

Shugh Shugh

THE EQUITY.

No. 3, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

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A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

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Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

Your family, friends and business associates want your portrait. A nice range of folders to choose from.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Manager Cy. Hodgins, of the Shawville Motor Co., took eight drivers with him on Saturday up to Oshawa, to run down another lot of Chevrolet cars for which there is a demand, and the price of gasoline on the up-grade too. It beats the Dutch!

AN APPEAL

Red Cross Workers Deserve And Need Your Help.

Are the men of Shawville giving the R. C. women workers, including the H. M. Club, the assistance they are entitled to in carrying on the noble work in which they are engaged, and to which they are devoting all the time that their other domestic duties will permit of? This is a fair question, which THE EQUITY would like each man to put to himself individually. Never mind what the other chap may or may not do. But are you—YOU acting fairly by the women who are doing all the work in this connection? If you are, how comes it, that the women complain that their best efforts are seriously handicapped by a scarcity of funds to purchase the necessary material to make up the articles which the soldiers so greatly need and for which the demand is ever increasing in proportion to the increased number of troops who are going overseas from this country? The Shawville R. C. workers have taken it upon themselves to supply at stated intervals during the year, the boys who have gone from this community with a certain number of socks and other soldiers' comforts which everyone knows they are in need of. This being the case, it is surely up to the men to cough up the shekels to purchase the material required, which under existing conditions is expensive and not always easily procured. Now, Mr. Man, if you haven't done your share in helping to keep the women busy in this voluntary task they have undertaken, your opportunity is coming—a golden opportunity to make some little self-sacrifice for war-work. It is to be hoped you will cheerfully embrace it, when the ladies make a general appeal for funds in the course of a few days. If they do not get the assistance required, their only alternative will be to cease the efforts which they in common with the women throughout the Dominion have been making in behalf of one of the grandest organizations that was ever instituted. We do not believe the men of Shawville desire to place them in this humiliating position. Perhaps many have not given much thought to and therefore have little knowledge of the character and extent of the work that this organization is doing in connection with the war. To such we recommend a perusal of the article below, prepared by the Treasurer of the local R. C. Society, which gives this information in a terse and instructive form:—

Red Cross Work.

1.—WHAT DOES THE RED CROSS DO?

Answer—Collects the wounded and dying from the battle fields and trenches; carries them to the first aid dressing stations. Red Cross motor cars transport these poor fellows to the secondary and base hospitals and, later on, to the general and convalescent hospitals.

The R. C. provides surgical appliances, drugs, medicines, bed socks, pyjama suits, amputation socks and the dozen and one other garments required for desperately wounded and sick men.

The R. C. provides motor drives, reclining chairs, sun baths, music, maga-

zines, writing materials, and a hundred and one other ways of making our maimed and heroic brothers and sons comfortable in their slow recovery to health.

2.—WHAT IS DONE FOR OUR PRISONERS IN GERMANY AND INTERNED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES?

Three 10-pound parcels of food and clothing are sent every two weeks, through the British Red Cross offices in London, to about 3,000 prisoners. Just think!—three tons per day! One ton of sugar and half a ton of tea per week; and from the testimony of escaped and exchanged prisoners, these parcels have been faithfully delivered by the German Red Cross people; also, that our poor fellows would have starved without these extras, as the pittance of food given them by the Germans was wretched.

Note this particularly: The Canadian and British Governments provide for the clothing and wages and comforts of the soldiers WHILE THEY ARE WELL; but according to the Geneva Convention, the wounded, the dying, the sick and the prisoners ARE THE SPECIFIC CHARGES of the Red Cross Society.

Who provides the millions of money required for this immense Red Cross work? A generous and thankful public. A very few of the women of Shawville and the various H. M. Clubs and groups are trying to help.

What are the men doing?

W. A. HODGINS,
Treas. R. C. Soc.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Willie Carson, of Toronto has been spending some holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carson.

Miss Hattie Boyd, of Danville, Que., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hodge.

Miss Irene Shaw, arrived home from the West on Wednesday last to spend her vacation.

Mr. Archie Dover left for Montreal via Renfrew at 3 a. m. Sunday morning.

Mrs. Jno. Smith and son, Gerald, of Bryson, visited friends here on Sunday.

Miss Flossie McKeown, who was the guest of Miss Belle Caldwell, during the past week returned to her home in Russell on Monday.

E. G. Amy, who is now engaged in the pay office of the 2nd Depot Battalion, Ottawa, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Alva Turner, of the Department of Finance, Ottawa, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. J. J. and Mrs. Turner.

Miss Beryl Roberts, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of the Misses Lillie and Ella Steele, in town.

Mrs. W. G. Eades is visiting friends in Toronto, where her husband, Cadet W. G. Eades, is in training with the Royal Air Force.

Mr. Jas. Armstrong received word a few days ago that his son Frank, who joined the Royal Air Force last winter, had received his commission as a Lieutenant.

Mrs. Gerald Hodgins accompanied her husband last week on a trip embracing Armpror, Perth and Smiths Falls, returning home Friday.

The following members of Renfrew Lodge attended the I. O. O. F. parade here Sunday evening: Messrs. Moss, Froats, Grant, Sereney and Clarke.

Mr. Thos. Shore, of the Shawville Marble Works, left on Saturday night to visit the quarries in New Brunswick, where he procures much of the granite he uses in his growing business.

Mrs. H. H. Elliott, and sister, Mrs. J. A. Carson, of Edmonton, arrived here some days ago, from Georgetown, Ont., where Mrs. Elliott had been visiting her daughter Mrs. (Dr.) McAllister for a considerable time, on returning from Edmonton.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
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HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

PIANO TUNING

GEO. W. PINGLE, PIANO TUNER

Is in town this week. Orders for tuning received at THE EQUITY OFFICE.

P. S.—Pianos and Phonographs for sale at right prices. It will pay you to investigate.

Commissioners Elected.

Clarendon—Trueman A. Draper and Thomas Wallace, re-elected. Shawville—H. Imison, replacing G. A. Howard, retired.

The Murrell H. M. Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. John Pirie, Wednesday, July 17th, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. G. A. Howard and family moved to their cottage at Green Lake, on Saturday, where they spend a couple of weeks before Mr. Howard returns West.

Gillies Bros., Limited of Bradeside, have work for a few able men in their saw mill or lumber yard. Good wages. Steady work. Phone or write William Douglas, Superintendent.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Miss M. A. Hodgins desires to announce that she has taken the rooms over W. E. Maitland's barber shop where she may be found by any ladies who require sewing done.

PENALTIES IMPOSED.—The village authorities have taken action in several cases to penalize parties for exceeding the speed limit, and we understand other actions are pending. Now that something is being done to enforce the by-law, it is hoped that no exceptions will be made, but that all will be treated alike.

Mr. Barr, representative of the contracting firm of A. F. Byers & Co., Montreal, (who have the contracts for the Merchants Bank buildings at Pembroke and Douglas) was here last week looking over the site of the proposed building, and seeing what could be furnished locally in the line of building material, as it is the desire of the Merchants Bank people to have as much of the material and labor as can be procured, supplied locally. We learn the building is to be of red brick (same as in the post office), with white stone trimmings.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—Our readers will find in this issue the advertisement of Mr. Bert Wainman, who has opened a jewelry store and repair department in the premises opposite the Merchants Bank. Bert is an old Shawville boy, having been born and resident here up till fourteen years ago, when the family removed to Renfrew, and then to Ottawa. For some time he has been conducting a jewelry store, on Bank Street, which it is his intention to close in a few weeks, and remove the stock to Shawville. Repair work of all kinds will be given special attention and satisfaction assured. A call appreciated from all old friends and acquaintances.

A BIG DRIVE

FOR STENOGRAPHERS. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 16 every Branch of the Service was placed under the Commission which means that the demands are now doubled.

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

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VS.

EXPERIMENT.

Learning office work is like learning any other kind of work or trade or profession.

Machinists are trained by practical machinists, doctors by doctors, dentists by dentists.

The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,

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

BROWN OPTICAL
COMPANY, LIMITED
EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST
552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UP TOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Most things can be anybody's gift—your portrait is distinctively, exclusively yours. Make an appointment to-day.
H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

FOR SALE—A good Deering Mower, almost new, can be bought cheap if sold now. Apply to Thos. A. Elliott, Box 52, Shawville, or home residence, Lot 13, 5th Range, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—One piano, one coal heater also a quantity of stove pipes, one sideboard, one bedroom suite; also some dishes. Mrs. M. H. Murray, Shawville.

HOUSE TO LET—The dwelling house lately occupied by J. B. Judd, situated in the east end of Main St., Shawville, with good kitchen, stable, hen house and garden, for a term of 12 months. Apply to E. T. Hodgins, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Large Jersey bull for sale—perfect beauty. Apply to Bell Telephone Office, Bryson, Quebec.

FARM FOR SALE—East half of lot 28, 3rd range, Clarendon. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. GAGNON, Portage du Fort, Que.

FOR SALE—Four second-hand Buggies, in good order. Also two sets of good Single Harness. R. J. Hamilton, Shawville.

WANTED—A girl to do housework for family of three on farm about mid-way between Campbells Bay and Fort Coulongue. Apply stating wages desired to W. B. Stephens, R. R. No. 1, Campbells Bay, Que.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Plymouth Binder Twine

Plymouth Hay Fork Rope

Berger's Paris Green

Unquestionably the best goods in the market.

We solicit your orders and fully guarantee every pound.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 84503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Preserving Season

SUGAR

You can now secure ample Sugars for your requirements. Half a car in stock.

SEALERS

(CROWN BRAND)

Pints - - - \$1.20 per doz.

Quarts - - - 1.35 "

Half Gals. - - - 1.60 "

Perfect Seal

Pints - - - 1.35 "

Quarts - - - 1.50 "

Half Gals - - - 1.90 "

BINDER TWINE

We have our supply of PLYMOUTH TWINE

GOLD MEDAL

SILVER SHEAF

PLYMOUTH SPECIAL

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 83551

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Copperas is Not Copper Sulphate.

A very serious mistake in some cases is being made by the farmer and gardener in buying materials for potato spraying. One of the necessities is blue vitriol. Blue vitriol is copper sulphate. Green vitriol is copperas, or iron sulphate. Copperas costs about 3 to 5c. per lb. Copper sulphate costs in excess of 15c. per pound at the present time. Copperas cannot be substituted for copper sulphate. Its power to kill fungus diseases is very limited. On account of the cheapness of the salt, at times unscrupulous dealers are given to adulterating copper sulphate with copperas. There is a simple test which will determine the presence of the iron salt in the copper. It is as follows: Both copper sulphate and iron sulphate dissolve readily in water. The copper sulphate is blue, the iron sulphate is green in color. In order to make the test for the presence of iron sulphate or green vitriol being found in copper sulphate, dissolve a little of the salt in a glass tumbler, add a crystal of ferrocyanide of potassium. This turns the bottom of the liquid to a reddish brown color if the mixture is strong. If it is weak it will not have any particular effect on it. If sulphate of iron is present the mixture will turn a deep blue color and settle to the bottom. Watch your spray materials and see that you use the right thing. Copperas sounds very much like copper sulphate, but it is an entirely different substance.

Now is the time to spray potatoes and tomatoes to prevent the attacks of Late Blight disease. The spores of this disease, which may be found in the soil and in the garden rubbish, send up their shoots and bear their seeding spores during the warm, damp days of late June and early July. The only method of controlling this disease, which causes rot of both potato and tomato, is by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is made up of 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, 4 lbs. of lime and 40 gallons of water. If you have a small garden patch, make up the mixture in this proportion. There is no necessity of making up such a large quantity. Dissolve the copper sulphate, a pound to a gallon of water and the lime in similar quantity. Do not mix them until you are ready to do the spraying, otherwise chemical action will take place between the lime and copper sulphate and spoil the mixture. Spray the growing vegetables thoroughly at least three to five times during the growing season, starting when the potatoes and tomatoes are up about 3

to 5 inches. The copper sulphate attacks the fungus spores and kills them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

R. H.:—What do you consider the best fertilizer for apple and plum orchards?

Answer:—For apple or plum orchards I would advise from 6 to 10 lbs. per tree of a fertilizer carrying from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 1 to 2 per cent. potash. When potash becomes obtainable in larger quantities, it would be well to use as high as 5 per cent. potash. This fertilizer should be worked into the soil at about the distance that the branches spread out. The feeding parts of the root are out towards the tips, hence the available plantfood will do more good if worked into the soil in this area rather than close up to the trunk of the tree. Commercial growers are also getting good results from the use of bonemeal, which, however, does not contain any potash. This fertilizer can be applied in the same quantity as advised above.

Farmer:—Will you kindly give full directions for the preparation of soil for fall wheat? I mean to try it for the first time next autumn.

Answer:—For fall wheat the soil should be plowed as soon as the spring growing crop is harvested. If it is early oats, the ground should be plowed immediately after the crop has been taken off. Some farmers have better success in growing winter wheat on summer-fallowed land. If the piece of land being prepared is sod, it should be plowed as soon as possible and disked and harrowed frequently in order to cut down any weed growth and to make the seedbed as mellow as possible. If you have a supply of stock manure to apply to the wheat field, put it on the plowed ground before the last two diskings and harrowings. By diskings and harrowing the field, this manure will be thoroughly worked into the soil. Be sure you get good quality winter wheat seed of a variety that is successfully grown in Ontario. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Early Red Clawson, and Abundance, are all good varieties. When seeding the wheat apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying from 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. Modern wheat drills have a compartment for sowing the fertilizer at the time the wheat is seeded. This works the plantfood into the soil so that it helps the young growing crop.

The Dairy

Temperature of the whole milk has a direct effect on the percentage of fat in the cream and the skimmed milk. The temperature of milk being separated should be such that the milk will flow easily, facilitating rapid and thorough separation of the cream and the skimmed milk. It is a wise plan to separate the milk as soon as possible after it comes from the cow. In that case, the temperature is high enough that a thorough separation is effected. If the milk is allowed to cool after being drawn, the temperature needs to be raised to about 85 degrees to 90 degrees to secure the best results when separated.

Many dairymen think that there is an advantage in having the whole

milk at a low temperature, because the cream possesses a higher percentage of fat when the temperature is low. However, in these tests the loss of fat in the skimmed milk was greater. It should be noticed that the weight of fat in the whole milk and in all three pails of cream was approximately the same, but that there was a distinct variation in the weight of the cream, and this is the cash end of the dairy business.

The richness of cream, or the percentage of fat, derived from whole milk by use of a separator may be regulated by either the cream screw or skimmed milk screw.

Horse Service

In the spring of 1916 I began to keep record of the work done by my horses, says a successful farmer. The record consists of a set of cards 5 x 8 inches, which are divided into thirty-one spaces, one space for each day in the month. I use one card a month for each horse. On the left half of each card I enter the cost of feeding, shoeing, medical attention and other expenses, while on the right half I enter the number of hours of work done by that horse, and also credit the value of the manure it produces, the colt, etc.

The figures for last year were quite a surprise to me. Before starting my record I estimated that \$5.50 per month would be a fair average cost of keeping my horses, but imagine my surprise when I discovered that each horse was costing me \$7.12 per month or \$85.44 a year.

After adding up the number of hours, I found that my horse labor had cost me \$1.35 a day.

One reason for this large cost was that the work had been unevenly distributed among the horses, and some were idle when they could have been working. I also found that the pasture had not been used as much as it might have been. These errors I intend to remedy during the present year. By distributing the work more evenly I can dispense with the extra horses.

Remember life's paradox—you are no nearer heaven because living is higher.

It is time for the cow which does not pay, to go to the block, but it is poor economy to butcher profitable producers.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Infant Feeding No. 2.

A baby should be fed every three hours from the first to the sixth month of life, omitting food from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.

After the sixth month he should be fed only once in four hours. The average quantity for a feeding is three ounces in the first month, four in the second, then increasing one ounce per month until the end of the eighth month.

Cows' milk should be diluted with boiled water, two ounces of water being added for one ounce of milk during the first month, and the quantity of water being then gradually reduced until the tenth month when the milk may be given undiluted.

A teaspoonful of common sugar or milk sugar or maltose may be added to each feeding if it agrees with the child, and it is often desirable to add a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or of table salt.

Instead of using water it is sometimes well to dilute the milk with barley or rice or oatmeal water thoroughly boiled and strained, a tablespoonful of the cereal being boiled an hour or longer in a pint of water.

If the baby's stools contain curds it means the cheese in the milk is not well digested, in which case the milk may be peptonized or predigested with essence of pepsin, letting it stand at ordinary room temperature until it is curdy; it must then be put into the ice box at once to arrest further digestion.

This is important for if you let it stand until it is bitter the baby will refuse to take it.

When the first few teeth have come through, a little clear soup, free from fat may be given and the baby may also have a small piece of toast.

You may also give him whey or milk or weak gelatine water. If he should have diarrhoea give him half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful of castor oil, thoroughly mixed with an equal quantity or twice the quantity of wintergreen, cinnamon, or peppermint

water, lessening the number of feedings or even stopping them altogether for a day.

Also you may wash out the rectum carefully with half a pint of warm starch water, following it up with an injection of half a pint of warm water containing half a teaspoonful of salt.

Be sure and inject very slowly and do not give the baby pain. When a baby's food agrees with him he will increase in weight after the first month and if he weighed seven pounds at birth, he should have gained five pounds when three months old, three and a half pounds more when six months old, three pounds more at nine months, and two and a half more at twelve months.

A well-developed child will therefore weigh about twenty-one pounds at the end of his first year of life.

These are only a few hints, but I have tried to make them plain and free from the complications and mathematics with which many papers on the subject of infant feeding are obscured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. I. B.:—1. What is the cause of obstruction of the bowels? Is it due to external injury, and if so what are its symptoms?

2.—Does this occur usually in the aged or may it happen at any period of life? 3.—Can it be caused by rupture.

Answer:—1.—It may be caused in a great many different ways, by the formation of adhesions in the abdomen, drawing the loops in the intestines together, by telescoping of one portion of the intestine to another, by constipation and in various other ways. I suppose it may be possible by external injury, but I cannot for the moment, see exactly how this could be done.

2.—It may occur in any period of life, from infancy to old age.

3.—It is not infrequently associated with rupture.

HOME GROWN FERTILIZERS FOR ORCHARDS

The use of cover crops cannot by any stretch of the imagination be classified as a new practice in fruit growing. Orchardists, almost from time immemorial, have used them to advantage, as successful growers are still doing—and as others who wish to successfully tide over the uncertainties of war times, must do. With fertilizers becoming harder to find than a pro-German (not to mention the matter of prices after they are found), the man who would keep up the fertility of his orchard soil is going to find his problem becoming an increasingly baffling one, unless he awakens quickly to the value of cover crops.

"Of all the resources available to the fruit grower at this time, none can be used more effectively in overcoming the fertilizer famine than cover crops," says an expert. "Cover crops, themselves, add neither potash nor phosphoric acid to the soil, but they have the power to make such of these elements as are present in the soil much more readily available to the fruits. What is of equal importance, they do this at a season of the year when these elements are most needed."

"Recent experiments in fertilizing commercial orchards have shown that it is possible to derive great benefits from fertilizers which add nitrogen to the soil. Some of the chief advantages of leguminous cover crops lie in the fact that they serve just this purpose, and furnish an element which, if the purchaser had to buy in the form of commercial fertilizer, would be very expensive. Clovers, vetches, beans

and peas, when used as cover crops, supply nitrogen to the orchard soils. But cover crops have their greatest value in that they add humus to the soil. This humus tends to maintain the physical condition and increase the water-holding capacity of the orchard land. One of the strongest arguments in favor of cultivation in Ontario orchards is the fact that this practice conserves the moisture. Soils without humus are not capable of holding large quantities of water. The addition of humus makes their capacity in this respect greater.

"The selection of a plant for cover crop purposes depends largely upon the character of the soil and the time at which it can be seeded. On sandy soils, winter vetch is one of the most desirable leguminous cover crops. The must be seeded rather early, that is, some time in July or early August, and it usually is combined with oats or rye, as vetch makes but a slow growth in the fall and early winter. It is able to withstand very dry weather during late summer and fall, as well as the tramping of pickers and packers at harvesting time. If used with oats and seeded with a drill, fifteen pounds to the acre, is sufficient with a bushel of oats; but if spread broadcast, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used per acre. On the heavier clay loam soils. Mammoth Clover and June Clover are both desirable leguminous cover crops. These crops require a very well prepared seed bed and if the weather conditions are favorable in late summer and fall, a good growth will be secured. Crimson

In the Fields



Wear the Sturdy FLEET FOOT SHOES

and enjoy the easy comfort which these economical shoes give.

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is for work as well as for play. Staunch, sturdy styles like the "WORKMAN" and "EVERY-DAY" stand right up to any farm work—yet are light and easy, and enable you to tramp the fields all day without the feet getting over-tired.

The leading Shoe Stores have FLEET FOOT styles, shapes and sizes for every member of your family—for work or play.

None genuine without the name FLEET FOOT stamped on the sole. Look for the name.

The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT



clover is also used sometimes as a cover crop, but its lack of hardness, especially during severe open winters, makes it less desirable than those first mentioned.

"On orchard lands that have not been previously used for cover crops, where the soil is not in an ideal condition, rye is a desirable crop to use. It brings the soil to a mellow state, so that other cover crops are grown. Rye is also an excellent cover crop to sow if the seeding has been delayed until the fall. It makes a fair growth during the fall, and springs up very early in the spring, so that by the time the orchard is plowed, there is a fairly heavy crop of rye to turn under."

"Of the other crops that may be used oats are probably the most popular. The seed is not expensive, and it is much better than weeds in an orchard. Oats can be sown late, and produce a good cover in the fall. They are also very popular in orchards that are to be disked in the spring, rather than plowed, as there is less difficulty in working them into the soil. Oats also make an excellent crop to sow with winter vetch or peas, but being non-leguminous, they do not themselves add nitrogen to the soil."

"The comparatively high price of seed at the present time makes it important that the soil should be very well prepared, and to obtain the maximum benefit from the amount of seed used, it will often be desirable to drill the seed, rather than to broadcast it. Under the present abnormal conditions fruit growers in Ontario cannot afford to neglect this practice of obtaining the many benefits to be derived from cover crops."

Excellent vegetable broths can be made without any meat at all.

Poultry

The poultryman who aims to keep his hens laying their best during the months of June, July and August, should give careful consideration to what he feeds his flock, avers a poultry expert.

"After a hen has laid heavily during the winter and spring," he says, "she should be fed a food richer in protein, for if she does not receive food containing the elements from which eggs are made, she must draw upon the tissues of her own body to furnish egg-making material."

"To make the summer ration five per cent. of protein should be added to the spring ration. A moist mash should be fed once a day, the moisture being rubbed into the mash with the hands. Do not stir the moisture in with a stick or spoon."

"Plenty of succulent feeds should also be fed, such as lettuce and sprouted oats. It is often worth while to plant a good patch of Swiss chard for summer feeding, for there is no green food during July, August and September that can compare with this green for coloring the yolk and keeping hens healthy. Besides, if the tops of the chard are cut, it will produce second and third crops of leaves."

A grain ration for June and July can be made up of two parts of shrunken wheat (unmillable) and one part of cracked corn (by weight), and one part of soaked oats (by weight).

"A mash ration can be made up of one part by weight of wheat bran, one part by weight of corn meal, one and one-fifths part by weight of meat scrap and one part by weight of ground oats."

SMOKE TACKETTS T&B PLUG

Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 460 per hundred, mail prepaid, \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants. Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list. Harold's Farms, Fruitland, Ontario Dept. "Y" Niagara District

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store. ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS 13 CHURCH ST. TORONTO

FUNNY FOLD-UPS CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie planted hollyhocks, There's nothing strange in that; But when they bloomed, the flowers were just Like those on mother's hat.

The Southern Canada Power Co., Limited

Controls Water Powers on the St. Francis River capable of over 100,000 H.P. development, and through stock ownership controls several Light & Power Companies.

The Company supplies power and light to over 45 municipalities in the Province of Quebec, principally in the Eastern Townships.

Work has been commenced and is progressing rapidly, on the development of one of the Company's large powers on the St. Francis located at Drummondville.

This plant is being developed to supply the increased demand for power in the territory served by the Company and enable more manufacturers to locate in this district.

The development of water power now is a patriotic duty, as well as a commercial advantage.

We recommend the 6% BONDS of the SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for circular and map showing territory served.

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM US ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY Investment Bankers Limited Mercantile Trust Bldg. 222 St. James Street Hamilton Montreal

"TITOWAD"
STICKS LIKE A BULL-DOG
The Original Rubber Pasty—it repairs
Holes, Tears, Punctures, Blisters,
Auto Tires, Rubber Boots. Guaranteed
to satisfy. 25 and 50 cents Postpaid.
Mail your order to-day. B. Schofield,
680 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.

GERMAN CRUELTY TO PRISONERS

CAREFUL RECORD BEING KEPT
BY GOVERNMENT.

Cases of Gross Inhumanity and In-
credible Brutality Being Noted
For Day of Reckoning.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the British Government, and, we presume, all the Entente Powers as well, is keeping a careful record of cases of inhumanity and brutality of which its nationals in German prison camps are the victims. There will be an accounting some day, and we can only hope that those made to suffer for the outrages will be the ruffians who inflicted them and not German autocracy or some other abstraction without a body to be flogged or a soul to be damned.

Some of these prison camp horrors are published in the London Times, the particulars having been collected by a special correspondent in Amsterdam. He relates at least one case of cold-blooded, deliberate murder which occurred on February 27 at Kommando No. 168, Witten 2, which is based on Minden. The murdered soldier was Private J. Desborough, of the Second Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. This kommando is considered perhaps the worst in Germany, and sends a continual stream of its prisoners into hospital at Minden.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

On the date mentioned Desborough took the part of a French prisoner of war who was being bullied by a German civilian. The German sentry ordered him to go away. He obeyed the order immediately, and as he walked away the sentry shot him in the back, death being instantaneous. A fortnight later he was officially reported to have died in a hospital.

About 50 British prisoners work in this kommando, and it is said that civilian workmen often try to make the prisoners do their work for them, striking them with iron bars when they refuse. The more cultured civilian foremen do not use iron bars, but have provided themselves with rubber piping filled with lead, with which they caress the heads and arms of the British prisoners. These weapons do not leave cuts and gashes as do iron bars, they are lighter, more convenient to carry, and in every respect more suitable to the foremen's station in life.

No Medical Attention.

Another horrible German prison camp is at Langensalz. To this camp last April were brought some 4,000 wounded British officers and men. They were put on the bare floor without anything to cover them. For the first three days they still wore their first field dressings, and naturally there were many cases of septic poisoning. The wounded received no hospital diet, and on the third day were put into a wire-fenced compound at one end of the camp. Nobody was allowed to visit them except one British soldier who was expected to attend to the 4,000 cases needing urgent surgical care. The fish given to the prisoners was putrid, and though the men were ravenous, they could not eat it. For three consecutive days they had no bread.

About the same time, 200 wounded British arrived at Gardelegen. Most of them had broken limbs. Not one of them had been set. Special medicinal chests sent out to the prisoners by Mrs. Bromley Davenport were confiscated by the German Government. One wounded man got hold of one of the bandages for a head wound, but

it was immediately taken away from him, and he was given a pad of ordinary newspaper with a paper bandage. Punishment Camps.

There are certain of these camps which are known as punishment camps. Here are sent not only prisoners of war, but German soldiers undergoing punishment, and presumably German civilian criminals. The German soldiers are in charge of the prisoners, and the more work they get out of them the sooner they expiate their own sentences and are permitted to resume their rank in the army. The brutalities they inflict upon their helpless charges in these circumstances can well be imagined. The Hameln Kommando is one of these, and is in charge of the notorious Gen. von Hanisch. Here it is said that in June, 1917, a British soldier was stripped to the waist and held by two sentries before an open furnace until his body and face were covered with blisters. It appears from what the Times correspondent writes, that all the camps under the jurisdiction of Gen. von Hanisch, who commands the Tenth Army Corps, famed for its brutality, are simply fields and pens of torture for the allied prisoners who are committed to them.

Parcels Withheld.

There is now no powerful neutral left to see fair play between the prisoners and their captors. Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish inspectors of prison camps undoubtedly try to do their duty, but they have no authority to enforce their demands, and if they became too urgent in their demands for reform they would simply be escorted out of the country, and the lot of the prisoner would be worse than ever.

One form of cruelty which the men find particularly hard to endure is mentioned by the correspondent. He writes that at the end of April, 1918, there had accumulated at Friedrichsfeld about 75,000 parcels, the majority being for British prisoners working behind the German lines. Repeated applications had been made for names of the kommandos in which these men worked, but they could not be ascertained. Many parcels arrived in October, 1917, for unknown men, and not until March, 1918, did a list finally arrive from Berlin which contained 350 names; 35 of the men were stated to have died. About 10,000 parcels have accumulated, for one kommando, known as No. 403, and believed to be situated near Antwerp. All the bread in the parcels had naturally gone bad.

7,000,000 TONS EACH MONTH.

This Amount of Shipping Enters or Leaves the British Ports.

The necessity of keeping an eye upon the importance of sea power in the present conflict, despite the close attention claimed by the land battles, is emphasized by Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the London Daily Telegraph.

"We have been apt, during the recent offensives on the Western front," Mr. Hurd writes, "to overlook other aspects of the war—notably the fundamental factor, which is sea power. After a period of fifteen months, during which our strength in ships steadily declined, the downward tendency has now been definitely arrested. Not only is our sea power increasing, but our grip on the enemy is firmer than at any previous period of the war."

"Seven million tons of shipping enter or leave our ports monthly. Each ship is the target for enemy submarines, yet there have been days in the present week when the enemy has not secured a single ship."

"Twelve months ago we were with difficulty maintaining one stream of traffic, namely, that which brought us food and raw material. To-day supplies are flowing through this main artery in greater volume than a year ago. At the same time another stream of traffic has started, and merchant shipping has been made available for the greatest transport movement which has ever been carried out."

"For three months past American troops have been coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands, far faster than at one time was thought possible. That means that the balance between the allies and the central powers is being adjusted in favor of the former."

A MESSAGE IN VERSE.

British Prisoner Conveys the Information That Huns are Starving.

A British soldier, at present a prisoner of war in Germany, has cleverly defeated the censor by sending home to his parents a letter containing the information that the people in Germany are in dire straits with regard to food. The young soldier wrote his letter in blank verse, a fact which at first caused surprise to the parents, and it was some time before his reason for doing so became apparent.

A sharp young cousin observed that by reading in a downward direction the initial letters to the lines the soldier had succeeded in conveying the reassuring information that "Germany is starving."

The communication, which in itself is interesting reading, is as follows: "God bless you, my mother, Every day I am thinking of you. Recollections of home sustain me, Memories being so sweet. Always my thoughts are of you—Nothing else would console me."

Rub ink spots on linen with half a ripe tomato, and when washed they will disappear entirely.

For the Summer Wardrobe



Tunics are very popular and this one of figured material, the same as the waist section, is exceptionally smart. McCall Pattern No. 8046, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



This simple dress has the unique feature of having no fastenings and can be slipped on over the head. It is worn over a dainty waist as illustrated. McCall Pattern No. 8361, Ladies' Waist. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8343, Ladies' Jumper Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents each.

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

YES! MAGICALLY!

CORNS LIFT OUT
WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

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

Forty British Prisoners Murdered.

The slow murder of British prisoners sent by the Germans to work under fire on the Russian front is related by a member of the Royal Naval Division who reached England on June 6, after escaping from Germany. It had been decided, he says, that thirty-six should die in consequence of an allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by their British sentries. They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a block and then tied to a pole. The block afterwards was kicked away, leaving the men suspended with their feet a little off the ground. In this position they were kept for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died under the treatment.

ISSUE No. 27—'18

PEERLESS STARTER

A Guaranteed Starting System for Ford Cars. Sells for \$22.50.

AGENTS WANTED
THE MORGAN SALES CO.
415 Yonge Street, Toronto

HUNS PUT BOMBS IN BODIES.

To Kill the Allies While Burying Their Dead.

The following letter was written by a member of the United States Tank Forces in France:

"I have been working from a quarter past six a.m. to eleven p.m., and have had little opportunity to write. Well, I've been through it—a little over two weeks of it at the hottest part of the line, where the Hun is putting on his big show. I was on detached service with the French—as a combatant, not as an observer. Tanks, of course.

"It's like nothing one can describe. Some one said that the most difficult thing he could think of would be to describe an orange to an Eskimo. I can no more describe the front to you. For four nights in one week I did not go to bed. For one week I did not have my clothes off, and at no time could I remove anything but my coat, since the Hun was always shelling us with high explosive or gas—and one has to be ready to move instantaneously. During my stay I was never out of shell fire and often being shot at with machine guns and rifles. I lived ten years during that fortnight, but beyond my control, so there was no use worrying.

"I ran the gamut of all sensations from fear to hatred, and the latter was what I carried away. Any nation that fills the bodies of the dead with bombs in order to kill the chaps that come out to bury them, has no consideration for me, and that is what the Huns do, among other things.

"I got a rap on my steel hat with a bit of shrapnel, but it was a high burst and did not penetrate.

"Summed up, this show over here is 'kill or be killed.' If a few pacifists could get under fire, live like a hunted rat for weeks, wear gas masks for fourteen hours and have all sorts of fiendish cruelties practised on them they'd stop palavering for peace with a crowd of murderers that understand nothing else. But the Hun is courageous, just the same. I don't see how he stands it. He probably thinks the same about us.

"Now I am back for a long time—and I am not saying it to keep you from worrying—it happens to be true. I lost all my equipment at the front and came back with what I had on—and was lucky to keep that. This is a very expensive war."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE.
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 8, '04.

Employers' Responsibility.

In view of the lack of farm labor, managers of factories and industries of all kinds should plan to release all men and women they possibly can who are willing to help with the harvest. The agricultural industry is of prime importance to the world to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Nearly Five Millions Have Starved.

It has been estimated up to a recent period that 4,790,000 people in Europe have been starved to death since the beginning of the war. Unless the 1918 harvest is saved starvation will become general throughout Europe and the suffering among the civilian populations of our Allies unprecedented in the history of the world.

"When a strong brain is weighed against a true heart, it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of pure gold."—O. W. Holmes.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES
BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN
OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F.F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LONDON, CANADA

FOR GERMAN READING.

British Drop Pictures and Information Over the German Trenches.

A curious part of the war appears in the dropping by balloon or aeroplane by the Germans and the Allies of matter tending to weaken the morale of their enemy. A Toronto man recently received some samples of pictures and matter that the British had dropped over the German lines. The pictures show the effect of the British fire on German trenches when they were taken after British advance and showed the dead Germans in the torn-up dugouts. With the pictures was an article descriptive of the view the German Crown Prince took of the war as a sport, and the German soldier was merely a necessary part to his sport.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Watch For Egg Clusters.

The same bug that ravages the potato plant often finds its way to the tomato plant and works havoc there. Last year this pest was particularly active and it is quite time to be on the look out for it now. Most people think that if the bugs are taken off, all is well. This is a mistake. Much more dangerous than the well-known potato bugs are the orange colored egg masses which cling to the leaves on the under side. Hundreds of small bugs are hatched from these clusters. Life should be promptly crushed out of the egg masses whenever they are discovered.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When silage costs \$3 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices 100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of 54 cents, in bran \$2.31, corn \$4.02, oats \$4.29.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

In gathering early cabbage from the garden cut off the heads instead of pulling up the roots. New leaves will grow on the stump and these can be boiled for table use and they can also be used for green feed for hens.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In England seed potatoes are sold by the pound, not by measure.

An American potato-grower says that, according to his observations, blight on potatoes appears only in moist, moderate weather, 65 to 77 degrees being the most favorable temperature. At temperatures lower than 50 degrees and higher than 78 degrees it does not seem to develop.



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

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

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

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA
JAWHILLET COMPANY LIMITED

Think It Over.

Economy in food means:
1. Support and encouragement for the men at the front.
2. More food for our Allies.
Extravagance in food means:
1. Prolonging the war.
2. Increasing suffering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. C/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED 100 GIRLS

to work in knitting mills. All kinds of operations on Underwear and Hosiery. Good wages paid while learning. Write or phone

Penmans
Limited
PARIS, ONTARIO

SMOKE TUCKETTS T & B CUT

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!
Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.
HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c)
HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup of (35c) BOTTLE

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did. Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

ORINOCO
CUT CIGARETTES

SMOKE - TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES - CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

After a Cup of POSTUM

there's no uncomfortable reaction, but rather a refreshing feeling of health and satisfaction.

It's gratifying, these days, to know that Postum saves sugar and fuel.

Convenient
Economical
Delightful

Try
Instant Postum

"There's a Reason"

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 11, 1918.

Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to the Bolshevik Government at Moscow, is reported to have been assassinated by two men who gained entrance to the embassy on Saturday. The event, it is thought, may have far reaching results.

The Hall liner City of Vienna, with 1450 Canadian troops on board went on the rocks in a thick fog near a Canadian seaport on Sunday morning. A high wind raged and the sea was rough, rendering rescue work difficult, but all on board are reported to have been saved.

That old reprobate Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey, is reported to have shuffled off this mortal coil on July 4th. With his hands crimsoned with the blood of countless Armenian victims, his prospects of negotiating terms ensuring a peaceful hereafter in the mystic world beyond look gloomy enough.

British, Australian, French and American troops during the past week have punched serious holes in the enemy line at different points along the front, bagging also in the process several thousand prisoners. During the same period the Italian armies followed up their recent victory over the Austrians by scoring additional successes and re-capturing ground held by the enemy since December last.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Government Experimental Farms for some years past, has been made Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. E. S. Archibald, who has been Director of the Animal Husbandry branch of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Mr. Grisdale's successor. No chance of registering much of a kick against these appointments, it would seem, as the fitness of both gentlemen for the positions is generally recognized.

The allied armies are being steered to meet the next German drive, which is likely to be the most vigorous of any yet undertaken. It may possibly be launched at any moment, but just at what particular point is not yet clear. It may be towards Paris, or the Channel ports, but in whichever direction, a supreme effort to gain the objective may be expected. If the drive fails Germany's last chance to win the war will have disappeared. That is the opinion which military experts express.

The United States figured larger in the public eye last Thursday than at any time since the Union took its place among the nations of the world. Two outstanding events account largely for this important fact—one the unprecedented feat of launching 74 ships of war and of commerce, aggregating nearly half a million tons; the other the celebration of Uncle Sam's National Holiday in England, with the approval and hearty co-operation of the King and Britishers generally. Truly the great war has brought about some marvellous occurrences!

Evidences that German submarines are operating in the mid-Atlantic, is found in the report of the sinking on June 21st of the Belgian relief ship Chiller, from which 25 survivors were subsequently picked up. Since the Hun has shown that he has not the slightest respect for vessels of this or any other character, it seems strange the safety of such vessels is not assured by providing convoys for them as well as for transports. It is surely time that trust-to-luck methods were set aside in dealing with a lurking, ruthless foe, who recognizes no law.

Canadian Hospital Ship Sunk by Submarine.

German submarines have added one more to the multitude of dastardly crimes they have committed since the Lusitania horror. On the night of June 27th, when about ninety miles off the coast of Ireland, en route for England, the Canadian hospital ship Llandoverly Castle was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, and of the 258 people the vessel carried only 24 were known to have escaped death up to Monday last. Those on board included 14 female nurses and 80 men of the Army Medical Corps. Twelve of the nurses are believed to have perished, two of the number belonging to Ottawa city. When the vessel was struck she was showing the usual navigation and hospital lights and could not be mistaken as to her character—"a ship immune by every law of war and peace from

attack or molestation," as the Admiralty report of the outrage expressed it.

Survivors say that the conduct of the submarine crew was brutal in the extreme and they aver that some of the boats were shelled after they got away from the sinking ship and were likely sunk. The pirates had evidently planned on making a clean sweep of the ship and all on board.

This added outrage to the list of unspeakable atrocities which lie at Germany's door has aroused a feeling of vengeance which will not be allayed till she has been shorn of the power to do further evil.

\$25,000 IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION LIST HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

The 1918 prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition is just issued and is a very attractive booklet. It contains 80 pages. The cover is nicely designed and the whole volume is well printed. It contains photographs of the directors of the association.

The booklet gives all necessary information regarding the exhibition, such as admission fees, entry fees, space allotments, manner of payment of prizes, railway, telegraph, and post office conveniences, rules for making entries, etc.

The patron of the exhibition is His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, and the honorary presidents are Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Hutchison, Sir William Hurst, T. Cameron Bate, Sir Lomer Gouin, and Hon. T. C. Crerar.

The prize list is a larger one this year than any previous year. For live stock \$25,000 is posted. Prizes are offered for all kinds of animals and fowl. Attractive awards are also posted for all other farm products. Special prizes are provided for the best products of vacant lots cultivated by boys and girls.

The prize list, of which the directors of the Exhibition are proud, may be obtained upon application to J. K. Paisley, manager of the Exhibition.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, July 2, 1918.

Regular meeting of Clarendon Council held on the above date. Present—Mayor Fred Thomas; Councillors Barber, Sinclair, Smiley, McDowell and Hodgins.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of couns. Barber and Smiley.

James M. Hodgins being present made complaint of bridge across creek at his mill being in an unsafe condition. Coun. Horner took his seat.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That Foreman John Sparling be notified to repair bridge at Hodgins' mill as soon as possible; also bridge at Argue's mill.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Sinclair—That Alex. Bean repair culvert opposite his front lot and report to this Council at its next meeting.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Hodgins—That Road Inspector Thos. Palmer be authorized to give out a job of work on Clarendon-Bristol town line opposite lot 1, con. 12, Clarendon (work not to exceed \$25.00).—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and McDowell—That the following bills be paid: Manson McDowell, tile \$27.00; John Argue, board of Thos. Kennedy, \$60.00; R. J. Black, fixing 2 scrapers, \$3.00; W. C. Harris, 4 trips as sheep valuator, \$6.00; James Rennie, Hurst Hodgins, James Judd and S. Barber, 75 cents each for measuring corporation cedars.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Horner—That Mayor Thomas and Couns. Hodgins and Barber be appointed a committee to advise road foremen until next regular session.—Carried.

Motion to adjourn—Couns. Horner and Sinclair.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, July 2, 1918.

Regular meeting. Present—Mayor Campbell; Councillors Henderson, Graham, Horner, McLellan and Killoran.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed on motion of couns. Henderson and Killoran.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That the labor from lot 22-a, range 4, be changed from div. 14 into div. 21.

Motion—Killoran and Graham—That Rural Ins. Jas. Smith inspect Tubman's bridge on the 8th con. line and report.

Motion—Horner and Henderson—That the following bills be paid: John Rooney, repairing scraper, \$ 1.00 A. Elliott, labor for Jas. McCann 1.50 K. Sly, labor for H. Anstiss and Mrs. J. Trudeau, 1.40

Pedlar People, Ltd., steel culverts 310.80 Sawyer Massey Co., 1 Jr. Grader, 75.00 C. N. R. Co. freight on above, 3.98 J. W. Dagg, 80 pcs. cedar at \$1.25, 100.00 D. Campbell, dynamite, 13.28 M. McDowell, 5 ft. 12-in. tile, 45c. 2.25

Motion—Graham and McLellan—That Ins. Ross be notified to inspect a stump fence opposite lot 7, range 7, and report if he considers it a nuisance.

Motion—Horner and Graham—That W. D. Dagg be allowed to straighten and fence the road opposite lot 1, range 12, provided he make the new roadbed as good as the old. P. Murdoch, pathmaster in the division, to inspect the work and report if he considers it satisfactory.

P. Walsh and H. Beattie appeared and asked for assistance towards opening the sideroad between lots 4 and 5, range 10.

Motion—Henderson and Killoran—That we grant \$25 towards making this road.

NEW ISSUE

FIVE YEAR

\$6,100,000.

6%

CITY OF MONTREAL

6% FIVE YEAR GOLD BONDS

DATED MAY 1st 1918

DUE MAY 1st 1923

Issued in coupon form in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1000.

With privilege of registration as to principal.

Semi-annual interest payable 1st May and 1st November.

Principal and interest payable in Gold in Montreal or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New-York, U. S. A.

The legality of the Bonds has been approved of by Messrs. Fleet, Falconer, Phelan & Bovey, advocates, Montreal and permission to issue has been duly obtained from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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(ESTABLISHED 1901)

AND ALL BRANCHES OF THE

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

WHO IS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERWRITING SYNDICATE.

P. Cooney appeared re. condition of sideroad between lots 12 and 13, rge. 8.

Motion—Graham and Horner—That the Secretary notify the pathmaster to repair this road.

Motion—McLellan and Horner—That W. Beattie inspect and locate a water course on the sideroad between lots 12 and 13, range 7, and report to the pathmaster.

Motion—Killoran and Graham—That this Council do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec. Treas.

E. P. Engages in Man-Hunt.

Craik, Sask., 15th May, 1918. This sketch deals chiefly with a few Clarendon people in Saskatchewan.

A few days ago a man disappeared from Bethune, and the provincial constable stationed at Craik ordered some hundreds of men on a man-hunt, last Sunday.

We were out at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. I went with George McLean, formerly of Lower Litchfield, and we autoed to Bethune—40 miles; had dinner at John McLean's. John used to live at Campbells Bay. By the way, Mrs. McLean and children came West in the same coach with about fifty of us in 1907.

We went about 4 miles east and began our search. A stranger would think that hundreds of people were out joy-riding and fishing, to see the searchers dragging the Arm River. This river was carefully dragged for several miles and an inspection of the lake front at Regina Beach made. Toward evening it was generally believed the missing man had been pretending suicide, and was safe in the distance.

Being far from home we came back via John McLean's again where we had supper, and then went a mile to town and called on Albert Blackwell and wife, the latter being one of five McLean girls. We started for home about 8 p. m., and along the way (not the road we had gone on before) we called at a farm house to be sure of our bearings, as we had no light and could not see the mound posts. This man said he came from Shawville, and I remember his living in the James Knox house on Main street. He also is a McLean, and his wife was a sister to John Dagg, of Charteris. Asking what school district we were in she said, "Clarendon, of course." On the next farm was Leonard Stanley, and then a brother—sons of late Wm. Stanley, of Charteris. Joseph Wall and wife (nee Flossie Kelly) lived next across the road, and so on.

It was now about 10 o'clock, and as we did not wish to frighten people so late we hurried along. When we reached Chamberlain, a town about half way between Bethune and Craik, it was near midnight. We parked our car near the Methodist Church and, after hammering the parsonage door with force, we had the satisfaction of getting Rev. Eric McLaren and wife out of bed. They built a fire and got us supper and we then we hurried on, reaching home before 2 a. m. Monday noon we went to George's garage to see the tally. It read 124 miles for the trip. To me it had been a day of renewing of friendships. E. P. HODGINS.

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 Thursday,
of each month.

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VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE
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For rheumatism or kidney trouble, this medicine has no equal, and it is highly recommended for indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stomach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss of appetite and asthma. If you have a sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five doses will remove the trouble.

A. J. Miller, grocer and baker, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my shoulders for over a year. I used two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and I am free from all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism for over fifteen years, and at times unable to work. Two bottles of your remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plaut St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and tried all kinds of medicine. Two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Mr. D. M. Robertson, Renfrew writes: "I have not had an attack of asthma or coughing since I took the fourth dose of your remedy."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Coulonge Supply Co., Port Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting for mail orders, add sufficient to cover postage.

Tractor Has Feet and Legs.

A tractor without wheels designed especially for dragging cultivators in cornfields, is described by Popular Mechanics Magazine. Instead of wheels it has four legs with ski-shaped feet, these legs having hip, knee and ankle joints and they take steps like those of an animal.

The legs are driven by a gasoline motor. They are steered around corners by making those on one side take longer steps than those on the other and reversing is accomplished by transferring the knee-caps from the front to the back of the joints.

The machine can straddle a row of six-foot corn without touching the stalks.

Where Are the Germans, Mamma? Mother's four-year-old is very much interested in the war. He often hears his father reading the war news.

"What is a fort?" he asked his mamma, recently.

"There is one near the city," the mother said. "I'll take you there some day," and she kept her word.

When the four-year-old had seen the buildings and the soldiers drilling, and mother had explained to him the object of the training, the little lad asked:

"But where are the Germans, mamma?"—Indianapolis News.

All Gone Feeling.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so smart dat when dey gits through talkin' you don't feel helped none. You jes' feels kind o' lonesome an' ignorant."

A Popular Promotion.

The promotion of Brig.-Gen. A. D. McRae, the new director of organization in Lord Beaverbrook's Ministry of Information, to major-general is regarded with favor in England as placing another Canadian among the higher command. He is the only Canadian officer given that rank in the old land who is not commanding a division or exercising a similar responsibility.



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July and August is the one particular time when you
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- 3 Because it is so simple that a child can readily learn to take it apart and put together again
- 4 Because it is so easy to keep clean
- 5 Because it is the only Separator with a successful interchangeable capacity
- 6 Because of its wonderful self-oiling feature
- 7 Because all gearing is enclosed
- 8 Because it is so easy to run
- 9 Because it has a low supply tank and a high crank
- 10 Because it has other exclusive features such as curved wing bowl centre, milk tight, dust proof and spherical-acting neck bearing and instantaneous clutch in base attached to spindle
- 11 Because it is indorsed by leading Government Agricultural Schools, Dairymen and general users.

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OUTING BOOTS

Men's White Canvas Boots heavy rubber sole	\$2.50
" " " " white rubber sole	1.75
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Peanut Butter in jars	15
Clark's Tongue Ham Veal Pate	25
Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef	25
Finest Mixed Pickles for 20 and 35	
" Sweet Gherkins	35
" Onion Pickles	20
" Olives—plain or stuffed	15, 20, 25

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District Schools

JUNE EXAMINATIONS..

BRISTOL, S. S. No. 6.

Grade vi—Alvin Nicholson, Erwin
Ross, James McGillis, ab.
Grade v—Lloyd Ross.
Grade iv—Echlin Manary, Stephen
Fitzsimmons, Edward McLellan.
Grade ii—Harvey Ross, Wallace Mc-
Gillis, Fred Thompson.
Primer ii, Sr.—Edith Dagg, Retta
Dagg.
Primer ii Jr. Lulu Thompson.
Primer i—Evelyn Manary, Eunice
Dagg.
The prizes were as follows:—Attend-
ance Lloyd Ross and Alvin Nicholson
(equal).
Perfect lessons: Alvin Nicholson.
Highest per cent in examinations:
Harvey Ross.
G. P. CONOLLY, Teacher.

No. 10, CLARENDON.

Grade vii—Basil Hobin, honors;
Embley Eades, abs.
Grade vi—Jessie Horner, Lucinda
Moffatt.
Grade v—Lyle Hodgins.
Grade iv—Mary Hodgins, Hubert
Brownlee, Lillis Eades, Lindsay Hor-
ner, Bobbie Chamberlin, abs.
Grade iii—Ethel Richardson, James
Moffatt, Lindsay Richardson.
Grade ii—Hazel Moffatt, Sophia
Hodgins, Cyril Hobin, Archie Horner.
Grade i—Doris Moffatt, Marion Dale,
Elda Hobin.
Regular attendance—Mary Hodgins,
Sophia Hodgins, Lyle Hodgins, Basil
Hobin, Cyril Hobin, Ethel Richardson,
Lucinda Moffatt.
Good Conduct—Lucinda Moffatt,
Jessie Horner, Hazel Moffatt, Cyril
Hobin, Marion Dale, Doris Moffatt,
Lindsay Horner, Archie Horner.
L. Farris, Teacher.

No. 5, CLARENDON.

Grade vii—Elvyn Corrigan, Edwin
Alexander.
Grade vi—Wallace Wilson, Wendell
Wilson.
Grade v—Ada Wilson, Norma Hod-
gins, Wilson Barber.
Grade iv—Beulah Wilson, Erma Cor-
rigan, Eva Elliott, Harold Wilson.
Grade iii—Norval Wilson, Alfreda
Elliott, Marion Fraser, Wesley Dagg,
Willard Elliott, Winnifred Wilson, Mel-
ville Sly.
Grade i—Sadie Fraser, Heman Mc-
Dowell.
Total enrolled—27.
Average daily attendance—19.
Present each day during term—Wal-
lace Wilson, Erma Corrigan.
MARGARET E. HARKNESS, Teacher.

No. 9, CLARENDON.

Grade vi—Irma Belsher and Gertrude
Hodgins, equal; Marcella Hodgins,
Allen Judd, Viola Palmer, Garnet Hod-
gins.
Grade v—Gertrude Leitch, Kenneth

Belsher, Pearl Hodgins, Louis Judd,
Winson Hodgins.
Grade iii—Marion Hodgins, Edna
Hodgins, Pearl Rooney, Verna Burgess.
Grade i Sr.—Arthur Judd, Blanche
Burgess, Ben Judd, Gilmour Hodgins.
Grade i Jr.—Myrtle Ritchie.
GLADYS HODGINS, Teacher.

No. 8, CLARENDON

Grade vii—Jean Cameron, Annie
Somerville.
Grade vi—Edith Pirie.
Grade v—Stella Brownlee, Arthur
McGuire and Gladys Robitaille, equal;
Florence Horner, Johnnie Wallace.
Grade iv—Mary Wallace, Myrtle
Somerville, Adeline Somerville, Mabel
Brownlee.
Grade iii—Donald Cameron, Herbert
Robitaille.
Primer ii—Norma Cameron, Ernest
McGuire, Ernest Telford, Lulu Con-
nelly.
Primer i Sr.—Frances Leitch, Esther
Rose, Mabel McGuire.
Primer i Jr.—Hazel Nicholas, Laura
Chapman, Viola Tugman, Ivan Horner,
Velma Tugman, Gordon Robitaille.
Number enrolled—37.
Average attendance—25.
L. A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

No. 3, CLARENDON.

Grade vii—Lila Dean.
Grade vi—Grace Harris.
Grade v—Bessie Stark, Basil John-
cox, Asa Smart, Verna Cartman.
Grade iv—Marguerite Wharrey, Amy
Dean, Edrice Bean, Willie Smart, Clif-
ford Fulford, Lennis Barr.
MRS. C. B. FULFORD, Teacher.

No. 13, CLARENDON.

Grade vi—Melvin Laughren, Wallace
Lang.
Grade v—Herman Elliott, Asa Laugh-
ren, Russell Elliott.
Grade iv Sr.—Margaret Desjardin,
Marcella Grant and Mildred Desjardin,
equal; Viletta McCord, Henry Mc-
Cord, Lindsay Horner.
Grade iv Jr.—Manley Laughren, Cy-
rus Lang, Sidney Laughren.
Grade iii—Thelma Laughren, Mabel
Elliott and Lloyd Laughren, equal;
Reginald Wall, Della Wall, Clifford
Greer, Jason Greer.
Grade ii—Merle McDowell, Willie
Carty, Kenneth Horner, Kirby Lepine.
Primer ii—Beryl Ireland, Florence
Grant, Julia Ralph, Lola Elliott, Beryl
Ralph.
Primer i—Leslie Ralph, Evelyn Eads,
Hazel Carty, Ruby Carty, Irvine Laugh-
ren, Lillis Wall, Emery Greer.
SARA J. WILSON, Teacher.

Over sixty people were killed in an
explosion at the plant of the Smet
Solway Co., at Split Rock, a short dis-
tance east of the city of Syracuse, N. Y.,
on Tuesday night, July 2. There are
suspicions that the explosion, which
was most terrific, wrecking more than
half of the extensive plant and the
workmen's homes in the adjacent vill-
age, was the work of enemy incendiaries.

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POPE PLAYS JOKE ON ARTIST

Quotes Bible Verse to Verify Genuine-
ness of Portrait of Himself Execut-
ed by an American Painter.

Pope Benedict is known to have a
keen sense of humor. It has lately
been expended upon an American resi-
dent in Rome who thinks himself a
portrait painter, says a Rome corre-
spondent.

This gentleman, with the best inten-
tions, asked the pope for permission
to paint his portrait, which would
later grace the walls of the Vatican,
alongside of the masterpieces of the
universe.

The pope granted the request, but
stipulated that he should give only
one sitting, and that the portrait
should be finished by help of photo-
graphs.

The portrait was finished recently.
The artist found it so good that he
longed to have it shown first in Amer-
ica, lest his fellow citizens should re-
proach him for hiding such a work of
art in Italy, without giving them a
chance of admiring his genius. To this
the pope graciously agreed. But the
artist went further.

As there are so many spurious por-
traits of the pope, would his holiness
write a few lines to prove to skeptical
Americans that the artist had really
painted the masterpiece? The pope
promised a few words in a few days.

They arrived. To the painter's aston-
ishment—and chagrin—they proved to
be from the Gospel of St. Matthew,
chapter 14:27. They ran: "It is I; be
not afraid."

PRICES DURING CIVIL WAR

Sugar \$58 a Barrel, Rice \$31.38 a Bar-
rel, Tobacco, Tea and Coffee Much
Higher Than Now.

High as prices are, it may be some
consolation to know that they are still
below the Civil war records: Sugar
then sold for \$58 a barrel, rice at
\$31.38 a barrel, tobacco at more than
double the present price, and tea at
over \$100 for a 25-pound chest as
compared with the present price of
about \$20. Coffee was then four times
as high as it is at present, says Les-
lie's.

If the difficulty in getting hold of
sugar makes the American people real-
ize we are at war, and inspires in
them a willingness to follow Mr. Hoov-
er's suggestions as to economizing in
the use of certain foods, it will have
accomplished some good.

While complaining of food scarcity,
it is well for our people to know how
little food others have. The German
ration contains .41 of a pound of body
building protein as compared with
1.08 in the standard ration. The Ger-
man ration is not sufficient to main-
tain bodily health and vigor, but the
civil population in the occupied dis-
tricts of France and Belgium have to
exist on even less than this.

Funds for Liza Jane.

A long row of husbands sat in a
mess hall and a sergeant was on the
other side of the table with papers in
front of him from which he from time
to time read extracts, recites the New
York Times.

"Are you married?"
"I was married, but I ain't now."
"Wife dead?"
"No, she ain't dead, but we had a
mutual separation."

"Any divorce?"
"No, sir, I could not pay for a di-
vorce, but it is all busted up 'tween
us. Please don't put her name down."
Her name did go down, and Liza
Jane will be astonished when the next
month rolls around and Uncle Sam
hands her out \$15, with a little memo-
randum to the effect that this is an
allotment from her husband, and a lit-
tle extra thrown in to help her and
the children, if she has any. That is
not all. If he dies in battle, she gets
\$4,500, or possibly more.

YOUNG MEN

Call in and see our nice display of

STRAW HATS

We have the one that will fit you.

We have also a complete stock of

SPORT SHIRTS AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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THE TAILORS

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

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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Time Table.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA :
Lv Shawville (B) 7.35, a. m. Av Ottawa 9.30, a. m.
Lv Shawville (B) 7.04, p. m. Av Waltham 8.30, p. m.
OTTAWA—MANIWAKI :
Lv Ottawa Central (A) " 9.00, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (C) 12.55, p. m.
Lv Ottawa " (B) 4.30, p. m.
OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line :
Lv Ottawa Central (A) 5.50, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (A) 6.40, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (B) 8.45, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (A) 3.30, p. m.
OTTAWA—PEMBROKE :
Lv Ottawa Broad St. (B) 8.00, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " " (B) 4.45, p. m.
OTTAWA—Soo, ONT :
Lv Ottawa Broad St. (A) 12.25, p. m.
OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER :
Lv Ottawa Broad St. (A) 2.05, a. m.

Explanation of signs:—(A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Saturday
only.
For further particulars apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

This Advertisement

may induce you to try the first packet of

"SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto. B113

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

Near the post-office they were hailed by a man in a dusty buckboard drawn by a pair of thin mules. Burt slowed down and drew in his team, while the man, evidently a rancher, leaped to the ground and strode up. He was elderly, small, and wore a bristling goatee; his face was red, his eyes angry.

"Am I goin' to have that water?" he demanded abruptly.

"Hello, Dean!" was Burt's suave response. "Meet Miss Dare—Jim Wurrell's niece, you know. Used to be a neighbor of yours when she was a little girl."

Julietta leaned forward, hand extended.

"Why, it is Mr. Dean! How do you do?"

The rancher removed his hat and shook hands. Then he faced Burt anew.

"Did you get my question straight? Am I goin' to have that water, or ain't I?"

"You'd better see me some other time, Dean; right now I'm kind of rushed."

Dean grasped the dashboard, thrusting out his goatee.

"You've said that all summer, but by Jupiter, I want to know now! Am I or ain't I goin' to get that water?"

Attracted by the scene, a little group of sunburned men, ranchers for the most part, had turned and were watching, apparently keenly interested in Burt's answer.

"Why," said the banker nervously, "if you must know, Dean, I can just about use all the water there is, what with the ditch running low—"

For a moment the rancher's eyes blazed, then his hand dropped and he turned away, dejected and listless. Burt drove on. As they passed the little group before the post-office, Julietta was keenly conscious of an unkindly scrutiny. With a little shock she saw the tall figure of Clay Thorpe emerge from the doorway, a flash of amazement crossing his face at sight of her. She nodded smilingly; he lifted his hat, then gravely turned his back.

Julietta's cheeks were still burning with resentment, wonder, and disturbed hurt when the smithy was reached and she was able to leave the buggy.

"Well, ta-ta!" said Burt easily. "Guess we'll be right good friends, Miss Dare. Give my regards to the folks. I'll be out one of these days for a friendly call. So long!"

Julietta walked slowly into the smithy. That expression on Clay's face rankled. It made her feel as if to be seen with Andy Burt was conviction of disloyalty. The brief visit with Maggie had left her exalted, compassionately tender; and now it was as if cold water had been dashed upon her soul. Even old Dean's face persisted with her—the hopeless, beaten look, and the faces of that little group of men.

"See Maggie?" Fitzhorn's voice roused her, and she nodded. The smithy eyed her keenly. "Huh! Don't you be upset about Maggie. She's been treated rough, I know, but humans is like horses—it takes considerable fire and poundin' to shape 'em true, and I guess the Great Smith knows His business. The trouble with us folks is we're afraid of the fire, not knowin' what'll come for us; and we don't know that love's back of every stroke of His hammer—well, you take my word for it, Maggie's comin' out of her fire, clean and fine and a lot better for it, she bein' some flighly before, but good clean metal underneath."

Julietta smiled up into his earnest face, her eyes misty.

"I know—I know," she said simply. "I feel a good deal better, thank you."

Slowly she rode home through the shimmering heat, through the clouds of thick yellow dust that trailed in the sultry air. Dean's face would not leave her mind's eye, and the face of Thorpe, and those other faces. It was wretchedly unjust, of course, that Burt would not sell them water.

Suddenly Julietta lifted her eyes to the purple hills. For a moment she looked startled, almost frightened; then a glow of color leaped into her cheeks, and from her lips broke a single quick laugh as she clapped in her heels and sent the bay mare bounding ahead in indignant surprise.

"Why, of course!" she said gayly. "Of course! And this time it's a real idea!"

CHAPTER XI.

She found Mrs. Wurrell sitting on the veranda. The older woman opened on her pettishly.

"Well, you did get back at last! Old Fitzhorn's gettin' slower with his work, eh?"

"I stopped to see Maggie," said Julietta frankly.

"Keep her name o'n this place!" said the old woman furiously. "I don't want sight nor sound of her. You'd better be gettin' that rod back to Jim."

"Very well, I'll take it to him," replied Julietta.

Mrs. Wurrell excitedly ordered her to stay where she was, but Julietta laughingly disregarded the words and went down the steps. She passed

The able-bodied man who is out of work this year is indeed a slacker. Dahlias can be planted until the first of July.

Every farming community this year should be formed into groups of farmers to change work and facilitate farm operations.

Potato starch and alcohol are being used in England to make a substitute for rubber. A company in Virginia has been organized to make synthetic (artificial) rubber out of calcium carbide.

WAR'S INSISTENT CALL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

Canada Appeals to Her Daughters to Rally to Her Aid in This the Greatest Crisis in History—Enlist For Food Saving and Food Production.

With the insistent note of a clarion call to service, the message has gone forth: "To the farms!"

For months past it has wavered across the country, and the echo has been caught up and thrown back from time to time. But now it comes with a direct challenge that is as irresistible as the soldier's bugle call.

It sounds from end to end of the country. Men and women are hearkening. They are thinking about it; talking about it. But there is no time to play battledore and shuttlecock with such an issue. There must be action—immediate, clear-cut, whole-hearted action.

The challenge is to men and women alike. Equality of service is demanded of them. Employer and employee are asked to help; the rich and the poor; the busy and the idle. There is no intention that any industry be put out of joint or business disorganized. There is every intention that all the resources of the country be judiciously used in making the most of Canada's harvest this year. The need is imperative. Nothing can offset this fact.

What the women of Europe have done to save the crops is an old tale; yet ever new in the wonder of it. What the women of Canada have done in this line is negligible yet, although there has been some brave pioneering in Eastern Ontario, and for years past in the West, when no other labor was obtainable, the farmer in desperation enlisted his wife's help in the outdoors. Not even the deeds of the thousands of men who are daily sacrificing

suffering and the humiliation of the women of invaded countries. They have had few material privations, even in three and a half years of war.

They have worked splendidly, and time and again they have reiterated their desire to do everything asked of them by the Government. Indeed, they have pleaded for a wider field of activity.

They have had the answer now. The way has been clearly indicated.

The greatest need of the hour is for labor on the farms. Mr. Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Food Board, has put it up to the men and women of Canada in no equivocal terms.

The women can answer this call to arms in one of two ways. Either they can go out on the land themselves, or they can release a man for the period of the harvest.

The farmers have done their share. They are working like slaves, and their wives are doing no less. They responded splendidly to the appeal for increased production earlier in the year, with the result that it is estimated that there are now 2,600,000 acres more than last year under the principal grain crops in Western Canada.

It stands to reason that if labor was scarce before the war, the greatly increased acreage, coupled with the exodus of young men from the farms to join the colors, makes the situation infinitely more serious. It has been estimated that over 100,000 men are needed to gather in this year's harvest.

The teen-age boys have been called upon, and have responded gallantly. Some thirty thousand Soldiers of the



Men Must Fight—and Women Must Reap.

themselves on the battlefields of Europe have eclipsed the heroism, the endurance, the patience of the women of France, Belgium and Great Britain. They have known the extremity of suffering. They have tasted the dregs of war. They have lacked the stimulus of the excitement of war. Yet they have nobly "carried on." Even as their men have fought, they have worked.

What they did in the fields of Europe temporarily staved off the wolf of starvation from the doors of the people. What they did in the munition shops kept the guns supplied with shells. What they did in office, in factory, in work-shop, in every phase of industrial life, kept the wheels of commerce turning and steadied the fluctuating pulse of an over-wrought nation.

It was in those early days when the men were suddenly called to arms and the crops would have rotted had they not harvested them that the women first showed their mettle and rose to the occasion voluntarily. As Lloyd George said of them:

"They know their country is in the grip of grim tragedy. In Flanders, girls harnessed themselves to heavy barges and plod along the towpath, thanking God they've released—not a man, but a horse to help in the war."

In Russia and Italy the women plow, sow and reap. Even on the beautiful Riviera the shadow of war has fallen, and the young girls in the work of transportation stagger under kegs of wine or water weighing eighty pounds.

In Scotland, girls single, turnips, plant potatoes, drive horses and carts in the fields, and help in every kind of farm work. In Britain to-day, there are 5,000,000 women taking the places of men in various forms of work. There are 300,000 engaged in agricultural work alone.

The women of Canada can do these things. They have been spared the

man from the city while she fills his shoes.

In short—every woman and every teen-age girl can do SOMETHING during July and August towards assuring the country of the full benefit of those crops which Nature so bountifully yields, war or no war. It is one of the biggest things ever asked of a woman. It is for the sake of our Allies. But most of all—for our men "over there." They provide the irresistible argument why every woman should turn her hand to food conservation, to food production, or to both.

Food Control Corner

Bolshevik doctrines have brought Russia down from one of the greatest food producing countries on the globe to a condition of starvation. Drunk with liberty, which they did not understand, filled with idealistic notions about the equality of men, and lacking individual initiative, production in Russia has practically ceased, according to the evidences reaching the outside world. Transportation and distribution is so disorganized that even were the peasants of the land producing their usual amount of foodstuffs, the people in the manufacturing population would still be without the necessary food supplies to sustain them in safety and comfort. Unless the people of Russia steady down and organize themselves or allow other authorities to organize them, there is the possibility of one of the most stupendous disasters to a nation and a great people that every occurred in history. Without authority for whom they have fear and respect, the Russian peasant seems to be without motive or initiative. We read of peasants in their anger against the property holding class of the late aristocratic regime, destroying not only the personal effects of the nobility and the owning class, but the very crops which they had themselves under the former social organization produced for the nation at large. In their re-action against property owning, they have destroyed the goose that laid the golden eggs. We read of peasants in certain villages having gone to such extremes as to seize the cattle of the local land owner, now deposed, flay them alive and turn them loose. Without the old motive of compulsion to cultivate the land for the land-owner, now that the land has reverted to the peasants and they themselves are the owners, they have neglected to work and to produce the necessities of life. To such a pass is the nation drifting that recent dispatches have reported that the so-called Government of present-day Russia are sending plenipotentiaries to China, the formerly despised and so-called decadent neighbor to the east, to make arrangements for provisions to tide them over next winter. It is difficult to imagine China, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, living largely on rice and very meagre fare, having sufficient surplus to feed 150,000,000 people in starving Russia.

Bolshevism is sometimes quoted in this country as an ideal, worthy of imitation. The pass to which Russia has drifted is a warning that Bolshevism and insanity are not very far apart. The nation that will weather the storm of this war the best, is the nation that organizes most efficiently and disciplines itself most strictly. Production must be carried on to a limit of our power. Destructive criticism and petty fault-finding are weaknesses and dangers. Unity of purpose and constituted leadership is essential. It is a case of a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether. Men must be found for the army, for munition making and for food production. Non-essential industries must provide men for essential industries. Women in this country must take the places of men to the limit of their power when called upon. Farmers must recognize the necessities of war and the public in general must unite to save the harvest of 1918.

Garden crops will not give good results unless the soil is kept well cultivated.

At a sale of school lands in North Battleford district prices ran from \$10 to \$55.50 per acre for raw land.

No need of your screen doors or windows rusting if you will paint them as soon as purchased, with good paint and oil.

Wilmar local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has recommended that all poolrooms and bowling alleys be closed during the war.

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.
Our price now is forty-six cents
Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
744-5 King St. West Toronto

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD

The Army Bed is Really a Serious Subject at First Acquaintance.

A mere civilian does not know what a bed is. To him it is something soft and yielding, something the body can snuggle in and the soul can dream in.

What a delusion! I speak from experience when I say that a bed is no such thing. There is only one kind of bed nowadays—one kind, at least, worth reckoning. It consists of three boards, a couple of low tressels, a mattress more or less stuffed with straw, and three blankets.

"No 'ot-water bottles this trip," says the red-cheeked sergeant.

You grin, to show your appreciation of the point. If the sergeant says so, it is so. And then you examine the structure which is going to turn you from a flabby, namby-pamby, puny molly-coddle (the sergeant's phraseology, this) into a real live man.

The boards, you discover, are really boards. There is nothing yielding or elastic about them. To look at them, you might take them for innocent deal boards in need of a scrubbing. But when you have spent one night on them you have a fairly vivid notion of how the ancient martyrs felt after a course on the rack.

And the mattress! It is a snare and a delusion! It has lumps in it. There are some big lumps and small lumps, and there are also spaces where the top and bottom meet through lack of straw.

Still, with luck, you occasionally fall asleep on the lumps, and dream that your ear is on Mount Everest, your shoulder in the Thames Valley, and your legs on an escalator.

But you need not worry. The dream won't last for ever. There are various ways of waking up. One is by suddenly striking the ground with your hands, for the tressels raise you only a few inches above it. Another is the collapse of the tressels themselves.

Well, never mind! You have three blankets.

The civilian idea of a blanket is something white and fluffy and soft and warm. The Army blanket was not designed to fulfil these requirements.

A little disinfectant sprinkled on the straw litter in the coop will keep down vermin.

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Canuck
BREAD MIXER
MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES
Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.
Convenient, quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.
Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer—four loaf size, \$2.75; eight loaf size \$3.25.
E. T. WRIGHT CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

The example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great Artists.

Louis XV Model, \$550.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers



The Younger Brothers.
"Too young to volunteer," you said;
and chaffed
When they left us out entirely from
the draft.
What you told us,—(sart o' kind)
That we'd help, who stayed behind,—
Seemed like mocking us. We choked
(it hurt!) and laughed.

But the most of us by now have seen
a light.
We are facing things, and starting in
to fight.
Every muscle, we make strong
Means more help in righting wrong;
And we're backing you with all our
growing might!

It's for you, in camp and trenches over
there,
That we save each single penny we
can spare.
You shall know us in the field
Of the Nation's Harvest Field;
And the lift you gave at home we've
learned to share.

We are drilling—as we tramp along to
school,
Gripping facts—and seeing sense in
every rule.
It's some battle—to obey—
But it is the only way,
For the Second Line can't halt for
dunce or fool!

So, we've braced ourselves, and mean
to see it through.
It's no children's work you've left with
us to do.
Brothers, over there in France,
You are giving us our chance,
And we're taking it—and making men
—like you!

Patty and Her Problems.
Patty sat on the porch, chewing the
end of a pencil. There was a frown on
her face. It was really a pretty
face, but you would never have guessed
it, because it was hidden behind
that ugly frown.

The morning-glories above Patty's
head leaned nearer. They kissed
the corners of her mouth, and brushed
the tip of her nose, and tickled the
tiny wrinkles that did not belong
there between her eyes. So the
morning-glories tried to drive them
away.

An old daddy longlegs hobbled up
the steps and stopped in front of
Patty. To see him walk you would
have thought that he was at least a
hundred years old. He did not say
what was the matter, but probably it
was rheumatism. At any rate, he
needed a crutch for every one of his
eight legs. He stood, waving first
one pair of legs and then another, and
pointing them at Patty.

A big mosquito rose out of the
pansy bed, where he had slept all
night. He came tip-toeing and
mosquitoing to Patty's head.
"E-e-e-e-e!" said he in the most

disagreeable tone, right in her ear.
"You don't look a bit sweet, but I'll
bite you just the same."
And with that the mosquito bit her
in the middle of her forehead—and of
course straight in the middle of her
frown. And the bite did not help the
frown any.

The breeze came drifting down from
the big apple tree—a pleasant breeze,
smelling of blossoms and dew. It
ruffled Patty's hair the right way, to
try to drive away that horrid frown.
Then it ruffled her hair the wrong
way; but the frown was still there.

Then the sun, which had been play-
ing hide and seek with the morn-
ing-glories, came over to rest on Patty's
book. It danced up and down over
the pages, and laughed in Patty's
face, and tried to make her laugh, too;
but she could not laugh, because the
frown would not let her.

Now, the book that Patty was hold-
ing was an everyday sort of book on
the outside, and on the inside it was
just figures, but the figures were made
up into problems, and it was the prob-
lems that made Patty frown.
"They're too hard," she said, with a
pout.

"Nonsense!" said the sun. "No-
thing's too hard, if you make up your
mind to it. If they were my prob-
lems, I should do them in a minute."
"So should I," chimed in the breeze.
"And I shouldn't waste time thinking
about it. I should begin at once."

"Goodness, yes!" said the mosquito.
"Never put off till the next minute the
nose that you can bite this minute.
That is my motto."
"If you want a real problem," said
the daddy longlegs, "just try walking
with eight legs."

"The idea of finding anything hard
on such a glorious morning!" said the
breeze.
"We'll all help!" cried the morn-
ing-glories and the daddy longlegs and
the mosquito and the breeze and the sun
together.

"To please you," said Patty, "I'd
better do my problems and have done
with them."
So Patty stopped chewing her pencil
and spread out her paper. The sun
shone on her book so that she could
see. The breeze blew softly to keep
her cool. The mosquito read out the
numbers in a fine, loud voice as the
daddy longlegs ran over the page and
pointed to each one in turn. The
morning-glories looked over Patty's
shoulder to admire her work. And the
pencil went back and forth, this way
and that, over the paper, and put down
the figures exactly as the sun and the
breeze and the mosquito and the daddy
longlegs and the morning-glories and
Patty said. And everyone worked so
fast and so well that before Patty
knew it the problems were done.

As for the frown, you could not find
it anywhere, because Patty's face was
all smiles; and it was really a pretty
face when the smiles had taken the
place of the frown and pout.

my party and we will return to-
gether." A little farther on this
party of one N.C.O. and four men met
the next patrol of two men; and to
them he said the same, "Follow me."
The whole proceeding was accidental,
and, perhaps, not quite regular, but a
little bird aloft was apparently
guiding the unconscious sergeant.

Barely had the little party of seven
gone half a mile when one of the two
who were out as scouts in front came
running back. "Lie down quick," he
said. "I am perfectly certain I saw
some Enver hats (the head-dress of
the Turks, which has replaced the his-
toric fez) peeping over yonder mound.
And I think also I saw one or two
Germans." "If that is so," said the
sergeant, "we will at once attack them."

Forming his six men into a line of
skirmishers, he ordered a cautious
advance, taking advantage of every
scrap of cover. They had not pro-
gressed far when a regular hail of
bullets fell on them, and the sergeant
got one through the knee, whilst one
of his little army was killed.

Held Turks Back.
"The enemy is evidently in strong
force," remarked the sergeant as he
sat and bound up his leg. "There-
fore, Sher Shing, you will run back
along the bank and shout across to
the Frenchman at the next Gare to
stop the shipping both ways. Then
you will run on and tell Colonel Sa-
hib what has happened. It is two
miles you have to run, but be of
good courage; I will remain here
with these men and hold the en-
emy."

At that moment appeared three
ships round a bend in the canal fol-
lowed at a little distance by two
more, all running swiftly into the
ambush set by the Germans. The ser-
geant was in an agony, but with his
four remaining men opened rapid fire
on the enemy, hoping thus to warn the
ships in time. To his immense relief
he saw the leading ship suddenly turn
her engines full steam astern and
gradually warp into the far bank out
of immediate danger; and the ships
behind noticing that something was
amiss, though they could neither see
nor hear anything, immediately fol-
lowed suit.

One morning just as the first
false dawn of the East was clearing,
and the night's watch and ward seem-
ed to be over, an Indian sergeant with
two of his men, was patrolling along
when he met a patrol of two men com-
ing from the other direction. To these
he said "The night is now over; join

an Army of Six.

One morning just as the first
false dawn of the East was clearing,
and the night's watch and ward seem-
ed to be over, an Indian sergeant with
two of his men, was patrolling along
when he met a patrol of two men com-
ing from the other direction. To these
he said "The night is now over; join

The Turks, now finding they had
only a small patrol in front of them,
began advancing in large numbers, so
as to brush them aside and get at the
ships. The sergeant, however, was a
brave fellow, and knowing the im-
portance of holding the Turks back,
fought a fine rearguard action, dis-
puting every yard of the ground. As
the fight went on he lost two more
men; so that, himself badly wounded,
he had only two men left; and one of
these was also wounded. Things
looked desperate; but it is always
darkest before dawn, and so surely
enough at this critical moment the
Turkish fire ceased.

The Colonel to the Rescue.
The sergeant was peering about
anxiously to see what this meant,
and what new plan of attack the
Germans were preparing, when the
man at his right, a few yards off and
higher up, suddenly gave an excla-
mation of joy. "See there, by the grace
of God, we are saved! I can see the
Colonel Sahib with some men, a com-
pany at the least, issuing from the
fort to cut off the Turks—they may
perish in Hell."

His sight was keen and true, and
the Turks had seen also and were in
full flight. It proved afterwards that
this brave Indian sergeant and his six
men had achieved a very notable suc-
cess. The German force consisted of
500 Turks with three guns, led by
German officers, and commanded by a
German general. Their intention was
to sink by gun fire the first ship that
came along, hoping the next might
foul her, or also be sunk by gun fire,
and that thus the canal would be
blocked for weeks.

BRITISH WOMEN IN THE WAR.
What the Women of the Old Land are
Doing to Help Win the War.

According to official announcement
there are, at the present time, 4,538,
000 women and girls employed in
classified trades that are under the
jurisdiction of the British Board of
Trade. These figures are exclusive
of women employed in small trades
and on the land. Domestic servants
are also excluded. All hospital help-
ers, Red Cross and other nurses are
not counted. Taking all classes of
British women war workers the total
is considerably over 5,000,000.

Less than 200,000 women were em-
ployed in Great Britain before the
war began and these were mostly in
textile mills. The report for 1917
gives 198,000 in government offices
exclusive of civil service and local
government. The latter two employ-
ed 146,000. Munition workers num-
bered over 800,000; workers in chemi-
cal and engineering plants, 200,000;
land workers, 100,000 (with an addi-
tional 30,000 called for this summer)
and thousands as mechanics, motor
drivers, ambulance drivers, street car
and omnibus operators, cab drivers,
every sort of railway work, letter car-
riers, bank clerks and office workers of
every kind. Recruiting goes on steady-
ly in all these lines and the response
has been to the tune of 15,000 a week.

The spirit of these women is wonder-
ful. Difficult work and dangerous
work is not shunned but taken up
cheerfully. Extra hours are taken as
a matter of course. "We're not tired!"
is their motto and when holidays are
mentioned the reply is: "What will
our men at the front do if we go holi-
day-making?" Girls who never tied
their own shoes nor stuck to anything
continuously for thirty minutes, work
contentedly through a long day for
weeks and months side by side with
their former maids or women from the
fields.

Skilled workmen have been glad to
teach these brave and plucky women
the secrets of trade efficiency. Ex-
cavating for factories, actually lay-
ing the bricks and doing the carpen-
tering is being done every day in or-
der to release men for the front.

"Farmerettes" is a name which car-
ries a pleasant suggestion of pictur-
esque employments but too often it
stands for such unlovely tasks as
cleaning pigsties or such nerve-rack-
ing work as tending horses when one
is actually afraid of the creatures.
"Make the most of yourself and be
worthy of the trust that has been
placed in you," was the British Gov-
ernment's advice to applicants for
service in the Woman's Land Army.
Not one of the more than 5,000,000
women engaged in war work has fail-
ed to heed the message.

Train Colts Early.
A colt should always be broken to
the halter before it is weaned, while
one has a good opportunity of ap-
proaching it. Indeed, it should be
taught to lead and to stand tied when
only a week or two old, and there-
after it should be handled a great deal
so that it will be gentle, rather than
let it grow up into a wild young thing
that will let no one approach it. After
weaning, before the close stabling sea-
son arrives, it pays to go to the pas-
ture field occasionally with a halter
for the purpose of leading the colt up
to water.

A farm work-shop with a place for
everything and everything in its place
will pay big interest on the invest-
ment.

The man who can meet despair and de-
feat
With a cheer—there's the man of
God's choosing;
The man who can fight to Heaven's
own height
Is the man who can fight when he's
losing.

—Service.

Health

High Blood Pressure.

The heart constantly works against
resistance and this is the primary
cause of the blood pressure. The
amount of pressure is determined by
means of an instrument called the
sphygmomanometer. Examinations
made with this instrument show great
variation in the blood pressure in var-
ious diseased conditions. In fevers
and in many other conditions in which
great bodily weakness exists, the blood
pressure is often found very low. In
cases of Bright's disease with arterio-
sclerosis, the blood pressure some-
times rises to three times the normal,
or more than 300 millimeters, or
twelve inches of mercury. In shock,
the blood pressure falls far below the
normal.

A persistent high blood pressure
compels the heart to do an enormous
amount of extra work and wears it
out, thus leading to dilatation of the
heart and heart failure. With a
blood pressure of 200 the heart does
more than double the work required at
100. The extra labor wears the heart
out rapidly. It is a very common
thing to find the heart, blood vessels
and kidneys simultaneously diseased,
so-called cardio-vascular-renal disease.
These grave cases require prompt and
persistent attention.

The rise of the blood pressure
through hardening of the arteries is
one of the early symptoms of ap-
proaching old age. It is also one of
the premonitory symptoms of Bright's
disease.

Every person over forty years of
age should have the blood pressure
taken at least once a year. When
this diseased condition is discovered
in the early stages, much can be done
by change of habits and by the ap-
plication of proper treatment toward
the arrest of the disease and improve-
ment of the patient's condition. A
fall of twenty-five to fifty points,
often more, is the usual result of a
proper regimen and rational treat-
ment in cases of high blood pressure.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS HER PAPER

NORTHERN AFRICA PRODUCES A FIBROUS PLANT.

Since 1862 England Has Been Manu-
facturing Paper of Excellent
Quality From Alfa.

Foreign publications are suffering
acutely from the shortage in the var-
ious grades of paper which are used
for news print and magazines. Prices
for the inferior grades are so high
that many papers and magazines of
small circulation have been forced to
discontinue publication.

France and Italy have been affect-
ed in this respect more than any
other country of the Allied powers. A
great number of magazines in the
United States have been forced to
raise the price during the past year,
and others have adopted the other
expedient of printing on cheaper
stock.

There is so great a demand for pa-
per made from wood pulp that reduc-
tion in the size of newspapers in the
United States is being urged. At this
time it is of pertinent interest that
a new source of supply—at least so
far as the United States is concern-
ed might be developed in the arid lands
of the West to meet this shortage, if
Americans are prompted to take a
hint from Europe.

A Valuable African Plant.

England has been manufacturing
paper from alfa, a fibrous plant
growing in Northern Africa, since
1862. This paper is of excellent qual-
ity, snowy white and has been exten-
sively used in England in the printing
of books and magazines.

It has never been used in any quan-
tity in America, while importations by
the European countries have been
very small in volume. La Nature
(Paris, April 27, 1918), publishes
some facts concerning the ease with
which importations of alfa pulp could
be increased and thus add to the sup-
ply. It is pointed out that American
and Scandinavian paper is at such a
high level that the African pulp can
be purchased at a greatly reduced
price.

Alfa grows in Algeria, Tunis, Mo-
rocco and Tripoli. It is planted like
grass and matures in tufts which
come up from year to year like alfalfa.
It is not difficult to secure a good
stand and to harvest it. All of the
tuft except the roots are cut and the
whole blade is available for conver-
sion into pulp. The fiber is short and
fine and while giving the paper a
good body it is light and takes ink
and colors splendidly.

British ships with coal cargoes con-
signed to Algeria make the return
trip with cargoes of alfa which is re-
garded as ballast, hence the expenses
are very light. As the actual pulp
yield from alfa is only about 45 per
cent., it is necessary to ship a vol-
ume of about 2,200 kilos of the raw
material to obtain 1,000 kilos of pulp.
The plan is being advocated to con-
struct indigenous factories and pre-
pare the paste in Africa, pressing it
into blocks for shipment.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"As his part is that goeth down to
the battle, so shall his part be that
tarrieth by the stuff: they shall part
alike."—1. Sam. 30, 24.

King David returning from battle to
Ziklag, found that misfortune had
overtaken the place in his absence. A
remnant of the Amalekites, whom he
had harried so terribly the year be-
fore, had taken advantage of his
absence, had burned the place to the
ground, and had carried off all the
women and children.

A wild scene of grief and passion
followed; David and his strong men
"lifting up their voices and weeping"
like true Orientals, "till they had no
more power to weep." But grief
soon gave way to action.

David with 600 men started in
pursuit. So rapid was their advance
that 200 were forced to drop out. They
were left in charge of the baggage.
David, with the remaining 400, pressed
rapidly forward, surprised and con-
quered the enemy and brought back
the women and children and an enor-
mous quantity of spoil.

When it came to the point of divid-
ing up this booty, the 400 who had
gone forward with David, objected to
sharing with those who had been left
behind. Then it was that David laid
down the principle that later on be-
came part of the Statute law of Israel,
that all should share alike.

There are two kinds of service that
are rendered in every battle, whether
it be the battle for the establishment
of the Kingdom of God, or the
physical struggle of two opposing
nations. We shall speak of them, not
as active and passive, but rather as
direct and indirect forms of service.

There is the work to be done abroad,
and the work to be done at home; the
work with the rifle and the machine
gun and the work with the needle and
the plough; the work of the soldier,
and the work of the civilian; the
work of those who go down to the
battle and the work of those who stay
by the stuff. The one is quite as
indispensable as the other.

David's men were able to travel
rapidly, because their heavy luggage
was left behind. So our soldiers have
gone, and are going to the Front,
care-free, because they have confi-
dence that we who remain at home will
make all necessary provision for them.
The necessity for a strong home base
is greater to-day than in any previous
war in history. It is so, because this
war, unlike all previous wars, is in
reality a war of nations.

Each of the warring nations is being
organized into a tremendous arsenal.
All our activities are being linked up
to one great purpose. We are en-
deavoring to strike a blow as one
man. All our energies at home are
being directed to the various forms of
necessary production, in order that
our soldiers may have everything
necessary for battle.

The principle, therefore, that David
laid down for his men, is equally ap-
plicable to our present position. "As
his part is that goeth down to the
battle, so shall his share be that tar-
rieth by the stuff, they shall part
alike." And it is only right that
they should do so. In the struggle
in which we are engaged, it cannot
possibly be otherwise.

It is not for gold or treasure or
territory that we are fighting, but
for freedom and justice and righte-
ousness and brotherly love and a last-
ing peace; and these things, like God's
sunshine, are shared in alike by the
just and the unjust, the slacker and
the profiteer, as well as by the soldier
and the patriot.

And this fact ought to bring home
to every one of us the tremendous
responsibilities that rest upon us. If
there is to be equality of privileges,
then there must also be equality of
responsibility. If we expect to share
alike in the booty, then we must be
prepared to share alike also in the
effort.

During the past few years we have
heard a good deal about "slackers." It
is a term that carries with it not a
little of odium. No man of spirit or
self-respect would care to think of it
as applicable to him. But we need
sometimes to be reminded that the
term "slacker" has a much wider ap-
plication than is usually accorded to it.

The willing man in any community
who is to accept all its privileges and
shirk its responsibilities, whether
they be the casting of a ballot, the
paying of taxes, or any other civic
duty, is a "slacker."

A man in the Kingdom of God or
the parish who is willing to accept all
the spiritual privileges and leaves its
support to depend on a few conscien-
tious and generous souls, or upon the
legacies of the faithful departed, is
a slacker.

The man or the woman who under
existing conditions ignores the regula-
tions that are to-day being made for

the purpose of saving beef, bacon and
flour for the use of the men who are
fighting at the front, is a slacker
and a mighty bad slacker.

No one is exempt in this war. Some
are outside the draft for military ser-
vice, but there is none outside the
draft of Duty, for service of whatever
form he may be capable.

Are we at home going to be worthy
of the sacrifice that the men in the
trenches are making for us? That is
the all important question for you and
for me. They are giving their all.
Are we going to grumble because we
are asked to exercise trifling self-
denial in order that they and the
starving mothers and children of
Europe may have food to eat?

Our duty is to stay by the stuff, to
take care of things at home as well as
supply their needs.

We are not to tarry by the stuff for
the purpose of profiteering nor are we
to tarry in ease and idleness. It ought
to be an everlasting dirge, for any
man to grow rich as a result of this
war, a war in which so many millions
are being impoverished physically
and financially.

We are not to tarry in ease and
comfort by the stuff, simply keeping
it in safety until they come back.
David's men were able to go forward
with free minds and swift feet, be-
cause they knew those who were left
behind would care for the baggage.
So, too, our boys ought to go, and have
gone, with free minds into the battle,
because they trust and believe to the
utmost that those at home will do
their part.

And it is splendid how the vast
majority are responding to the de-
mands made upon them. Right and
left, people who never thought they
could do certain things, are doing
them, surprising themselves and sur-
prising others. They are not asking
themselves if they are overtaxed or
overtired. They are not consulting
their nerves or feeling their pulses.
There is no room for hypochondriacs.
The need for instant energetic action
is opening many doors and windows
and sweeping out many a cob-webbed
chamber.

All of us, in a time which calls for
whatever anyone can do, are taking
stock of what we have to contribute to
the common fund; not simply of
money but of sensible well-directed
effort, of patriotism with brains be-
hind the sentiment, of cool tranquility
which faces the future and its great
constructive work, of faith that sees
beyond the present hour to God's
eternity.

We are on our mettle. The war
did not ask us if we were ready for
the struggle; it came. Whether our
lamps were burning or not, the impor-
tant message rang in our ears. We
have had to show the world the temper
and fibre of our nation as a whole,
and of our being, separately. We
have learned that there are some
things that cannot be deferred, that
cannot be thrown off for other
shoulders to assume, nor overlooked
in foolish security on the assumption
that they would take care of them-
selves.

It is a time when every man is
called upon to do better than the best.
There is no leisure to admire ourselves,
to invite applause, to receive en-
grossed complimentary resolutions.
There are things afoot that requires
every ounce of devotion and ability
that we possess. Let the respite come
after the battle has been fought and
won.

And I know of nothing finer in life
than the way in which many are re-
sponding to the greatness of the call
that is made upon them. How the
supposedly thoughtless are emerging
from butterflyhood! How the "futile
and fatuous" as one writer puts it,
"are achieving the sublime!" Each
day there come stories of the incredi-
ble things whether at the Front or be-
hind the lines, of those from whom
nothing but the trivial or craven thing
was expected. The coward doffs the
mask he wore and discloses a hero.
The mere buffoon is transformed into
the saint or the martyr. Of a sudden
the immature becomes adult, and those
not thought to be fit for responsibility,
take up their burden and "carry on"
without faltering, like the veriest
veterans.

War suddenly discloses not merely
the varying beastliness of brutes, but
the singular and shining nobleness of
humankind that in the long run vastly
outweighs and outcounts the evil. We
dwell so close to horror that we do not
see this other side. The glory is hid-
den by the black cloud of misery and
suffering, but it is only in the narrow
valley of the shadow, it is only for this
brief term, that we call years. "This
too will pass." It is still God's will
and we are His children. It is for us
to prove who and whose we are.—
Rev. Canon J. M. Snowden.

Fix Fruit Prices in Britain.

In order to assure the supply of jam
for the Army and Navy, following the
comparative failure of the fruit crop
in the United Kingdom, the British
Ministry of Food has been forced to
take emergency measures and also
to fix the prices of these fruits. The
information is contained in a cable
just received by the Canada Food
Board from Lord Rhondda, British
Food Controller. The latter again
emphasizes the shortage of cheese in
Great Britain.

Never iron lingerie ribbons. Wash
and wind about a bottle until dry and
they are ready for use.

Food Situation in Britain.

To-day, as was the case a century
ago before wheat was imported (says
a bulletin from the British Ministry
of Food), there are no cereals avail-
able for cattle. There are not even
any oats, for barley and corn are so
milled for bread that there is practi-
cally nothing left over for cattle food.
Food for humans takes precedence
over food for the beasts of the fields.

"The art of life, says Trist, is to
show your hand. There is no diplom-
acy like candor. You may lose by it
now and then, but it will be a loss well
gained if you do. Nothing is so bor-
ing as having to keep up a deception."

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

SPECIALS

for SATURDAY, JULY 13

Women's white canvas boots, leather sole and heel, reg. \$3.00 for	4.00
Women's white canvas Colonial pumps reg. 2.50 for	1.95
6 pairs women's brown kid boots, medium heel, 8 in. top, sizes 3, 3½, 4, 5 reg. 8.50 for	6 25
10 pairs women's kid pumps, reg. 4.00	2.95
Women's tennis boots, rubber sole	1.35

These prices are for Sat., July 13 only.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

New Barber Shop - opened at - W. J. Hayes' Corner.

Latest Fixtures and Equipment

Customers may rely on getting prompt and satisfactory service at reasonable rates.

A Call Solicited
TRUEMAN TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

Stock for Sale

20 Grade Oxford Ewes (all under 4 years old)
16 Ewe Lambs
9 Wether Lambs
1 Oxford Ram (reg.)
6 2-year old Cattle
6 yearling Cattle
W.M. COTIE,
Starks Corners.

NOTICE

The undersigned wishes to announce the opening of a Jewelry Store in the premises lately vacated by R. W. Hodgins. All Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs will be thoroughly guaranteed and receive his personal attention.

BERT WAINMAN
Formerly of Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

last two years, the enhanced cost of living, and numerous other calls upon private wealth incident to the war would make it unfair to call upon the public for contribution to the Patriotic Fund, and that the Government should be asked in future to vote all the supplies required for the funds.

July Rod and Gun.

Rod and Gun for July is a special fishing number, most of the stories relating to the pursuit of the finny tribe, with just enough variety to make the number interesting to those whose allegiance to the piscatorial art is divided among other outdoor sports. The usual departments are well maintained, the Trap department containing an illustrated write-up of the recent tournament of the Dominion Trap Shooting Association at Hamilton, and the Kennel department the list of awards at the London and Montreal Shows. "Sniping in France" by a professional sniper is only one of the fine articles appearing in the Guns and Ammunition section. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited at Woodstock, Ont.

QUYON

The social held under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of St. John's Church, on the Parsonage grounds, Quyon, on Friday, 28th ult., was a splendid success. There was a large attendance from the neighborhood and even from points some distance away. The proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of \$155.00. The ladies of the Guild naturally feel highly pleased with the success which has attended their sale of work, and they deserve to be congratulated upon the dexterity with which that work has been accomplished, as the result of only five meetings. They avail themselves of this opportunity to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to all who contributed in any manner to this happy result, which surpassed expectation.—Com.

Canning Demonstrations.

Miss Kirby, of Macdonald College, will visit the various H. M. Clubs in this county and will give demonstrations on canning on the following dates:—

July 11—Yarm, at 2, p. m.
" 11—Shawville, 7, p. m., Orange Hall.
July 13—Fort Coulonge.
" 15—Zion, 2.30, p. m., Mrs. T. A. Draper's.
July 16—Bristol, 2.30, p. m., The Manse.

Death of Mrs. Rutledge.

(Labor Advocate, North Bay.)

After being in poor health, which resulted in a gradual decline, Elizabeth Jane Black, in her 33rd year, the beloved wife of W. D. Rutledge, died at her home on Tuesday, June 18th, 1918. The late Mrs. Rutledge was the third youngest daughter of Mr. George Black of this town, and was well known and highly respected amongst a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was a woman of exemplary character and Christian virtues and was beloved by all. The funeral which took place on Thursday was largely attended and the remains were reverently laid to rest in Terrace Lawn Cemetery.

The deceased leaves four children, three boys and a girl, besides her husband; father and mother, sisters—Mrs. F. Maxwell, North Bay; Mrs. Thos. Turcott, Ferris township; Mrs. William Barr, North Bay; Mrs. S. J. Robinson, Wilkie, Sask.; and a brother, Albert, at home, to mourn.

Among the contributors of the many beautiful floral offerings were: Royal Black Preceptory, No. 762; The Lady Patricia Lodge No. 256; H. B. of B &

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
E. S. H. WORKMAN, IRVIN HAMILTON, W. M. Rec. Secy

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

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

H. C. P. R.; L. O. L. No. 2189; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutledge; Mr. and Mrs. William Barr; Mrs. Eliza Harrison and son William; Mrs. Billington; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mooney, Webbwood; Mr. and Mrs. George Black and family; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McDowell; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rutledge; Mr. and Mrs. Boucher; Mr. and Mrs. William Avery; Mrs. Joseph Leblanc and family; Mrs. H. Richie and family and Mr. William Nicholls.

Contradictory Evidence.
"These is one thing curious about the minutes of a meeting."
"What is that?"
"They are generally affairs of moment."

Training Counts.
"Our mathematical expert here is also a good athlete."
"I suppose that is why he finds it so easy to run up a column of figures."

THOUGHT WILL RULE WORLD

Scientist Asserts Ships at Sea Will Be Controlled From Shore and Gasoline Will Be Grown Like Corn.

In the lobby of a big Fifth avenue club one evening recently, a group of scientific men were discussing the war as being the necessity that will bring about some startling inventions, notes a New York correspondent. If the sprinkling of intellectual luminati were not stamped by genius, it is probable that an ordinary bystander would have tapped his forehead knowingly.

One of them was telling about a scientist who is already telephoning to airplanes without wires. And another quoted a famous inventor who said that it would only be a short while until all telephone wires would be abolished as unessential.

"The fact is," he said, "that telephone wires do not in reality carry our messages. Every scientist knows that. Back of it all is the great process of thought which we are only beginning feebly to understand."

"The more we delve into this process of thought—whatever it is—the more we come to the conclusion that the material phenomena is the projection of thought. We know that every material thing comes from a thought or an idea."

"We are arriving at the conclusion that even space is thought, for we are annihilating space every day through a thinking process. It will not be many generations before every ship at sea is controlled by thought from shore. Our trains are going to be run without fuel, and we are going to grow gasoline just like we raise corn."

BUTCHER CITES BIG PROFITS

Meat Dealer Points Out Pills, Mineral Water and False Teeth as Producers of Immense Margins.

"Talk about food profiteers!" growled the butcher, as he charged up a two-pound rump steak at 60 cents a pound. "Why I know people whose profit has been from time immemorial 6,000 per cent and more. Yet you don't jump on them. Why, then, jump on me?"

"Take Junck's liver pill, for instance. I know Otto Junck's bookkeeper, and the man tells me that this Junck pill sells wholesale at exactly 6,000 per cent profit."

"Take mineral water—plain soda. You can make and sell plain soda at a profit of 40,000 per cent. And, mind you, no kicks."

"Take false teeth. They used to make false teeth out of ivory, and in those days it was right to charge \$100 a set for them. But now false teeth are made of porcelain. They cost 10 cents apiece. Dentist's profit, 76,000 per cent."

"So I could go on. And you ask me if my conscience isn't sore about this 30-cent rump steak. Oh!"

Center of Fashion.

Paris, the center of the world's fashions, has no fewer than 60,000 women dressmakers, not counting designers and fitters, which would bring the number up to close on 100,000. The designers, who sketch out their ideas in pen and ink or with water-colors, and often originate the fashions that prevail throughout the world, earn easily over four figures a year, observes a correspondent.

Good mannequins are the most difficult to obtain. Some of the largest Parisian houses employ twenty or thirty, whose whole time is passed in trying on dresses before the eyes of fashionable French women. Naturally the numbers are fewer nowadays, and many of the most famous mannequins of Paris are now nursing in the hospitals or employed in the French munition works.

NEW ISSUE

\$6,100,000.

CITY OF MONTREAL

6% FIVE YEAR BONDS
Due May 1st 1923

Issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration as to principal.
PRICE: PAR (100) AND INTEREST

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Telephones: Main 1260 and 1261 160 St. James Street, Montreal.

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS. WE SUPPLY CANS
Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers \$ from one sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat.
When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.
OTTAWA *Ottawa Dairy* CANADA

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

Having taken the agency for the SAWYER & MASSEY CO., for this county, I wish to inform the municipalities and farmers that I can supply them with a full line of ROAD AND FARM MACHINERY.

The King of the Road Builder Grader
Sawyer & Massey Junior Grader
Steel Road Drag
Gas Oil Tractors
Threshing Outfits, etc., etc.

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - - SHAWVILLE.

Keep in mind the Fact

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

This Space Belongs to Dover

The fellow that caters to and has what every man and boy requires in wearing apparel at low prices.

Don't forget we have a dandy range of Jewelry, Watches, etc.

ARCHIE DOVER

Local and District.

While the season was rather far advanced for the recent abundant rainfall to be of much benefit to the hay crop, farmers report that grain has been greatly improved, and the prospect now of a good harvest seems bright.

Messrs. John Moodie and S. Moorhead are engaged taking out mica at a mine near Sandy's Lake that was partially developed some years ago. There is said to be a good demand for mica now, and prices have materially advanced.

Mr. Wm. Chisnell, received word last week from his son, Albert who for the past year has been in Winnipeg, engaged as conductor on the street railway, that he, a short time ago, donned the khaki, and is now in training in that city, connected with the engineers. Albert did not wait on his class to be called, having only passed his 19th milestone a few weeks previous to enlisting.

TOO MANY CALVES.—In reference to the delivery of stock at the station here last Saturday, a Clarendon farmer remarked, as he was paying his sub. to THE EQUITY, "I don't like to see so many calves going away. Farmers should raise more corn, and feed the calves until they are two years old." This farmer talks sense. The selling off of the calf crop this Spring, will mean that this district will have much fewer mature cattle to dispose of two years hence.

Pte Stanley Reid, recently returned from overseas, arrived here last week to visit his aunt, Mrs. George Smith. Stanley enlisted in a Western battalion in 1915, and went to France same year. He saw and took part in considerable fighting, and was finally wounded at the capture of Paschendale, a machine gun bullet piercing his right arm and another entering his side. His right hand has been rendered powerless from the wound in his arm.

The members of the local lodge of Oddfellows held their annual Church parade and decoration ceremonies on Sunday evening last, attending service at St. Paul's Church. About 40 members were in attendance, including a few visiting brethren. The Rev. A. T. Phillips preached a special sermon from Matt. 13:58. At the close of the service the brethren marched to the cemetery and performed the ceremony of decorating the graves of departed brothers. The service was attended by a large congregation in addition to the men in regalia.

Operations at the Squaw Lake Molybdenite Mine, which was opened up last year, and a considerable sum expended in plant and machinery, have ceased for an indefinite period, and the camp equipment has been removed to another location in the Gatineau region, where the Company have started development. The Squaw Lake proposition was heralded as one of the richest deposits ever discovered, and high hopes were entertained that a large industry in that district was among the probabilities of the near future. The sudden decision to abandon the work, therefore, came, as a surprise to many, and a suspicion has become aroused that perhaps the Company has substantial reasons for closing down the works. Has the Squaw Lake deposit,

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

spoken of a year ago as being of phenomenal richness, turned out, after all, to be an illusion? It is to be hoped not.

Minister of Roads Tours Pontiac.

Pontiac was honored this week by a visit from Hon. Mr. Tessier, Minister of Roads in the Quebec cabinet. He was accompanied by his Secretary; also Mr. Caron, local member for the neighboring County of Ottawa, and Mr. Ross who drove the car. The party came up through this section on Monday morning, and Mr. Tessier addressed meetings at Quyon, Maple Ridge, en route. Arriving at Shawville, he also addressed a meeting in the Academy. Citizens of Shawville and others in a number of automobiles went down as far as Knox's hall to escort the ministerial car into town. While here Mr. Tessier was the guest of Mr. William Hodgins, M. L. A., at whose invitation he came into the county. After lunch the party proceeded on up through the county to Chapeau, stopping on the way at Campbells Bay and Coulonge. From Chapeau the party planned to cross over the island and take the ferry for Pembroke.

We understand the minister promised in his several short addresses—which were delivered in French and translated—to give what assistance he could to the furtherance of the good roads movement in this county, as part of the general scheme to construct a trunk highway right through the province.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently from ordinary chewing tobacco.

Take a small pinch, for a start, and put it between the lower lip and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the size of the pinch to suit the strength of the chew you desire.

Copenhagen is strong, because the tobacco of which it is made is cut into fine grains, which makes it impart its strength thoroughly and quickly.

Hence, a little "pinch" goes a long way, showing that Copenhagen is not only an unusually economical chew, but also one of the finest quality, being made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored tobacco.

Want Patriotic Fund Under The Government.

Montreal, July 4.—Legislation empowering the Dominion Government to take over the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and to furnish from the general revenues of Parliament the funds hitherto supplied only by public and private subscriptions, will be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

The decision was arrived at by the general executive of the Patriotic Fund at a general meeting held recently in Ottawa.

All members agreed that the greatly increased taxation of the