

THE EQUITY.

No. 13, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

95 Offices in Canada

A Savings Account

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

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

Shawville Fair, September 20, 27, 28th.

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

Shawville Fair—Sept. 20, 27, 28.—The Secretary requires all entries on or before Sept. 22nd.

Dr. A. H. Beers, Surgeon-Dentist, Campbells Bay, will not be at his office from 27th Sept. to Oct. 4th—both dates inclusive.

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.

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

The Holiness Movement camp-meeting, which is in progress this week, was largely attended at the several Sunday services.

Mr. L. Hynes gathered in a fairly decent share of the prize money at Ottawa Fair last week with his horses, capturing one first, two seconds and one third prize.

AUCTION SALE.—The Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association will hold an auction sale of purebred Rams at 9.30 o'clock in the morning on the last day of Shawville Fair. Anyone having purebred stock to sell or exchange should bring them out to the sale. For further particulars apply to C. H. HODGE, Sec.-Treas.

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.

Miss Gertie Woolsey, daughter Mr. Sol. Woolsey, of Onslow, who has been living with a sister at Starks Corners, was accidentally shot by a boy named Cotic on Monday afternoon, and now lies in a very critical condition at Dr. Powles' private hospital. The bullet (.44 cal.) entered the girl's body just above one of her hips and lodged somewhere in the abdominal cavity. Very little hope of her recovery is entertained.

Shawville and vicinity contributed a goodly number of the visitors who attended the Fair on Wednesday and Thursday last—especially Thursday, when about 200 or more entrained for the city, and at the intervening stations along the line, considerable numbers also took passage. The representation of Pontiacers at the big Show was probably the largest that ever assembled there. Wednesday's attendance on the grounds eclipsed by several thousands the best record of any previous year.

Millinery Opening

Miss E. H. MacDonald will hold her Fall Millinery Opening in Bristol on Sept. 24th and 25th and following days. All are cordially invited to inspect same.

Russell House Open

This well-known hotel is again open to the public, under the management of Mr. Wm. Turcotte, who has had everything about the premises over-hauled and put in good shape for the comfort of guests.

Special Prizes.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Ltd., offer a pair of long Rubber Boots, worth seven dollars for best single roadster. Speed to count—70 per cent. Everything goes.—(per C. A. Roy.) Dr. O'Hara's special, which does not specify any prize in special list published, is for best display of Maple products.

WANTED—100 new members for Shawville Fair—Sept. 20, 27, 28. R. W. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Laura Jakes, of Merrickville, Ont. is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mrs. A. N. Golden, of St. John's, Que., is visiting her Shawville relatives.

Miss Inez Shouldice, of the Bank staff, left on Monday to spend her holidays with relatives in the Gatineau district.

Dr. Alf. McRae, of Illinois, is enjoying a few holidays with his father and brother, in town.

Mr. Geo. B. Campbell, ex-M. L. A., was an over-night visitor in town on Friday.

Mr. Wm. Adam Hodgins has been confined to his room for the past three weeks with typhoid fever. His condition, however, remains favorable.

The Misses Rae Prendergast, Lillie Sly and Ida Harris left here on the 4th for Macdonald College, to take up Model teachers' training.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, of Brockville were in town last week visiting the mother of the latter, Mrs. Barnett, who for several days was seriously ill.

Miss Marjorie Hodgins, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodgins, went to Ottawa on Monday to take a course in Gowing Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Pattison, jr. of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCredie, of Bristol, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McCredie, of Norway Bay, made short calls on Shawville friends Sunday last.

Rev. Dr. Tucker, of the Montreal City Mission, visited Coulonge, Campbells Bay and Shawville, during the past week, to solicit aid for the good work which he is carrying on in Montreal among the foreign element. On Sunday evening he spoke to the congregation at the Presbyterian service, in reference to the Mission—its aims and accomplishments. He has also during the week addressed meetings at Yarm, Bristol Corners and other places.

REPORTED MISSING.—Pte. John Reid Macfarlane, son of Capt. the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, of Bristol, was officially reported "missing" in Saturday evening's casualty lists. The young man had been at the front for many months past and had participated in some of the hottest engagements of the war. Although missing since Aug. 15th, official notification of the fact was not received by the parents till Sept. 12th—nearly a month later. It has been learned through letters received in Ottawa from Lieut. White, a cousin of Pte. Macfarlane, who belongs to a battalion which occupied the neighboring terrain in the severe fighting last month—that when last seen Pte. Macfarlane was known to have been wounded, and his father inclines to the belief that if John was able to go at all, a sense of duty would prompt him to advance, instead of drop back for surgical aid, as he was a bomb-thrower, whose work is to prepare the way for the bayonet charge. Supposing this to have actually occurred, he may have got as far as the enemy trench and there fell from exhaustion, and met his death; or have been made a prisoner of war. The family are hopeful of eventually hearing from the missing boy, through the latter's conjecture being verified.

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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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

Mr. Rally Morrison has sold his property on King Street to Mr. Fred Dale, who in turn has disposed of his house on Centre St. to Mr. Jas. Warren.

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

Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 8.

The announcement in our editorial column last week that Thanksgiving Day had been fixed for Oct. 1st was incorrect. The date is a week later—Oct. 8.

Births

At Charteris, Sept. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Grant, a son. Both well.

Marriages.

GRANT—LANDRY.

At six o'clock on Wednesday morning last the bell of St. Paul's Church pealed out in glad tones the intelligence that a nuptial event had just taken place, the participants in which were: Miss Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Landry, and Mr. John Grant, of the Shawville Marble Works staff. The interesting knot was well and truly tied by the Rector, Rev. A. T. Phillips, and after the ceremony, the wedding dinner was partaken of at the bride's home, after which the young couple motored to the station, and took the 7.20 train for Capital, accompanied by the best wishes of their friends.

The bride was becomingly attired in a navy blue dress with pink crepe de chene blouse and wore a black hat.

The wedding guests were: Rev. A. T. and Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shore.

BRADLEY—CALDWELL.

At the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. McCuaig, at 2.30 p. m., of Sept. 12th, Rev. Mr. Phillips performed the ceremony of uniting in marriage Mr. Roy Bradley, son of Mr. William Bradley of Thorne, and Miss Edith, daughter of the late W. H. Caldwell of Galetta. After the ceremony a sumptuous meal was partaken of and the wedding party later motored to the groom's home near Greermount, where a reception was held. The wedding guests included: Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell, of Caldwell, Que.; Mr. Gordon Smith, Miss Smiley, Misses Jessie and Daisy Caldwell.

GOWLING Business College

OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowing's Advocate.

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

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 you to 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.

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139 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims. A position for every Willis Graduate.

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COMPANY, LIMITED

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GROUND AND FITTED

MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

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MONTREAL, QUE.

PIANO FOR SALE—A new Upright Colonial style, Mahogany Case Piano—one of Gouliag'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.

Deaths

Mr. W. H. Robinson, a respected resident of Waltham, passed away last Saturday, Sept. 8th. Deceased has one son a prisoner in Germany, one wounded and invalided home and one at present in the trenches. The funeral took place Monday to the Methodist Church, Waltham, and was very generally attended.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PAINTS PAINTS

- A Real Bargain -

We have a quantity of Ready Mixed Paints on hand, remnants of lines we have discontinued, which we want to clear out

Price 40c. per quart can.

This is a bargain you can't pick up every day. Don't miss it—Colors are all good.

A few good Vinegar Barrels for sale cheap.

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.—(Cont'd.)

"Half my work is done. I'll open the other safe, and restore the money to the people," was the note one of Pat's men handed to Kelly as the door was opened to release the detective and his aid from their steel-cage prison.

Kelly hurried to the office where safe No. 1 was located and discovered the trick Pat had so cleverly played. The watchman on guard got his first news of the "robbery" when the Sphinx arrived to investigate.

"We must prevent the Purple Mask tapping safe number two at all hazards," said Kelly to his assistants. Safe No. 2 was located in an old frame building in a quiet part of the town. There were two floors, with an attic. The flat roof, surrounded by a breast-high cornice and false front, gave Pat and her Apaches shelter for their operations.

Kelly left one of his men to guard the foot of the stairs and with his chief assistant went up to the office where the safe was located. There was a watchman on guard, and to him Kelly told the story of the other safe-losing.

"You must look alive and stay awake," said Kelly to the guard. "We have been warned that an attempt may be made to rob this one, and we must prevent it without fail."

Only thin boards were used in the ceiling of the room, and Pat could plainly hear, from her station in the garret, all Kelly was saying to the watchman. There was a smile of self-satisfaction playing across her pretty face as she listened.

The watchman left the room to talk further with Kelly in the hall. Working rapidly, one of Pat's men bored a hole through the thin planking, making a small opening into the room below.

Presently a number of men, led by the "boss" of the political ring, came into the room, bringing with them a handbag. They transferred the contents of the bag to the safe—great rolls of money—that formed the rest of the "collection" for their corruption fund.

"We expect you to see that this money is protected," said the "boss" of the gang to Kelly.

"Well, you have your own watchman here," the Sphinx replied, "and we will furnish an extra guard. I guess with these precautions the coin will be safe."

After further parley the politicians departed, leaving the watchman alone in the room to guard the spoils.

Pat now proceeded to put her plans into active operation. She had come provided with a narcotic gas heavier than air, of a kind used by Parisian



Pat Escapes With the Money.

Apaches to put their victims out of commission, and this she began letting into the room below through the hole that had been bored in the ceiling.

The watchman, sitting at a table in the room with the safe, soon began to feel the effect of the gas. His stupor increased until he sat limp and helpless.

Then Pat's men raised a trapdoor that led into a room adjoining the office and Pat descended to her work on the combination of the safe.

Just as Pat finished her work of solving the combination on the safe and was removing the money there was a great commotion in the hallway outside of the office. Phil Kelly had returned to see that everything was all right.

Pat's men in the hall gave vigorous battle to the Sphinx, and Pat made haste to return to the attic with the money she had taken.

She had carefully calculated her

means and method of getting away. Grasping the overhanging branch of a tree that grew near the building, Pat swung herself from the roof. She climbed along the limb and down the trunk of the tree, finally dropping to the ground from the lower branches.

Kelly, meanwhile, was putting up a good battle with Pat's Apaches. Realizing that their leader would need all the time possible to make her get-away, Pat's men kept Kelly engaged in rough-and-tumble fighting.

Finally the detective broke away and rushed into the office. There sat the watchman with a purple mask bound over his face. The door of the safe was open and the satchel with the money it contained was gone.

Although he had again been baffled by the Purple Mask, the Sphinx acted with speed, going headlong down the stairs in his mad rush for the open air. As he reached the street he saw Pat jump into a automobile, more than a block away from the scene of the robbery.

Unfortunately for Pat the Sphinx had come to the "job" in his own machine. He lost little time in getting started, for his chauffeur was waiting with the engine running.

It was a hot chase through the suburbs and into the open country. Pat had a good machine and would have won the race if Kelly had not resorted to drastic measures.

The Sphinx, seeing that he could not overtake the girl, fired several shots from his revolver. Pat waited for two or three reports to ring in her ears and then pulled up.

"I just wanted to let you know you could not beat me at every game," said the detective. "I've had the satisfaction of stopping you, and now I'm going back to town."

So saying, Kelly jumped into his motor, his man turned around—and Kelly made a leap for the ground when the machine was well started on its journey. He crept up behind Pat's motor and climbed aboard.

Believing she was alone, Pat started up. She was greatly surprised to hear the voice of Kelly saying to her:

"Look behind, and see how you fancy the view."

When Pat turned her head she was looking into the barrel of Kelly's revolver.

(To be continued.)

WHEN MOST ACCIDENTS OCCUR.

August is Found to be the Most Dangerous Period of the Year.

Science has made exhaustive inquiry into the reasons behind the high accident and mortality rate in the month of August. Dr. E. H. Ingram of Philadelphia has investigated thousands of cases, noting carefully the conditions which prevailed at the time of accidents and classifying the various factors until some sort of general truth could be reached.

The fact that the number of eye injuries is greatest in August is largely due to the fact that workmen during this month lay aside their goggles because the perspiration clouds the glass.

Furthermore, thin shirts and lack of sufficient clothing increase the number of burns caused by hot scales and rivets, also the number of trival scratches, contusions, abrasions and lacerations, which are often neglected and become infected.

In shipbuilding the perils of August are augmented. Intense temperatures of dry heat may be readily endured in the holds of a ship if perspiration is free and the air in motion. Hot, moist, motionless air inhibits evaporation from the skin surface. The circulatory vessels are relaxed and the blood rushing to the surface to be cooled returns unsatisfied. The result is an impoverishment of the blood supplying brain and muscular tissue, causing languor, carelessness and a general stupor, with the resulting train of accidents due to indifference.

Pure fatigue no doubt contributes largely to accidents, as the accumulation of the waste products of muscular activity poisons the system. The increased amount of oxygen needed by the active muscles is not forthcoming and the neuro-muscular adjustment is thrown out of gear.

Medical science has long been preaching the perils of fatigue, and new investigation shows that it actually poisons the blood, leaving the system open to all manner of infections. That fatigue is the direct cause of many accidents has been proven since the railroads reduced the working hours of train crews and dispatchers. It is being proven anew in England today, where the government is taking steps to reorganize labor conditions after finding that the speeding up program with its long hours and no Sun-Gays off has not only lessened the quantity of work turned out per day but has lowered the standard and led to many accidents.

Sleep and rest, the foes of fatigue, do not come to the worker at night in hot weather, and frequently alcohol, poor hygiene and a hot, sweltering bedroom prohibit rest and recuperation, the man returning to work the following morning before he has recovered his strength and vigor. Often as many accidents happen on the day following an intensely humid and hot afternoon as occur on the day of extreme heat.

How to prevent August casualties is a problem for every plant to solve independently. Possibly a change of working hours would be of some aid, the men reporting earlier in the morning and laying off for a few hours during the intense heat. Rest periods at certain stated intervals might be adopted in every plant at this season.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; and it will not do any harm to keep the other six days decently well.



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

Lesson X. Sugar.

The cultivation and manufacture of sugar was introduced into Europe from the east early in the ninth century. Venetian historians state that sugar was imported by their countrymen from Sicily in the twelfth century. The first European plantation of note was at Valencia in Spain. Since its cultivation at this time, it has been grown extensively in every semitropical country of the globe.

Cane sugar is the crystallized product of the juice extracted from the sugar cane. The canes are gathered, freed from all loose leaves, and passed through heavy rollers, which crush them into a pulp, thereby extracting all the juice from the cane. This juice is of a sweetish taste, and muddy brown in color. It is then collected in a reservoir, and there treated by special processes. After this it is run into large caldrons, where the process of obtaining the sugar commences.

As heat is applied, a thick scum comes to the top. This scum is removed by running out all the cane juice through a spigot. In this way the scum is left in the kettle. The juice is further processed until the sugar crystals begin to form, when it is run into prepared vessels and allowed to cool. The surplus syrup is drained off, the residue remaining is the raw sugar of commerce, which is then put through a refining process. From every hundred pounds of sugar cane, about sixty to seventy-five pounds of cane juice is extracted.

Reliable Preserving Recipes

The season is rapidly drawing to a close, so that the housewife who has neglected to lay by her store of preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, jams and pickles will have to utilize every minute of the time left to her if she wishes to reduce her table expenses.

A New Chutney Sauce.—One-half pound of peeled and cored apples, one-half pound of peeled tomatoes, one-half pound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of dates or figs, one-half pound of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of salt, one ounce of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of ground nutmeg, one tablespoonful of paprika, one tablespoonful of ginger, three large onions, peeled and chopped, one clove of garlic. Put in a porcelain preserving kettle and cook until thick, using an asbestos mat to prevent burning. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

Yellow Tomato Preserve.—Three pounds of tomatoes, three pounds of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons. Cover the tomatoes with sugar and lemon juice. Stand overnight and in the morning drain off the syrup. Boil until thick and then add the tomatoes. Cook gently for twenty minutes after the boiling starts. Seal into sterilized jars.

Tomato Catsup.—One-half peck of tomatoes, one pint of vinegar, three-fourths cupful of salt, one-half ounce of cloves, one ounce of allspice, one-half ounce of cayenne pepper, three-fourths teaspoon of black pep-

The Value of Sugar as Food
Sugar is valuable as a supply of heat and energy for the body. It is soluble in cold water and readily dissolves in hot water. The digestion of sugar is comparatively simple. It commences in the mouth and is finally completed in the intestines.

Because of its heat-producing qualities sugar should be used sparingly during the Summer. It is valuable in cold weather because it quickly furnishes the required energy and heat. Explorers in cold regions carry large quantities of sugar.

Sugar may be cooked by adding a certain percentage of water until it forms a clear hard candy; this is called bailey sugar. Heated beyond this stage, it becomes caramel or burnt sugar.

Particular attention should be paid to the source of supply of the candies eaten by small children. Cheap and dangerous substitutes used in candies may prove fatal to the little ones. It is an easy and pleasant duty to make the children's candy at home.

Other Varieties of Sugar

The discovery that sugar could be obtained from beets was made in the middle of the eighteenth century. In Austria, about 1769, the first factory was established for the manufacture of beet sugar. The sugar beet flourishes in moderate climates and is easy to grow. Other known sugars are fruit sugar, found in fruit; sugar of milk, found in milk; maple sugar from the sap of the maple tree; and corn sugar, obtained from corn.

per, one head of garlic. Wash the tomatoes and then remove the cores and cut into pieces. Boil until very soft and then rub through a fine sieve and return to kettle. Add the vinegar and spices. Tie the spice in a piece of cheesecloth. Cook until very thick. Seal in sterilized bottles and cover with parowax. Tying spices in a piece of cheesecloth keeps the catsup from turning dark.

Plum Jelly.—Select the plums that are underripe. Mash and remove the stems and stones. Put into a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and then cook until the pulp is very soft. Drain in a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow one pound of sugar, one pint of plum juice. Heat the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for twenty minutes. Add the hot sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cook for five minutes. Turn into sterilized glasses. Cool and seal in the usual manner for jellies. Store in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Spiced Beets.—Cook the beets until tender and then drain. Remove the skins, cut lengthwise into quarters. Pack in jars and cover with a sweet spiced vinegar.

Sweet Spiced Vinegar.—One quart of vinegar, one-half pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of whole cloves, one tablespoonful of whole allspice, three sticks of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of celery seed, one tablespoonful of mustard seed. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Pour over beets while boiling hot. Seal.

THE DAY OF THE SUPERMAN

"USE YOUR EYE AND YOUR BRAIN," SAYS BRITAIN.

New Watchword of British Nation; Frightfulness is Discarded and "Three B's" Are Used.

British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived, and that the part he is to play in ending the war and regenerating the world cannot be over-estimated.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training school as the guest of the Foreign Office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years.

"Use your eye and your brain" is the new British watchword, which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the school. "Each must not only feel that he is better equipped physically and mentally than his antagonist, but he must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the world war."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. In shooting, bombing and all the various arts of warfare these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who are prominent in our games distinguish themselves at the front," declared the

General. "They are keen, thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

The "Three B's."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted one official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training and knows how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary."

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of trenches wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of present-day warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their respective units. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows:

"Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen, in the modern sense—and the world will be made safe for democracy."

If there are jars to spare, apples may be cooked to the consistency of sauce and canned, minus sugar, the latter to be added next winter when, let us hope, it will have reached a normal price.

Ontario Veterinary College

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

"A BEAUTIFUL REVOLUTION!"

CONTRAST WITH THE RECENT CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

Amusing Stories of Some of the Petty Recurrent Upheavals of Small States.

The recent great revolution in Russia was accomplished with a minimum of bloodshed and disorder; and the provisional government announced with exemplary promptness its full acceptance of all obligations incurred under the old regime. No duties or promises were to be repudiated.

An amusing contrast to the dignity and restraint of this epochal revolution in a mighty empire is often afforded by the recurrent revolutionary overturns in less stable states or among more ebullient races. Edward Lear, the famous writer of nonsense verse and first great popularizer of limericks, chanced to be staying in Sicily in 1848, a year of extreme unrest throughout Europe. He went out sketching one day, but the weather changed suddenly after an hour or so and he returned to the inn to put on warmer clothing. During his absence from the village, however, a local revolution had broken out; and the place had become headquarters for the excited revolutionists, all of whom had drunk many glasses of wine to the downfall of tyrants and the prosperity of good patriots. The Englishman had some difficulty in getting the innkeeper's attention at all, but he finally did so, and requested his key as he wished to go up to his room and change his clothes. Such annoying trivialities were entirely insufficient to bring to earth the soaring fancy of the patriotic landlord.

"What key? What room? What clothes?" he demanded, with a superb gesture of sweeping aside intrusive cobwebs lest they dim a vision of glory. "There are no more keys! No more rooms! No more clothes! All is love and liberty! Oh, what a beautiful revolution!"

A Five-Day Revolution.

It was during a revolution of somewhat the same variety that an American lady, resident a good many years ago in a small and turbulent South American state, was aroused in the early morning by revolver shots downstairs. Her husband was absent, and it was with a good deal of trepidation that she ventured down to investigate. On the threshold of the kitchen, teetering tipsily on his toes and banging away at an overturned wheelbarrow in the garden, stood Ernesto, the gardener and odd-job man. He had been several months in the employ of the family—a small, quiet, deferential little man, with the soft, timid eyes of a gazelle. He wheeled and greeted her with an exuberant flourish of his smoking weapon.

"Aha! The revolution is accomplished!" he cried. "Down with tyrants!"

Straw Hat for Storms

A straw hat which can be taken out in the fiercest storm with impunity is a recent invention of Wm. Wilson, of Newark, New Jersey. They are nothing exceptional about the straw. The top of the hat, however, can be turned inside out. The folded waterproof covering that is thus exposed can be drawn over the entire upper surface of the hat.

Ordinarily the waterproof cover is concealed beneath a cloth lining under the top. An elastic band keeps the lining drawn up tight.

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Practical Farming

WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN CLOVER SEED?

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 very 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 color, 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 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 then be threshed when convenient.

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HOT LUNCHES IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Testimony of Two Teachers As to the Practicability of Serving Warm Meals at Noon.

A country school teacher says: I have found nothing that brings about co-operation between parents, pupils and teachers, like the hot lunches served at noon. Since we began adding a hot dish to our former cold lunches, the parents have awakened to the fact that the teacher is really working for the comfort and welfare of the children. They appreciate it and have shown their appreciation by donating food materials.

Our first attempt was vegetable soup. We purchased a twenty-five cent soup bone, which we cooked until tender. The next morning before school, the older girls prepared the vegetables which had been brought by the pupils. These were added to the stock and allowed to simmer all forenoon. As our school room contains only an ordinary heating stove, our variety has been rather limited as yet. We have had cream of tomato soup, bean soup and hot chocolate. Our next attempt is to be creamed potatoes, and then macaroni and tomatoes.

In addition to enjoying the palatable lunches, it affords an excellent opportunity for teaching the pupils how to prepare the foods properly, set the table, serve the meals, how to observe table etiquette and wash dishes. The boys do their part by keeping in a supply of wood and water, emptying scraps, and have even done their share of the dishwashing, and are more than willing to do something to "get even" with me for making the hot lunch possible. And just to see the children enjoy their dinner more than repays me for my trouble.

Here is the testimony of another teacher: We began serving warm lunches this year for the first, and although I had thought of it for some time and we had raised money to buy a three-burner oil stove, it was a new idea to many of the people of the community, and I thought it best to begin rather slowly. We began by serving a warm lunch only once in a while as a special treat to the children. I was not very sure at first just how it would work out, as we have over sixty children in school, and I was afraid I might be undertaking something that would not prove to be practical. However, I found out that if I had sixty children to cook for, I also had sixty

children who were ready to help furnish the food materials and help do the work.

As soon as I was sure that warm lunches could be served without taking much from school time, we decided to have one regularly on Tuesdays. It worked so well and the children begged so hard that it was not long before Friday also became a "hot lunch day." We have quite roomy cloak rooms, and the girls willingly gave half of theirs to be used as a kitchen. Here we placed our stove and cooking utensils. Our cooking outfit is very simple, consisting of a teakettle, a large stew kettle, a frying pan and a large cooking spoon, a soup dipper and some other small dishes and pails. Each child has his own cup and spoon. The work is all done by committees and the children consider it a great honor to be "appointed" on a committee. A committee consists of two, three or four, according to the amount of work to be done. As a rule, I think the smaller committees do better work, as each one is held more responsible for the tasks.

We begin to prepare our lunch usually at the morning recess, and find that a great amount of work can be accomplished in that fifteen minutes if necessary. We never attempt to have more than one dish on the same day, and as yet, they have been very simple. We have had cocoa, coffee, potato soup, bean soup, tomato soup and vegetable soup. The vegetable soup was the most elaborate of anything we have undertaken, as it contained meat, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, etc., all of which had to be put through a food chopper. However, it proved quite a success and the committee were very proud to have made it.

The parents have been very good about furnishing. I know they have the welfare of their children at heart and it is worth any trouble on my part that I may be forced to take in order to make these warm lunches possible to see the happy faces of the children as they form in line and march up after their portion of the food, whatever it may be, that helps to make their cold, oftentimes frozen, lunches appetizing and nourishing.

conditions causing the loss of blood must first be removed and then measures taken for the building of new blood tissue.

It is plain that people who lead poisoning sometimes causes react in this manner to the use of lead where they work should seek other employment where they do not have to use it.

Pernicious anaemia is a serious disease, as it prostrates its victim, and many people die of it. This condition always requires a doctor.

Health

Anaemia

Anaemia may exist quite unsuspected by its victim. It is a condition due to lack of proper proportion of red blood cells, or of coloring matter in the red cells, hemoglobin.

Many distressing disturbances of health are due to this. It may be manifest as languor, fatigue, disability (even sometimes in well-nourished persons), as dizziness, nausea, vomiting, headaches, constipation, digestive disturbances, hyperacidity of the stomach, difficulty in breathing, heart palpitation, disorderly pulse; or in disturbances of the nervous system and the emotions, such as irritability, petulance, or apathy and melancholy.

The causes of anaemia are many. They may be improper nutrition, lack of fresh air, overwork, mental distress; they may be loss of blood from accident or from acute or chronic hemorrhages of all kinds; they may be poisonous substances from diseases like syphilis or malarial fever; they may be occupational diseases, such as lead poisoning; or they may be conditions arising in an apparently spontaneous way, of which medical science has not yet discovered the character. Often the condition is due to a number of causes combined.

When it is simple anaemia, plenty of rest and sleep are imperative as well as outdoor air and sunshine—preferably a country or seaside locality. The diet should be rich in vegetables and fruit, for the iron they contain. Egg yolks are also useful, especially for children. Constipation should be carefully avoided. Mental calm should be cultivated and a cheerful environment sought. In some instances medical prescriptions are also necessary.

Chronic anaemia may be brought about by repeated small losses of blood; from such causes as persistent nose-bleed, intestinal ulceration, bleeding hemorrhoids or hemorrhage from the womb. In such cases the

Horse Senses

Hay will not take the place of grain for horses doing hard work. A pound of hay each day for every hundred pounds of their weight is enough for horses. Mules will do with less.

Harness can not be neglected without lessening its life and annoying the horse. A soft, pliable harness is a big help in getting the most work from a horse, with the least fatigue. Washing the leather in warm water with a neutral soap and a stiff brush, and applying oil before the leather has completely dried, will preserve the harness and please the horse.

To harden the horses' shoulders for the fall plowing, bathe with cold salt water several times a day. Keep the harness clean and see that the hames fit the collars. If the shoulders become chafed, dust with talcum powder or finely sifted slaked lime.

Potato Flour

Potato flour is made by dehydrating or drying the potatoes and then grinding them. The potatoes are sliced or cut into cubes and dried. When thoroughly dried the pieces or slices are quite hard; these are run through a mill and ground into flour. Potato flour is used for bread making and for general baking purposes. Mixed with wheat flour it makes bread that is considered better than bread made from wheat flour alone.

We will not see liberty perish from off the face of the earth. We will not see human souls harnessed to any State machine, however powerful.—Gen. Smuts.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

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

Subscriber:—Perhaps the following will give you an idea for your bazaar: At a church fair held recently, one booth was noticeable for its business-like appearance and for the large sign on its arch, which read:

Economy Booth
Pay Ten Cents And Learn How To Save Ten Dollars

The curious crowd that soon gathered found the notice as good as its word, for the committee in charge had taken a census of favorite economies far and near, and were prepared to make practical demonstrations of the ideas.

Each of the four sides was devoted to a special class of demonstrations. The cooking economies, of course, occupied the front. A good cook demonstrated in a miniature kitchen some of the acceptable dishes that can be made from left-over portions of food without spending more for new ingredients than the left-overs are worth. No dishes were prepared except those that were actually based on material that otherwise would have been wasted. The lesson in economy was later emphasized by selling the food at five cents a plate—the best way of clinching the point. An assistant in the kitchen showed how to peel fruit and vegetables with the least possible waste, and another assistant sold economy cookbooks.

The next counter was devoted to economical ideas in sewing and mending. There the onlookers learned, among other things, that old stockings can be cleverly fitted with new feet and the tops of new stockings reinforced against the wear and tear of suspender garters, that a second lining will save the back breadth of a silk undershirt, and that attractive collar-and-cuff sets can be made from worn linen skirts. Another counter was given over to miscellaneous ideas in economy illustrated by ingenious little makeshifts of all kinds.

A sign over the fourth counter read, "How To Save Your Luxuries." The demonstrations threw surprising light on the way people sometimes waste the supplies that cost most. A striking illustration of the lesson was furnished by two tallow candles of the same size that were set burning side by side at the same time. One had been kept in the ice box, the other on an open shelf, and it was interesting to note how much longer the cold candle held out. Half of the same counter was used for an exhibit of things that may be profitably saved or sold. The samples included a col-

lection of magazines, a stack of newspapers, some empty bottles and a quantity of tin foil. A ball of string composed of many stray lengths was marked, "Save this—it costs three times as much as it used to cost."

The economy booth is sure to be well patronized and so it performs a double service—collecting money and promoting economy. A wide-awake committee will be able to think of numerous other useful suggestions in saving.

Hostess:—A game that provides instruction as well as fun makes a double appeal and is sure to prove popular. Well-known faces is a good example of this kind of game. It is played with a hundred or more cards made of pictures of famous persons cut from magazines or newspapers and pasted on cardboard mounts of uniform size. It is permissible to have several different likenesses of the same individual. Beneath each picture is inscribed the name of the person, the place and date of his birth and the reason why he is famous.

Any number of players can take part. Deal seven cards to each player, and lay the remainder in a common pile in the middle of the table. The object of the game is to see which player can first get rid of all his cards. The first player draws a card from the pile, compares it with his hand, and proceeds to discard as many celebrities as may be grouped with it, if the other players approve the classification that he makes.

For example, persons born the same year may be discarded together, or those of the same calling, or those associated in the public mind with the same cause. The most desirable classification, naturally, is that which will use up the greatest number of cards.

The other players draw and discard as their turns come. Each of them has the additional privilege of adding an appropriate card to any group on the table, provided that group does not already contain four cards, which constitute a complete book. The first player who succeeds in ridding himself of all his cards is entitled to one point for each of the cards still held by his companions, and is the winner of that round. The more well-informed and quick-witted a player is, the sooner of course he will play out his cards. The game may be played either for a certain number of rounds or until some particular score has been reached. Progressing from table to table will add to the fun.

Hogs

Hog oilers too expensive? Then try making some at home. Take old gunny sacks or pieces of burlap and tack or tie them on posts in the hog lots where hogs are accustomed to rub. Saturate the cloths with crude oil or stock dip, and see that the oil is renewed every few days. Go slow about putting the rags on trees, else the pigs may have to do without shade next summer.

One time is about as good as another to disinfect for hog cholera. Right now, is always the best time. Use quicklime in the lots and sheds, and sprinkle or spray phenol preparations about in the cracks of the houses. Supplement these precautions with a general clean up, and make them sufficient to keep the disease away by maintaining a strict quarantine against dogs and animals from infected lots. Go as far as to keep your neighbor out of the lot if his hogs are sick. That won't be unneighborly.

In one of the western states last fall a bunch of September pigs was fed on a ration consisting of peas, shorts and tankage. They were sold on a fifteen-cent market in March at a profit of \$5.71 a head. Another lot fed on barley, shorts and tankage netted only \$4.87 a head. Peas and barley were valued at the same price per ton.

Breed for winter pigs now if you have the buildings for them. There is no reason why a sow can not raise a litter while she is raising the mortgage. The returns from the sale of the litter will be welcome about corn-plowing time next summer.

Ancestor of All Pigeons.

Our domestic pigeons are of many varieties, remarkably different in shape and plumage—even, it might be said, in character and habits.

Yet all of them are descended from a single kind of pigeon—the "blue rock."

We have the "pouter," the "fantail," the "tumbler," the "homer"—these and many others. But all of them are derived from the same original ancestor. It just shows what marvels can be accomplished by breeding through artificial selection.

If the garden hose shows signs of giving out, don't think you must throw it away. Get some rubber tape and wind the hose for a few inches above and below the break. Treated thus it will last a long time.

Bedtime Stories

The Farm Where Father Was a Boy.

When father lived here on the farm—
Oh, it was long ago!
Could he have had the fun I have,
And known the things I know?

Why, I have seen a fox to-day,
Out on the pasture hill,
And caught three minnows in the brook
That flows below the mill.

And I know where wild cherries grow,
And where the wood grapes are,
And where the fern root is more sweet
Than sugar is, by far.

And then I caught a firefly once,
And found what makes the light;
And once I heard an owl "Whoo!"
Whoo!"

Beside the road at night,
I almost caught a turtle, too,
Down by the lily pond;
And, anyway, I saw a hawk
Fly from the woods beyond.

When father lived here on the farm,
So very long ago,
I wonder if he had such fun
And knew the things I know.

In haying time I helped a lot!
I helped to rake the hay,
And high among the rafters climbed
To tread the load away.

Then once we thought a cow was lost;
But Scotty found her track,
And how he ran! but it was dark
Before he brought her back.

And once—it frightened me a bit—
I found a cave one day.
I'm sure that pirates lived in it,
Or redskins hid away!

Oh, every day brings something new
For Scotty and for me—
A thousand wondrous things to do,
A thousand things to see!

Still, father only smiles and says:
That very long ago
He had the selfsame fun I have
And knew the things I know.

Thousands of barrels of apples rot
Upon the trees or upon the ground
Every year. They should not be allowed
To go to waste this year.

A good mushroom, properly cooked,
Is a luscious morsel and as such is a
wholesome addition to the diet. If
you are absolutely sure that the
variety that grows on your lawn or in
the neighboring fields is of the edible
kind, by all means cook it and eat it!

Poultry

Market Calendar

During September make the second culling of old hens. All old hens intended for market should be sold before they moult.

Market now old hens, broilers, small roasters, green ducks, green geese. Young stock, if they have been kept in a good growing condition, should now make a very promising appearance, showing signs of proper development for profit.

Chicks hatched this month, with proper care, can be turned into excellent frying chickens in January. It is a trick worth trying.

February-hatched pullets, or those brought out in early March, are near their laying age. The former, however, are apt to go into moult about now, which will give them a temporary setback in their laying.

Hens are now entering into their moult, which cuts down the supply of eggs considerably. They are able to lay a few eggs in the early stage of moulting, but when the task of growing the new coat comes, it will require all the food and energy possible to do the work properly, and a material will be left to manufacture eggs.

While moulting, hens should have food of a nitrogenous, rather than carbonaceous nature. Oats and sunflower-seed should be fed, and about five pounds of linseed-meal should be added to every 100 pounds of mash food. In feeding sunflower-seed give about one-sixth the quantity of other grains used.

Ducks should be turned into a new run, and the old one sown to rye. This will act as a disinfectant to the soil and the rye will serve as a green crop for their winter feeding.

Young turkeys that have survived until now should be in good condition; they have passed the critical age common to turkeys. As a rule very few turkeys die from disease in the fall of the year.

There is no better time than now for a general cleaning up of houses and runs.

The Dairy

No matter how much can be accomplished by kindness, it is a wise thing to keep a firm hand and a stout staff on bulls of the smaller dairy breeds, and some others. Good treatment works wonders, but it never pays to take chances.

Profits and losses in cattle feeding can not be determined merely by a comparison of buying and selling prices, because a six months' feeding period a thousand-pound steer produces three to four tons of manure. This is a source of revenue too seldom taken into consideration.

The most important factor in the production of high-grade butter is the proper cooling of the cream. To make the best grades of butter, the cream should be separated from the milk with a clean separator, kept separate from the cold cream and cooled immediately to about 50 degrees.

The use of hard floors in the dairy barn suggests the use of a cistern for saving the liquid manure. It's a good suggestion, too. Such a cistern can be built of concrete and connected with the gutters by means of tile cemented at the joints.

Butter should not come in less than a half hour. When it comes too soon, there is loss of fat in the buttermilk. When the weather is warm it is best to lower the churning temperature several degrees. The temperature can be raised more easily than lowered after the churning has been started.

Gladiolus leaves with brown tips indicate that the soil is sour or too wet.

Sheep Notes

There are two reasons why more farms should maintain sheep. In the first place, this country has for a number of years been producing only a fraction of the wool it uses. Now, with the foreign supply cut off, there is a serious shortage. Moreover, the demand for meat has been such that a good price for mutton has prevailed for a long time. Logically, the thing to do is remove the difficulties that are a menace to sheep raising and then begin establishing farm flocks.

In planning the sheep barn, allow ten or fifteen square feet of floor space for each animal. Make the doors upper and lower. Have four square feet of glass to 100 square feet of floor space. Arrange the windows so the sunlight will strike the floor.

Too many feeders entertain the idea that a carcass needs only to be fat when they prepare their sheep for market. It has been shown that the lamb with several inches of fat fails to top the market, while half an inch of fat makes a fine carcass. Young lambs are not so likely to be overfat, but older stuff must have a shorter feeding period or less concentrates.

Drive the stake down well when fastening the ram these days. Once a sheep gets the idea that he can pull out and drag away the bar or stake which fastens him, there is little more peace.

Black or Stem Rust of Wheat.

"Black rust is responsible for much of the losses to grain in Western Canada. Occasionally epidemics, such as that of 1916, occur and cause a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the national wealth." Such is a statement in bulletin, No. 33, second series, entitled "The Black or Stem Rust of Wheat" recently issued by the Division of Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms, which at once indicates its own importance as well as the disastrous nature of the disease. Although special stress is laid upon the losses experienced in Western Canada, the disease is by no means confined to that section of the country, but might break out anywhere. Thus a study of the bulletin by the agricultural community generally is commended. It purports to be a popular account of the nature, cause and prevention of grain rust and as such it is written in plain but definite language. In the earlier part of the year a card-poster, with a border of descriptive illustration in colors, was circulated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, giving in brief form precautions that can be taken against the approach of the disease and that might have a minimizing effect later on. The present bulletin, which can be had free from the Publications Branch of the Department, amplifies the advice there given and minutely tells how the disease can be identified in its incipency. It describes the red or summer stage and the black or winter stage, the action of the fungus on the host plant and the relation of stem rust to the barley. It also alludes to the fact that with the disappearance of the barberry in Denmark, the fungus of rust vanished or perceptibly lessened in extent.

The man who believes that getting on in the world means getting the best of his neighbors has a low estimate of life.

If your town cannot afford a patent fire extinguisher for each district school, suggest that each teacher keep a pailful of water, a pailful of sand or a blanket in a handy place. In many schools the boys attend to the fires, and a simple precaution like the above may some time save your schoolhouse.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 20, 1917.

Men like W. F. MacLean, M. P., who have made a minute study of the transportation question in Canada, and whose opinions are of real value, regard the taking over of the C. N. R. by the Government as a sensible deal and entirely in the interest of the people of Canada. The Manitoba Free Press, the leading newspaper of the Western provinces, remarks with regard to it: "This is the first C. N. R. deal on record in which the people are getting the best of the bargain."

An organization meeting of the Liberals of Pontiac was held at Campbells Bay on Tuesday of last week at which W. R. McDonald of Chapeau was elected president of the Liberal association, Sam B. Towell, of Charteris, vice president, and Thomas Cahill, of Campbells Bay, secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted confirming the candidature of Frank S. Cahill for the next federal election, and the leadership and policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the present crisis.

This course on the part of our Liberal friends, especially with regard to Sir Wilfrid's policy and leadership, is likely to lead to what has already occurred in other parts of the country where machine politics have lost their grip upon the people. It is a safe venture to assert that there are a good many intelligent, sound-thinking Liberals in this county who do not agree with the stand taken by those who assayed to speak for them at the recent Campbells Bay gathering. Such men are impressed with the conviction that it is only by bringing together the best elements in both political parties and forming a strong national administration that the country's best efforts in dealing with the present grave situation can be brought forth. They know that this is impossible of accomplishment under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid, and they realize, moreover, that the putting into effect of his "policy" would produce results lamentably short of what the existing situation demands. Sir Robert Borden has made it plain that in order to keep Canada's forces at the front up to full strength, the application of the selective draft is absolutely necessary. On the other hand Sir Wilfrid has proclaimed that he is unalterably opposed to the adoption of compulsory service without a referendum. The majority of the English-speaking Liberals in Parliament have disagreed with him on that point, and in doing so it is evident they gave expression to the opinions of their constituents. It is not sufficient that Sir Wilfrid's policy receive the endorsement of his compatriots in Quebec to ensure its acceptance by Liberals elsewhere throughout the country, who regard the war as the one supreme issue before the people of Canada.

Mr. Justice Lyman Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been appointed central appeal judge under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

He will constitute the court of last resort in respect of exemption appeals and in the prosecution for major offences under the act, including violation of its provision by newspapers, his consent is to be an essential condition precedent.

Notices have been sent out requiring the completion by September 25th of the part of local tribunals to be appointed by the judges. The board of selection recently created will assemble in Ottawa on the 24th and prepare to complete the establishment of such tribunals. They number upwards of a thousand.

In the meantime medical boards will be established and those of the first class who because of physical disability for service, claim exemption will have an opportunity of being examined without delay. A certificate of physical unfitness will automatically entitle its holder to a certificate of exemption.

The War Franchise Bill

(Montreal Standard).

Opponents of the war franchise bill find themselves in a difficult position. But effort is equal to almost any situation, and so these opponents are trying to brazen through their hostility to a measure that loyal Canada approves of. They shout that it is a partizan measure.

Very well, take them at their word. A partizan measure is one framed to favor a certain party. If it is especially favorable to a certain party, it must of necessity be especially unfavorable to another party. Let us see what party it is unfavorable to:

It excludes from voting alien enemies. It is, therefore, unfavorable to a party that would favor the enemy. Is it upon such people as these that the enemy relies for support? If so, then

so far as they are concerned, the coming elections had better be held in Germany. If enemies are excluded from voting, those who complain of such exclusion must have a policy that appeals to enemies.

A party that depends for support at the polls upon the votes of the enemies of the country is not very far removed from the position of an enemy. That logically follows from opposition to the bill, no matter what effort may be made to belaud the issue with fine sounding words. The people who believe in "carrying on" to the end are not going to be gassed by opposition rhetoric.

Politicians who object to the vote of soldiers and of the female relatives of soldiers, admit that their cause is not one that appeals to soldiers, and the question at issue is whether the soldiers shall be supported in the fight they are making for righteousness.

Who will say that the soldiers are wrong? Possibly a few dynamiters and such as they. If then the soldiers are right, those whose policy is also right need not fear the soldiers' vote or the vote of soldiers' mothers, wives and sisters.

There is one test that every Canadian elector can in his own mind apply to the bill. And it is this—would the Premier of France approve of it? Would the Chancellor of Germany disapprove of it? There is not an honest man in Canada who does not know the answers to these questions.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Sept. 4, 1917.
The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and Couns. McLellan, Graham, Campbell and Henderson.

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

The report of Hugh Ross on a new road from J. Cruikshank to the Ottawa River was presented.

Moved by Graham and Henderson that the report be accepted, but that no action be taken in the matter at present.

The report of W. J. Drummond on the municipal drain, 2nd concession, was presented.

Moved by Graham and McLellan that the report be accepted.

On motion the following bills were ordered to be paid:

| | |
|---|-------|
| J. A. Cowan, printing as per bill \$18 50 | |
| R. G. Hodgins, 1824 feet cedar at \$15.00, | 27 36 |
| H. Ross, inspecting and reporting on road R. 1 and 2, | 3 00 |
| Wm. Sly, road work for Estate Andrew Smith, | 4 00 |
| J. Trudeau, blasting rock on main road, one day, | 4 50 |
| G. T. Drummond, blasting rock on main road, one day, | 3 00 |
| G. T. Drummond, trip to Quyon to sharpen steel, | 1 50 |
| G. T. Drummond, sharpening steel, 12 pieces at 10c. each, | 1 20 |
| J. Roy, road work Mrs. McIlheny | 60 |
| " " Henry Roy, | 45 |
| " " Wm. Milks, | 60 |
| " " Jas. Campbell, | 2 25 |
| " " Ambrose Milks, | 2 80 |
| " " Andrew Roy, | 2 00 |

Also, that H. Ross' bill for road work against J. Roy be laid over for investigation; and the bill of Hugh Roy be refused.

Coun. Campbell gave notice that he will at the next meeting of Council introduce a by-law to provide a revenue to meet the municipal expenditure of the municipality for the coming year.

A. Meldrum appeared asking the Council to buy a gravel pit on lot 21, range 1.

Motion—Graham and Campbell—that H. Ross be appointed to inspect the pit in question and find out the cost of same and report to this Council.

Motion—McLellan and Henderson—that the pathmaster in Div. No. 18 be notified to repair the bridge on the main road at the cheese factory; also that the pathmaster in Div. No. 13 be notified to lower the first culvert south of the main road on the side road between Lots 8 and 9, range 2.

On motion of Campbell and Graham the Council adjourned.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 26th October, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route

Charteris Rural Route No. 2 via Greeremount, Rooney, Creemorne and Thornby, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Charteris, Greeremount, Rooney, Creemorne, Thornby, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

P. T. COOLICAN, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1917.

Shingles for Sale.

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

CONFEDERATION

"Money Saved Is Money Made"
Get rates from
CONFEDERATION LIFE

Est. 1871.

"Maximum Insurance at Minimum Cost."

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

Consult our Agent today.

Leicester Rams

A number of registered Leicester Rams for sale. Can be seen at Sheep barn during Shawville Fair, or communicate with

W. E. N. HODGINS, Shawville.

STRAYED

Year old Bull, red and white (mostly red.) Strayed from the E. A. Gayler pasture about last of August. Information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the owner.

ALEX BEAN, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

AIMING A BIG GUN.

A Task in Which Figure Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

Today there is about as much difference between aiming a big gun and aiming a rifle as there is between sailing a superdreadnaught and sailing a steam yacht. It was not very long ago, however, that a gun was aimed similarly to a rifle in that the direction in which it was pointed was obtained by sighting along its barrel.

But now things are not done that way. The gunners are often far out of sight of what they are shooting at, and the remarkable hits that they make are only explained by the use they make of careful scientific calculations.

To direct the fire of one of the bigger guns, for example, requires that no less than fifteen complicated corrections be made, says Popular Science Monthly. Each correction requires an average of five adjustments, all of which must first be exactly figured out by those in command. The most important corrections which are made are for the influence of the resistance of the air, the influence of the earth's curvature and the attraction of gravity on the distance the bullet may be carried.

In place of the guesswork of previous times is the use of the most advanced developments in the fields of mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—Milton.

The Diving Bell.

It is claimed that the diving-bell is an invention of the Greeks, dating back to the sixteenth century.

Lost Bones.

The Cat—Nice muzzie you're wearing. Sport. Cost much? The Dog (sadly)—About five bones a day!—Life.

No Occasion For Alarm.

Briggs—I understand that you have hired our former cook. Griggs—Yes, but don't be alarmed. We intend to discount everything she tells us.

Not Curious.

Doctor—What made that mule kick you? Patient—I may look foolish, but I am not fool enough to go back and ask him.

Coal.

The earliest mention of coal is in the writings of Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 300 B. C.

No harm can befall a good man whether alive or dead.—Socrates.

Using Up Ammunition.

The daily expenditure of ammunition per gun by the British artillery on the Somme was as follows: Field guns, 322 rounds; light field howitzers, 479 rounds; heavy field howitzers, 233 rounds; four-inch guns, 121 rounds; eight-inch mortars, 116 rounds.

Birthplace of Bruce.

Turnberry Castle, on the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland, now but a bit of ruined wall near the lighthouse, was the birthplace and early home of Robert Bruce, whose father and mother "combined in themselves the sardisms of Annandale and Carrick of royal lineage—the titles still being retained by the present royal family of the United Kingdom." In ancient times this old castle was large and strong. In the early part of Bruce's career, Turnberry was held by an English force. Bruce, through a mistaken signal, came to take the old familiar place, though his men were many too few for the task. Dismissing to give it up, however, he kept up an irregular war, sometimes being driven to refuge in the mountains or even in the wilds of a distant loch. At length he gathered together enough men to take the beginning of his triumphant progress through Ayrshire and Strathclyde, which finally ended with Bannockburn's tremendous victory. It is hard to realize the old-time importance of Turnberry, now that the visitor must search long before he can come across its few battered remains. . . .

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 SLENDID 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 BALLOON 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.

ROONEY

Sept. 14.—Harvesting is finished and the farmers are busy threshing.

Misses B. Lett and Sybil Sparling paid a flying visit to Ladysmith Friday evening.

Week-end guests of Mr. Robert Dale were: Misses L. Atchison and Maggie Tubman of Greeremount; Miss Sybil Sparling and Mabel and Bessie Lett of Dunraven; Miss Arvella Black, Messrs. Eddie and Fred Black, J. H. Brown, Fred Crawford, of Thornby; Percy Somerville, of Campbells Bay.

Messrs. Percy and Lawrence Rooney, Bob Sparling and Clarence Brown were Sunday evening guests of Mr. Wm. Sparling.

Messrs. George and Harold Sparling were Sunday guests of Mr. Jas. Acres, Thornby.

A large number attended the Anglican service Sunday evening.

DIMPLES.

CAMPBELLS BAY

SUICIDE.—This place was the scene of a very sad occurrence on Friday morning last, when Mrs. Geo. Fumerton, evidently suffering from mental derangement, died from a self-inflicted wound in her throat by the use of a razor.

The deed was committed in the bath room, to which Mrs. Fumerton retired after the family had breakfast and her husband had gone to the store. She was discovered some time later by two of her boys, who hearing a fall and strange, gurgling sounds, proceeding from the bathroom, which was locked from the inside, procured a key and on opening the door were shocked to see their mother lying on the floor in a pool of blood.

The boys hastened to tell their father of their mother's condition, and in a few minutes word of the tragedy became circulated through the village. Dr. McNally was sent for and also Drs. Hurdman of Bryson and Mulligan of Coulouge. The doctors found on examination that the woman's windpipe had been severed, and while everything possible was done to relieve her, all efforts proved unavailing. As a last resort, an effort was made to take the woman to a hospital in Ottawa, but she expired before the car in which she was placed with that object, had got beyond the village limits.

The remains were at once conveyed to Port Coulouge where the funeral took

place the following afternoon to the Presbyterian burial ground.

The late Mrs. Fumerton leaves to mourn her untimely and tragic death her husband and four boys, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in the sad and sudden bereavement which has come upon them.

English Prison Pits.

Prison pits were vaults in which criminals in England were kept at night, chained together. There was one at Bristol which was in use as late as 1815. Down eighteen steps, it was only seventeen feet in diameter by nine feet high, and seventeen men were consigned to it every night. Even more typical was Warwick jail pit, which was occupied at least until 1797. It was an octagonal dungeon twenty-one feet in diameter and almost nineteen feet underground. In the middle was a cesspool, and beside it ran a stream of water which served the prisoners for drinking purposes. To this awful cell forty-two men were consigned every afternoon at 3.45, to remain there until after daylight the following morning.

Reindeer of Alaska.

The Alaska reindeer, which, curiously enough, are wards of the United States department of education, have increased from the small herd brought from Siberia in 1892 until they now number well over 70,000, that, too, in spite of the fact that about 9,000 were killed last year for meat and skins. Two-thirds of the reindeer belong to the natives, for whom they are solving the problems of food, clothing and transportation. The rest belong to the missionaries, the Lapp immigrants and the government.

An Isle of France.

The smallest dependency of France is the Ile d'Heude, situated at the east of Belle Isle. Its population is 238. The people do not speak French, but Celtic. Fishing is the principal industry and all the inhabitants are provided with food at an inn managed by women.

No Shirker.

"Son, the president of your college writes me that you are not doing much in your studies."
"Don't let that depress you, dad," replied the husky youth. "Just drop a line to our coach and ask him about me."

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

—FOR—

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—

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

—O—O—O—

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

STONE AND WELLINGTON (Established 1857)

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

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
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
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

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

D. R. BARRY, K. C.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.
Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

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

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
1 calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

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

Visitors to the Shawville Exhibition September 26, 27, 28,

Are invited to visit our store,
where they will find a good
assortment of General Merch-
andise at prices within the
reach of all.

School Day Shoes

We are ready to show the boys and girls some
attractive looking sturdy Boots. It is over six months
since we placed this order for these Boots. Since then
the wholesale price has advanced to practically our
retail price. Our Boots are well made to stand up
against hard wear.

Men's Underwear

While at the Exhibition let us show you our be-
tween-seasons Underwear,—light in weight and 75 per
cent wool—just the thing for present wear.

Taffetta and Paillette Silks

Out-of-town visitors can profit by our showing in
this line. A very good range of colornigs.

Fresh Neckwear

Handsome Collars, hemstitched and lace trimmed.
Very new and moderate in price.

Fancy Chinaware

Take home a piece of Fancy China to decorate
your table. Spoon Trays, Cake Setts, Sugar and Cream
Setts, Cake Plates, Tooth Pick Holders, Mustard Pots,
Salads, Butter Tubs.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

FOOLISHNESS OF WORRY.

Forcefully Set Forth In the French Sol-
dier's Philosophy.

"Everything might be worse than it
is," is the cheerful conclusion of the
French soldier, according to Kathleen
Burke in "The White Road to Ver-
dun." Here is the way she sums up
the philosophy of the man in the ranks:
Of two things one is certain—either
you're mobilized or you're not mobil-
ized.

If you're not mobilized there's no
need to worry; if you're on the front
of two things one is certain—either
you're behind the lines or you're on
the front.

If you're behind the lines there is no
need to worry; if you're on the front
of two things one is certain—either
you're resting in a safe place or you're
exposed to danger.

If you're resting in a safe place there
is no need to worry; if you're exposed
to danger, of two things one is certain—
either you're wounded or you're not
wounded.

If you're not wounded there is no
need to worry; if you are wounded of
two things one is certain—either you're
wounded seriously or you're wounded
slightly.

If you're wounded slightly there is
no need to worry; if you're wounded
seriously of two things one is certain—
either you recover or you die.

If you recover there is no need to
worry; if you die you can't worry.
Not bad philosophy, in the trenches
or out.

KILLED HIS TWENTY MEN.

An Incident of the War of the Boxer
Uprising in China.

"Speaking of barbaric warfare," said
an army officer who was in China at
the time of the Boxer uprising, "I re-
member one day when the company
with which I was attached in China
was in a position to witness the exe-
cution of twenty rebels. The men had
been caught with our assistance, and
the leader of the Chinamen thought
that we deserved the privilege of see-
ing them die.

"Our commander was particularly
impressed with the looks of one of the
rebels. He was a fine built fellow,
about nineteen years old, and his face,
even five minutes before he was sched-
uled to die, was wreathed in smiles.
Our leader determined to save the fel-
low if possible and asked the com-
mander of the executing squad to spare
the young rebel.

"I can't spare him," the man re-
plied. "I have been ordered to execute
the whole twenty rebels."

"After much persuasion he agreed to
allow the man to live. To follow out
his orders, however, he summoned a lo-
cal policeman, placed him in the squad
and had his head cut off with those of
the nineteen rebels. He killed twenty,
followed out orders and pleased a vi-
sitor. He was well satisfied."

A RUSSIAN SINGER.

Venerable Musician Sang His Last
Great Song and Died.

Russian music belongs to all the
people. Russians express themselves
in melodies instead of words. Siber-
ian exiles told their life stories in
their songs and thus understood each
other even when speech was forbid-
den. Baroness Soultin in her volume
on Russian life tells how Votitchen-
ko, the Russian musician, collected
and interpreted the old songs of war
and love known to previous genera-
tions. Finding treasures everywhere,
transplanting century-old melodies
known only to a little group of peas-
ants in some remote corner of Russia
to the modern world.

"Having heard of a hamlet far
north in Siberia where lived an old
peasant who knew songs forgotten by
all others, Votitchenko undertook
the journey, traveling many days to
the isba where the venerable Ostap
had passed his ninety-eight years.

"The old man, not different from
other old men who wish to lengthen
their days, shook his head. He
would not sing; the thin thread of
breath which still kept him alive
might break. But young Votitchenko
was stronger in his will than the old
man. He had made the journey; he
had to have his songs—songs forgot-
ten by all, songs the old man gave
to him. Oh, yes, Ostap knew songs;
oh, so beautiful that only the great
men of his youth, nearly a century
ago, could sing, and that nobody else
could remember, and so the songs
would die with him. The old man
closed his eyes; he sank into reveries
of the past, of his youth and vigor.
All was silent in the modest isba.
Peasants had entered silently to
listen to the tympanon, which sang
under the young traveler's fingers,
songs they all knew and loved. Very
softly, not to awake old Ostap from
his thoughts, he played the melodies,
to which the people moved and humed.
Votitchenko struck rich
chords, and the little wooden house
vibrated with the sounds of dance
music, love-songs, war-marches.

"Ostap, as if awakening from a
long sleep, blinked at the young mu-
sician, bent forward, listening to the
joyful, fiery songs, his little eyes
opened wide, his wrinkled old face
straightened as in a tension. Sud-
denly he rose, his big frame tremb-
ling like a leaf from emotion. The
other peasants, moving to a corner,
were struck with awe, as if they saw
a vision. Grandfather Ostap had not
stood up for fifteen years; some of
the women crossed themselves, and a
child began to cry. Old Ostap, as if
far away, began first with a shaking
voice, and then sang strongly and
loudly. Votitchenko excitedly fol-
lowed the strange song, note by note,
and at the third strophe could play
fluently. Old Ostap was still stand-
ing, still singing—but suddenly, ex-
hausted, he fell back into his chair,
his eyes stared, his heart beat no
pulses. The great old son of a war-
rior had expired with his song; but
the song, the forgotten song, lives,
and will live forever."

LEARN TO SAVE MONEY.

Banking Merely a Dollar a Week is a
Good Investment.

"It is mighty hard," said an unfortu-
nate workman some time ago to the
writer, "to save up a thousand dollars
by laying aside a dollar or two a week
and then to take it out of the savings
bank and lose it to a get rich quick
swindler, as I have just done."

The poor fellow could work and save,
but he had not had even a kindergar-
ten education in finance, else his story
would have been different. He had
never given a thought to interest and
so was absolutely ignorant of growth
through compound interest and, of
course, had never heard of that won-
derful process of accumulation known
as "progressive compound interest."

One dollar deposited in a savings
bank that pays 4 per cent will amount
to \$2.19 in twenty years. This is sim-
ple compound interest. Now, if you
deposit \$1 every year for twenty years,
or \$20 in all, the sum to your credit
will have grown to \$30.97.

Any wage earner can put by \$1 a
week. That money deposited in a sav-
ings bank for twenty years will have
increased to \$1,012. A deposit of \$5 a
week will have grown to \$3,000; and
this at 4 per cent will be \$320 a year.
There is no secret, no mystery, about
this. It is as clear as the cloudless
sun, and the method is just as clean
and honest.

HOW THINGS DO CHANGE!

Modern Improvements In the Lifetime
Of One Observer.

In the American Magazine Irvin S.
Cobb has an article entitled "Looking
Both Ways From Forty," in which he
says:

"I've seen the Kansas cyclone and a
worthy successor in Billy Sunday. I
was present on the spot, so to speak,
when the audible celluloid cuff, E. P.
Roe, the pug dog, the congress gaiter,
the hammer gun, the safety bicycle,
the mustache cup, parchesi, the catch-
er who took 'em off the bat with his
bare hands, the peach kernel watch
charm, the pousee cafe, the operation
for dehorning the human appendix and
the Dowie movement gave way, inch
by inch, to the spitball, the cold storage
egg, Henry Ford, the cabaret, Orville
and Wilbur Wright, eat-and-grow-thin,
pay-and-grow-thinner, rural free deliv-
ery, the imported Scotch niblick, Eli-
nor Glyn, middling meat at 42 cents a
pound and stewed prunes at 4 bits a
portion in any first class restaurant.

"And if I have luck I shan't no doubt
be an eyewitness to the fading away
of these things into the background of
the past and the oncoming of yet more
timely evidences of the onward and
upward march of progress, following
along, one behind the other, in a
mighty procession."

Warding Off Old Age.

A famous French general when asked
how it was that he had such an erect
carriage replied that it was because he
bent over and touched the floor with
his fingers thirty times every day. If
he had acquired rigidity of the spine so
that he could not do that he would
have had with it weak abdominal mus-
cles, which result in portal congestion.
This portal congestion interferes with
stomach digestion and with the action
of the liver. The poison destroying
power of the liver is lessened, autoin-
toxication results, and arteriosclerosis
and old age come on at a much earlier
day. But by keeping the spine flexible
and the abdominal muscles strong and
taut the portal circulation is kept free
and old age is held off.

Kid Gloves and Paper Collars.

The Twelfth corps of the Army of
the Potomac was named "kid gloves
and paper collars" by the Fourteenth
corps of the Western army, owing to
the West Point discipline of the
Twelfth corps, which was the natural
result of having been commanded first
by Mansfield and then by Slocum,
with as subordinate commanders such
men as Williams, Hamilton, Gordon,
Ruger, Andrews, Hawley and others.
—Magazine of American History.

Mats For Potted Plants.

Leftover pieces of oilcloth or lino-
leum can be cut any shape or size and
by being painted or varnished make
excellent mats for potted plants and
flowers. They can be painted any de-
sired color and are easily cleaned by
wiping with a damp cloth. These mats
prevent the porch or stand from being
scratched or stained by the pots.

Absinth.

Absinth, the most harmful and even
fatal intoxicant, is made from a blue-
green oil that is obtained from artemi-
sia absinthium, a member of the worm-
wood family. Several less harmful spe-
cies of artemisia grow throughout Cal-
ifornia.

Kept Her Word.

Polly—Mrs. Dashaway used to say
she wouldn't marry the best man liv-
ing. Polly—Well, she has the satisfac-
tion of knowing she didn't.

Cashing Him In.

Woman—I want a divorce. Lawyer
—And how much alimony? Woman—
One hundred per. I wouldn't let him
go for less.—Town Topics.

Sorry He Spoke.

Knagg—A woman's work is never
done. Mrs. Knagg—Especially when
her work consists in trying to make a
man of her husband.

Low Prices . . .

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

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

County Council Minutes.

Regular quarterly session held
at Campbell's Bay, Wednesday,
12th Sept. 1917. Members present
the Warden, Paul McNally, Esq.,
and councillors Michael Dunn, W.
R. McDonald, Richard Kennedy,
William Labelle, Charles Belec,
James Ward, Elisha Beeman,
George Dagg, Cornelius McNally,
Joseph Gilpin, William McCleary,
Fred W. Thomas, G. A. Howard,
Duncan Campbell, William Bur-
den, Patrick O'Reilly, and Wm.
Halverson, forming a quorum of
the council.

The minutes of the regular
session of the 13th June last were
read, and adopted on motion of
councillors Campbell and Thomas.

The Secretary-Treasurer informed
the council that Mr. George E.
Morency, P. L. S. had not yet com-
pleted his work and had filed no
report or process-verbal on the
Clarendon-Leitchfield line.

He also read letters from T. P.
Foran, Esq., K. C. dated 28th June
1917, and 21st July 1917, re Masham-
Onslow line, and reported no pro-
gress. He also read a letter from
F. A. Labelle, Esq., Sec. Treas. Co.
Wright re same matter. He in-
formed the council that he had
paid the \$1200, voted by this
council to the Canadian Patriotic
Fund for 1916.

The Warden read a letter from
Anselm Boileau, Esq., of Lake
Cayamont, re a road in Dorion,
and the Sec. Treas. was informally
authorized to reply that it was
purely a local matter.

A petition from Dame Bella Mc-
Lean, widow of Norman McKay,
dated 1st Sept. 1917, asking for
the appointment of Special Superin-
tendent to prepare a process-verbal
on a water course running through
the townships of Mansfield and
Leitchfield was read, when it was
moved by councillor McDonald,
seconded by councillor Howard,
that this matter be deferred for
consideration by this council at its
next regular or special session.—
Carried.

The Sec. Treas. informed the
council that the new valuation
rolls for 1917 had not yet been re-
ceived from all the local munici-
palities, when it was moved by
councillor O'Reilly, seconded by
councillor Dagg, that in view of
the fact that all the new valuation
rolls for 1917 have not yet been
filed in the office of this council
by the local municipalities, the re-
vision of said rolls for county pur-
poses be deferred until the next
December session of this council.

Moved in amendment by coun-
cillor McDonald, seconded by
councillor Kennedy, that the re-
vision of the new valuation rolls
for county purposes be performed
at a special session of this council
to be convened on the second
Wednesday of October next.

For the amendment:—Councillors
McDonald, Kennedy, Beeman,
Dunn, Ward, Howard, Belec, La-
belle, Campbell and Thomas.—10.
For the main motion—Councillors
O'Reilly, Dagg, McCleary,
Burden, Gilpin, C. McNally and
Halverson.—7.

The amendment was declared
carried, and main motion defeated.

Moved by councillor C. McNally,
seconded by councillor Dagg, that
the Secretary-Treasurer be auth-
orized to charge and collect \$2.00
for each county deed he issues.

Moved by councillor O'Reilly,
seconded by councillor Thomas,
that this council do now adjourn.
—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN,
Sec. Treas. Co. Pontiac.
Bryson, Que. 13th Sept. 1917.

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

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.00
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
Felts 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 65c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

TRESPASS NOTICE

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

ARTHUR MELDRUM.

Bristol, Sept. 1, 1917.

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.

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.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 96.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to

MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

The AUTOMOBILE

Clean Car With Soap And Water

"The best preparation to use in keeping the finish of an automobile looking like new are clean water and plenty of care," says an expert.

"It should be remembered that several different kinds of finish are used in different parts of high grade cars, and that each kind of finish should have its own brand of treatment in the course of a washing.

"The first thing to do in washing a car is to give it a thorough flushing with a low pressure stream from a hose. The purpose of this is to 'flow' off gently the accumulated dust and dirt in such a way that the hard particles will not scratch. In some cases the mud will stick hard enough to resist the stream from the hose, and when this occurs the particles should be quickly sopped off with a wet sponge.

"The second step is to go over all parts of the car with a clean sponge and cold water, to remove and grease or dirt remaining. Soap may be used if necessary, preferably a pure castile soap.

"Then another thorough flushing should be administered, taking care that soap used in the second step of

the bath is not permitted to dry, for it will leave streaks and spots that are difficult to remove.

"After all vestige of dirt has been removed, the polishing begins. Two chamois skins should be used; one for radiator, hood, tops of fenders and body; the other for the chassis and under sides of fenders. The rubbing with the chamois should be accompanied by frequent rinsing and wringing out the chamois so that no grit may possibly scratch the polished surface. In rubbing a long, smooth, easy motion should be used.

"The top should be permitted to dry before folding to prevent mildew and creasing of the fabric.

"Gasoline should never be employed in cleaning either the top, body or any other parts where a lustrous finish is desired.

"Plain cold water, a judicious application of soap, and plenty of care are without rivals in preserving the finish of an automobile, whether it be the top, the leather cushions, the varnished body or the enameled fenders. A non-scratching polish may be used on the nicked parts.

"Care in washing a car is well worth while, for it pays a big return in appearance."

H.M.S. MINESWEEPER

JUST ONE OF THE MANY SHIPS
LOST AT SEA.

A Haunting Little Sketch About a
Lonely Sailor Who Now Rests
Beneath the Waves.

His name was David.

He supposed that it was because he was born beneath Snowdon's shadow. She was called just Mary.

And the manner of their acquaintance was in this wise, says an English writer. Being confidential secretary to the editor man, Mary was bound to see the letter David wrote. It impressed the chief, and it more than impressed Mary. Her heart simply ached.

"You see, sir," the letter ran, "I'm all alone in the world, and it makes a chap feel out of things when the other fellows hear from their wives and sweethearts. I've never had a letter since I've been out on this old tub, for there's nobody to write me a line. I'm not good at making friends easily. I wish, sir, you could put me in touch with a girl who'd correspond." And then David went on to say how he'd heard the call in the heart of Mexico and had come over to do his bit for the old country he hadn't seen since he was a boy.

"Chapter I."

"A pity our Lonely Soldiers' and Sailors' Bureau is closed, eh?" said the editor. "I'd like someone to write to that chap. He's genuine."

It was then that Mary asked if she might have the letter.

"I'd like to write to the poor boy," she said. "He seems so very lonely."

"If you would," said the editor with relief.

Now the day was one of grey and gold, when sweet-scented mimosa was sold at the pavement's edge and the wintry sun sank like an orange ball. Mary, being an impressionist, revelled in the sunset and the flower scents, and spent a shilling on what she called "soul food" instead of taking home something sensible for her supper. In her little home that night she wrote a long letter to David, and if the mimosa helped her pen, you need not wonder. "Soul food" inclines to sentiment. Anyhow, the budget was addressed to H.M. Minesweeper — somewhere in the North Sea. And thus the acquaintance began.

After "a fortnight out" that letter was very welcome to the lonely one. He devoured its six pages of fine writing, and, at the first opportunity, sat down to open his soul to the writer. What the chance to do so meant to him only a starved soul can know.

Romance Begins.

By the time the fourth fat budget had passed they exchanged photographs. By that time an understand-

ing of each other's life stories was very complete and the link of sympathy held them. Mary's womanliness supplied a blank in the lonely one's life, and those tobacco-scented sheets she received stirred her strangely. Having always been shy with men in person, this correspondence gave her a chance to reveal herself. David knew more of Mary in three letters than an average man would have known in three years.

It was after the passing of the fifth budget, when her photograph had reached him, that romance crept in.

Both began to dream dreams. The letters grew more lengthy and were exchanged at regular intervals. Soon, he expected, he'd be having leave, and then—

Mary seemed very happy through the April days, and surprised her editor by blushing when he asked her, casually, if she ever wrote to "that lone chap on the minesweeper." For a woman whom the office had begun to label "old maid" a blush was surprising.

"The End."

May came in, and with the month should have arrived his next budget, which he'd promised for "when we get back to port after two weeks out." But no letter came.

An inch-length announcement in the daily papers that one of H. M. Minesweepers had been lost in the North Sea, together with the bald fact that the next-of-kin had been informed, caught Mary's eye while she was wondering and waiting. That paragraph haunted her, but still she put David in her prayers and listened eagerly for the postman's knock.

It was a fortnight later before she remembered that uncertainty might become certainty by seeking information from the Admiralty. But the revelation of a name only confirmed that of which her heart was sure. It was his "old tub" that had gone down, and her little romance was over.

Care of the teeth is more and more being recognized as an important measure bearing upon health. Begin early with the children and keep it up; they will then learn to do it for themselves.

Opportunities are neither lost nor found; we make them for ourselves, or they come to us unsought. If we do not take the proper advantage of them, they go to some one else who will. It will never do to ignore an opportunity because it seems small to us; we may mistake its importance, or its power of development.

If some kind generous concern writes you a nice friendly letter saying, "We are holding subject to your order a beautiful set of silverware which you won by correctly answering a puzzle," don't bite. All the letter-writer wants is ninety-eight cents to pay shipping charges. You'll never see the silverware, or if you do it will prove to be doll stuff of no value.

PLAIN TALES OF HEROISM

HOW EIGHT MEN HAVE WON
THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Daring Deeds Which Earned For
Them the Most Coveted Decoration
of the British Empire.

Like the wildest tales of fiction read the stories of how eight men recently won the Victoria Cross for remarkable deeds of daring on the western front. Where thousands of men are doing more than their duty every day it is difficult to single out those who are more courageous or who take upon themselves greater responsibilities than others to a sufficient degree to merit this honor from the King. None could doubt that these eight men deserved it.

Lieutenant Robert Grierson Combe received the honor for conspicuous bravery and for the effect of his action upon his men. Steadying his company under intense rifle fire, he led them through an enemy barrage and reached his objective with only five survivors. Procuring a sack of bombs, he himself set the example for what men remained to him, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, managed to collect small groups of survivors from other units and finally managed to capture the company objective, together with eighty prisoners. He repeatedly led his men in charges upon the Prussians, driving them before him, and was killed by an enemy sniper while personally leading his bombers. It was entirely due to his courage and inspiring example that the position was carried, obtained and held.

Charged Single-Handed.

Company Sergeant Major Edward Brooks was fortunate enough to survive the fight in which he won the coveted decoration. He was in the second wave of an attack. Seeing that the first wave had been checked by a Prussian machine gun in a close position, he leaped from the ranks of the second wave, charged the position single-handed, killed one of the gun crew with his revolver, another with his bayonet and drove away the others. He then turned the weapon against the Prussians and later carried it back to his own lines.

Sergeant Albert White also won the Cross for his action against a machine gun crew, although he deliberately gave up his life in doing so. An attack had been ordered. Sergeant White knew that a certain machine gun, which previously had been located, was almost certain to check the advance. Without instructions from any one, when the charge was ordered he dashed directly at the machine gun position, drawing its fire. He fell riddled with bullets, but so fierce and sudden had been his onslaught that a whole drum of ammunition was practically expended, and before the machine gun could be made effective again his companions had avenged his death and destroyed the crew.

Attacked With Bayonet.

Corporal Edward Foster won the Cross for action against entrenched machine guns in a village street. During an attack the advance was held up in a village by two Prussian machine guns, entrenched and strongly protected by wire entanglements. Corporal Foster, who was in charge of two Lewis guns, succeeded in entering the trench and engaging the enemy guns, but one of his own weapons was lost. Foster went forward alone and bombed the Prussians who had captured the weapon, regaining possession of it. His men joined him, both Lewis guns were once more turned upon the enemy and the Prussian gun crews annihilated. The advance was then pushed home successfully.

Corporal Julian Howell won the Cross before the eyes of his entire battalion. Seeing that a strong party of the enemy were likely to outflank the battalion, Howell climbed to the parapet of the trench and, exposed to rifle and bomb fire, began pressing back the enemy along the bottom of the trench. When his bombs were gone he attacked the Prussians with his bayonet. When he was severely wounded enough time had been gained for the battalion to press on, safe from the flank attack. The corporal's action, witnessed by all the members of his command, so inspired the men that the heaviest fire from rifle and machine guns failed to check them.

Saved Several Lives.

Lance Corporal James Welch also won his Cross via the machine gun route. He first entered an enemy trench and killed one man, stampeding four others with his empty revolver. After a run across the open he captured them, then returned to his machine gun, which he maintained in operation for more than five hours, repeatedly going out in the open exposed to close range fire to search for ammunition and parts which he could use to replace worn pieces of his own weapon.

A private may win the Victoria Cross as easily as an officer or a non-commissioned officer. "Tom" Dresser did it by carrying important despatches from battalion headquarters to the front line trenches, although he was severely and painfully wounded twice on the way.

Private Jack White also won the Victoria Cross. He was a signaller and with other men of his company was crossing a river on pontoons. The two pontoons ahead of his were swept by machine gun fire, and every man on his own raft except White himself was either killed or made helpless by wounds. Unable to control the pontoon, he leaped into the water and by means of a length of telephone wire towed it back to shore, thereby saving the life of an officer and several men, whose wounds were treated in time to prevent their dying.

REAP GRUESOME HARVEST.

Spanish Fishermen Grow Rich From
Wrecks of Boats and Craft Sunk.

German submarine warfare in the Mediterranean has been a source of enormous profit to the fishermen of Spain and has offered a means of making large sums of money without the expenditure of great effort. This is a way explains why a large element is pro-German, made so by riches reaped from the seas and also through receiving German money direct in an effort to complicate an already complex political situation.

In addition to earning money for "help," the proceeds of wreckage from torpedoed ships along the Spanish coast have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The majority of ships which have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean have been attacked along the Spanish coast, often in Spanish territorial waters, and within sight of the coast, and no sooner a ship goes down or is abandoned in sinking condition by its crew than Spanish fishermen rush to the spot like sharks. As a result the inhabitants of the Spanish coast towns and villages are pro-German.

While it is impossible to estimate how much money the Germans spent in Spain in organizing secret bases to supply their submarines, wireless stations to signal the movements of vessels and "zones" in secluded parts of the coast where cases with oil, gasoline, explosives and spare parts for submarine engines could be anchored just below the water, some idea of the money made by Spanish fishermen from beach combing may be gathered from the following item of news in a Madrid newspaper:

"According to news from Badalona (a fishing village near Barcelona) the proceeds of the sale of gasoline, oil, greases and other goods picked up by fishermen since the beginning of the month and belonging to some ships torpedoed in the neighborhood amounted to \$20,000. The feast of their patron saint, St. Peter, on the 29th of June will accordingly be celebrated with greater solemnity."

THE PERFECT ONE.

She loved three men in her lifetime—
Her father, her husband, her son;
And one she considered perfection.
Now which do you think was the one?

Not her husband, of course. Though she loved him,
To her womanly eye it was plain
That he had many faults and shortcomings;
And often they gave her great pain.

Not her son. She excused all his foibles,
But ne'ertheless knew them as such.
Indeed she oft fancied his failings
Were what made her love him so much.

'Twas her father. Though others might flout him,
The daughter no blemish could see;
And often she wondered why other men weren't so perfect as he.

MIRRORS OF OLDEN DAYS.

Secret of Glass-Making Originated
With the Venetians.

They say that a man's first thought on entering a room is, "Where is there a place to sit down?" but a woman's first thought is, "Where is there a mirror?"

Whether that has always been man's first thought is difficult to state, but it doubtless has been woman's from time immemorial there have been mirrors.

It is only since the beginning of the sixteenth century that mirrors have been used as articles of household furniture and decoration, and there are few women of the present day who do not realize and make use of their artistic value in adorning their homes.

The mirrors of antiquity were principally of bronze, highly polished and about the size of an ordinary hand mirror. They were usually provided with a handle and sometimes were mounted on a stand. The principal feature of these ancient mirrors was the design incised on the back. They belong to the period about 400 to 500 B.C.

During the Middle Ages, from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century, pocket mirrors or small hand mirrors carried at the girdle were considered a necessary part of a lady's toilet.

The pocket mirrors were small circular pieces of polished metal fastened in a circular box and covered with a lid. These mirror cases were made of the costliest of materials and were oftentimes lavishly decorated with jewels. The mirrors carried at the belt had no cases but were provided with short handles.

The method of backing glass with metal for mirrors was well known in the Middle Ages, though steel and silver mirrors were almost exclusively used. Small convex glass mirrors were made in Southern Germany before the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it was in Venice that the making of glass mirrors on a commercial scale was first developed.

The Venetians guarded their secret jealously and for about a century and a half that enterprising republic enjoyed the monopoly of the manufacture. By their statutes any glass maker carrying his art into a foreign country was ordered to return under pain of imprisonment to his nearest relatives, and if he disobeyed this command he was followed and slain.

Notwithstanding these circumstances the knowledge leaked into France and French mirrors soon excelled in quality the Venetian products.

From then on the secret of mirror making became generally known and soon spread to other countries.

OUTWITTING THE SHARK.

Divers Are a Match For the Sly Fish
When Not Taken Unawares.

Persons who know the coastal original of Australia say that he is not greatly afraid of a shark—that he is indeed a match for the big sabretoothed fish when he is not taken unawares. He may lose a leg or an arm or he may be carried off bodily; but, in any event, writes Mr. Norman Duncan in Australian Byways, the damage will be owing rather to the cunning approach of the shark than to the limitations of the diver. Fairly warned, he will dive to the bottom, roll the water, and thus elude the attack; and if he is pugnaciously disposed at the moment, he will fight.

One young diver, who was taking a crawfish to the surface, all at once found himself in a furious engagement. It was incautious of the diver to have a crawfish in his possession, for the sharks are inordinately fond of crawfish; and this indiscreet diver came out of the encounter with a lacerated thigh and one arm missing.

Another story that seems credible, although I cannot vouch for it, having had no means of authenticating it, is as follows: A black boy, swimming, naked and abstracted, close to a reef in search of slugs, awoke all at once to an amazing situation. It was not that the shark was near, nor that it had turned and was darting, but that his head was actually in the shark's wide-open mouth. The black boy acted sharply: he withdrew his head in a flash, having at the same time punched the shark to distract its attention; after a brisk tussle he rescued himself, and lived to prove the adventure with a scarred cheek.

A farm paper is the farmer's preserve jar.

SMALL REPUBLICS OF EUROPE

ISOLATED STATES THAT ONE
RARELY HEARS OF

Smallest in Extent is Barely Square
Mile—Smallest in Population.

Has 70 Citizens.

To many people the fact that there are a number of independent republics flourishing amid this world-conflagration untouched by the ravages of the war with all its horrors will doubtless seem incredible. There are, however, bijou States in various parts of Europe so completely isolated from the rest of the world that it is quite possible that many of their inhabitants are not aware of the gigantic and deadly struggle that is raging all around them, and on which hang the destinies of the world's mightiest nations. Indeed, it is very few maps on which any trace of them can be found. But for all that they are very important communities in themselves and can boast of a prosperous existence which would be a credit to any State, especially nowadays.

One of the most interesting of these Tom Thumb republics is St. Goust, situated in one of the most inaccessible parts of the Basses-Pyrenees, which, so far as area is concerned, enjoys the distinction of being the smallest self-governed State in the world. It is hardly a square mile in area. The population numbers 130 souls, who rule themselves mainly owing to the fact that the little State is so hard to get at that no one will take the trouble to alter its constitution. Perched on a rocky mountain, St. Goust has such a steep descent that when anyone dies it is quite impossible to have an ordinary funeral.

A coffin could not be carried down the mountain side, and consequently the inhabitants have cut a groove in the face of the rock, and the coffin is made fast to a rope and allowed to slide down to the cemetery in Ossan Valley below, where all baptisms and marriages are performed. The President of St. Goust, who, by the by, is also tax-collector, assessor, and judge, is elected by a council of twelve, who are chosen for five years by the people, the little republic having been ruled for more than two thousand years though a "Council of Elders."

Standing Army of 1,100 Men

About 150 miles from St. Goust is to be found the republic of Andorra, an almost inaccessible State of about 7,000 inhabitants, situated in the Eastern Pyrenees. Andorra was declared a free State as long ago as the ninth century by Charlemagne. The republic is governed by its own representatives, who constitute a sovereign council of 24 members, which council elects a President every four years.

The chief occupations of the Andorranos are agriculture, cattle breeding, trade in wool and charcoal, and smuggling. At the same time they are good-natured, hard-working, hospitable people, and, needless to say, are devoted to liberty, which they are prepared to defend with a standing army of 1,100 men.

A Republic of Seventy

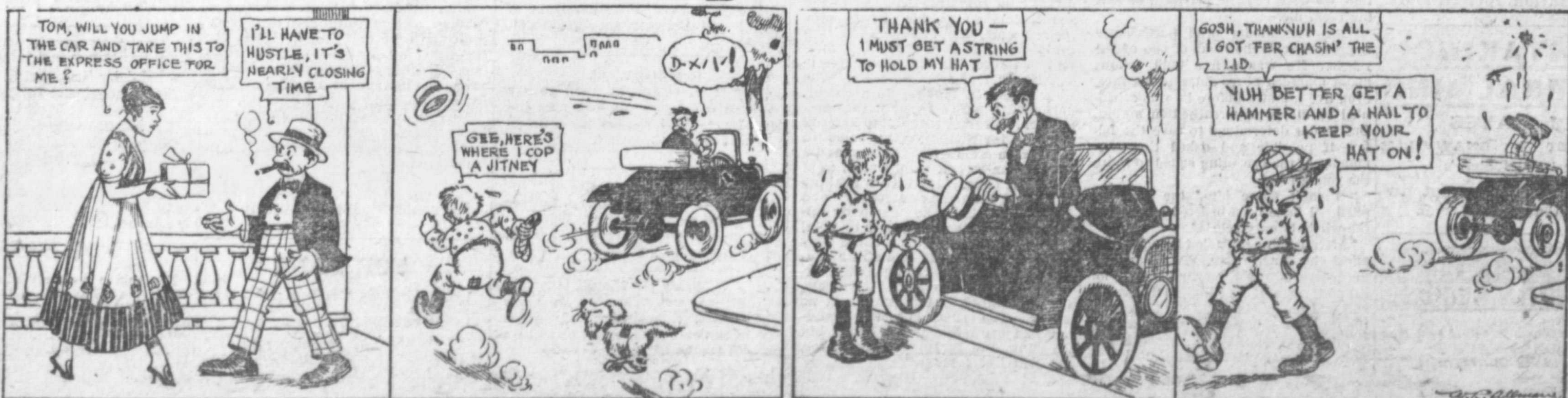
The smallest republican State in regard to population is Tavorara, a little-known island about five miles long with an average width of half a mile, situated off the north coast of Sardinia. Many maps and geography books totally ignore the existence of this State. Yet it is a free and independent republic of about 70 inhabitants, who are their own rulers.

The people of Tavorara declared their independence as recently as 1886, the island having previously been made over in 1836 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia to the Bartoloni family. None of the Great Powers objected when the island threw off the yoke of monarchy, and during the last 17 years the inhabitants have lived in peace with the world. They elect a President every six years, and a council of six members, all of whom serve the State without payment.

Why do some folks so dread raking up the rubbish in the garden? Women sweep the floor every day. Isn't it just a matter of thinking it a fine thing to do and then going right at it?

Is not this what we want—to be safe with a security that is not cowardice or palsy, to be alive with a vitality that is not wearing us out—safety and progress? — Phillips Brooks.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Don't Eat Less—But Eat Better. There is no need of anyone going hungry. Canadians should eat foods that supply the greatest amount of nutriment at the lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Every particle of the whole wheat berry is used—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these biscuits with milk, sliced peaches or other fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

GARDEN NOTES.

Madonna lily bulbs may be planted this month, but most other bulbs should not be set until October.

Protect cauliflower heads from the hot sun, thus: Gather some of the outer leaves over them and tie in place. Won't take long to throw old blankets, cloths or papers over the tomatoes in the garden when it looks like frost, and may save them for a number of days.

We have had good luck ripening late tomatoes by pulling the vines and letting them lie with the fruit on in an old cool shed. A great many of the tomatoes turned out fine.

Late celery should be cultivated throughout the month or as long as it is possible to get through without damaging the plants. But, remember, the roots are near the surface, and deep tillage will do more harm than good.

Spinach for the early spring market can be sown now, either broadcast, or in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep on well-manured ground. It is hardly possible to get the land too rich for spinach. The hardy prickly variety will winter better than other kinds. On the approach of freezing weather cover with leaves or straw.

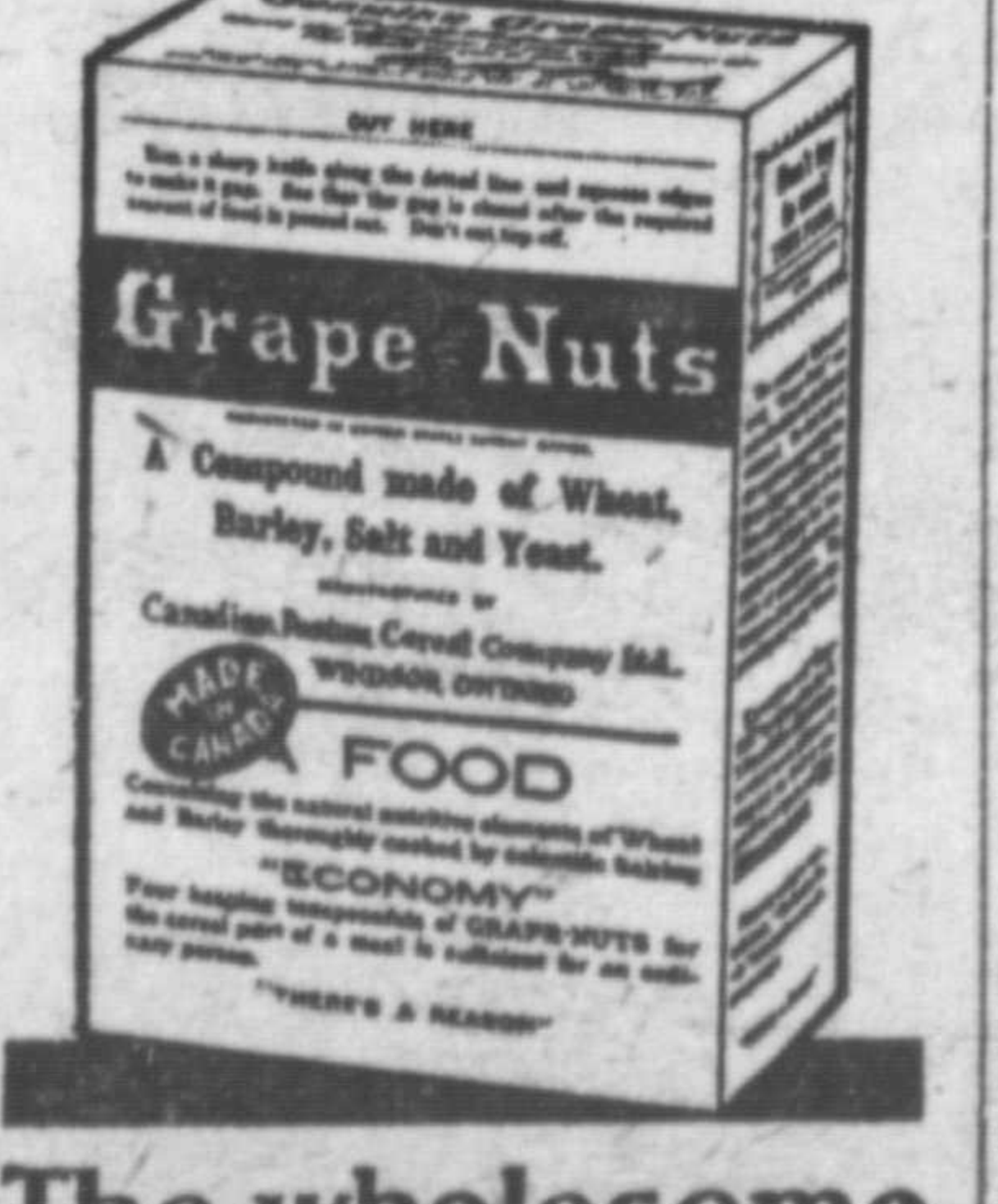
Like celery, late cabbage should be cultivated as long as possible. A leaf broken off now and then will not matter. Fewer will be broken if the cultivating is done during the middle of the day.

Early celery will be wanted the latter part of this month, or the first of next. It should now be "handled"—that is, straightened up and the soil drawn to it with the hoe. If boards, paper or other devices are to be used for blanching, handling is not necessary. A week or ten days after handling more earth should be plowed up to the plants, leaving only the tops above the ridge. If banked too long in warm weather celery is likely to spoil, and it is safer to blanch only as needed to fill orders.

After the first slight frost bulbs of the dahlia, canna, tuberose, elephant ear and Madeira vine should be taken up and stored. When the foliage of the dahlia or canna is frost-bitten, cut off the upper part and leave about six or eight inches of the stem attached to the roots. Aim to remove the roots as a clump and with dirt attached. This is the time the root should be tagged if color or varieties are to be remembered. The best time to dig is in the morning. Then the roots can be spread out in the sun and exposed to the wind so that they will dry well and cure. Be sure that the dirt attached to the bulbs is thoroughly dried before storing in a cool dry cellar. They are best spread out on the floor in one corner, or placed on shelves where it is cool and the ventilation good.

Water raspberries and blackberries during dry weather to insure strong canes for next season's crop.

The Food Controller is lending his help to the farm labor situation in Ontario where it is acute. Representatives of the large industries met in Toronto and considered ways and means of releasing men from their regular work to help with the harvest.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

OUR FRIEND IN THE GARDEN.

He is not John, the gardener,
And yet the whole day long
He makes himself quite useful
The flower beds among.

He is not Tom, the pussy cat,
And yet the other day,
With stealthy stride and glistening eye,
He crept upon his prey.

He is not Dash, the dear old dog,
And yet, perhaps, if you
Took pains with him and petted him,
You'd come to love him, too.

He's not a blackbird, though he chirps,
And though he once was black;
Yet now he wears a loose, gray coat,
All wrinkled on the back.

He has a very dirty face,
And very shiny eyes;
He sometimes sits beside our door,
And looks—perhaps is—wise.

But in a sunny flower bed
He has his fixed abode;
He eats the things that eat my plants—
He is a friendly toad.

—J. H. Ewing, in Our Dumb Animals.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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

A PET CHIPMUNK.

With 22 Peanuts in Her Cheek Pouches Couldn't Enter Hole.

The chipmunks in my yard, says Mr. Enos A. Mills, who lives in the Colorado Rockies, are fed so freely upon peanuts that they have come to depend upon them for winter supplies. They prefer raw peanuts to the roasted ones. The chipmunk near my cabin sometimes becomes a little particular and will occasionally reject peanuts that are handed to her with the shell on. Commonly, however, she seizes the nut with both forepaws, then, standing erect, rapidly bites away the shell until she reaches the nut. This she usually forces into her cheek pouches hold from twelve to twenty of these. As soon as she has filled them she hurries away to deposit her stores in her underground granary.

One day she managed to store twenty-two, and her cheek pouches stood out abnormally! With this swelled and uncouth head she hurried away to the storehouse, but when she reached the hole her cheeks were so distended that she was unable to enter. After trying again and again she began to enlarge the hole. This she presently gave up. Then she rejected about one third of the nuts, entered, and stored the remainder. In a few minutes she was back for more. One day she made eleven round trips in fifty-seven minutes.

Early one autumn morning a coyote, in attempting to reach her, dug into her granary and scattered the nuts about. After sending him off I gathered up three quarts of shelled nuts and left about as many more scattered through the earth. Over these the jays and magpies squabbled all day.

Once a lady, who was unsympathetic with chipmunks, was greatly startled when one of the youngsters scrambled up her clothes and perched on her head. She screamed wildly, and the young chipmunk, in turn frightened, fled with all haste. He took consolation with his mother, several yards away. She, standing erect, received him literally with open arms. He stood erect, with one arm upon her shoulder, while she held one arm round him. They stood thus for some seconds, he screeching a frightened cry, while she, with a subdued-muttering cry, endeavored to quiet him.

It is a conquest when we can lift ourselves above the annoyance of circumstances over which we have no control; but it is a greater victory when we can make those circumstances our helpers, we can appreciate the good there is in them.—Lucy Larcom.

Two Favored Designs



There is no doubt that the long tunic will be popular for the coming season, for in the very newest models it is featured. In the smart dress illustrated above the long tunic, pressed into straight pleats and parted at the side, shows one of the favored designs. McCall Pattern No. 7919, Ladies' Dress, in 39-inch length. Pattern in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



The fancy pocket continues to be a style feature on children's as well as grown-ups' frocks. The little straight pleated frock with a deep yoke is particularly noticeable for the pockets in front, which are attached to both the front panel and the belt. McCall pattern No. 7866, Child's Dress; in 5 sizes; 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

AVIATORS, DON'T SNEEZE.

Nine-tenths of Accidents in the Air Caused by Thus Losing Control.

A recent issue of the American Magazine contains an account of Miss Katherine Stinson, the girl aviator, from whose school in San Antonio, Texas, many of the aviators now flying in Europe were graduated. Miss Stinson herself has performed some of the most difficult aerial feats.

When asked if she ever was afraid of falling, she replied that sneezing was the only thing she feared. She declared that nine-tenths of the accidents in the air are caused by aviators losing control of their machines by sneezing.

"The aviator," she said, "passes through numerous strata of air of different temperatures. He often sneezes violently. When you sneeze you lose all control of yourself for the moment, and if you don't catch yourself quickly it is probable that your friends will gather up your remains."

Albert of Belgium.

Immortality crowns the man who acts. The royal insignia of Albert of Belgium gave him no crown among the immortals; but the royal stature of his soul, as revealed to the world in the glorious defence of his people under fire, has now been writ in gold for the eyes of generations unborn. When before in all recorded time did the world's geniuses render a fellow-mortal such a tribute as the "Book of King Albert"? Whether it be Joan of Arc burning on her pyre, or a common soldier bleeding in the trenches, they who risk their lives for the cause they love are illumined by the fame that shall be as light forever. The world is full of heroes whom perhaps "only the angels sing. But of all those whom the world honors finally each one has taken a superhuman risk and so achieved a superhuman task. This alone repays for the ills and hurts and heartbreaks of life, and this alone makes one immortal.

Visit your neighbor occasionally and see how he does things. Not all the good farming methods are used within the line fences on your farm.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLAME SPIES FOR CRISIS.

Disaffection Among Russian Troops Due to German Agents.

Events of the greatest magnitude are crowding on the heels of each other with such rapidity it is hardly possible to chronicle them, much less to give a reasoned statement. The future of discipline in the regiments of the 11th Army, which let the Austro-Germans through, was due entirely to the agitation of extremists which every day shows more clearly is the work of the hidden hand of German spies. The impudence of this propaganda is almost past belief. In the 11th Army the effect has been to nullify the advantages of the recent advance to Halicz. In case the Russian troops composing the advanced forces are retiring west of the Sereth it is grave danger.

As if this is not enough the communiqué indicates insubordination has made headway in all parts of the army. If this had happened in any other army one might confidently predict its final defeat, but Russian psychology is capable of such extraordinary changes it may yet be possible that the situation may be saved. There is still left some common sense amongst the leaders of the ignorant masses in the riots in Petrograd. If it is used properly it may just enable the government to save the situation, particularly as the provisional government has declared itself a Committee of Public Safety with the support of the vast majority of the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates.

Kerensky, supported by Tseretelli, Nakrassoff and Terestchenko, is virtual dictator. His disinterestedness is beyond suspicion, while his fervor, eloquence and driving force are what are necessary to bring Russia through the crisis. The revolution and the State are undoubtedly in danger. Directly the situation was taken in hand with a strong grip the extremists vanished. The question of the reintroduction of the death penalty is already raised. As soon as it can become effective the Committee of Public Safety will have an instrument with which to operate. The masses are too much out of hand to be deterred by anything now.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Contrast.

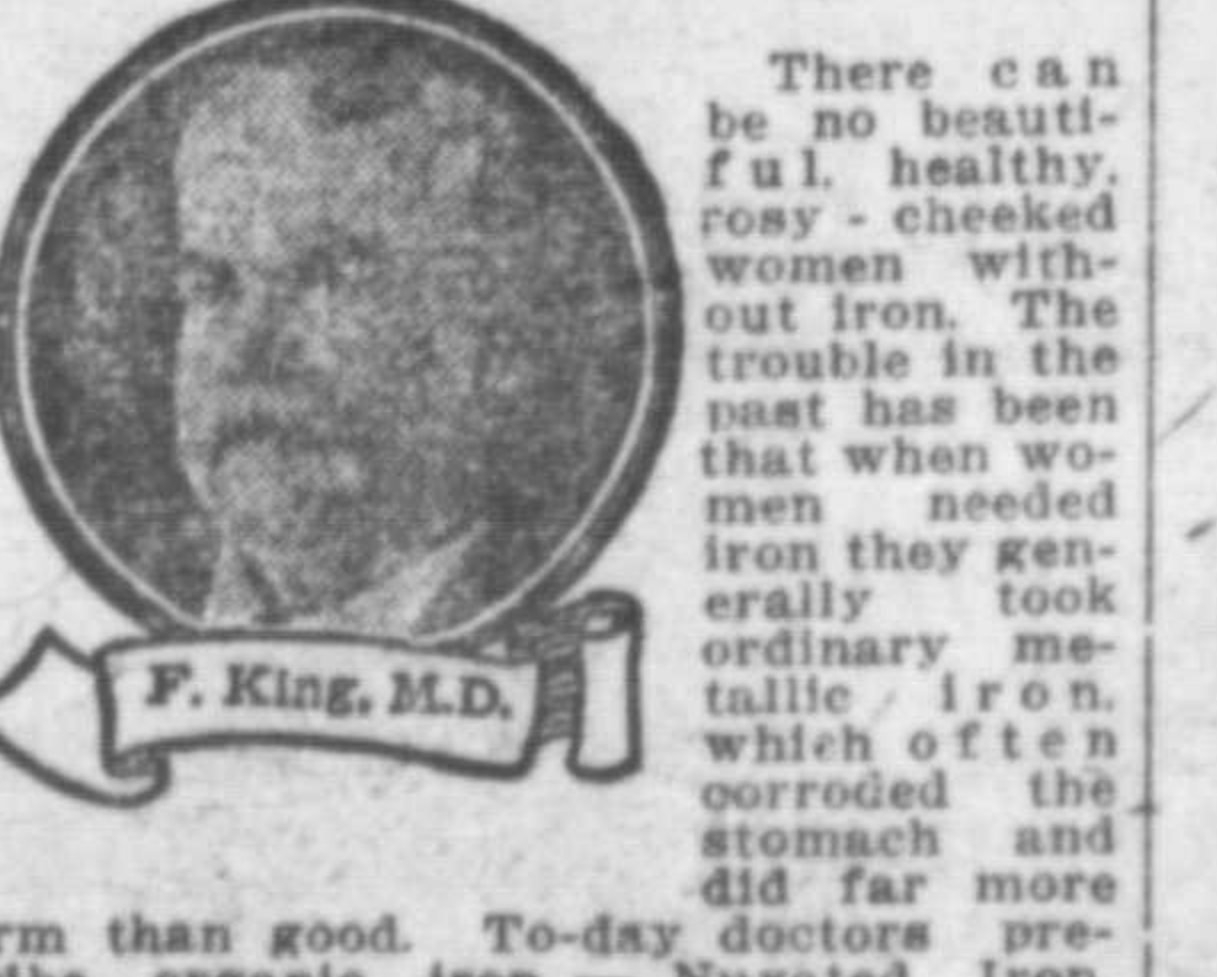
When the Napoleonic wars were at their height a petition was presented to the emperor asking for the release of some English civilians imprisoned, or, as we should put it now, interned in France. Napoleon at first gave an abrupt refusal. But the secretary, glancing down, noted that the petition was signed by Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination against smallpox. "Ah," said Napoleon, when he was told this, "we can refuse nothing to that name. Let them go." Can any one, even with stimulants, imagine the kaiser showing such magnanimity? Napoleon was a good deal of a brute—at least he was deemed so by the unsophisticated generations which knew him. But by comparison with Hohenzollern standards Napoleon was a mild, high-minded gentleman.

Clean up the house before fowls go into them in fall.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author Says:

EVERY WOMAN EVERY MOTHER EVERY DAUGHTER NEEDS IRON AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.



There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked woman without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary medicine, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. To-day doctors prescribe organic iron—Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard-looking women 100 per cent in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—F. King, M.D.

NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended above by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained from any good druggist, with an absolute guarantee of success or money refunded. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

MY OWN LAND.

Thou beautiful for sunset skies,
For spacious lake and plain;
For mountains where the night is deep,
And fields of amber grain.
O Canada—my own land—
Rise with the morning sun,
Acclaim thy right to Freedom's might—
Strong and sufficient be.

Thou beautiful for comradeship
When move the pilgrim feet,
Where tattered wigmans once were spread,
With star-hung roof to greet.
O Canada—my own land—
Thy mighty chorus sing—
The soul of Empire none can stay.
God bless our noble King.

Thou beautiful for heroes brave,
With firm and valiant tread;
Who fear no unseen thrust, nor pain,
And naught of death do dread,
O Canada—my own land—
I've bound my soul to thee.
God shed His grace on our loved race,
From sea to farthest sea.
From sea to farthest sea.
—Charlotte Carson-Talcott.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, in the per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Ontario this year will have the biggest oat crop in the history of the province, according to Dr. A. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for that province. "We will have 125 million bushels as compared to the average crop of 100 millions."

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

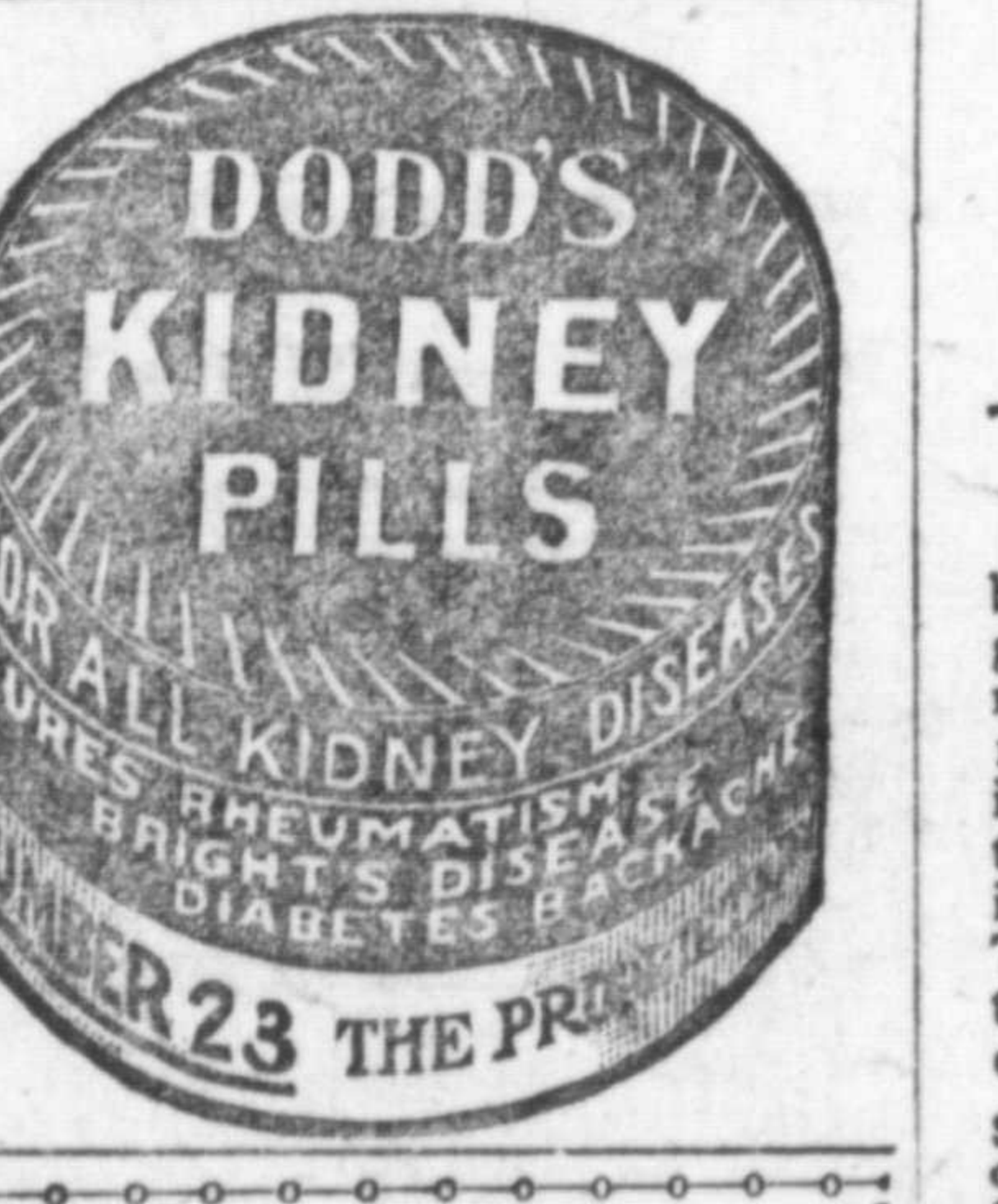
Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

Four things a man must learn to do if he would make his record true: To think without confusion clearly; To love his fellow man sincerely; To act from honest motives purely; To trust in God and heaven securely. Van Dyke.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

If we would live up to our own ideals instead of attempting to find out what the other fellow's ideals are, we would miss lots of trying experiences, for you are in your small corner and I in mine. You can not wear my coat nor I yours; we are separate individuals and must live our own lives in our own way, not in the other fellow's way.



PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.



The King as a Clubman
The King is using the Marlborough Club a good deal when in London these days. It has the advantage of securing for him the same privilege of non-interference as belongs to the ordinary clubman. That is to say that no special notice is taken of his visits. When he wants to talk to fellow-members he does so; when he prefers to sit quiet and listen to any talk that is going on, he can do so. The Marlborough is one of the few places where the Sovereign can forget his sovereignty.

MONEY ORDERS
Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

What we have always seen done in one way we are apt to imagine there was but that one way.—Bentley.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.
The Paris sewers are the largest and most complete in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every day toilet purposes.

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

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

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

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 536 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

New Fall Lines of LADIES' FOOTWEAR are here now.

An attractive range in Brown, Gray, Black.

Our prices are very reasonable considering the cost of raw materials and labor.

You will do well to make your selection while sizes are complete, as these goods cannot be replaced at present 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

The war trophy exhibit at the Ottawa Fair, was one of the most interesting of the whole Show, and there were many interesting things to be seen.

Are you getting your exhibits in good shape for the Shawville Fair, which is only one week away? If not, don't leave everything till the last day in the afternoon—it does not give the officials a fair shake.

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.

The lead mine on Chats Island, opposite Arnprior, which was discovered many years ago, is now being operated on a rather extensive scale, and development has demonstrated that the deposit is a large one.

The Canadian Northern Railway announces important changes in passenger service, effective September 17, 1917. On and after that date train No. 81 leaves Ottawa Central Station 8.30 a. m., daily except Sunday; leaves Pembroke 2.45 p. m., arriving Brent 8.00 p. m. Returning train No. 80, leaves Brent 7.00 a. m., daily except Sunday, Pembroke 11.15 a. m., arriving Ottawa Central Station 7.00 p. m.

Those who have gone out fowling since the game season opened, have invariably returned empty-handed. Although the sale of partridge has been prohibited for several years, that choice game bird has become, for some cause, practically extinct, not only in the settled districts, but also in the wild, uninhabited regions, where they are not molested to any great extent. Deer are reported to be plentiful.

Can any of our readers who have indulged in the gardening stunt this season, produce a specimen of cucumber which will beat one measuring 12 inches long by 1 1/2 in diameter? This is the size of one grown by Mr. Ben Anderson in town, who in his spare time, took pride in attending to a garden plot. Ben feels sure he has the largest cucumber on deck. If there are others who have better, he would like to know of them.

Mr. Thos. Morrison, of Starks Corners section, is the first subscriber to present THE EQUITY with a large potato this season. Now, if a thousand or so more would do likewise, well, a part of the food problem would be solved for a month or two, at all events. If a few of our friends also would fork over sundry amounts long due this office THE EQUITY would be in a position to offer a prize of \$5.00 for the best bushel of "spuds"; but lack of capital for the time being precludes the possibility of so magnanimous a venture.

The following item from the Haileyburian, of the 6th inst., will be read with interest by the many friends of Alex Kilgour in this section:—Mr. A. H. Kilgour returned last week from Massey Station, where he and his family have been

spending the summer, and has shipped his furniture to North Bay, where he has been appointed District Manager of the Confederation Life Insurance Company. The departure of this estimable family will be a loss to Haileybury, but at the same time Mr. Kilgour is to be congratulated upon his step up on the ladder of success, and a man of his enthusiasm and business ability is assured of a successful future.

WOUNDED—Mr. John McCorriston of Elmside received word last week that his son, in the Canadian forces in France, who was wounded some time ago, has again been wounded.

Mrs. H. S. Hodgins, received intelligence last week that her brother, Willie Brownlee, who went overseas with an Edmonton unit had been wounded in action.

The name of George Madore of Portage du Fort, appeared in a recently published casualty list as wounded.

In Monday's casualty lists the name of Pte. J. A. McCuaig, of this village, appeared as "dangerously ill." Notification from the Record Office has been received by his mother.

Former Shawville Boy Killed in Action.

Last week's casualty lists included the name of Pte. C. R. McArthur, of Edmonton, who was reported killed in action. The deceased soldier was a son of Mr. James McArthur, and was born here about 21 years ago, while his parents were residents of the village.

Five Killed in Auto Accident.

Five persons are dead as the result of an automobile being struck by an express train at the railway crossing at the village of Vars, Ont., on Monday night last. Four of the occupants of the auto were instantly killed and fifth died shortly after being taken to St. Luke's hospital, Ottawa.

Those killed were:—
Rev. Dr. John E. Mavety, Ottawa 75 years.

Mrs. John Orr, 42 years, Carlsbad Springs.

Miss Florence Orr, 13 years, Carlsbad Springs.

Mrs. J. O. Hodgson, 40 years, Carlsbad Springs.

Died in hospital:—
Mr. John Orr, aged 45 years, Carlsbad Springs.

Freight cars on a siding obstructed the view of the fast approaching train from the auto; the result was that the latter was struck squarely as it was crossing the track, and smashed into fragments.

Dr. Mavety, was pastor of the West End Methodist Church, and one of the best known clergymen in the city. He was known to a number here also, having on two or three occasions visited Shawville.

Still hale and hearty and clear of intellect, at the age of 94 years, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator, is justly entitled to be regarded as "Canada's Grand Old Man." Senator Cloran, one of the most uncompromising Grits in the Chamber, referred to him the other day, as the "Noblest Citizen of Canada," a compliment which the House endorsed by hearty applause.

Special Prizes Shawville Fair

List of Donors.

| | |
|--|---------|
| George B. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont. | \$40 00 |
| W. J. Stark, Shawville. Specials Nos. 7 and 8. | 14 00 |
| Hon. Geo. Bryson, M. L. C., Fort Coulonge. Specials 30 and 31. | 10 00 |
| Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., Shawville. Special No. 32c. | 10 00 |
| G. H. Brabazon, M. P., Portage du Fort. | 10 00 |
| Northern Electric Co., Montreal | 10 00 |
| T. F. Barnett, Renfrew, Ont. | 10 00 |
| W. J. Horner & Sons, Charteris. Special No. 10. | 10 00 |
| Merchants Bank, Shawville. Special No. — | 10 00 |
| G. F. Hodgins Co., Shawville. | 10 00 |
| W. J. Eades, Shawville | 10 00 |
| Matthews Blackwell, Ottawa. Special No. 32. | 5 00 |
| P. E. Smiley, Shawville. Special No. 9 | 5 00 |
| R. W. Hodgins, " | 5 00 |
| C. H. Hodge, " | 5 00 |
| J. G. Elliott, " | 5 00 |
| Dr. S. L. O'Hara, " | 5 00 |
| G. L. Hynes, " | 5 00 |
| C. W. Hodgins, " | 5 00 |
| Thos. Eades, " R. R. No. 1 | 5 00 |
| Jas. R. Horner, " | 5 00 |
| G. A. Howard, " | 5 00 |
| O. D. Sullivan, " | 5 00 |
| J. A. Cowan, " Special No. 32-b. | 3 00 |

In cases where no special number has been placed opposite the names of the donors, the amounts donated were left in the hands of the Directors to allot, and the committee in charge have divided the amounts to make up the following list:

HORSES.

- 1 \$5.00 Best Lady Driver, driving alone, with single horse. \$3, 2.
- 2 5.00 Best pair Matched Carriage Horses, style, soundness and conformation considered. \$3, 2.
- 3 5.00 Best pair Matched Horses for farm purposes; to be driven by farmer or farmer's son; action considered. \$3, 2.
- 4 10.00 Best Single Roadster; speed 10 per cent., soundness 60 per cent.; hobbles barred; three trials of speed. \$5, 3, 2.
- 5 5.00 Best Single Carriage Horse; style and conformation considered. \$3, 2.
- 6 7.50 Best Exhibit of Horses and Colts, owned by the exhibitor; quality and numbers to be considered. \$5, 2.50.
- 7 10.00 Best Foal of Season from Buster Brown. \$5, 3, 2.
- 8 4.00 Best Two-year old Colt from Buster Brown. \$2.50, 1.50.
- 9 5.00 Best Single Roadster; style and speed considered. \$3, 2.
- 10 10.00 Best Foal of Season from Silver Mark. Foal to be accompanied by dam. \$4, 3, 2, 1.

CATTLE.

- 11 5.00 Best herd of Beef Cattle, any age or breed (three in herd) \$3, 2.
- 12 5.00 Best Two-year old Steer, bred and fed by the exhibitor. \$3, 2.
- 13 5.00 Best herd of Milch Cows (three in herd) any age or breed. \$3, 2.
- 14 2.00 Best Milch Cow, any age or breed. \$2.
- 15 8.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Pure-bred Cattle of any breed. \$5, 3.
- 16 8.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Grade Cattle. \$5, 3.

SHEEP.

- 17 5.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Sheep, any breed; quality and quantity of wool to be considered. \$3, 2.
- 18 3.00 Best Pure-bred aged Ram, any breed. \$2, 1.
- 19 3.00 Best Pure-bred aged Ewe, any breed. \$2, 1.
- 20 3.00 Best Grade Ewe, any breed. \$2, 1.

SWINE

- 21 5.00 Largest and best exhibit of Swine any breed. \$3, 2.
- 22 3.00 Best Pen of Bacon Hogs (three in pen.) \$2, 1.

POULTRY

- 23 3.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Pure Bred Poultry any breed, Laying and Table Qualities both to be considered. \$2, 1.
- 24 3.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Pure Bred Poultry any breed for Table Purposes. \$2, 1.
- 25 3.00 Largest and Best Exhibit of Pure Bred Poultry any breed for Laying Purposes. \$2, 1.
- 26 1.50 Best Male Bird any age or breed. \$1, 50c.
- 27 1.50 Best Pair of Female Birds any age or breed. \$1, 50c.
- 28 1.50 Best Pair Female Birds any age or breed. \$1, 50c.

SEEDS

- 29a Exhibitor taking largest number of points in Class 46. \$2, 1. Points to be awarded—1st prize 5 points
2nd " 3 "
3rd " 1 "
- 29b 5.00 For the best Assortment of Vegetables. \$3, 2.

DAIRY

- 30 5.00 Best Colored Cheese 70 lbs or over not competing for other prize \$3, 2.
- 31 5.00 Best 30 lb. Tub Dairy Butter, not competing for other prize. \$3, 2.
- 32a 5.00 Best 10 lb. Crock home-made Dairy Butter, not competing for other prize. \$3, 2.
- 32b 3.00 Best 20 lb. Crock home-made Dairy Butter, not competing for other prize. To become the property of the donor at market price. One prize only—\$3.
- 32c 10.00 Best Exhibit of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, consisting of 1 doz. Sealers (pints or quarts) from any Home-Maker's Club in the County. \$4, 3, 2, 1.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

- 33 3.00 Display of Crochet (not more than five articles) other than have been shown in the regular entries. \$2, 1.
- 34 3.00 Display of Embroideries (not more than five articles) other than have been shown in the other entries. \$2, 1.
- 35 3.00 Display of Handicraft for Household Decorations, as hammered or pierced brass, carved or burnt wood. \$2, 1.
- 36 1.75 Laundry Display to consist of, Table Cloth, Centre, and two Napkins. \$1.00, 75c.
- 37 1.75 Practical House Dress. \$1.00, 75c.
- 38 3.00 Bread—1 roll each of White and Graham Bread, not less than one pound each, and half-dozen Buns. \$2, 1.
- 39 3.00 Cake—1 Plain White Loaf Cake and 1 Dark Loaf Cake with Fruit, neither iced, and half-dozen Tea Biscuits. \$2, 1.
- 40 1.25 Display of Asters, not less than three distinct varieties. 75c., 50c.
- 41 1.25 Display of Sweet Peas, not less than three distinct varieties. 75c., 50c.

GIRLS AND BOYS UNDER 17 YEARS.

- 42 1.25 Night Gown hand made. 75c., 50c.
- 43 1.25 Practical Work Apron. 75c., 50c.
- 44 1.25 Exhibit of Crochet. 75c., 50c.
- 45 1.25 Exhibit of Embroidery. 75c., 50c.
- 46 3.00 Exhibit of Dried Fruit and Vegetables. \$2, 1.
- 47 1.25 Jardinere Stand. 75c., 50c.
- 48 1.25 Hand Made Axe Handle. 75c. 50c.

NIGHT CONCERT will be held in the Skating Rink on Sept. 27, at 7.30 p. m.
TRAIN SERVICE—Reduced Rates on all regular trains coming to and returning from the Fair.

All additional Specials or corrections in this List will be announced in THE EQUITY.

NOTE TO EXHIBITORS.—Please observe Rules 12 and 20 of Prize List, in connection with entries for Society and Special Prizes.

In Special No. 46 exhibitors are not restricted to age limit of 17 years.

All Entries must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than Sept. 22nd. Judging of the Hall Exhibits and Poultry to begin at 10, a. m., Sept. 27th, and Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine judging to begin at 10.30, a. m., Sept. 27th.

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