly neutralize the acid, stop fermentation, and thus ensure painless normal digestion. Care should be taken to get bisulphated magnesia, as its action is infinitely more effective. It is also, by the way, usually stocked by druggists in convenient compressed tablets as well as in the ordinary powder form. Stomach sufferers and dyspeptics who follow this plan and avoid the use of pepsin, charcoal, soda, mints, drugs and medicines are invariably astonished to find that the stomach, relieved of the irritating acid and gas, soon regains its normal tone, and can do its work alone without the doubtful aid of artificial digestants.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

Geologists have discovered large amounts of underground water in Egypt and plans are under way for boring many wells for use in dry seasons.



The Housewife's Corner



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

Lesson IX. The Process of Digestion

The first act in the process of digestion is the chewing or mastication of the food. For this operation good teeth are necessary. If the teeth are decayed or gone, the food will not be thoroughly chewed, and in that case a large portion of the saliva will be lost.

The adult with good teeth will secrete about one quart of saliva a day. The purpose of the saliva is twofold. First, it lubricates and softens the food so that it may easily be swallowed. Second, the saliva brings about a chemical change in the starch contained in the food, which, when thoroughly chewed or broken up, is transformed into a convert sugar, called glucose. The food is then swallowed, and the process continues in the stomach from twenty to thirty minutes. If the food is carelessly chewed or hastily swallowed, this action ceases as

soon as the food reaches the stomach. Starchy indigestion is the result.

When foods are chewed well, the starches have been partly acted upon by the saliva in the mouth; and then, when they are transformed into the glucose state, the process of digestion is continued by the stomach fluids.

The remainder of the food is converted into a thick fluid, consisting of solids and undigested particles, suspended in a yellowish liquid called chyme. This is the state into which the food has been converted by the mouth and stomach fluids. It is now ready for further digestion in the intestinal canal.

In the intestines, the food is acted upon by various fluids, each having its own part to perform. The bile emulsifies the fats and the pancreatic fluids completes their digestion. The intestinal fluids finish the process of digestion for the albumens and sugars.

Food Adjuncts

Beverages and condiments are the two classes of food adjuncts. They cannot be termed foods as they do not furnish nutrition. But they stimulate the digestive organs and thus serve a useful purpose.

Water is the commonest beverage and it also forms the fifth class of food principles. It does not produce heat, but it acts as a carrier to all parts of the body, and assists in regulating the temperature of the body.

Coffee is the berry or seed of a tropical tree. The berry is roasted and ground; then it is boiled, or percolated. Coffee acts as a stimulant to the nerves and relieves fatigue. It has no food value.

Tea, the leaves of a plant, contains theine, which is a stimulant. When tea is allowed to stand after brewing, it develops tannin, which is a poison. Fresh boiling water should be poured over tea-leaves, then the liquid poured into the tea pot. Tea should not be boiled. It has no food value.

Chocolate and cocoa, whether eaten or made into a drink, have a decided food value. When used in beverage form, they should be cooked for ten minutes and served very hot.

Condiment is the name given to herbs, spices, sauces, flavoring extracts and seeds. They give food a pleasant flavor and should be used in moderation. Vinegar is the fermented juice of sour wine, or apples.

Reliable Recipes for Pickles.

Gherkins.—Prepare small cucumbers or gherkins by picking them in a strong salt brine for four days. Make a brine that will float an egg. Bring to a boil and then cool. Pour it over the pickles. Weight them to keep them covered by the brine.

Sweet Pickles.—Twenty cucumbers from the brine, fifteen tiny white onions, one lemon, cut in one-half lengthwise, then cut in very thin

slices. Cut the cucumbers in one-inch blocks and add the onions and weigh; for every pound allow one cupful of brown sugar. Place the cucumbers and onions in a porcelain kettle. Cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, then drain and add the lemon, and one ounce of cloves, one ounce of whole allspice, one ounce of blade mace, three ounces of mustard seed, one-half grated nutmeg, four sticks of cinnamon, one small red pepper, cut in tiny pieces. Place in a preserving kettle and pour on vinegar until it comes to one inch of the top of the contents of the kettle. Add the sugar and bring to a boil, slowly for one-half hour. Stir frequently, taking care not to break the cucumbers. Seal in wide-mouthed bottles or all-glass jars. These can be used in three ways and are most delicious.

Sour Pickles.—Fifteen cucumbers from the brine, cut in one-inch blocks, one dozen small white onions, one red pepper, cut in pieces. Cover with cold water and boil for three minutes. Drain and add: One ounce of celery and mustard seed, one tablespoonful of whole cloves and allspice, one tablespoonful of blade mace. Cover with vinegar and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for one-half hour, then seal in wide-mouth bottles and jars. Store in a cool dry place.

Pickled Onions.—Use the tiny white pickling onion. Pour boiling water to loosen the skins. Peel and then soak for twenty-four hours in salt brine that will float an egg. Now wash in plenty of cold water and place in a preserving kettle. Cover with one part skimmed milk and two parts water. Boil gently for ten minutes. Drain and wash in cold water and then fill into bottles. Fill with hot, spiced vinegar. Seal in the usual manner for catsup and pickles.

Note.—Cooking in milk and water prevents the onions discoloring. Use granite ware in making pickles.

LATEST DEVICE TO HUNT U-BOATS

MOST FEASIBLE OF THE 10,000 INVENTIONS OFFERED

Idea is to Strike Submarine Hulls With Bombs Dragged by Low-Flying Planes.

More than 10,000 inventions and suggestions for doing away with the cruel submarine menace to travellers on the sea have been sent to the naval boards of England and America, but none appears more feasible than that of dragging bombs in the water from low-flying airplanes and exploding bombs against the hull of the submerged U-boats.

Thomas E. Lake, son of the inventor of the Lake type of submarine, originated this idea. Lake would build a plane which could develop high speed in scouting for submarines and slow down but retain its buoyancy when it sights its prey. The present day naval plane cannot do this.

The next and even more important advantage is the manner of bombing. The submarine has little chance of escaping. The slow-going airplane nears the submarine broadside on. A heavy contact bomb is quickly lowered to the proper depth in the water by a spring-controlled mechanism.

How the Mechanism Works

This mechanism is an entirely new device which received its inception with the development of this plan of attack. It is very sensitive, for at the slightest reduction in the tension of the spring the bomb responds by sinking.

The air pilot lets the bomb sink until it is just below what he gauges the submarine's depth to be. The bomb thus drags along while the airplane approaches its prey nearer and nearer. Soon the airplane passes over the submarine. The wire dragging behind hits before long against the submarine hull. The bomb continues on

and swings toward the hull, the airplane drags it the short distance upward, and the bomb strikes the submarine. The percussion explodes the mine, and blows up the U-boat without danger to the plane.

Even should the bomb miss the submarine it could be exploded from the airplane. The operator simply releases the brake for an instant, then presses down hard on the brake lever. The jerk will fire the emergency device within the bomb, and if the submarine is anywhere near the explosion will at least disable the submarine.

Lawn clippings are useful in mulching growing crops.

A new road skate with pneumatic tires and provided with ball bearings and automatic brakes, is being tested by its inventor. The wheels of the skate are nine inches in diameter, and are placed on opposite sides of the skate, instead of at the toe and heel. The balancing and steering properties are aided by the inside wheel being set slightly ahead of the outside. Whether running on smooth or rough roads, the pneumatic skate is noiseless and speedy.

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THE GREATEST LESSON OF WAR

THAT OF NATIONAL SERVICE AS ENGLAND DISCOVERED.

All Britain is Divided Into Three Classes—They Who Fight; They Who Work, and They Who Pay.

Not long ago I heard a well-known Englishman say:

"If the right man had been on the right job at the beginning of the war it would have been over now." It was a great argument for national service, says a correspondent.

If the great war has taught one lesson above all others, it is the lesson of national service. Germany's perfect war equipment was merely the result of forty years of patient and persistent preparedness based on conscription, which made the whole nation a partner in the Kaiser's world ambition. The change from peace to war was possible without a hitch in the imperial productive machine.

War's Demands.

Britain, on the other hand, committed the colossal mistake of relying upon voluntary service at the beginning of the conflict. The result was that the flower of her youth was sacrificed because the best men rushed to the colors. A host of artisans went to the front to fight and had eventually to be recalled to lathe and loom. Swift and unexpected entry into the conflict disrupted the whole British industrial fabric for the moment. This costly experience dictated compulsion for the army. It provided at once an automatic weeding out of fighting and working desirables and prevented further commercial and economic dislocation.

But even this procedure did not fill up the gaps in the battle lines. This war is a relentless ravager, and the cry went up for more men. England suddenly realized that she must resort to a new national service which would release a whole new army for fighting and yet not impair the effi-

ciency of the huge organization created to meet war needs and which already drew upon the great bulk of the population.

No Longer "Retired."

It was then that Britain made her great test of middle-aged patriotism. In a hard campaign it built up a civilian reserve; it gave agriculture a rebirth of energy and efficiency; it enlarged the sphere of woman's usefulness to a degree undreamed of in the first period of the war, when it was believed that the sex had reached the limit of its industrial capabilities.

It was not long before England's manhood and womanhood composed itself into three great divisions—those who fought, those who worked and those who paid. The program left the slacker entirely out of consideration. Before the campaign was over the species was almost extinct.

What was this national service? It meant the voluntary enlistment of every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty-one for the nation's work.

Then came the great opportunity for the man past fifty. The word "retired" suddenly dropped out of the British vocabulary. Just as thousands of retired officers came flocking to the colors, so did thousands of their colleagues in civil life, who had long left the desk and routine, go back to the job. No man, no matter how old or rich or famous he was, regarded any work as too trivial to do so long as it released a human being for the fighting forces.

Counting up to "Boomfit."

The elder generation of farmers in one of the northern dales of England, used a strange set of numerals, especially when counting sheep. They made a gap in the wall just wide enough to admit one sheep at a time, and as the sheep went through they counted them, making a notch in a stick at every fifteen.

Phonetically the numerals sound like "Yann, tane, tether, mether, pip, sax, sane, catterer, wheeler, dick, yann-er-dick, tane-er-dick, tether-er-dick, mether-er-dick, boomfit."

"Boomfit" was fifteen; when they reached it they made a notch in the stick and began the strange clant all over again.



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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—A.F.:—I have a five-acre field with good natural drainage, which I want to get into alfalfa next year. It was well manured two years ago, and sowed to wheat; not seeded last year. Plowed last fall, and beans planted this spring without fertilizer. Shows a good stand of beans. The soil needs lime. Will you kindly tell me the best way to start the alfalfa, also when and how to lime the soil?

Answer:—When the beans are harvested have the ground plowed deeply. As soon as the soil is dry enough to work next spring, apply a dressing of ground limestone at the rate of at least a ton per acre. Work this into the soil by disking and harrowing. About two weeks later sow a bushel to a bushel and a half of barley as a nurse crop at the same time seeding with 20 to 25 pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre. In order to insure a good catch of alfalfa, I would advise the addition of 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This can be drilled in at the same time the seed is sown, if the seed drill has a fertilizer distributing attachment. If not, the fertilizer can be broadcasted the same as was the lime and worked into the soil by a light harrowing just previous to the time the grain and alfalfa seed is sown. This fertilizer should carry from 2 to 4% ammonia and from 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid. It would be well also to have 1 or 2% potash, if it is obtainable.

Question—H.H.:—I have an eight-acre field which I want to sow to oats in the spring. This piece of land is sandy loam and in a fair state of fertility, having been covered with manure in the last two years. It produced a good crop of corn this year. I want to get this field seeded to clover, no clover having been grown on it for the last six years. How would you advise sowing the clover to insure a catch? Would you inoculate the seed? I have clover chaff from about 25 loads of clover seed. Could this be used to inoculate by spreading on the field after it is plowed and worked in the soil with a harrow?

Answer:—After the corn has been harvested, deeply fall plow the soil and in the spring apply a ton to a ton and a half of ground limestone per acre. Work this in with a careful disking and harrowing. In sowing a mixture of clover and timothy, you can profitably use 10 lbs. of clover and 4 lbs. of timothy to the acre, as well as 5 or 6 lbs. of timothy seed. Make sure that you get good vital seed. That is, have your seed purchased by early spring. Count out a couple of hundred seed as an average sample. Place these between two damp blotters. Keep the blotters medium damp but not soaked. Place them on a plate and keep the seed near some source of warmth. In a week or ten days the seed should have sprouted sufficiently to ascertain the percent of good strong seed. If only 75% of the seed germinates strong, increase your seeding about 25%.

I would advise inoculating the seed but not by mixing it with clover chaff. Write to Prof. D. H. Jones of the Bacteriological Department of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and obtain a culture for clover seed from him. This bottle of material contains the pure line of bacterial life that lives on the roots of the clover seed. Apply this as directed and you

will get better results than you would otherwise.

In order to still further insure a catch, I would advise drilling in 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, as advised in answer to A.F.

Question—B.K.:—I have a field that is seeded to clover on the north half, and the south part is in corn this year. I wish to use the whole field for cow pasture next year. What can I sow on the south part that will make good pasture?

Answer:—After the corn has been harvested, I would advise you to fall-plow this part of the field and as soon as the soil will work in the spring, sow the following mixture:—one bushel each of wheat, rye and barley. For pasture purposes it will not make any difference whether you use fall wheat or spring wheat for spring seeding. With good weather this pasture should come along so that you can use it in six weeks. Avoid pasturing too heavily, and on the other hand, avoid allowing any of the grain to come to head. This mixture has given good results on many farms in Ontario and in tests at Ontario Agricultural College.

Question—W.F.:—I have three acres of land which I plowed up last spring being old sod with some June grass, and put it into barley. Could I work it good now and sow part of it to sweet clover this fall for pasture next summer? It is first class clay loam nice and level and dry. Would you advise me what would be my best course to take to have good pasture for next summer?

Answer:—I would not advise the growth of sweet clover for pasture next spring. I have examined this crop as it grows in the Eastern half of this continent and have not been impressed with its usefulness as a pasture or hay crop.

On sandy soils where there is a desire to increase the organic matter rapidly, sweet clover can be grown and plowed under to good effect.

If you wish next summer's pasture for temporary purposes only,—that is, for the one summer,—I would advise you to work the ground as you indicate and to sow a mixture of rye and winter wheat this fall. As soon as the crop has made a fair spring growth, it will be ready for pasturing and will continue to give good pasturage as long as you prevent the grain from coming into head.

As soon as the snow begins to go off in the spring, I would advise you to sow 10 lbs. per acre of common red clover seed on the rye and wheat ground. The alternating thaws and frosts will work this seed into the ground and the young clover will come along so as to fill up the bare spaces and to make a substantial backing to the grain pasture.

If you wish to seed your ground to a mixture that you want to stand for two or three years, I would advise you to work it as you recommend this fall, and seed it to a light sowing of winter wheat or rye, say one bushel per acre; also sow timothy seed at the rate of 6 or 8 lbs. to the acre. As soon as the winter snows begin to go off, sow a mixture of 6 lbs. of common red clover and 4 lbs. of timothy per acre as recommended above. Cut the wheat as soon as it is ripe so as to give the grass and clover mixture an opportunity to make a good substantial growth.



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THE CONSERVATION OF FOOD

An Article Dealing With Two Subjects of Vast Importance in the Present Crisis, Namely, the Saving of Wheat Flour and the Problem of Milk Supply.

By Abby L. Marlatt, Specialist in Scientific Home Management.

The enthusiasm with which the bread-makers (and bread-winners) of the country are attacking the problem of conserving wheat flour as shown by the appearance of new recipes for different types of bread designed to save wheat.

All these recipes fall into general classes determined by what has been substituted for wheat, or by what grain or cereal or vegetable has been mixed with the wheat in order that less wheat need be used.

Wheat, as it comes to the housekeeper's kitchen flour bin, is in three forms: white flour, whole wheat flour, and graham flour. The white is wheat ground and refined into a multitude of grades. The whole wheat includes all constituents except the bran. The graham keeps everything, even the bran. In all of course, there is variation dependent upon the manufacture. Wheat flours show a very starch content, low mineral ingredients, and a medium amount of protein or tissue-building material. Add to wheat flours other starchy cereals or vegetables, such as rice or potato, and you increase the starch proportion of the whole. In like fashion any of the three elements of the flour may be varied by the character of whatever other grains, cooked or uncooked, are added.

Bear in mind this principle of substituting some other ingredient for part of your wheat flour, for upon it is based the sort of "war bread" which, in various forms, is a favorite with the recipe makers. This is "brown crumb bread."

The Use of Bread Crumbs
When the first cook stove was in its infancy the use of bread crumbs in cookery was antique. Undoubtedly the ancient Romans used them; certainly every housewife to-day knows that bread crumbs have their usefulness in deep frying, in scalloped dishes, for puddings, for meat stuffings, and for decorating vegetables and meats. And at the present time many a wide-awake housekeeper is realizing that bread crumbs may be used in bread making.

Prepare the crumbs from stale bread left over from the table, from trimmings of crusts, or from dry rolls. Brown in the oven and pulverize. Of course no bread should be used for this after it has begun to mould. After pulverizing, seal the crumbs in jars into which moisture and spores of mould cannot penetrate. The method of utilizing the crumbs is practically uniform. The bread sponge is made in orthodox fashion, with milk or water, with salt, sugar, and shortening, yeast and flour. Then the pulverized crumbs are added to form the sponge into a dough. Some declare that 50

per cent. of the flour ordinarily used is saved. But if the wheat flour employed is low in gluten (that tough, elastic property of wheat flours) then something less than 50 per cent. of crumbs must be used. Any woman with a taste for experimentation will be willing to try out different proportions until she learns just how much of other products she can use in her wheat bread and still attain the spongy, elastic loaf which the family relishes.

Many who have tried this declare that the result is nearly identical with regular whole wheat bread, differing only in its darker color and its sweet and nutty flavor due to the browning of the crumbs.

Hotel-men have seemingly utilized this type of "crumb" bread extensively, and declare that their patrons have been most enthusiastic. And the conscientious housekeeper seeking economy should not scorn such a source of experimentation. For, whereas many a woman at home has always cooked in a stereotyped, rule-of-thumb way, practicing economy only when it happened to suit her, the hotelkeeper always has to make both ends meet. He knows.

Milk is a Most Valuable Food
One never speaks of milk without thinking of the child, and in any discussion of voluntary saving of foods during the present crisis, the rights of the child stand first. For, in the last analysis, the future of any nation is determined by the care which it today gives to the child.

Nature has stated, in no uncertain terms, that milk is the essential food of infants and the young child. All experiments to-day prove that we have made no advance over nature in any attempt to substitute other foods for this essential in the diet of the child. Not that milk is an ideal food. It is, however, the nearest approach to an ideal food for the child that we have.

Given alone it is not satisfactory beyond the first few months and must be supplemented by other foods which will supply the necessary mineral matter in the form of iron to aid in building the red blood corpuscles. Even the modification of milk will improve the diet for the child. This may be accomplished through the addition of water in which cereals have been soaked.

Milk and cereals are very satisfactory combinations for the young, as the milk supplements the mineral deficiencies of the grains and furnishes the absolutely essential stimulant for growth.

As a stimulant to growth, milk, along with the yolk of egg, stands at the head of the list. Both of these

contain fat soluble substance. If these are omitted from the diet, the child is retarded in growth, and such a serious case of malnutrition may result that the child may die.

It is for these reasons that to-day the pressing need is to encourage the dairy industry. On the size of the dairy herds and the measure of their milk production will depend the ability to safeguard the health and nutrition of the people. Not that adequate nutrition may not be secured without the use of milk, but with the high prices of food to-day, there is no advice that can be given to the mother of a family that is of more importance than to continue to supply milk for the young child of the family.

Variety of Milk Dishes
The fact that the growth stimulants may be increased through the use of the green leaves of such plants as spinach, beet and turnip tops, dandelion, chard, water cress, lettuce, endive and cabbage is not so well known as it should be. Older people can get this essential food product from these sources. This growth stimulant is supplemented by the use of butter and skim milk in the preparation of food used at the table.

Every housekeeper knows the infinite variety of foods that may be prepared with milk; creamed vegetables of every kind; creamed gravies, using all kinds of meat, poultry, fish and game. Creamed sauces used as a basis of vegetable soups and cheese dishes. Croquettes and soufflés will give the peculiar value of the milk, along with the other great value of the vegetables or meats, the mineral matter, flavor and energy, and in most of the cases enough of the protein, or tissue building, for adequate growth.

Do not throw away any sour milk. The use of it should be encouraged as an essential part in the preparation of the quick bread, cakes and some sauces. Where the amount left over is sufficient, it may be used to make cottage cheese. But also save the whey from the cottage cheese for it should be used in bread making and some types of soups, in order that the valuable mineral matter of the milk may not be wasted.

How to Open a Book.

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the center of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back of the book.

A windmill in Europe grinds grain into flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

In the weave lies the secret of a new Turkish towel that is said to absorb water more rapidly than absorbent cotton.

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. T.:—1. To remove spots from your suit, mix a little cornstarch into a paste with gasoline, rub this on the spots and let it remain until dry, then brush out with a whiskbroom and you will find that unless the stains are very stubborn they have disappeared. Keep away from any fire while doing this. 2. A good freckle and sunburn lotion is 1 ounce of hydrogen peroxide, 1 ounce rosewater, and 2 ounces witch-hazel. Apply several times a day. 3. A dry, well-ventilated place, such as an attic, furnishes a good storage place for onions in winter, as slight freezing does not injure them, provided they are not handled while frozen. To keep well, onions must be matured and thoroughly dry. 4. It is said that eucalyptus oil will remove grease stains from any kind of material without injuring it. Apply the oil with a clean piece of flannel and rub the material gently until the stains disappear.

M.C.S.:—A common cause of tired and swollen feet is weak instep. Examine for symptoms of flatfoot. Rheumatism is another very common cause. Take an alternative hot and cold foot bath at bedtime. Apply a moist pack to the feet over night—a moist towel covered with mackintosh and flannel. Massage with cold cream is also useful. If varicose veins are present bathe in cold water twice daily and apply an elastic bandage or a cotton flannel bandage, cut on the bias about two and one-half inches in width.

Lucie:—1. There are two "Dominions" in the British Empire, Canada and New Zealand. 2. The British Court is known as the Court of St. James's because the official residence of the King of England was at St. James's Palace from the reign of William III. to the year 1837, in the reign of Victoria. In that year the Queen and all the rest of the royal family moved to Buckingham Palace, so far as concerns board and lodging, mere physical facts. In theory the court

still resides at the squat and ugly edifice of St. James's, and levees and drawing rooms continue to be held there in support of the legal fiction. The name of St. James appears in connection with the present edifice because a hospital for lepers was occupied on the site before 1190 under dedication to St. James the Less. In 1532 Henry VIII. took over the property from its monastic possessors, destroyed the buildings and erected the palace, of which Hans Holbein is said to have been the designer. While little of the old Tudor palace survived the fire in 1809 the chimney piece in the presence chamber displays the initials H. A. as a reminder that at the time it was constructed Anne Boleyn was Queen. 3. To correct stooped shoulders try to get out of the habit of allowing them to droop, and sleep with a very small pillow or none at all. Several times a day bring the forearms at a right angle with the arms, and place a broom-stick or other suitable stick in the angles thus formed in such a way that the stick will come behind the back, and keep it there for a few minutes, walking if desired. Inflate the lungs often and in other ways develop your chest muscles. "Shoulder braces" are not recommended.

R.B.:—A good plain abundant dinner, promptly served, is more popular with the thrashers than a fancy one. The day before they are to come, bake pies and brown bread, then heat the former and steam the latter a few minutes while preparing dinner, which freshens both. In the morning stew a big kettle of apples with sugar enough to make a jelly-like juice over them, and these are very popular along with the ham or salt pork, which the men usually prefer to a chicken dinner. The pork fried brown and crisp and with plenty of rich milk gravy is liked along with mashed potatoes, sliced onions and tomatoes. Green corn, in season, is always liked, while cole-slaw or boiled cabbage goes well with the pork.

Health

Bruises

During the vacation months bruises are of so frequent occurrence that a few simple suggestions may relieve anxiety on the part of the mother.

For a bruise or contusion in consequence of a blow received on any of the soft parts of the body apply a hot fomentation as soon as possible after the accident. Repeat the fomentation at intervals of two or three hours as long as the bruise remains sore and painful. During the interval apply over the part a compress consisting of a towel wrung as dry as possible from cold water and covered first with mackintosh, then with several thicknesses of flannel to maintain warmth. The hemorrhage beneath the skin which frequently occurs in consequence of a severe bruise may generally be prevented by firm compression immediately after the injury. It is a custom among German mothers when a child falls, striking its head severely, to apply the convex surface of a bowl of a teaspoon immediately on picking it up. The compression can be kept up by means of a pad and bandage as long as desired.

When a person has been much jarred by a considerable fall or more or less bruised all over, a hot full bath or a hot blanket pack will give more relief than any other remedy. If the patient is faint apply cold water first. In case a person has been bruised about the trunk or body by having a tree fall on him or being run over, the services of a skilled surgeon should be obtained as soon as possible. Hot fomentations may be employed in the meantime.

Bruises upon the head in consequence of severe blows or a fall often give rise to serious symptoms on account of fracture of the skull and compression of the brain or from simple concussion or jarring of the brain. If a person is unconscious or partially paralyzed in consequence of an accident in which the head is injured, surgical advice should be obtained at once and an X-ray examination should be made. As a general rule continuous cold is the best application for injuries resulting from severe blows upon the head. Fomentations may be applied at intervals to relieve soreness, but the hot application should be continued not longer than five or ten minutes at a time.

A process has been discovered by means of which potash can be produced as a by-product of blast furnaces and blast-furnace gas.

The whiskers of the walrus extend three or four inches out from the snout. They are quite stiff, and become stiffer with age. They are plucked separately and exported to China, where they are used as tooth-picks.

Hogs

Too many breeders are so anxious to get returns that they breed young sows before they are developed. The result is that the sow never turns out to be what she would have had she attained her growth before farrowing.

The best cross to produce pigs for bacon is one between pure-bred boars and sows of the same breed. To speak plainly, crossing of breeds is rather risky except in the hands of one who thoroughly understands breeding, and such men do not practise it to any extent.

Many newly-born pigs die immediately after delivery just for lack of a helping hand. If a sow farrows nine pigs and loses three, a loss of one-third is experienced; but few look at the matter in that light. They generally consider themselves fortunate that the other two-thirds of the litter pulled through.

About three weeks before farrowing, pregnant sows may be given a ration consisting of nine parts of rolled barley and one part of tankage, or three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of the barley. This method of feeding will insure strong, lusty, active newborn pigs.

Although your choicest young animals fail to win ribbons at the fairs, the efforts for better stock have not been wasted.

Poultry

Improper feeding impairing digestion, or too much dry feed will cause hens to become crop bound, which is indicated by loss of appetite and distended crop followed by difficult breathing.

Give teaspoonful castor oil; knead the crop. If this fails to give relief an operation could be performed as a last resort.

Poultry are naturally of a hardy nature. It is mainly on account of some neglect that they become diseased. A smooth plumage is noticeable in fowls possessing good health, and the comb and wattles are bright red in color. The droppings, too, are more or less hard, of a dark-brown color and capped with white. Other indications of good health are a bright eye, a good appetite and an active gait.

As a summary, birds that are bright, active, with keen appetites, clear eyes, red comb, smooth plumage; clean legs—the male that crows, "talks," fights and digs; the female that scratches, "sings" and lays—are birds that enjoy good health; from such can be expected healthy chicks.

There is not much hope for the man who is all the time shifting from one breed to another. Get a good one and stick to it like a dog to a root. You will win.

Improve your work and it will improve you.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 13, 1917.

Thanksgiving Day this year has been fixed for Monday, the first day of October.

It is now confidently expected that the present session of Parliament, will come to an end about the middle of next week.

Another crisis has arisen in Russia over the demand of General Korniloff to be given supreme command in both military and civic affairs. The premier, instead of doing this, however, ordered the General to hand his functions over to another, which he is not likely to do. More serious trouble is almost certain to result.

The United States Government has just uncovered a scandal which very seriously compromises the Government of Sweden. It is in effect that the German charge de affaires in Argentina has been making use of the Swedish embassy, in that country to send information through Stockholm to his Government in Berlin, regarding the dates on which Argentine ships sailed for European waters, thus enabling submarine commanders to be forewarned of their approach. The Swedish people are not believed to have any knowledge of this glaring piece of Hun trickery, and if that be true they will likely take the Government severely to task for its gross breach of neutrality.

Calgary Liberals Support Premier.

Calgary Liberals have pledged support to Sir Robert Borden's efforts to bring about a Union Government. They have sent the Premier the following message:

"The undersigned Liberals of Calgary wish to convey to you their hearty approval of your present attitude in respect to the formation of a national non-partisan Government and to assure you that the unselfish efforts which you are now making on behalf of the country, will have the support of many of the independent Liberals of Alberta."

The message was signed by J. G. Rutherford, ex-M. P., B. Ginsberg, E. A. Dunbar, W. Kent Power, J. M. Carson, A. L. Smith, A. D. Campbell and Geo. H. Allen.

In reply Sir Robert telegraphed: "I am deeply touched by your kind telegram and send my warmest thanks. You may be assured that no effort will be spared on my part to form a Union Government based on the support of all loyal men of good will."

The New Dominion Franchise Act.

The new franchise bill, to be known as the "War Time Elections Act," introduced in the Commons last Thursday by Hon. Arthur Meighen, is a measure of much importance, and one that is likely to meet with strong opposition from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers in the House.

According to the bill and the Soldiers' Vote bill, passed a short time ago, those who will be allowed to vote at the next federal election, are as follows:

All civilian citizen males over 21, except conscientious objectors to military service, those of alien enemy origin who have become naturalized citizens within fifteen years, and those of alien mother tongue, although born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years ago.

All soldiers in the Canadian forces.

All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces.

Wives, widows, mothers and sisters over 21, of soldiers in the overseas forces.

All nurses and other women officially connected with the forces overseas.

There was a crowded House when Mr. Meighen rose to explain the provisions of the bill, and his every word was followed with the closest attention. In the most lucid language—this was referred to in a complimentary way by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—he set forth the aims of the Government. "War service should be the basis of war franchise," he laid down as the basic principle, and those exempt from war service should not be in a position to exercise any measure of control over those who are bearing the burden of the war.

Therefore conscientious objectors and those citizens of alien enemy origin who have only been naturalized during the last fifteen years will not have the privilege of voting in the war elections. Those also who, born in other countries, speak as their mother tongue, an alien enemy language, will also be disfranchised.

Women for the first time in federal elections will be given the right to vote, but the extension of the franchise to women will only be partial. Only the relatives of the soldiers overseas will be allowed to vote, their wives or widows, their mothers, daughters and sisters.

This, judging from the applause, proved to be one of the most popular conditions of the bill. An unlimited admission of women to the franchise, Mr. Meighen explained, would at the present time be unfair and unreasonable.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, Sept. 4, 1917.
Minutes of Clarendon Council held this date in Hynes' Hall, Shawville.

Present: Mayor F. W. Thomas; Councillors McDowell, Barr, and Sinclair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Couns. Sinclair and McDowell.

The Jurors' List was then brought forward and examined.

Motion—Couns. Barr and McDowell—That the Jurors' List now examined by this Council be accepted.—Carried.

Afternoon session—same members present, also Couns. Bert Hodgins and William Dale.

A verbal report of the unsafe condition of the bridge across the Quyon, between John Havelin and Thos. Palmer, was then made.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Dale—That Couns. Barr and Hodgins be appointed to examine said bridge and, if found necessary, to repair or order the rebuilding of same on better foundation, near the present site.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barr and Sinclair—That the Secretary notify Henderson W. Harris to remove the gate off the 13th concession line road opposite lot 2, before Sept. 10th.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barr—That Mayor Thomas and Coun. Sinclair be appointed to secure a gravel pit as near as possible to the east end of the P. D. Fort road.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That James Belsher be instructed to open Clarendon's share of town line, south of the 10th concession of Bristol, as soon as possible (as far as about \$30 will open it).—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Hodgins—That the following bills be paid: Henry McDowell, N. C., 1 sheep, \$12 00; H. B. Armstrong, lamb, 6 65; Benj. Hynes, 1 sheep, 10 00; Herb Strutt, work, 3 50; Stephen Davis, lumber, 4 60; R. G. Hodgins, " 22 93; Harold Elliott, tile, 86 12; Bert W. Hodgins, gravelling C. road, 12 00; E. T. Hodgins, Valuation Roll and Jurors' List, 16 00; Thos. Palmer's bill, balance, 3 00; Massey-Sawyer bill.—Carried.

Motion to adjourn—Couns. Hodgins and Dale—To meet at call of Secretary.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

DUNRAVEN.

Sept. 6.—Everyone is looking forward to the School Fair at Campbells Bay on Saturday. As there are some people in this vicinity who have not been feeling well, it may do them good to take the little outing.

The chestnut looked well last Sunday also the occupants of the rubber-tired rig. Eh?

Mr. Ed. Creighton's home was visited by the "big bird" on Sept. 1st.

It is very dull around the Corner now. I wonder why? Oh, yes! I forgot that two prominent young ladies left us on Monday.

An old and respected former citizen of our community passed away at his late residence in Vancouver on August 30th, at the age of 67 years. He leaves to mourn his loss, besides his widow, four sons and three daughters. The funeral was held at Vancouver on Sept. 1st. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved friends.

(Editor's Note.—Our correspondent strangely omitted giving the name of the deceased person referred to.)

We are glad to report that Mrs. John O'Hare, who has been ill, is recovering.

What's the matter with the party that was to come off up the road, old chap?

The R. C. School re-opened Tuesday with a nice little teacher. Boys, get your flashlights busy!

Mrs. Lang and her son, Pte. Earl Lang visited relatives here this week. Earl looks good in khaki, all right.

We are all getting our spool heels shined up at our local shoemaker's for the big "hoe-down" some night soon in the little town hall.

We are glad to see Miss Violet O'Hare back again. We miss her very much when she goes away from home.

Miss Campbell visited her home in Portage du Fort last Sunday.

Mr. Herman Cahill paid a flying visit to his mother last week. The city seems to agree with the boy.

Mr. Gordon McLaughlin is missed very much since his departure for Ottawa on Monday.

For other up to date happenings around the burg ask USCLE MUX.

Sept. 8.—Harvesting is finished and threshing is the order of the day.

Miss Etta Ostrom is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Stitt, Fort Coulonge.

Mr. James Ostrom and cousins, Misses M. and B. Lett, visited friends at Rooney's, recently.

The cornfields have been speedily cleared of raccoons since the arrival of the patent moving scarecrow.

I wonder, have the shadows which disappeared so suddenly Tuesday night, been discovered? If in doubt, ask "Leave It There."

Miss E. Campbell has been a guest at Mr. T. O'Hare's during the past week.

Mr. Eddie Creighton is wearing a broad smile.—It's a girl.

FOR-GET-IT.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Appeal for Christmas Stockings for our Soldiers

THE EQUITY reproduces by request the following circular, addressed to the secretaries of local branches by the Canadian Red Cross Society:

"We have received a request from England to furnish thirty thousand Christmas stockings for our men in the hospitals overseas. Experience has shown that the most popular form of stocking is one made of tarlatan or strong net in the shape of a boot, containing any small gifts which the donors desire to enclose, a list of which is appended. (Boot 18-in. long with 12-in. foot.)

It is highly desirable that the stockings be as uniform as possible in order that the men may receive gifts of approximately the same value, and it is especially asked that the stockings should not be too weighty nor contain too valuable gifts.

It is the desire of the Executive that all these stockings should be ready for shipment by the 1st of October, at the Port, as they must be in London by the 1st of November in order to ensure distribution before Christmas.

The use of woollen knitted socks instead of net stockings is not recommended.

No case of stockings must exceed 56 pounds in weight, and a list of its contents, especially those of a dutiable nature, must be placed on the outside of the case.

It is absolutely necessary that notification should be made of all dutiable articles. The amount of these placed in the stockings should be weighed, and the total amount in each case should be noted on the outside of the case. If this regulation is not complied with it gives much trouble and delay overseas.

It is suggested that each stocking might contain one gift out of each of the following classes:

- 1—Pocket mirror—cheap style; pocket pencil, pocket knife, pipe or match box.
- 2—Writing pad and envelopes, fancy post cards.
- 3—Cigarettes, tobacco.
- 4—Candies, chewing gum, maple sugar.
- 5—Handkerchiefs, necktie, socks.
- 6—Game, book, puzzle, mouth organ.
- 7—Toilet requisites, such as soap, toilet powder, tooth paste, pin cushion.
- 8—Packets of raisins, dates or figs, nuts.

The total cost of each stocking should not on any account exceed \$2.00.

Do not put in sticky candy or flimsy packets of insect powder, or matches.

The Society reserves to itself the right of disposing of any additional stockings at its own discretion among hospital patients and personnel.

BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

How South American Country Can Assist Allies.

It is usually easy to tell whether a State is at war with another or not, but Brazil is neither in nor out of the war with Germany. One of her vessels, the Parana, has been sunk, and she has seized the interned German ships in her harbors. They are being hurried into condition for use in commerce in defiance of Germany's submarine campaign, but Brazil has not declared war. Another sinking of a Brazilian vessel might bring the matter to a head, or Germany may decide to take matters in her own hands and declare war on account of Brazil's refusal to yield to the German protest against the seizure of her ships.

At any rate, things are being put in readiness in the Republic for the event of war, if it finally comes on the initiative of either country. Congress already has preparedness measures before it and private organizations are outfitting companies for war service. Neither in army nor navy is Brazil a formidable antagonist at her peace strength. Like the United States, she is "unprepared." The potential military war strength, available in organized men of fighting age, is reported as 4,301,643. Normally this is a force four times that of Argentina and, therefore, the greatest of any South American power. Under the reorganization put through in 1907 every male citizen, from 21 to 44 years of age, is liable to military service. The peace strength of the army is reported as 33,000 in active service and 527,000 reserves, making a total war strength of 560,000. But Brazil is an example of the fact that it is not always true that numbers measure strength. That she would loyally work with her Allies we assume, but her financial weakness, her lack of trained soldiers and the scattered character of her population would make her play a minor military role in any great operations outside South America.

In comparison with the large naval forces now in battle array around Europe, also, the Brazilian strength on sea is insignificant. She is credited with two dreadnoughts, two coast defense ships, and 42 smaller craft. Evidently all these and more would be needed effectively to patrol her two extended coast lines. Dangers of raids upon her would be small, but a submarine base might be established on her shores, from which serious interference could be offered to east coast trade.

But this does not mean that Brazil's entry into the war would be without significance. She would affect the outcome in two ways. In one of these she is already—though not technically at war—preparing to aid the Allies. The Government's action in seizing the 43 interned German vessels adds about 221,000 tons of shipping, valued at some \$20,000,000, to the merchant marine forces that are fighting the submarine blockade. These vessels were dam-

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
September 19th, 20th, 21st, 1917.

Renfrew Fair

BY fair play to exhibitors, courtesy to visitors, push and united effort, Renfrew Fair is now the second largest County Fair in Ontario; and seeks to be useful as well as entertaining to all visitors. Among its chief attractions this year are:

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPT. To make up for the wastage of war, the children must be carefully tended. All fathers and mothers are vitally interested in this great panorama of object lessons, so are all young people who want to know how to live healthful lives. Shown at Renfrew Fair with the co-operation of Dr. McCullough, Provincial Health Officer.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT'S FREE MOVING PICTURE SHOW will also be one of the features of this Fair.

THE SPLENDID WOOL AND EGG EXHIBITS arranged by the Dominion Department of Agriculture will be here. Every farmer and farmer's wife who wants to know how to make the most dollars out of these lines of industry, for which many parts of the Ottawa Valley are especially adapted, should see—and study—these attractive displays.

AN EXHIBITION OF PLOUGHING BY TRACTOR has been arranged to take place on the mornings of 20th and 21st on Mr. M. J. O'Brien's farm adjoining the Fair Grounds. See the modern way.

DOUBLE BALOON ASCENSIONS AND TRIPLE PARACHUTE DROPS on the 20th and 21st by Capt and Madame Farley, the Canadian aerialists who are so reliable.

Efforts are also being made to have a MILITARY AIR-PLANE fly from the grounds of Renfrew Fair this year. It is difficult to get this attraction; but the Renfrew Fair is having the assistance of Hon. T. W. McGarry, and while no definite promise can be made at this time the directors are hopeful that it may yet be accomplished.

A FINE MIDWAY—THE PICK OF ALL. Renfrew Fair now has such a reputation that it can command the services of the best. This year it has had the choice of three Midways from the most successful managers. It has picked what experience has shown to be the most satisfactory. It will be lively, jolly, and yet not run by "sharks."

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF WAR CURIOSITIES is being arranged.

SPORTS FOR PUPILS OF RURAL SCHOOLS on Friday morning, 21st.

BRASS AND PIPE BANDS will furnish music.

BASEBALL MATCHES—Renfrew vs. Barry's Bay.

North Renfrew vs. South Renfrew

FINE DINING HALL SERVICE. The fine new Machinery Hall having been fitted up as dining room for the soldiers who were quartered here will this year be used for dining hall purposes at the Fair. Splendid service. Meals: Adults 50c. Children 35c.

BRILLIANT AND LIVELY NIGHT SHOWS. The Grounds and Hall and Midway will all be open and brilliantly illuminated. Other attractions at night are being arranged.

\$4,000 offered in prizes for Live Stock, Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Production.

Fare-and-a-third on all Railways within the 250 mile limit. Special train leaves Mississippi on the K. & P. branch of the C. P. R. at 7.45 a. m. on Thursday, September 20th. Returning, leaves Renfrew at 11.15 p. m.

Send for Prize List or any other particulars to

T. F. BARNET,
President.

W. E. SMALLFIELD,
Sec.-Treas.

ago before taken over from the Germans, but they are undergoing repairs and are to be run by the Lloyd Brasileiro—which is, by the way, a Government department, not a private corporation—and by two other lines. The Germans will have an opportunity to try their torpedoes against their own ships.

The Government plans a control of all shipping and the maintenance of lines to France, Portugal, and the United States. Besides this, efforts will be made to relieve the distress caused by the withdrawal of ships from the coasting trade by establishing sailings between home ports.

But the second way in which Brazil may help the Allies may be as important as the first. Every great producing country which declares against Germany makes easier the enforcement of the international embargo. Of course, there is not now any direct trade from Brazil to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany was steadily growing as a market for Brazil's products before the war, but her purchases of \$44,000,000 worth of goods in 1913 fell to less than half that in 1914, and went out of the calculation in 1915 and 1916. Austria-Hungary's purchases, about a third as great, have gone the same road.

The indirect trade through adjacent neutrals has now largely stopped. The Swedish purchases from Brazil, for example, chiefly coffee, which normally totalled a little over \$3,000,000, took a suspicious jump in 1914 to \$5,428,552, and the next year the transshipment trade pushed her purchases in Brazil up to \$23,161,167. But the back door supplies for Germany are now being shut off. Permits to import are supervised by the Overseas Trust, and the new embargo will reduce the leakage still further.

Brazil's entry into the war would just as protest from her as to the Allies' policy by making our interests in the embargo here. To be sure, this would affect adversely her coffee market, already seriously curtailed. The only countries which continue to buy with their former freedom, in fact, are the United States and Canada. But there are compensating advantages for Brazil. Though coffee is her greatest interest, she has important rubber, hides, cacao, and manganese exports, and the value of these has risen remarkably due to war demands. Brazil is, in fact, in a better position to-day than at any time since the war started.

The assurance that those products will not pass to the Central Powers with the consent of Brazil will make

the enforcement of the embargo policy easier. Every country which exports raw material and which joins the Allies in their war against the Central Powers adds its economic strength and its moral support to the forces opposing Germany. This may be the most important contribution of the possible entry of Brazil.

Sponges.

Sponges are known to be very abundant in the Australasian seas; especially is this the case with the horny or highest form of sponges.

The French Population.

According to the census of 1911, 8.51 per cent. of the entire population of Canada was of French origin.

Czech Saved Korniloff.

It is not generally known that at one time in the present war, Lieutenant-General L. G. Korniloff, whose victories in Galicia have so astonished the world, was an Austrian prisoner of war and that he escaped from Austrian captivity with the aid of a Czech soldier, who forfeited his life to save his distinguished Slav brother.

During the retreat of the Russian army from the Carpathians in the spring of 1915 General Korniloff, then commanding the rear guard, was captured by the Austrians and interned in Bohemia. In the summer of 1916 he managed to escape with the help of the Czech soldier, Frank Mrnak. For several weeks the two fugitives were making their way stealthily toward the Roumanian frontier, hiding by day and travelling by night. But one day in August they were surprised by gendarmes. The general got away and finally reached Russia, where he commanded the Petrograd garrison during the revolution. Mrnak was hit and captured and later sentenced by the court-martial in Pressburg to be shot.

It had been the Czech soldier's intention to enter as a volunteer in the ranks of the Czech-Slovak brigade, which has by this time grown into two divisions. That his name and his heroic deed should not be forgotten, the commander of the brigade issued an order to have Mrnak's name inscribed on the roll of Company A of the first regiment of the Czech-Slovak brigade of sharpshooters. It was further ordered that at every roll call when Mrnak's name is called the sergeant of the first squad should answer: "Shot by Hungarian court-martial in Pressburg for saving General Korniloff."

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

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.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

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

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

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)
TORONTO ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

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

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

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery

McGill University.

Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of

Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

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and Saturday of each week.

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Office and Residence

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Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

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MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

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1 calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

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PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

364 University St., Montreal.

Ladies' Apparel

Summer Wash Skirts

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

\$1.25, to clear at \$1.00

Middies

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

To clear at 20 p. c. discount.

Batiste Muslin

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

Children's Sox

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

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

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

Hudson Maxim Has Plan

By Which to Make Ships

Proof Against Torpedoes

HUDSON MAXIM asserts that
he can make ships torpedo-
proof by protective walls,
not of heavy armor, but of
a combination of metallic rods and
cylinders filled with water. The rods
are to impede and slow down the
velocity of the high-pressure gases
from the torpedo, which are the de-
structive agent of its explosion, while
the water, shattered into spray, is
to cool them, contract them, and re-
duce their pressure. Thus it will be
possible, Mr. Maxim believes, that a
torpedo should explode in direct con-
tact with a ship's hull without in-
flicting serious damage upon her. He
communicates the details of his
device to The Scientific Ameri-
can, remarking somewhat dryly
that as the Germans are in no
present need of protection devices
against torpedoes, this publication
can not be considered as giving "aid
and comfort" to the enemy. Mr.
Maxim remarks that the principle of
his device is none other than that of
the celebrated "silencer" that bears
the name of another member of his
family. He writes:

"When a gun provided with a
Maxim silencer is fired, the silencer
acts to dissipate and absorb the

energy of the shock upon the at-
mosphere.

"I propose to employ a principle
similar to that of the silencer for
dissipating the energy of the explo-
sive blast of a torpedo against and
into the hull of a ship. In addition
to this, the gases of the explosive
blast are made to take up, spray, and
mix with a sufficient quantity of
water, instantly to reduce their tem-
perature and volume about tenfold.

"When a mass of high explosive,
like the contents of a torpedo war-
head, is exploded against a ship's hull
at the usual depth of, say, from nine
to eighteen feet below the water-line,
the mass of water surrounding the
explosives serves to tamp it, that is
to say, it serves as an anvil to resist
the blast in all other directions except
toward the interior of the ship; and
as the ship's hull is the line of least
resistance, the great mass of gases
under high temperature and pressure
passes into and through the hull of
the ship with such destructive vi-
olence as to cause the immediate sink-
ing of a large vessel of ordinary con-
struction. . . . If we can suc-
ceed, by means of water, in abstract-
ing the excess heat of the gases of
the explosive blast of a German tor-
pedo as they enter the ship's hull, we
shall decrease their volume from 40-
000 cubic feet to 4,000 cubic feet.
Not only this, but also if we can suc-
ceed in making the gases do work
upon certain obstructions placed in
their path, they will be cooled just in
proportion to the amount of work
that they thus do. . . .

"A strong, steel wire or round
rod, drawn taut and interposed in the
path of the blast of a high explosive,
offers very great powers of resist-
ance, and it is very difficult to break
such a wire or rod by the explosive
blast. Consequently, if a screen com-
posed of strong, steel wires or rods
be placed in the wall of a ship's hull
in such position that it will receive
the initial impact of the gases, it will
place work upon the gases, and, by
wire drawing and impeding them, dis-
sipate a portion of their heat or
energy and slow their velocity."

Jamless England.

No sugar for homemade jam is a
situation the women of England are
facing, according to information re-
ceived at the office of Herbert
Hoover. The royal committee on
sugar supply had hoped to complete
arrangements to take care of those
who desired to purchase fruits for
domestic jam making, but has been
compelled to announce that the sink-
ing of sugar cargoes and the over-
whelming necessity for economizing
tonnage has rendered it impossible
to take care of the woman's jam.

Gold Production.

The world's gold production in the
last quarter of a century equals that
of the preceding 400 years and the
silver output since 1878 equals that of
the preceding 400 years. But, where-
as the gold money of the world has
doubled in the last 20 years, the sil-
ver money has decreased just one-
half in the same period.



HUDSON MAXIM

energy of the escaping gases, there-
by lessening the intensity and aud-

Ludendorff, the German, Is a Man of Mystery,

Who Puzzles the World

WAR correspondents in Ger-
many have lately discov-
ered a new superman in
the person of Ludendorff,
chief of staff of von Hindenburg and
rated by the awe-stricken ones about
him as that general's guiding force
and intellectual superior. Silent,
solitary, morose, he is a figure little
known but greatly feared. Those "in
the know" credit him with Hinden-
burg's victories. But he is more than
soldier. He is, so report has it, a
great diplomat and a civil adminis-
trator. He brought order to Poland
and Galicia with German occupation
of those territories. He fixed rail-
road rates, established customs, re-
gulated the American relief opera-
tions, and so employed the iron heel
upon American correspondents that
they now speak of him with awe.

In brief, he is the strong and silent
man of mystery which every war is
certain to produce.

We note in a somewhat superlat-
ively adulatory article on Luden-
dorff in The Atlantic Monthly, by H.
L. Mencken, certain statements
which may perhaps throw a needed
side light upon history.

The battle of Tannenberg, or of
the Masurian Lakes, as it is some-
times called, was fought early in the
war and was the first German victory.
In it two Russian armies under Gen-
erals Samosonoff and Rennenkampff,
aggregating 600,000 men, were rout-
ed by von Hindenburg with about
200,000 men, of whom at least 60
per cent. were men of the reserve
class. The Russians were cut to
pieces, drowned by the tens of thou-
sands in the lakes, and quagmires of
which Hindenburg was supposed to
have an uncanny knowledge. 140,000
were captured, the rest driven back
into Russia. Germany went mad with
adulation of her victorious general,
erected a colossal wooden statue of
him, and the populace paid liberally
for the privilege of driving nails into
it to show their regard and affection
for the hero.

Of late, since confronted by the
French and British in the west, von
Hindenburg has done little but re-
treat. Perhaps for that reason it
came to be whispered that Luden-
dorff really won the sanguinary bat-
tle of Tannenberg. Mr. Mencken de-
scribes the efforts made by corre-
spondents to run this rumor down:

"How? By what process? By
what strategy? Ask these questions
in Germany and you will ask in vain.
The whole business already belongs to
fable. Everybody has a different
explanation, a different theory. The
thing was so swift and so colossal
that no one seems to have kept any
coherent record of it. I searched in
vain in Berlin for a clear account; I
got very little more light from offi-
cers who were present. Four months
after the battle James O'Donnell Ben-
nett, the correspondent of the Chi-
cago Tribune, went to East Prussia
to go over the field and unearth the
facts. He told me later that he had
to give up the enterprise as impos-
sible. The staff officers of Hinden-
burg actually differed as to the days
on which the action had been fought!
More, I find an error of the same sort
in the official biography of Luden-
dorff, read and approved by him. The
victory was reported on August 28.
But a copy of the Berliner Tageblatt
that lies before me shows that it was
really reported on the following
day."

Much mystery indeed. But is it
not possible that the news gatherers
went to the wrong place? Should
they not rather have gone to Petro-
grad, to the heads of the revolution-
ary committee, who discovered that
German bribes and German corrup-
tion induced generals in the Russian
army, tainted like the Czar and all
his entourage with German sympa-
thies, to betray their men, to aban-
don them to defeat and wholesale
slaughter? The defeat of Tannen-
berg, upon which the Germans are
erecting idols, was one of the reasons
why the Russians pulled down the
Czar and the Grand Dukes.

It is notable that von Hindenburg
has won no victory since he con-
fronted the French and British.

A Unique Bandsman.

During the last winter Percy
Grainger, pianist and composer, bril-
liant, unusual, and of interesting
personality, was giving concerts for
\$1,000 an afternoon. He was consid-
ered the finest pianist yet produced
in a British Overseas Dominion. Now
he is playing in a band in the United
States army for \$30 a month. But
he is perfectly delighted to play the
oboe. He likes khaki and he hasn't
a regret in the world for the leonine
mane which he wore as a concert
pianist, but which had to be sacri-
ficed for military band purposes. Mr.
Grainger, who is an Australian by
birth, came to this continent in 1915.

In between regular band work he
gives concerts for the benefit of the
Red Cross, and his playing is so
much admired that every concert
brings the organization several thou-
sand dollars for relief work among
the soldiers. Mr. Grainger began to
tour in concert at the age of seven-
teen. He was successful in many of
the great cities of Europe, and not
only is his playing regarded with the
keenest admiration but his composi-
tions are thought to possess extra-
ordinary interest and originality, al-
though not all musical critics com-
mend them. He means to give all his
concerts from this time forth for the
benefit of the Red Cross and regards
his soldier salary as altogether com-
mensurate with his needs.

TAILORING

We have always in stock a
a good assortment for you to
make choice of your suit from

We have also in stock

An up-to-date line of Fall Overcoats
in dark, gray and black.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

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T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

When you require Printing
call at

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and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

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AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

FOR SALE

1 year old Shropshire Ram; also some
ram lambs.
1 Durham bull calf.

Apply to
JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville,
11-4

TRESPASS NOTICE

Hunters, trappers, fishers, or tres-
passers of any kind are hereby notified
to take warning that they are strictly
forbidden to trespass in any manner
whatsoever on the following lots, situ-
ated 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, 25 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.

No Canadian Tea Party.

Sir J. D. Rees made the suggestion
in the British House of Commons
recently that as Australia had pro-
hibited the importation of teas from
China and Java, in order to help the
Indian and Ceylon growers, who are
at present to a large extent deprived
of the home market, the Colonial
Secretary might suggest to the Gov-
ernment of Canada the propriety of
taking similar action in view of the
fact that the Dominion is now im-
porting quantities of Java leaf.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Under Secre-
tary for the Colonies, replied: "I
do not think that representations
could usefully be made to the Cana-
dian Government, and if the facts
are as stated in the question the Cana-
dian Government will doubtless
fully consider the matter."

He added that during the year
ended 31st March last, which was the
latest period for which statistics are
available, the imports of Java tea
into Canada did not exceed one per
cent. of the total imports of tea.

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. Trés.

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.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00
Oats, per bushel, 60c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 34c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 38c.
Wool, washed, 75c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs, 12.00
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 50c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.00
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 24.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$11.00 to \$13.00
Oats per bushel 55c
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. 86.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to

MRS. E. E. MCQUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

The AUTOMOBILE

Handy Things for the Mortarist

Occasionally a bucket for carrying water is a much-needed convenience, as the man who searches the territory around his car for a tin can or other receptacle has found. One that is readily carried is made of heavy waterproof canvas, with metal frame members rust-proofed. Its capacity is over a gallon.

In shape its top is rectangular, with one of the narrow sides bent out to facilitate pouring. This shape is said to make it easy to handle and easy to fill from a shallow stream.

Folded the bucket is one-half inch thick, four inches wide and ten inches long and can be kept under the seat or in the door pocket, where it is quickly available. Folding or opening the bucket consists merely of a simple motion.

Another thing that comes in very handy and is often needed on long trips is a towline. There is one strong enough to pull a two-ton car up a 20 per cent. grade, yet which can be rolled up under the seat out of the way until it is needed.

The outfit weighs complete but four and one-half pounds. It is twenty-five feet long, made of steel wire twisted into a strand a half inch in diameter. At each end is a patented snaffle hook, which fastens into a manila sling after the latter has been secured around the axle of the car.

Another useful feature claimed for the device is that a car may be made to pull itself out of a mud hole. One

end of the line is attached to a tree or stake directly in front of the car, and taking a turn of the rope around the hub of the mired wheel the other is fastened around the wheel by means of the manila sling.

Apply power the motion of the wheel makes a winch of the hub that gradually pulls the car toward the fixed end of the rope.

A compressed-air starter to be mounted on the front of the Ford in place of the starting crank is operated by a lever placed on the steering wheel. Air pressure is carried in a tank under the rear of the car and the pressure is automatically maintained in this tank by the starter, which also acts as a pump. This air may be used for inflating the tires.

To save automobilists eye strain there has been invented a disk of colored glass that can be attached to windshields with a vacuum cup.

Among the new automobile locks is one which, when fastened on a steering column, fastens the steering mechanism, gas and spark controls.

A portable vulcanizer for automobile tires gets its heat from a burner filled with asbestos, which is saturated with gasoline or alcohol.

To save weight a new English automobile has mud guards like a bicycle and single steps instead of running boards.

So that automobile tourists can carry additional baggage an Englishman has invented a trailer to be attached to the rear corners of a car and be supported by a single wheel.

PUSSY AND THE BIRDS.

What Shall We Do in Defence of Our Feathered Friends?

It is asserted on good authority that the average cat kills fifty birds per annum. The cat has indeed become a very serious economic menace by reason of its activities as a wholesale destroyer of the birds that eat the insect enemies of the crops. In this indirect way cats operate to diminish our production of foodstuffs by hundreds of millions of dollars' worth annually.

Pet pussies are chronic and incurable bird hunters. They kill for mere sport. Fledglings in the nest are their helpless and accustomed prey. But in the rural districts there are hundreds of thousands of cats that, having reverted to the wild state, hunt for a living. Trappers in the New England States catch them in large numbers for the fur market, their pelts fetching from fifty cents to \$2 apiece.

These wild pussies prey upon all kinds of small game, such as squirrels and rabbits. They carry off the farmer's chickens.

The cat is presumably of African origin. It was first domesticated in Egypt, where the city of Bubastis (between the arms of the Nile) was dedicated to cats and cat worship. When a cat died all the members of the family that owned it shaved their eyebrows, and the sacred animal was embalmed and buried with ceremony. In the Temple of Bubastis, the "fairest in all Egypt," the sacred cats were clad in costly robes, and their necks and ears were hung with jewels and golden ornaments. Great cat cemeteries in that neighborhood have been dug up within recent years.

There is nothing so cruel as religious superstition, and it is hardly surprising to learn that in those days cats were publicly burned in Lent. In England they were roasted alive in brick ovens, as a form of pious celebration. In Metz they were sacrificed by hundreds in bonfires, and in Flanders they were hurled from high towers—a custom that survived in Ypres as late as 1868.

Now the cat is coming into its own again. It is no longer worshipped, but it rivals the dog in the affection bestowed upon it—though it is incapable of entertaining real affection for any human being. We have cat clubs, cat magazines, cat homes and cat shows. Not long ago, in Berlin, a newspaper printed the following "ad."

"Wanted, by a lady of rank, for adequate remuneration, a few well-behaved and respectfully dressed children, to amuse a cat in delicate health, two or three hours every day."

APPLAUD HEROIC TEACHER.

Who Conducted School in Bombarded Rheims Cellar.

Mlle. Fourcaux, the heroic school mistress of Rheims, who continued to teach her young charges in a cellar during the bombardment of the city, which still suffers more or less intensely from German shells, was warmly applauded recently by her fellow teachers at a congress in Paris of friendly societies connected with the scholastic profession. A moving reference was made to the large number of schoolmasters who "have fallen gloriously on the field of honor in defence of the country."

Women workers have readily found employment in France during the war in many departments formerly reserved to men. Their activity now extends to the Hotel de Ville and other municipal offices controlled by M. Delanney, Prefect of the Seine, who has given clerical posts to 2,600 wives or daughters of soldiers.

Many of these, who have now become widows or orphans, would have been unable to subsist on their meagre pensions. In the city service their earnings average six francs daily, and to this is added a further one franc 50 centimes daily to meet the increased cost of living. The women have given such complete satisfaction that their positions will be permanent even after the war, and thus their independence is assured.

To disinfect a sink, pour down a gallon of boiling water mixed with two tablespoonsful of soda and a teaspoonful of ammonia. This will dissolve all greasy matter in both sink and pipe.

Avoid wetting the leaves in watering cucumbers.

In order to keep a paint brush clean when it is not in use, a wire clip has been invented which holds the brush out of the paint in a can.



Gas School, Where Soldiers Wearing Masks Are Tested.

PORTUGUESE soldiers waiting their turn at the gas school behind the British lines in France. The troops go into the gas house or school wearing their masks to see if they can endure the poisonous gas. If, because of some physical disability, the soldier cannot stand the "attack," other work than fighting is found for him. The masks they are shown wearing in the photo are of a new type only recently invented. The signs on the gas school indicate the danger of going in without the mask.

DEEDS OF THE BRITISH AIRMEN

RIVAL FEATS OF CRUSADERS OF THE OLDEN DAYS

Perform Miracles of Daring Over German Lines, Fighting Single-Handed

"One of our men went out to attack an enemy airdrome," writes a war correspondent. "He found the machine just about to rise, so he dived and his fire wrecked it. He then circled round and continued to shatter the wreckage. He made a tour of the airdrome, firing into the sheds from the level roof. He went away and found a German battery in action. He stopped and fired along the line of guns, silencing the lot. Then he sat on the battery five minutes, lest they should recommence firing. He used the remainder of his ammunition on the enemy trenches."

"Another airman took the first enemy airdrome, then a battery, then a train and finally the infantry trenches at Polygon Wood. Another had the luck to find a large body of troops ready. He went along above them, firing into hidden ditches and a wood road which was dotted with dead."

Silenced Batteries

Another spent some time in altitudes of from fifty to 100 feet and found three enemy machines getting ready to start from their airdrome, so he wrecked them all. Then he found a wagon and horses on the road. He shot both horses. He next visited the railway station, shot the guard on duty and finished up by attacking and stampeding a column of horse transport.

"Another airman flew up and down the main street of Zonnebeke at a height of 500 feet, firing on the troops which covered the street till they had all taken to cover. Then he visited the train and railway siding. Then finding a battery firing he silenced that and dived on, and raided trenches on the way home. Another started by visiting an airdrome, where he bombed a group of machines in the ground. He fired into the sheds, went off and found a railway siding full of troops waiting for a train. He scattered them and returned to the airdrome. One machine was just rising, so he attacked it and crashed it to the ground. A second rose, but he attacked that also. When only twenty feet up it sideslipped likewise and crashed down. As he left a machine gun opened fire on him, so he went for that and silenced it."

"But I have so many things to do," is the usual excuse for procrastination.

MY LAD.

Take his brain and brawn, my Country,
For thy need.
Let him fight; and if he must,
Let him bleed.

Take his valiant spirit, God;
It was given
As a free and gracious gift
For life heaven.

Take his broken body, Earth,
It is thine.
Sinew, strength and fair young flesh
Firm and fine.

But, O Justice, loose your bandage!
Doff it now!
Bind it close about his eyes,
Round his brow!

Lest brutality should scorch him
Soon to die;
Hot brutality that sickens
A young eye.

Ay, be merciful, and blind him
In the fight.
Lest red hatred scar and warp him,
Scar his sight!

Let him keep his friendly, human,
Kindly soul!
Let him die with genial heart
Warm and whole!

—Helen Coale Crew.

HIS FACE.

At the Supper in Simon's House an Unknown Disciple Sees a Vision.

"It was in the house of Simon that I first saw Jesus," says "An Unknown Disciple," who relates an ancient tale in the Nation.

"It was not its beauty that chained my eyes, though it was a face beautiful to look upon. Nor was it the light in the eyes, though that rejoiced the heart. It was the tranquillity of the face that held me; a tranquillity, not of sloth or emptiness, but of surety; the tranquillity of one who rested in a certainty greater than other men knew."

"That man has the secret of life," I thought, and as if I had spoken the words aloud the man's eyes turned, and his gaze met mine.

"There was something in the look that stirred my soul. The tranquillity did not leave his face, but there came a questioning into his eyes, and then a wistfulness that melted me to pity.

"He is lonely," I thought. "He seeks friends. He asks somewhat of me." And my heart leapt within me. The eyes held mine for a moment, and then some man spoke and he turned to answer.

"I do not remember the next thing. I was like a man who sees a vision in a crowd and straightway forgets all but his vision."

In the base of a new shaving mug is a lamp to heat the water.

The trade in dried shark meat and fins at Aden, Arabia, has increased since the beginning of the war.

STORIES FROM THE FIRING LINE

STIRRING TALES OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE.

Modest and Retiring Are Our Brave Men and Not Prone to Speak of Their Adventures.

Modest is the hero of the aid raid, trench attack or of the ambulance, and details of their adventures must be almost literally squeezed out of them. Stories get out, sometimes told to their superior officers, sometimes lived over again perhaps in a reminiscent way months after. One of the most pathetic and admirable comradeships of the British "Tommy" was recounted by a Canadian officer in medical service in a letter written home.

"I had been ordered forward," he writes, "and high explosives were breaking all around, but this did not prevent us from forcing our way past what had been the first line German trenches. We knew there were wounded about, and as the shell fire increased, I was hit. When I came to my face was badly torn by flying fragments and I felt as if I had had a bad shave. I crawled into a shell hole and found two wounded men. They had been there four days with nothing to eat but their emergency rations."

"One of the men was so badly wounded that he could not move, while the other was not seriously hurt. We got them back all right. I asked the man why he didn't try to save himself and he said, pointing to his comrade, 'I couldn't leave 'im, sir.' He will probably get a medal for that."

How They Got Even.

The Canadians hate snipers. Secluded perhaps half a mile from the trenches, where they could not be seen, the snipers would pick off the men. The only way the score could be evened up was by retaliation. This they accomplished in rather a novel way. The trenches then were only thirty-five yards apart, and a Canadian officer installed a phonograph on the parapet and set it going. Soon German heads bobbed up along the line, only to be met with a sharp fire from the Canadians.

During the activity at Ypres in the early part of the war that city received such punctual bombardment from German artillery that classes of new officers were taken through the ruins daily or weekly to observe the city under fire. They were nicknamed "Cook's Tourists." The Germans were so systematic that it could be determined when and where the next shell would strike. The first shell would be sent at a spot on the rim of Ypres, the next two hundred yards deeper, until all structures in such a line would be demolished. The guns would then be shifted and the adjoining buildings torn to pieces, and so on until the whole city was thoroughly raked.

"Greater Love Hath No Man."

In the early morning, just before the daily British bombardment would begin, Canadian soldiers would write in charcoal on a slab of wood "Business To-day as Usual" and fix it on the parapet so the Germans would have something to expect.

The British trenches in France are so arranged that dressing or first aid stations are situated at regular intervals a short distance in the rear. An officer in the medical service and in charge of one of these stations tells the story of the death of his servant, who insisted on following him from Canada to the front.

"We had worked together," said the officer, "from the beginning of the war and had learned to fall flat on our face when we heard a shell coming. He was always by my side. On this particular day we had been ordered forward, and the high explosives were coming like hail. One large shell came screaming in our direction and we were impelled to drop. It exploded with tremendous force, and for an instant I thought it was all over. I got up, and there at my feet he lay, a torn mass of humanity. The whole impact of the flying shell struck him squarely. He had saved my life."

Wooden forks for picnickers that are sealed in sanitary paper envelopes are a novelty.

A tree has been discovered in Australia the leaves of which yield an oil from which camphor can be made.

HEROISM OF A CANADIAN RUNNER

WITH ARM BLOWN OFF, CARRIED MESSAGE TO DESTINATION

Russian Private in Same Battalion Captured Six Germans and Their Machine Gun

One of the most heroic deeds put on record in the Canadian corps since the war began is that of a runner of Colonel Ormonder's Alberta battalion. The company to which he was attached was hotly engaged near the chalk-pits, and he was given a message to take back to the battalion headquarters, over ground on which shells were falling continuously. He had not gone far when he was seen to fall, and another runner was at once sent out with a duplicate of the message. The second messenger was killed midway on his journey, but two hours afterwards the first one arrived at the battalion headquarters with his left arm blown off near the shoulder. His terrible wound had been roughly dressed in the field, and the messenger, far spent from loss of blood, had then staggered on to do his duty. He was removed in a dying condition, but he carried his message to its destination.

Resourcefulness of a Russian

A fine example of bravery and resourcefulness was given by a Russian private in the same battalion. As the platoon to which he belonged approached the chalk pits they came under machine gun fire. The Russian, going forward, found the muzzles of two machine guns sticking out of the entrance to a dugout. One of them was in action, sweeping the line of advance. To get in front of it, the only way of tackling the crew, meant instant death. A piece of plank lay nearby. To the Russian it was a heaven-sent weapon. With it he struck the protruding gun barrels so hard a blow that they and their crews went clattering down to the bottom of the dugout, whence came cries of "Kamerad, kamerad." At that moment a rifle bullet struck the elbow of the Russian and deprived him of the use of one arm. Holding his rifle with its fixed bayonet, at the charge, in one hand, he ordered the Germans to come up. They came, an officer and five men, who were duly turned in with their machine guns.

Veal has been barred from the tables of hotels in the United States.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A Movement in Britain of Far-Reaching Consequences.

The great "back to the land" movement grew out of the national service awakening. The merciless sinking of food ships brought England bang up against the alternative that she must cultivate more ground or face intermittent crises so long as the U-boats ravaged the seas.

One of the first things that the new Food Director did was to issue the following dramatic appeal:

"To all plowmen and workers on the land:

"In the trenches, German shells come over on Sunday as on weekdays!

"German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day! 'The enemy takes NO HOLIDAYS. He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers.

"Will you not work every hour from daybreak to dark, week-day and Sunday, for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it.

"Put in your best work. Inferior work means poor crops."

So deeply was the country stirred over the farm situation that clergymen not only preached the gospel of Sunday plowing from the pulpit, but went out in the fields on Sunday afternoon and worked with their hands themselves.

In order to speed up things hundreds of tractors were introduced on the farms. The British farmer for the first time in his life is using the latest scientific aids to farming.

Not the least interesting phase was the commandeering of a host of women farm workers. They wear overalls and have become very efficient.

More ground is under cultivation in Great Britain to-day than at any other time in its history. Although the country can never raise enough wheat and corn to sustain itself, she has at least taken out definite insurance against future shortage in the grain import.


Have you ever tried growing cover crops among your vegetables? The supply of humus can be increased at a minimum cost by sowing winter vetch or crimson clover with sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, eggplant, peppers, and the like.

"To wash in one of God's rivers in the open air seems to me a sort of cheerful solemnity, or semipagan act of worship. To dabble among dishes in one's bedroom may, perhaps, cleanse the body, but the imagination takes no share in such cleansing."—R. L. Stevenson.

The Doings of the Duffs.



with milk and fruits.

A black and white illustration of a bowl of porridge. The porridge is thick and textured, with several slices of banana arranged on top. A spoon is resting in the bowl, partially submerged in the porridge. The bowl has a simple, slightly flared rim.

For Autumn School Days



A black and white line drawing of a woman standing and facing slightly to the right. She is wearing a wide-brimmed hat with a dark band, a plaid dress with a large collar and a bow at the waist, and pointed-toe shoes. She is carrying a book under her left arm. The signature '© McCALL' is visible in the lower right corner of the illustration.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

ED. 7. ISSUE 36—'17.

trials arising from protracted microscopical research. For my part, according to directions rendered a surprising service, I found my eyes relieved of all strain, and, so much so, have put aside my glass, with a comfortable. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its efficacy. I have daily made the observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses were unnecessary. The eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen them, then use Bon-Opto and get a bottle of Bon-Opto Tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in each eye of your eyes daily and dissolve. With this Liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You will find your eyes growing up perfectly clear, free from all inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you in any way, use Bon-Opto. It is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been cured if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above trial was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is remarkable. It is. Its ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it for years. My own practice on patients whose eyes were strained by work or smart glasses, I can highly recommend. In case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, inflamed eyes, Bon-Opto is a great relief. For eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use. It is a safe, reliable, and a most efficient medicine or secret remedy." It is in this original preparation, the formula being printed on the package, that you will find the guarantee to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one month in many instances, or refund the money. It is distributed by all good druggists, including the following: J. C. Galt, St. John's; J. W. Polyn and Co., Eaton & Co., Toronto.

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

Keeps the Good Work Up.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 1, 1917. Enclosed please find \$1.00 for Tobacco for our dear boys "somewhere in France"—God bless them!

Yours truly,
W. McCORRISTON.

September Rod and Gun.

September Rod and Gun is out and shows the usual list of good things for sportsmen readers and lovers of the out of doors. This issue is a good one to put in the late summer vacationist's knapsack. Such stories as "The Hide Builders," "Bonnycastle Dale," "Two Weeks without a Care," "T. N. Hewitt," "Duck Hunting on the Small Sloughs," "George Belton," "A Cruise in the Sloop Katharine," "Austen Saunders," "The Time, The Place, the Game," "Archie McKishnie," and "Fishing in Little Streams," Reginald Gourlay, make the vacationist glad he went and the stay-at-home man sorry he can't go and maybe determined to get away into the north woods when the hunting season comes on. Among the special departments, that devoted to dog men's interests, The Kennel, contains this month a full report of the recent Regina Dog Show. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Renfrew Fair Notes.

See the Wonderland, Working World, Spidora, Musical Vaudeville and Circus Sideshows on the Midway at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 20th and 21st.

There are many good things to see at Renfrew Fair, but not the least interesting are the people who gather there—Alert, intelligent, Jolly Folks from all over the Ottawa Valley. It is the recognized gathering place for seeing all the old friends under heartening circumstances. Come along and make part of the crowd. There will be somebody there that you will be glad to see.

SPECIAL TRAINS—RENFREW FAIR. Owing to ruling of the Railway Board there will be no special train from Ottawa to Renfrew Fair this year; the regular train service affording reasonable accommodation. C. P. R. trains leave Ottawa for Renfrew at 8 a. m., 4.45 p. m., 11.25 p. m. and 2 a. m., and leave Renfrew for Ottawa at 3.50 p. m., 2.07 a. m., 4.12 a. m. and 9.15 a. m. G. T. R. trains leave Ottawa for Renfrew at 8.35 a. m., 12.01 p. m. and 5 p. m., and leave Renfrew for Ottawa at 9.13 a. m., 2.40 p. m. and 5.40 p. m.

Races and sports for pupils of rural schools in Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Frontenac and Pontiac counties at Renfrew Fair on Friday morning, Sept. 21st. Youngsters, practise up and be ready to win.

Balloon ascensions and triple parachute drops on the 20th and 21st at Renfrew Fair. These are always favorite features.

Renfrew Fair, Sept. 19, 20, 21, is the second largest county fair in

the province of Ontario. It is something of an event to attend it.

See the Egg and Wool exhibits at the Renfrew Fair, Sept. 20th and 21st. These will help alert farm people to make more money.

Save the children. All nations will have to conserve their children more than ever now, to make up for the ravages of war. Make a trip to Renfrew to see the Provincial Health Department's Child Welfare exhibit. At the big Fair, Sept. 20 and 21.

Special train to Renfrew Fair on the Kingston & Pembroke branch of the C. P. Railway on Thursday morning, Sept. 20th. Leaves Mississippi at 7.45 a. m. Returning leaves Renfrew at 11.15 p. m. Gives time for a great day and the fine night entertainment as well.

The sum of all the good things in Fairs is Renfrew Fair on Sept. 19th, 20th, 21st. Come along and enjoy yourself.

CLOVER SEED

Why Not Grow Your Own?

In average seasons red clover, that has not been pastured after the first hay crop has been removed, will produce a crop of well matured seed. Instead of cutting the second crop for hay, pasturing it or, as it frequently happens, ploughing it under, why not allow this crop to mature and save the seed from it?

By raising your own clover seed you are obtaining seed from plants which, by their existence, have demonstrated their adaptation to the conditions prevailing on your farm, and in your immediate locality. Such seed, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will produce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason home-grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor-looking fields of second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin and say only eight or ten inches high, will yield over one hundred pounds of clean, well-matured seed per acre. Usually, however, an average second growth will produce anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds of seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in colour, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc., will thresh or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hand rakes and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the way of the horses and machine. By following this practice with short clover, a great deal of seed will be saved that would have otherwise been threshed by the horses' feet, and therefore left in the field.

Where clover is one foot or more in height the most satisfactory implement to use for cutting is the binder. The cord should be removed, and the spring on the knotters slackened so that it will

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trip continuously. Usually there are two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be slackened so that the clover will have a free course to the ground. In dropping to the ground, the seed will not shell and the crop will be left in loose windrows where it will dry quickly, and can be easily gathered with a barley fork.

The length of time that the clover should remain in the field would depend upon the weather. Generally speaking the crop should be placed in the mow or stack when dry enough to keep well. It can be threshed when convenient.

Speaking of advertising, here is what some of the publishers charge for space: Ladies Home Journal \$8 a line or \$104 per inch and \$6,000 for a full page issue; the back cover sells for \$10,000. A full page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post sells for \$7,000; the back cover sells for \$9,000. The centre page in colors is \$12,000. As the advertising space is always filled it is evident that advertising pays even at these prices.

NORWAY BAY

FIRE AND FALSE ARREST.—On Friday, Sept. 7th, the phones of Bristol and Clarendon rang with the tidings that there was a fire at Norway Bay. In a few minutes automobiles filled with men were pouring into the popular summer resort. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the search for its originator was begun.

Three small boys were ready with an answer. In eager and insistent tones they laid the blame on Francis Raymond Dodd, a farmer's son, living not far away. A warrant was issued for the arrest of young Dodd, a lad of about 14 years of age.

The father of the accused lad was promptly on hand to defend his son, and abundant witnesses were present to prove that Raymond Dodd was busy all day, "doing his bit" in the harvest fields on his father's farm.

In the meantime the three lads who had accused Dodd had confessed to a lady that two of them had set the fire. They just wanted to have a bonfire and did not know how dangerous it was. As soon as they discovered how rapidly the fire they set was spreading, they gave the alarm and so saved serious damage; but in their fear decided to put the blame on someone else.

Mr. Dodd, while naturally indignant that his son should have been falsely charged with the fire, expressed his gratitude that no greater damage was done, and hoped that the incident would put a stop to all bonfires at Norway Bay, as they are a bad example to children, and a violation of the law.—Com.

Resolution of Condolence

At a meeting of Knox L. O. L. No. 34, held on Sept. 7th, the following resolution of condolence was passed, and instructions given that a copy thereof be forwarded to Bros. Wm. and Thos. Stephens, sons of the late Mr. Charles Stephens:

To Bros. WM. AND THOS. STEPHENS: We, the members of Knox L. O. L. No. 34, wish to extend to you our sincere sympathy in the loss you have recently sustained through the death of your dear father, and we trust you will find comfort and consolation in the thought that he has gone to a brighter and happier abode.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of my dear son, Arthur Wilson, who died Sept. 12, 1913.

We often sit and think of him,
When we are all alone;
For memory is the only thing
That grief can call its own.
Like ivy on the withered oak,
When all things else decay,
Our love for him will still keep green
And never fade away. —Mother.

Shingles for Sale.

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

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.

Bull for Sale.

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

This Man Faces Great Problem

THE Honorable Charles Joseph Doherty, member of Parliament for the St. Ann's division of Montreal, is Minister of Justice in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet. When the pending conscription measure becomes law in Canada its enactment will be entrusted not to the military authorities, but to the Ministry of Justice. Upon Mr. Doherty will fall, therefore, the ultimate responsibility for the application of conscription to Canada. The now diffuse opposition will converge upon him. In his onerous position he will need all the fortitude which distinguishes him, and all the support which the law-abiding can contribute.

With the imminence of his responsibility clear to him, he presumably designed the machinery of the conscription bill so as to make less difficult his task of administering it. It is inherent in him to minimize the feature of coercion and to emphasize the provision for dealing with all proper and pertinent objections. Indeed, on June 29, 1917, in The Evening Post, over his signature, he stated: "The proposed measure in no way specially affects the people of any province, race, creed, or class. It bears equally and evenly on all Canadians in all parts of Canada. . . . Neither is the measure inspired by punitive intent. . . . Nor will its application produce any punitive effect. Its provisions for adjudication as to claims for exemption put that adjudication in the hands of local tribunals in each province. The method of appointment of these tribunals is such as to secure to the individual an absolutely fair court, familiar with his surroundings and appreciative of his viewpoint."

Many of the people of Quebec believe the measure is directed against their province, their race, and their religion. The president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. James P. Watters; the Federation of Labor of British Columbia, and the only labor member of Parliament—the member for the district of Maisonneuve—profess to believe that the measure is intended to exploit the laboring class. Most of the opponents of the bill affirm that the measure cannot bear equally and evenly on all Canadians, as the rich may utilize the elaborate system of appeals to delay their being drafted, whereas the poor cannot afford to hire counsel for this purpose.

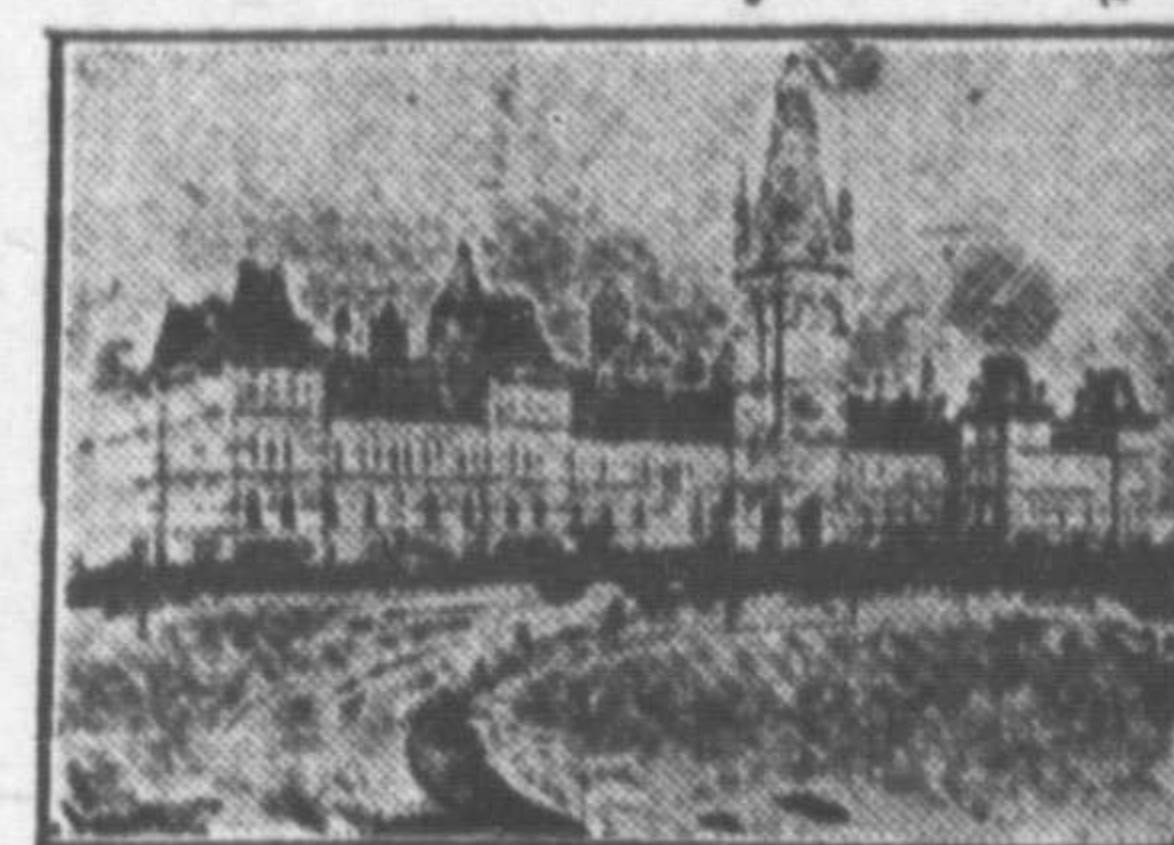
A distinct feeling of satisfaction exists that the final word in regard to the application of conscription rests with the present Minister of Justice, a man whose qualities fit him equitably to enforce the law while tempering it with sympathy devoid of weakness, and free from partisanship. The place Mr. Doherty holds in the esteem of his fellow members of the Conservative party has been determined by the exercise of these qualities. He is that rare phenomenon in political life, a man greater than his reputation. He is not a parliamentarian, but a judge to whom party profit weighs lightly against justice and principle. While yet in his thirties, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court Bench of the Province of Quebec. That high position he held with distinction for fifteen years, and when he relinquished it the judicial habit had long been fixed in him by the mordant action of time. That habit pervades his silences and his speech.

When he went to Ottawa, the Conservative party was still in opposition, and members of a party in opposition find themselves frequently in need of comfort and of counsel. To Doherty they turned, and few ever had recourse to him in vain. This was one of the reasons, and by no means the least, why the selection for Cabinet office of the wise and helpful member for St. Ann's was by every one regarded as certain, when Mr. now Sir Robert, Borden was placed in power by the election of 1911. It was in the nature of things, too, that Doherty should become Minister of Justice, an office endowed with the prestige of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Alan Aylesworth, and other great figures in Canadian history.

Doherty's long record of judicial probity, his aloofness from the petty intrigues of party politics, and the fairness and consideration which he has constantly shown towards even the lowliest of those who have sought his aid during his six years of office, convince the rational among the opponents of conscription that whatever harshness the measure imposes will be mitigated by the present Minister of Justice, to the limit of his powers. His French constituents in St. Ann's know that French interests are dear to him. His countrymen of Irish extraction will get justice from him; more they neither expect nor seek. The Catholic Church has in him a tried and trusted son. The Anglo-Saxon honors and respects in him the majesty of the law. If Mr. Doherty undertakes the duty of applying conscription to Canada, a duty which his continuance in the office of Minister of Justice will impose, Labor may take what comfort it can from the certain knowledge that in Mr. Doherty's hands the conscription measure will be used neither to exploit class nor to subvert interests, but will bear equally and evenly on all Canadians in all parts of Canada."

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\$9,000 FOR HORSE RACING.
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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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Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.
A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

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LADIES!

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nicest range of Silk Waists
ever shown in this town.

Attractive Colors

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Peach, Maize, Salmon, Black,
at prices from \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Call in and look them over.

A pleasure to show them.

Announcement.

Monday and Tuesday, September 17th and 18th being Jewish Holidays, our store will remain closed until 6 p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 18th.

ARCHIE DOVER