

# THE EQUITY.

No. 4, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

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PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.  
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE, Open Wednesday and Friday.

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

H. IMISON,  
Artist in Portraiture.

The Shawville H. M. Club will hold their work meeting this Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Robert Dale.

Mr. John Y. Morrison and Miss Helen Morrison, of Ottawa, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham of Wyman.

### Red Cross

The July shipment from Red Cross rooms consisted of:—17 suits of pyjamas, 3 day shirts, 55 personal property bags, 16 pr. socks, 7 amp. socks, 23 face cloths.

Will the clubs kindly remember to have their contributions in for the 1st of each month in order that these shipments may be made promptly.

### Church Services.

July 21.—St. Alban's, Parkman, service, 10.30, a. m., with Confirmation. St. George's, Portage du Fort, service 2.30, p. m.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Farthing, of Montreal will conduct the services at these appointments. The same evening also at the usual hour he will officiate at St. Paul's Church, Shawville.

The Bishop's other appointments in the county are given elsewhere in this issue.

### A BOOK THAT SHOULD INTEREST MANY

#### History of the Parish of Clarendon.

BY THE LATE VEN. ARCHDEACON NAYLOR, M. A.

Two or three days before the late Ven. Archdeacon Naylor was stricken down with his last illness, he finished the closing chapters of the work on which he had been engaged for some years, namely a "History of the Parish of Clarendon" covering the period from the time the English Church was first established here up to the year 1907. The manuscript is now in the hands of the printer, and when issued the book will consist of thirty-two chapters, devoted to a history of Clarendon Parish, as above noted, and also a history of the Parish of Hull, by the same author. From what we can learn the book will not deal exclusively with affairs concerning the Church, but will embrace also a record of leading contemporaneous events of the times. It is a work, therefore, which must prove of deep interest not only to the residents of Clarendon, but to the people generally throughout the district. Those who were intimate with the late Archdeacon will recall how careful he was in matters of detail. His thoughtful, earnest method of doing things always measured up to the standard which characterized his exemplary life. It may be depended, then, that the pages in which he has portrayed notable occurrences in the history of this district, will bear evidence of the employment of those methods, throughout. This fact alone will give to the work that element of reliability and historic value, which others sometimes lack. No doubt a great many families will desire to possess a copy of the late Archdeacon's effort to conserve for the use and benefit of the present as well as the generations who will follow, a record of the happenings of by-gone days, in which their parents and grand-parents prominently figured. Rev. Rural Dean Phillips, who has been authorized to take subscriptions, will be glad to receive the names of all such families or persons, and it will facilitate the work of the printer considerably if the names are given in with as little delay as possible. The cost of the work will be \$1.50.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Todd, of Boston, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Powles.

Miss Lillian Hodgins, of St. Luke's Hospital, is home on a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. C. H. McLean, Beachburg, spent the week-end at her home here.

Dr. Wm. Lothian of Kansas City, Mo., purposes visiting his sister, Mrs. Knox, of Bristol.

Miss Nellie Howard, of Ottawa, is the guest of her friend Mrs. Harry Gagan of Austin section.

Gr. Perley Dagg, came from Petawawa Camp on Saturday night on a visit to his parents, returning Monday.

Mrs. R. I. Hunter, of Bristol, has moved to Westboro and resides with her sister, Mrs. Alex. McDonald.

Mrs. C. Y. Thomas, who was spending a few days with Mrs. Knox, of Bristol has returned to her home in Smiths Falls, Ont.

Miss Aiken, of Montreal, and niece, Miss Helen Seaman, are visiting Shawville friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Turfiff and children of Ottawa, spent the past week visiting Mrs. Wm. Turfiff, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Imison and family enjoyed a motor trip to Pakenham, Ont., at the pleasure of Mr. C. A. L. Tucker, where they spent Sunday visiting relatives.

Cadet Norris Hodgins, who is attending the training school of the Royal Air Force at Toronto, has been taking a few holidays at his home here, following a spell in the hospital with others of his unit who were laid up with mumps. Norris looks pretty fit now, however, and seems to have a deep interest in his work, which is of a decidedly technical character.

### The Milking Machine.

Mechanical milkers are to be introduced in Pontiac. In fact one farmer that we know of—Mr. Daniel Shea, of Campbells Bay district—has had one in use for some time and he reports most satisfactory results. On Friday last Mr. C. B. Timmons, of Winchester, Ont., representative of the Empire Cream Separator Co. of Montreal, was in town and arranged with Mr. J. L. Hodgins to take over the agency for this district for the machine manufactured by the company mentioned. This machine is now being used in many of the dairy centres of Canada, and is giving eminent satisfaction. Officials of our experimental farms and agricultural colleges speak of it in high terms, which should be a sufficient guarantee that dairymen will make no mistake in its purchase.

One of the gravest problems which agriculturists and dairymen have to grapple with these days is the labor question. Year by year it has gradually become more serious, and, of late, since the war has exacted such heavy toll of the man-power of the country, the lack of competent farm labor has become a veritable handicap, not only to increased production, but even to the carrying on of the ordinary routine of farm life. With other well-tried-out labor saving devices, here's where the milker should and will, no doubt, through time, play an active economic part. Its introduction in a few localities will demonstrate that fact. Every dairyman, who has a herd of cows sufficient to require the services of an extra man, should make inquiries as to the possibilities of the milking machine. The Experimental Farm officials have prepared some very instructive data on the subject, which can be had on application to the Dairy Department. Mr. Hodgins also will be able to supply information of this nature to anyone desiring to inquire into the matter. See advt. in another column.

## Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Live Stock, Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

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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 Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

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

### Marriages

#### MURPHY—LANG

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the Parsonage, Charteris, on Wednesday, July 10th, between Miss Laura Annie Lang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lang, North Clarendon, and Mr. James Alfred Murphy, son of the late Mr. George A. Murphy. The bride, who was accompanied by Miss Florence Murphy as bridesmaid, was given away by her father. Mr. S. Towell acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Burton.

#### MOLYNEUX—FOSTER.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. George Foster, of Cawood, Que., when his second daughter, Martha Elizabeth was married to Mr. Samuel Church Molyneux, of Danford Lake, Que. Miss Bella Box, a cousin of the bride, presided at the piano, playing the wedding marches. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk and bridal veil the folds of which were held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried pale pink peonies. Miss Limona Molyneux, sister of the groom was bridesmaid and wore dark blue chiffon taffeta, with eagle hat and carried white peonies. A reception, largely attended, was held later.

### Births

At Hillcrest, on July 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert W. Hodgins, a son.

### Deaths

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Leitch of Starks Corners section in the loss they sustained last week through the death of their son Robert, who passed away in his twentieth year after a long illness. This is the second bereavement Mr. and Mrs. Leitch have been called upon to bear within a comparatively short time, a daughter having been taken from them about a year ago. The funeral of the deceased boy took place on Saturday to the Portage du Fort cemetery.

Mr. Meredith Caldwell, of Quyon, died very suddenly on Wednesday, the 3rd instant from acute indigestion. The deceased accompanied the Quyon brethren to Shawville on the Sunday previous to attend the Masonic Church parade and appeared in robust health. His funeral took place on Friday, 5th, to the Anglican cemetery in Earley, under Masonic auspices. Pontiac Lodge was represented by the W. M., Wor. Bro. Thos. Shore.

### 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.

## BOWLING Business College

OTTAWA, ONT.

Make a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.

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

### EXPERIENCE

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 Demand Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

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WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.  
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A position for every Willis Graduate

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EYES EXAMINED

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QUALITY GLASSES

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MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

UPTOWN 4382 Near Stanley St.

MONTREAL, QUE.

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.

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 number of young Chester White Pigs, ready for delivery. Tnos. TELFORD, Weirstead. 1-4

FOR SALE—2,000 feet of good lumber. 18-2 x 6. Apply to A. E. POSSELWHITE, Shawville. 1-4

FOR SALE—A good Deering Mower, almost new, can be bought cheap if sold now. Apply to Thos. A. Elliott, Box 32, 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.

WANTED—A girl to do housework for family of three on farm about mid-way between Campbells Bay and Port Coulonge. 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 8-4503

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## MID-SUMMER BARGAINS

5 patterns Foulards worth 25c. on sale at 12 1/2 c. per yd.

3 patterns Wrapperettes 30 " 15

1 piece White Corn Muslin 35 " 20

Flannelettes 25, 30 and 35c.

Navy Prints 25 in. wide at 15c.

100 yards Canadian Prints 23 in. wide at 15c.

## Children's Summer Hats

### HALF PRICE

25 p. c. off all Men's Fine Straws

Children's Pink, Blue and Red Hose, a few sizes only

2 pairs for 25c.

Boys' Tan Jerseys, size 30 and 32. 50c. for 25c.

Men's Tan Button Boots, 4.00 value for \$2.50

9 only Boys' Suits (long pants) 33, 34, 35—25 p. c. off

3 pairs 6 lb. Wool Blankets

old stock (Slightly used) at \$7.00, now worth \$12.00.

## W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551



## OUT WITH THE FISHING CRAFT

AROUND THE COASTS OF THE British Isles.

Death Often Lies in Wait For the Deep-Sea Fishermen in the Perilous Waters of Wartime.

From the pier-head a tiny flicker of flame dances in and out at regular intervals, then a stentorian voice bawls into the darkness, "All ready?"

One by one the little craft leave the harbor, with oil-engines humming and sails idly flapping. Then once clear of the mouth, the canvas bellies to a brisk nor-west breeze, and out the fishermen go to the grounds.

Each little vessel carries a crew of five, and they are either men well over military age, or else youths in their teens. Some of the men are old—very old—but night after night they sail out with their smack and return heavily laden on the morning's tide.

It is ten o'clock as the boats leave port. For hours the crews have been busily baiting their lines. Choice bits of mackerel or portions of whelks—"bickies," as the fishermen call them, are arrayed neatly on each shining hook, and the whole is carefully arranged in a special low basket.

Stores of oil and coal are taken in, as well as provisions, for the weather may turn out nasty, and then the fishing craft would perchance seek shelter on the other side of the water.

### The Grounds.

The night is pitch dark. No stars glimmer in the sky, no lights are visible from the sea-front. The harbor lamps are masked, only in the distance flashes the arm-like ray of the one undarkened lighthouse on the coast.

They left the harbor in line, but now the fishing-smacks separate, and soon all they see of their companions is the bright light marking the low cabin of the boat.

The little seaport is left many miles to the east, but still the bobbing craft go on, their engines droning and their sails humming in the stiffening breeze. The fishing-ground is at last reached. It is nothing but a shallow, sandy stretch of water, many miles in length, and the home of myriads of fluke, gurnard, and other fish.

Every man is at his post in our smack. Gradually the line is let down into the water. Black, pig-like objects filled with air, known as "mollegs," go down as marking buoys, and soon the whole line is paid out and left. This is the process known as a "shoot."

### Harvest of the Sea.

Again the smack goes on and shoots her other lines. Then begins the weary patrol up and down. Sails are taut in the breeze; the engine is silent.

The time is slipping by. The fishing-boat ceases her running up and down, and glides away to visit her first line. All is bustle aboard. By the glare of a flickering oil-lamp the shining line is drawn in. Over the side stands an old man with a "gaff" to spear the fish as they appear. Skate, fluke, gurnard, and shimmering cod come floundering up, and soon the deck is a mass of slime and blood.

As the line comes dancing in, strange shapes hurt past our boat. Huge passenger steamers with eerie designs on their hulls flash past; slow-moving coasting craft with a Vickers' quick-firer churn across your bows; motor-launches, high-pooped trawlers, all pass with lights out. Only the absence of these light remind you that a war is really on.

Out on the eastern horizon appears the first flush of dawn. The fishermen troop down below, and by their little coal fire warm themselves or drink coffee. All their work is finished for the present.

### Making It Worth While.

At last, with the turning of the tide, the engine is started, the sail reefed, and away the little boat bobs merrily towards home. But the eyes of the crew are ever peeled for the lurking U-boat.

One after one our fellow-craft loom up in the distance, a good-natured race for port begins, for it is a matter of "first come first served," and before long the whole line is making rapidly for home.

The harbor mouth is gained. Thankfully, be it noted, for these are dangerous times for the fishermen, and anxious times for the womenfolk at the pier-head. Poor souls, they have suffered! Many is the gallant son and

husband lost in the past four years. Each little boat ties up for a short rest. The fish are laid neatly on the concrete slabs of the old quay, and before long are disappearing rapidly under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The fishermen betake themselves to bed for some hours, or perhaps discuss the market with their brother workers over a well-won pipe. And then begins the baiting.

But this life, though hard and strenuous, fraught with danger, is one which brings handsome remuneration to the hardy fishermen. Often enough he goes home at the end of a hard week with perhaps \$150 in his pocket.

## CRADLE OF MODERN WARFARE

LIES IN THE VALLEY OF THE OISNE RIVER

There The First Dugouts were Excavated and Fence Wire and Rabbit Netting Used As Obstacles

The Aisne looms large in the history of the war. After the battle of the Marne and the stopping of the first German rush, the enemy fell back towards the Aisne. On September 12, 1914, the Boches were cleared out of the valley of the Vesle. The historic story of the next days is graphically told by Captain C. A. L. Brownlow, D.S.O., R.F.A., in his "The Breaking of the Storm."

"On September 13 and for the ensuing three or four days the British army crossed the Aisne and fought fiercely to advance further, but without success. Gradually the front crystallized into immobility, and here our troops remained for three weeks. During this period one can trace the beginnings and growth of the methods of trench warfare which are now familiar to so many."

### How the Trenches Grew

"The trenches, first begun by the individuals of the firing lines scooping each for himself a hole in the ground, grew apace into a network of excavations, while away behind the firing line there appeared systems of reserve trenches, sited and dug under the directions of G.H.Q."

"With the ever-increasing ramifications of the trenches began the first dugouts, which were small caves burrowed into banks, or widenings of the normal trench, roofed in with such material as was to hand and covered by a layer of earth sufficient to give protection against splinters. With the propinquity of the opposing lines it was necessary to get accurate artillery fire close in front of our firing trench. This necessitated most accurate observation, and this in turn necessitated forward observation officers and telephone wires laid from the batteries to the infantry."

"And now began the allotment of a definite section of the front for each battery to cover with its fire, which developed in time to the barrage or curtain of fire, the basis of present tactics."

### The First Wire Guards

"To prevent a sudden rush of the enemy, obstacles such as wire cut from fences and rabbit netting from the neighboring woods were erected, fore-runners of the vast barbed wire entanglements which now stretch from Switzerland to the sea."

"On the Aisne also began for the first time the direction of artillery fire from aeroplanes, which was done occasionally by wireless, but mostly by the use of colored lights. Here, too, appeared the first observation balloon; needless to say, it was the enemy who had it."

### Increasing Acreage in the West.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, in a report to the Minister of Agriculture, cites the following figures as his estimate of the increased acreage under grain crop in the three Prairie Provinces: Wheat, 2,010,567 acres; oats, 554,625 acres; barley, 93,320 acres. The total acreage for the three Provinces in grain crops as compared with 1917 shows an increase of 11%, according to Mr. McGregor's figures. These are: 1917, 24,028,900 acres; 1918, 26,687,412 acres; increase, 2,658,512 acres.

The supply of burlap is nearly exhausted, and mill feeds may have to be shipped in bulk ere winter.

## "GETTING THERE" IN FRANCE

DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE.

Travelling Behind the Front is an Adventurous and Erratic Matter Which Needs Grim Resolution.

When at the front your battalion is resting, and an afternoon off offers possibilities of a joy ride to visit a friend or dine at a neighboring town, the choice of means of transit is large. If you are an extra A.D.C., of course, all you have to do is to push a button, and the next moment the general's Rolls-Royce glides up to the door to await your pleasure, says a British officer. If you are, as I was, a humble subaltern of the foot-sloggers, you can rarely aspire so high. Various modes of locomotion are, however, still at your service. These are horses, "hairies," bicycles, motor-lorries, motor ambulances, your two feet, or perhaps a train. I put the train last, because, though it sometimes happens that a battalion goes into reserve at a place which boasts a railway-station, I have never heard of one being close to a station from which trains started for any place worth going to.

### "Dark Horses"

I have made a distinction between horses and "hairies," not because they are different animals, but because a "hairy"—in other words, a transport horse, is unlike any example of the equine species that one ever saw at home in England. You must picture a shaggy, wild-eyed brute with a mouth of iron and a back like an ironing board, as capricious as a prima donna, and as full of tricks as a wagon-load of monkeys. When you saunter down to the transport lines to pick your hairy for your joy-ride, you are apt to be bitterly deceived by appearances. A gentle, wild-eyed beast, with "fed up" writ large upon its expressive countenance, which the transport officer will warrant as quiet as a mouse, will probably behave like an unbroken broncho, once he tastes the liberty of the high road.

There are also bicycles. Every battalion has a certain number of cycles for the use of the signallers. Please disabuse yourself of the idea that an Army cycle is anything like one of those glistening, black-enamel and aluminium-rimmed machines you see in the shop windows. Even as these, it has two wheels, a like number of pedals, and handle-bars and saddle, but there the resemblance ends.

### Taking What Comes.

Still, the old Army "bog-wheel" is the subaltern's great standby in France. I have gone a-billetting on it. I have ridden to many a joyous dinner-party, and wobbled perilously homeward after a gay evening. I have been to combats at divisional or brigade headquarters on it, and I have always come back alive. Sometimes, it is true—when the country has been hilly—I have wished I had walked both ways!

But, to my mind, the most delightful way of getting about in France is to sally forth and take your chance of a conveyance. What sensation could be more delightful, I ask you, than to walk out on one of the great main roads of France, the map of your route pretty clear in your head, ready to stop the first conveyance which seems likely to give you a lift? You have to be a little careful, however. It might be awkward to hold up a car conveying a liverish brigadier, who has just been "told off" by his divisional general.

It is always safe to stop one of those long trains of motor-lorries which are the commonest sights on the roads of the Army zone to-day. Any driver will gladly make room for you by his side at the driving-wheel, but you cannot depend on him for a knowledge of the geography of the country. The British soldier knows where he has come from and very often where he is bound for; but beyond that—napoi! Therefore, it is necessary to find out from the driver his destination, and contrive that he will set you down at some frequent point, whence you may travel your next stage. And so by motor-lorry, ambulance, staff-car, or even a "G. S." horse-wagon, you at length reach your destination, having had a delightfully varied time, and collected a peck or so of more or less venacious rumours of doings at the front.

One blazing July afternoon I was

stranded at a large town, with the prospect of a four-mile walk—after a heavy lunch—to get me back to camp. I set forth alone to trudge my weary way campwards. I had got clear of the town, when I saw a car coming towards me in a cloud of dust. Sir Douglas Haig himself might have been in that car; but the discomfort of the heat and the dust gave me courage. I stepped out into the middle of the road, and stopped that car.

Besides the chauffeur, its only occupant was an angel, disguised, it is true, in a brass hat, but a seraphic personage for all that. For, without waiting for me to speak, he expressed his conviction that I wanted a lift; and, what is more, he turned the car round and drove me back to camp. And then I found he was the O.C. staff cars, or whatever the position is called in that part of the world.

### A Risky Proceeding.

Sometimes the position is reversed. When I was driving in a staff car once near St. Pol a British cavalryman rode out into the centre of the road, his hand raised above his head. We slowed down. Approaching the car, the horseman, who was a simple trooper, announced very simply that if he could get a lift to a certain railway-head—which, as a matter of fact, was some miles out of the way—he would be able to get twelve hours more leave in England. From a disciplinary standpoint, this stopping of a staff car by a private soldier was rather an audacious proceeding. But the colonel at my side bade the man jump in, which the trooper, having handed his horse to another man with him, did with alacrity.

"That lad will go far," the colonel said to me, "if he always asks for a thing when he wants it badly enough."

### Food Production in France.

More than 1,000,000 Frenchmen have been killed in war and 1,500,000 are physically unfitted by their injuries to carry on farm work. The women are managing the farms and doing most of the work. In battle zones, such as the Champagne district, women did not forsake their work in the fields even when German shells were bursting around them. When the cannonading was heavy they lay flat on the ground and as soon as there was a lull they would be up attending to their grape-vines. The wives of the French farmers have always helped their husbands in the fields. They now do double duty, rising earlier and working later. Horses were conscripted for the army and French women have taken their place to draw the plows and harrows. Food production in France, despite the efforts of women, children, old men and cripples, has dropped to one-third.

### The Dead Wife.

When she belonged to me  
And day and night  
Dwelt in my house  
For my delight,  
She thought of God  
And saw Him plain  
In storm and cloud  
And singing rain.

Now she is God's  
And dwells at length  
Where He can serve her  
With His strength.  
Does she not see  
In His land's grace  
Of fields and hills  
And skies my face?

### Measure.

In a tiny pool  
You could jump over  
I saw reflected  
All of the sky.

I wondered: How  
Should one rightly measure  
This lovely water,  
By the earth that holds it?  
By the heaven it holds?

### Volunteer Farm Workers.

Hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to save the crop of the United States and they are coming forward from every walk of life. At a recent convention of bankers, a question was asked, "How many of you grew up on a farm?" The count showed 90%. Everyone present agreed to leave his bank and work on the farm for periods from ten days to two weeks.

### Substitution in Flour.

In England and France from 15 to 20 per cent. of wheat substitution, chiefly corn, barley and rice, are required by the food scarcity in the milling of flour. The people of Great Britain are not now making or consuming white bread.

# The Automobile

### Care of the Muffler.

"Why is a muffler used on a car? is a common question among motorists," says a motor expert, and they sometimes add, "what care does it need and to what troubles it is subject?"

"The purpose of the muffler is to diminish the noise of the exhaust. The gas escapes from the exhaust valve at high pressure and strikes the ear with disagreeable force unless it is silenced. It is necessary to reduce the pressure from each explosion and to allow the gas to escape so that a great deal of its force is dissipated and its disjointed nature completely changed. The gas then passes out quietly with only a slight pulsation or throbbing."

"The methods by which this is brought about are very simple. A gas passing along an ordinary pipe would be slowed down and spread out. But this arrangement would require too long a pipe. So baffle-plates are used to make the gas turn corners and force its way through small holes in the plates. In some mufflers the gas enters an expansion chamber. All this time it is losing heat and so contracting and thus it slows down more and more. The final effect is, as stated, to have the gas issue from the muffler in a steady, quiet manner."

"The care of the muffler is to leave it alone until it becomes clogged. It does its work without any attention and requires nothing from the driver. The only time we think of it is when we wish to find out if the engine is missing explosions. Then we cut out the muffler and listen to the sound of the exhaust. Do this cau-

tiously on the road, as there are laws against it in many localities. If the sound of the exhaust is not sufficiently loud it may be increased by retarding the spark and opening the throttle part way. The sound of each cylinder will then be brought out distinctly and any weakness will be noticed immediately.

"About the only trouble to which the muffler is subject is that it becomes clogged with soot. This may be caused by too rich a mixture from the carburetor, indicated by black smoke from the exhaust, or it may be caused by oil working up on top of the pistons, giving the bluish white smoke characteristic of too much lubricant. Another cause is where the carbon has been scraped loose from the cylinders, but allowed to fall on the piston. This is carried into the muffler, and so helps to clog. In order to clean it, it must be taken apart and all the carbon deposits removed. If the small holes are closed with soot they must be reamed out with a three cornered file or bearing scraper. The parts are then re-assembled carefully and replaced on the car."

"It is easy to tell if the muffler is clogged where there is a cut out. Run the machine up a fairly steep hill. If the car speeds up with the cut out open it shows that the muffler is clogged. A well designed silencer should not cut down the power of the engine more than three per cent. This difference will hardly be noticeable on an ordinary hill. So the fact that the car slows down would indicate back pressure due to clogging."

## TASKS OF THE MODERN AIRMEN

MILITARY AVIATORS MUST BE VERSATILE YOUTHS.

On Them Rests the Responsibility of Preparing For and Directing An Attack.

The vast responsibilities which devolve upon the youthful airman before a successful infantry attack can be made on the western front are thus set forth by an experienced French aviator:

"The time has passed when one could make an improvised attack upon the enemy, relying simply upon superior numbers and the morale of the attacking troops to gain the victory."

"To search out in all their details the defensive works of the enemy (barbed-wire entanglements, trenches, block-houses), the position of all his batteries, to locate the trails, railways, munition and supply depots, and headquarters of the commanders—such is the work to be performed by the scout plane before every offensive operation."

"To direct the firing of all the artillery, whose task is to destroy the barbed-wire entanglements and the trenches; to bombard the batteries and destroy the larger part of them; to set on fire the munition depots within its range; to prevent or render perilous any passing along the roads and railways; to delay traffic in the supporting railway stations; to control the destruction of objectives and the efficacy of long-range firing—such are the principal tasks of the scout planes during the preparatory period of an attack."

### Enormous Responsibilities.

"Moreover, they assume the enormous responsibility of the faithful execution of this program, which is carried out entirely through the intermediation of their eyes."

"Finally, on the day of attack, it is they who, flying at a low altitude over the assaulting waves of the infantry, signal its progress to the superior command; it is they who discover the active batteries and reduce them to silence by causing them to come under destructive fire; it is they who cause the dispersion of wagon trains and troop columns venturing along the roads and trains near the battlefield; it is they who watch for the possible launching of a counter-attack, always to be feared, and which

they must announce at the right moment to the infantry and to the commander in charge.

"Thanks to the promptness of their reports, sent by radio, the commander is enabled to make his authority felt during the progress of the operation. When in the midst of the hazards of battle the energies of the combatants become scattered, causing confusion and disorder, the scout planes, by the accuracy of their reports, permit the harmonizing and co-ordinating of effort necessary to the final victory."

"Evidently it is the observer who must have charge of the mission of reconnaissance, of photography, of artillery adjustment or of infantry communications; but he is greatly assisted by the pilot, whose skill and decision contribute in no small measure to the successful accomplishment of the aerial task."

### Pigs and People.

So like is the pig's eye to the human eye that fledgling oculists learning their trade, practice all sorts of operations upon eyes of freshly killed swine, which are easily obtained from the market.

Even the skilled and highly trained ophthalmologist, when he wants to try out an idea—for instance, a new kind of operation for cataract (which means the removal of the crystalline lens)—will get a pig's eye and see how it works. If it succeeds, he tries it on a patient.

All the wonderful muscle-cutting operations, by which squint and other irregularities are so successfully remedied, were worked out originally by experiments with pigs' eyes.

### At Twilight.

Far in the west the sun's rays die;  
'Tis the close of a weary day.  
Far in the woods the night birds cry,  
And the moon in the lift holds away.

Clear, on the soft, warm summer breeze  
A bugle sounds in the night;  
A cool wind stirs in the bare black trees,  
And a war-note tells of the fight.

Firm and martial, low and sweet,  
The notes of "The Last Post" fall;  
The guns belch forth, and 'tis but meet  
That a hero obeys the call.

### No Food Reserve in Britain.

"It is obviously an elementary precaution to build up as large a reserve of food as possible in an island which is menaced by submarine blockade. No such reserve is yet in sight and there should be no slackening in Canadian efforts to provide foodstuffs for the Mother Country."—Late Viscount Rhondda.

## The Doings of the Duffs.





## The Home Bank of Canada Makes Steady Progress

Steady progress and expansion is reported by the Home Bank of Canada in its statement for the fiscal year ending May 31st.

Under conservative and energetic direction the Home Bank has been forging ahead and improving its financial position.

Right along the Management has carried out a number of thrift campaigns and these have resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of savings accounts at the various branches.

With its larger resources the Bank, in turn, has been able to handle a larger amount of general business throughout the country.

One of the outstanding features of the report is the gain of almost \$3,000,000 in total deposits. During the Victory Loan Campaign the Bank lent every assistance to its customers and depositors, with the result that there were withdrawals by depositors for investment in Victory Bonds of close to \$2,000,000. If this campaign had not developed the increase in deposits for the twelve months period would have been close to \$5,000,000.

The marked gains made by the Home Bank during the past few years must be regarded as the best indication of the further strides it is likely to make with its organization strengthened in different parts of the country.

The total assets have increased almost \$3,000,000 and now stand at \$23,675,733, compared with \$20,745,829 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets amount to \$11,073,182. Holdings of Dominion Notes amount to \$3,129,010, Canadian municipal and British, foreign and colonial public securities amount to \$2,727,322 as compared with \$1,214,460 last year.

The success of the thrift campaigns carried out by the Bank has steadily resulted in gains in savings deposits, these now standing at \$11,539,486 up from \$10,243,553, while deposits not bearing interest now stand at \$4,143,264 up from \$2,296,865.

## WOMEN FIRST TO GREET KING.

War Workers Congratulated Their Majesties on Silver Wedding Anniversary.

Three thousand women engaged in war work, representing twenty-two organizations, presented King George and Queen Mary with an address on June 29, expressing loyalty and extending congratulations upon the silver wedding anniversary of the royal couple, which was celebrated on July 6. It was the first time any British ruler had received such a deputation of women. There were no precedents, therefore, to serve as a guide for marshalling the parade and for the reception.

Among the organizations represented were those of the nurses, the munition workers, the workers on farms and those more actively connected with the operations in the field. An address was made by Mrs. F. H. Durham, chief woman inspector in the Ministry of Labor. King George replied with an address to the women.

The King spoke as follows: "We are touched by the thought that the first expression of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of our silver wedding should come from this representative body of women who, by their services, have assisted the State in the full mobilization of its manpower."

"In our visits to various centres we have had opportunities of seeing and appreciating the great part which all the women of our land are taking in all the branches of war service, and everywhere we have been filled with admiration at their achievements, an admiration which we believe to be shared by the whole nation. When the history of the war is written, no chapter will be more remarkable than that relating to this service. The range and extent of the women's participation in this service has been rendered only at the cost of much self-sacrifice and endurance."

"I trust this procession to-day will bring home to those who have not yet realized it the country's need of their help. Sure in the hope that your labors soon may have their reward in that decisive victory and enduring peace toward which we, with all our brave allies, are ever striving, I wish you god-speed. In that happy day it will be your proud satisfaction to feel that you have nobly shared in securing these priceless results."

Keep all gates closed and all gaps up. It will save steps.

## When You Eat Grape-Nuts

you get the solid nourishment of whole wheat, malted barley and other grains in more pleasing, easily digestible form than in any other way.

This great, ready-cooked cereal is very economical—requires no sugar, less milk, yet is probably the richest of all prepared cereals.

## Grape-Nuts

A Fitting War-time Food

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

## NORWAY SUFFERS FROM WAR TURMOIL

ECONOMIC SITUATION BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES

Necessity of Increasing Imports Grows Steadily More and More Imperative.

Never since the memorable war between England and Norway 110 years ago has the Norwegian nation been confronted with a situation so full of difficulties as the present one, says a despatch from Christiania. Until the United States entered the war the difficulties, although great, did not impress themselves so strongly on the public mind as they do now, owing to the fact that, even if other European sources of supply dried up, there was still something to be had from the United States.

When the United States finally ranked herself on the side of the allies the question gradually arose how Norway, dependent as she is on her imports for the most important necessities, would manage to get on in the long run under these altered conditions.

It was obvious that an arrangement ought to be made, and in order to settle the question a delegation to Washington was appointed under the leadership of Professor Nansen. The pinch of the rationing system has now begun to make itself felt, and stricter rules are officially announced. Norwegian trade and industry are handicapped for want of regular supplies, the coast traffic is disorganized and Norwegian resources in general are diminishing at an alarming rate. Travelers fresh from Germany are surprised at Norway's scanty rations of bread, which they say are even smaller than they are there.

Imports a National Necessity. It is a matter of the highest importance to Norway to procure at the earliest possible date as many imports as possible. The supply of food-stuffs and raw materials needed by the population has, from a statistical point of view, been much misunderstood abroad. Owing to the fact that several countries from which, in time of peace, Norway was drawing rather heavy imports, have been virtually closed—for example, Russia and Prussia as cereal exporting countries—Norway has been bound to draw more heavily on America and other overseas countries.

This fact has been overlooked and too willingly it has been believed in the Allied countries that the greater part of these imports were destined either by the authorities or the general public of the Allied countries that the economic expansion of Norway during the last few years has necessitated a larger supply of raw materials.

The vast majority of Norwegians expect nothing from Germany. Her disgraceful submarine war, which during the last year has inflicted upon us a loss of 435 vessels and 700 lives, speaks volumes. It also is a public secret that her own means are very scanty.

On the other hand, it is no use to deny that Norway is largely dependent on England, while at the same time Norwegians feel entitled to say that in view of the services rendered to England and her allies through the courage and intrepidity of the Norwegian seamen and the energetic straightforwardness of the shipowners they have a reasonable claim upon their gratitude.

Thinks England Ungrateful. Norwegians regret that this fact is far less understood in England than it ought to be, and express the opinion that this state of things not only impairs Norwegian friendship for England, but is detrimental to British commercial interests.

Through their cruel treatment of defenceless Norwegian seamen, the Germans have gradually lost all sympathy in this country. England's escutcheon is untarnished, but Norwegians consider it their duty to tell her that the treatment to which they have often been subjected by British officials has created a painful impression in this country. Norwegians regard it as unreasonable that their authorities and the Norwegian business community should be measured by the standard applied to Germans. When they pledge their word, they mean no less than the British to keep it. They do not regard their treaties as "scraps of paper," but as obligations. They claim to be considered as gentlemen, and are not willing to stand the pin-pricks of suspicion.

Over and over again prominent men of business have told me of their experiences. They describe the suspicious attitude of the British authorities as entirely unfounded, and say that it would be ridiculous were it not so detrimental to important interests. A leading shipowner in conversation with me said:

"If England had been less suspicious toward us we should have had considerably more supplies in this country at the present time, and England a considerably heavier Norwegian tonnage at her disposal, to her own benefit and those of her allies."

These words express the general opinion of all Norwegians entitled to speak with authority in these matters. They consider it a matter of importance that the two kindred nations should never cease to meet one another in a friendly and businesslike spirit of mutual confidence.

## The Latest Models.



Girlishly simple is this attractive little dress. McCall Pattern No. 8432, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



The cape's the thing, this year, at any rate! McCall Pattern No. 8421, Ladies' Cape. In 1 size. No. 8415, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 6 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. 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! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

## Use Your Fresh Vegetables.

Now is the time to use the fresh vegetables which the war gardeners have been so assiduously striving to cultivate. We must never forget that the use of these short-lived greens results in the liberation of the more concentrated and staple foods for overseas.

Usually there is great waste where garden truck is concerned. It seems so abundant that we do not value it sufficiently. As a matter of fact, by the judicious use of vegetables many meatless meals can be prepared, and the housewife should regard them during the hot weather, when appetites are faded.

The French people are now reduced to three meatless days a week of necessity. We in Canada might get down to that by choice, at least for as long as our war gardens flourish. It will mean all the more meat for the people of France, who need it so badly.

The use of canned goods at the present time is anything but patriotic. Most families have a garden of their own. For those who have not, the stores are selling plenty of fresh vegetables and they are about as cheap as anything we can buy.

ED. 7

## RE-MODEL YOUR Winter Coat

Our Mail Order Department will assist you in remodeling your winter coat. We will both please and pay. We will remodel any women's coat of any material. This offer is good for July and August only. Send us your coat by mail or express. We will reply at once with suitable suggestions and prices. No charge is made for this advice. You can then instruct us to do the work or return your coat. The summer slack season makes our low charges possible. You get New Fall Style Buttons, Individual Attention and Prompt Service at a big saving. \$8.00 will remodel a coat that \$25.00 will not buy this Fall. We do this work for Merchants or Private Homes.

ROSE-HEED CO., 74 Bay St. Toronto

## Somehow.

Somehow I never thought that you would go, Not even when red war swept through the land; I somehow thought, because I loved you so, That you would stay. I did not understand That something stronger than my love could come, To draw you, half reluctant, from my heart; I never thought the call of life and drum Would rend our cloak of happiness apart!

And yet you went. . . . And I— I did not weep; I smiled instead and brushed the tears aside. And yet, when night time comes, I cannot sleep. But silent lie, while longing fights with pride— You are my man, the foe you fight my foe, And yet—I never thought that you would go!

## Western Crop Conditions.

A need of rain over considerable sections of the grain growing areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is indicated in the weekly crop report of Canadian Northern Agents to the general offices of the company. There are, however, a large number of agents who report that as yet the drought had not affected any damage, and that rain would entirely relieve the situation. Moreover, advices received show that rain has already fallen over a considerable section.

The presence of cut-worms is reported in a small section to the north on both sides of the border of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the damage however appearing to be but slight.

## To Kill Potato Bugs.

The potato bugs should be poisoned before they get too much of a start. Paris green used at the rate of one-half pound to fifty gallons of water is satisfactory. If a pound or two of lime is added it will prevent any leaf burning that might otherwise occur. Arsenate of lead is a good poison and sticks on the leaves for a long time. It does not burn the leaves. Of the dry use one and a half pounds to fifty gallons of water, and of the paste three pounds.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

## Horse Sense.

In the mines of Hainault horses that travel back and forth over a certain road exactly thirty times each day go to the stables of their own accord after their last trip, and refuse to take another step. In Montaigne's Essays we read that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Susa for turning the wheels to which the water pails were attached refused to make more than the hundred rounds that constituted their daily task.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

## Catch Hold of the Golden Bird.

There are two ways of saving money: Some men get hold of the golden goose and proceed to pull all her feathers out. Then they squeeze her so she will never be good for anything more. What is left they put in their socks or hide in a crevice in the wall. Other men get hold of a golden goose, promptly put some eggs under her, and in a short while there are more golden eggs—and so on. Then the surplus is put into thrift stamps, thus allowing others in need to supply their wants.

The useful dollar is the one that continues to serve its owner and his Country year in and year out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When a man is eager to show you how to do something, it means that he doesn't know a thing about it himself but wants to experiment.

## In the Balance.

What can we do To match those men who stand to-day —a wall of pulsing blood; of fearless hearts—between the savage lust of brutes unleashed and All that we hold dear?

What can we do?

How can we help?

To match these men who severed ties of home and outstretched arms—treasures of the years of peace—and bravely placed their gift of priceless youth between a race gone mad and

All that we hold dear?

How can we help?

What can we give?

To match those men who gave and gave, and gladly gave, until at length they offered up their lives at Freedom's shrine? They had no more to give. And this they did for us and

All that we hold dear.

What can we give?

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

## Valuable Australian Wood.

Figured blackwood is mentioned by a consular report as perhaps the most beautiful of Australia's many ornamental hardwoods. The "fiddleback" and "mottled" grains are most sought, the grain of the former being not unlike that of the North American curly maple. The color, however, is different, being a rich golden brown. The panel effects are obtained by combining the figure with the plain blackwood.

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

## The Real Proof.

From idle bragging stay aloof; You'll find that this is true: Your work is taken as the proof Of things that you can do.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## New Air Raid Alarms.

For the suburbs a new system of air raid alarms has been devised to supplement the sirens and the firemen's signals, says a Paris despatch. The new device is the use of a sort of rocket, which, when lighted, produces two explosions, one as it leaves the ground, the other at a considerable height in the air.

Tests showed the noise was distinctive, that it could be heard at a considerable distance and could not be confused with the noise of the anti-aircraft guns.

The shortest answer is doing it.

## KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

# 2 in 1

## SHOE POLISHES

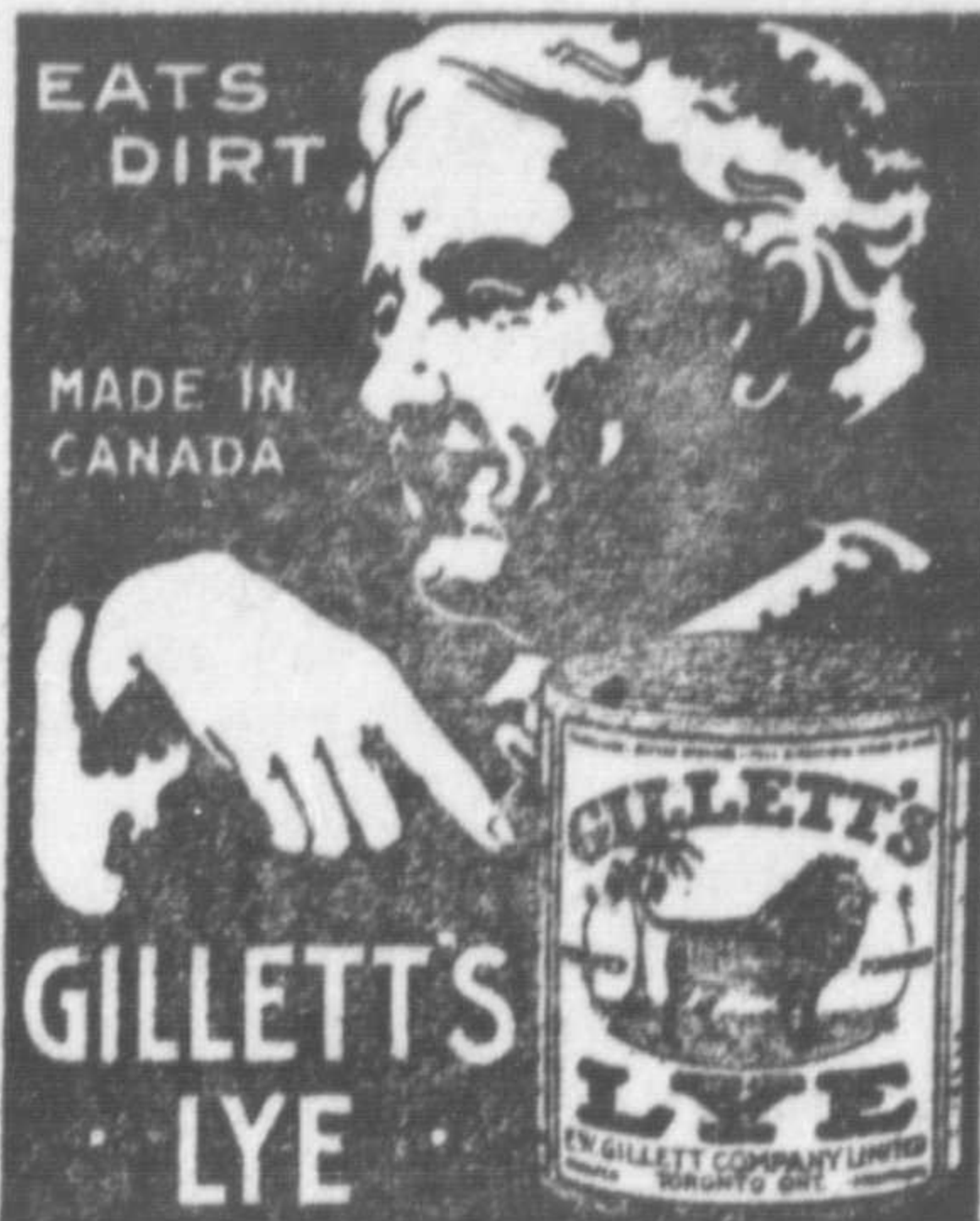
LIQUIDS and PASTES for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE the LEATHER

## SMOKE TACKETTS ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

## ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays Pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Mares with foals may be given some light work, but the real heavy work should be left for the other horses. The proper development of the foal depends very largely on the quality of the milk the mare gives, so that every precaution should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck when the mare is at all overheated.

Finard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The poorest fish alive are the selfish.

## FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. 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 59, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. Toronto.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Prentiss, Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

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

## HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Don't Suffer Pain—Buy Hirst's and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and all similar painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment! Try Hirst's—at dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c). HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup of Horehound and Eucalyptus, (35c) BOTTLE

35c BOTTLE

## DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and head-aches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIS H. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

# SMOKE TACKETTS T&B

CUT OR PLUG

Myrtle Cut T&B CUT OR PLUG

Geo. E. Tackett & Son



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JULY 18, 1918.

John P. Mitchell, ex-mayor of New York city, is dead as the result of an aviation accident, and all the city mourns the loss of a distinguished citizen who held an exalted place in the esteem and affections of his fellows. This is borne out by the fact that his funeral was the most imposing military spectacle ever witnessed in New York. The late ex-mayor held the rank of major in the U. S. air service. He is thought to have jumped from his machine when the latter somehow got out of control, and fell a distance of five hundred feet to instant death.

What is probably the final drive of the German hosts to reach Paris and secure victory this summer began on Sunday morning with great intensity along the front between the city of Rheims and Chateau Thierry on the Marne, a distance of about fifty miles. An American army is hotly engaged in resisting the enemy in a sector of this front along the Marne river, which is reported to have been crossed at several places by the enemy. The Sammies are said to be keeping the foe well in check. The week will likely witness important developments.

According to a statement recently made by Field Marshal von Makensen the Rumanian commander-in-chief had a good chance of destroying or compelling the surrender of the Bulgar-German army opposed to him in the campaign of 1916, and thus have changed the whole course of the war, had he not been interfered with by the politicians at the Rumanian capital. Something similar is said to have occurred on the western front in 1917 when the offensive of the French armies was blocked by the government just as the war seemed clear for smashing the Hindenburg line and forcing the Germans to retire to new positions far in the rear. It was ever thus where the politicians withheld from the military command the right to exercise a free hand in the field of action. If the politicians would confine themselves to diplomatic matters and leave the soldiers to look after the fighting end, the chances are there would be fewer blunders committed.

Saturday's despatches included an unconfirmed report that Von Hindenberg, the chief of the German command, had died somewhat suddenly following a quarrel with Kaiser Bill. It will be recalled that old Hindy predicted he would be in Paris on April 1st last, although the execution of that feat might entail the loss of a million men. All are now aware that whilst he made a tremendous effort, to reach that goal, the old war-horse fell far short of realizing his hopes; yet his estimate of the human wastage involved in the attempt was not greatly overdrawn. It is not unusual to report the death of enemy generals who failed when victory was apparently within reach, as was the bitter experience of Von Kluk in 1914, when he was practically knocking at the gates of the French capital. Then came the disastrous reverse at the Marne, to be followed in a few days by rumors of Von Kluk's death. In a military sense at least the report was evidently true as nothing definite has since been heard of that individual. Can it be that in the method of his disappearance a way has been found for the effacement also of Hindenberg?

### Quebec Timber Law Relaxed.

As a result of an interview the timber limit holders had a short time ago with Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. Jules Allard, respecting timber dues and ground rent, and at which the limit-holders agreed to forego certain privileges, a new tariff has been introduced which for stumpage dues will come into effect at the beginning of 1918-19, and for ground rents, next May.

The new tariff is as follows:  
Stumpage dues for the first five years price \$2.60 per thousand feet; second five years \$3.  
Red pine \$2 for ten years.  
Spruce, \$1.60 first five years; \$1.80 second five years.  
Cedar \$1.40 for ten years.  
Cedar ties 10c. for ten years.  
Ground rent \$6.50 for the first five years and \$8 for the second five years.

### Remembers our Soldier-Boys

Mr. David Park, of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, (a former Bristol resident) in remitting some advance subscription to this paper, includes 50 cents for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, for, as he remarks, "the boys at the front—the heroes of Vinny Ridge—the bravest boys in the British army; the boys who,

without flattery or exaggeration, have made for themselves a world's record for their splendid conduct under fire, and that bulldog tenacity so essential in a good soldier.

"I have great confidence in the American soldiers and there are 250,000 of them who are giving a good account of themselves, and there are over 700,000 more in training back of the lines with 1,000,000 more to follow by the last of August; so when they get lined up and the Tommies and Sammies get to fighting side by side, they'll mighty soon make Kaiser Bill hunt a place to hide.

Yours truly,  
DAVID PARK,  
518, 6th Ave.,  
Sioux Falls, S. Dak."

### S. SCHOOL CONVENTION

(Official Report.)

The annual Convention of the Pontiac County Sunday School Association was held in the Methodist Church, Shawville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25 and 26.

At the opening meeting at 2.30, p. m. Tuesday, there was a fine turn-out of leaders, teachers and officers, and many others interested in S. S. work. In fact there was a splendid attendance at all the five sessions.

After the initial meeting had been opened with devotional exercises by the President, Rev. F. W. K. Harris, the splendidly arranged program was at once proceeded with. Rev. J. A. Macfarlane gave a much appreciated address on "The Scope and Purpose of the Lessons."

Next in order came the President's address. At the outset he expressed deep regret at the resignation of the County Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Frances G. Bryson. Then the new Pontiac S. S. Library was described, six helpful books being already in circulation in different schools in the county and more were hoped for. The lack of financial support during the year had prevented a larger library being purchased. The president reproved the Convention for not living up to resolutions made last year, and also suggested that ladies should be equally represented on the executive. The address was encouraging all through.

At 3.45 Rev. Donald McLeod, of Montreal, introduced the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests Movement for teen-age boys. This movement, which was originated by Taylor Statten of Toronto, at first was affiliated with the Y. M. C. A., and is still financed by it. The base of the whole movement is found in Luke II:52—"Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and man." Mr. McLeod described the plan fully—a plan to develop the four-fold side of Canadian boys, i. e., the intellectual, physical, social and moral sides of their nature. Following the address the meeting adjourned.

The second session opened at 8, p. m., Rev. Dr. Russell conducting the devotional part. At 8.30 Mrs. P. G. Burgess, of Bell street Methodist Church, Ottawa, who proved such an incentive to last year's convention, gave an address and impressive demonstration in teaching a junior class. Mr. McLeod followed with his second and final address on the C. S. E. T. Movement. He said that the program of these tests was based on the four-fold development of Jesus Christ, and as such should be ideal for Canadian boys. The speaker eulogized the system of charting, a method by which every boy is shown his own individual weakness and consequent need. Boys must learn to play the man like Christian men in every phase of their development. Canada was said to be never in such dire need of trained leaders as at present, and it was now time for the Church to exercise her influence on the boy's development. Following his address, Mr. McLeod was accorded a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks for his splendid addresses.

The addresses of welcome conducted by Rev. Mr. McCallum and Mr. Alex. Meldrum, closed the evening's program.

On Wednesday morning the report of the Sec.-Treasurer was submitted, showing the Association to be in a most satisfactory financial condition. The reports of the various districts which followed were highly encouraging, several new schools having been inaugurated during the year.

Rev. Mr. Macfarlane followed with an address on "How to Study the Lesson." He emphasized the necessity for (1) repeated reading of the lesson; (2) good preparation, and, (3) a map of the geographical part. Every person, place and object in a lesson should be studied.

An address on "The Adult Bible Class" by Mrs. F. W. K. Harris followed. Mrs. Harris claimed that age did not determine the need of pupils in the adult class. The organization, manner of meeting, procedure, etc., of mid-week meeting was described. A discussion followed the address.

Mrs. Burgess then spoke on "Religious Education." She reasoned that trained S. S. teachers and leaders were just as important as trained people in all the professions. The primary requisite of religious education was, she said, a map of human nature in the making. The study of the Bible and of methods were also considered important factors.

In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Macfarlane gave the third address of his series entitled "How to Teach the Lesson." He emphasized the Bible as the standard book in Literature, and the greatest need at present was to arouse the interest of the S. S. scholars in the Bible. Character was, he said, the great foundation upon which men must be built.

Rev. Mr. Taylor then gave a paper on Sunday Schools and Missions in which he offered several valuable suggestions along missionary lines and claimed that

## Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

a person's interest in missions was determined by the amount he or she invested in them.

Mrs. Burgess then spoke on "Memory Work." She discussed the time most opportune for memorizing; the reasons why it should take place; and the most valuable material to remember.

Following this and the reports of the committees, the meeting adjourned.

In the evening Dr. Russell again performed the devotional ceremonies, after which the speaker of the evening, Rev. G. H. Baker, Montreal, was introduced. Mr. Baker is the new General Secretary of the Quebec S. S. Association, and dwelt most fully on the broad subject of "How to Conduct a Sunday School." Mrs. Burgess then made a few final remarks, after which the Convention was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Convention was a decided success viewed from every standpoint; in fact some of the veteran attenders claimed that it was easily the best yet. However, too much credit cannot be given those in charge, both the officers of the Association and the hospitable citizens of Shawville, who so heartily welcomed the visitors.

Com.



### Sheriff's Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective time and place mentioned below.

#### FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT.—  
DISTRICT OF PONTIAC.

No. 4353.

Under a Writ de Terres issued from the Superior Court for the District of Ottawa, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of Pontiac,

In the cause of:—  
THE BANK OF OTTAWA, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, having its head office and chief place of business in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,

Plaintiff,

vs.  
JOHN SUNSTRUM, heretofore of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and afterwards of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, and when last heard of, of the State of Tennessee, one of the United States of America, Lumberman, Defendant.

Those certain immovable properties, as follows, to wit:—the undivided twenty-seven one hundredths of the following timber berth and timber limit held under the laws regarding timber limits of the Province of Quebec, to wit:—(a) The undivided twenty-seven one hundredths of timber berth or limit number 633, of 1873 and 1874, and being the undivided twenty-seven one hundredths of the North half of berth number 8, in the fourth range of Block "A," in the District of Pontiac and Province of Quebec, and containing twenty-five square miles more or less, and also (b), the twenty-seven one hundredths of the South half of berth or limit number 634, of 1873 and 1874, and being the twenty-seven one hundredths of the South half of berth number 8, in the fourth range of Block "A," in the District of Pontiac and Province of Quebec, and containing twenty-five square miles more or less.

Said undivided twenty-seven one hundredths of both said timber berth and limit to be sold en bloc and as a whole and on the condition that the purchaser shall pay the transfer bonus and other charges exacted by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec and by the Crown in right of said Province to record and give effect to the purchase of the said undivided share in said timber berth and limit.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in this cause, formerly announced to take place at eleven o'clock on the sixteenth day of January, 1917, at the Sheriff's Office in the Court House in the village of Bryson in the District of Pontiac, will take place at the aforesaid office on the THIRTY-FIRST day of JULY, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office,  
Bryson, July 8th, 1918.  
BERNARD J. SLOAN,  
Sheriff.

### Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE  
LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT SUCCESS.

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., Fort 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.

### FOR SALE

1 Brown Mare 5 yrs weight	1290
1 Brown Mare 7 "	1000
1 Colt	"
1 Bay Mare 13 "	1400
1 Gray Mare 15 "	1300
1 Brown Horse 11 "	1100
1 Black Horse 6 "	1100

To go at low prices and easy terms. For further particulars apply to.

GEO. CAMPBELL,  
Local Agent,  
Bristol, Que.

Among the prisoners-of-war repatriated since the beginning of the year is Capt. A. Gillies Wilken, of Edmonton, chaplain of a mounted rifle battalion. He was captured at Ypres in June, 1916. During the strenuous fighting he assisted in carrying ammunition, but refrained from combatant work until he saw a wounded man on a stretcher fired upon. Then, casting aside Tolstolian ideas, he picked up a bayonet and rifle, and finally came to a hand struggle, using his fists. This led to the statement appearing in "Canada in Flanders" that he was killed. In the German camp where he was interned Capt. Wilken conducted a class for men contemplating holy orders, also a class in general instruction, and organized a church choir.

### Our War Mission.

Ross H. McMaster, of Montreal, assistant general manager of the Steel Company of Canada, will go to Washington to act on the new Canadian war mission, of which Mr. Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, is to be the head. The commission about to be formed will handle Canada's affairs in the United States until the end of the war, and Mr. McMaster's work with the mission will be principally in connection with the iron and steel industry, in which capacity he will be the buying agent.

### Did Hard "Bit" for Flag.

After going without tobacco several weeks, so the money could be used to purchase a large American flag, the old inmates of the Hempstead (L. I.) poor farm recently had the pleasure of seeing the colors break from the flagpole in front of the only home they know.

Some of the men are eighty-five years old and the loss of their tobacco was a great hardship. The old fellows talked of the deeds they had seen done for the colors in the Civil war and heard of in the Revolutionary war, as they planned the pleasure that was to be theirs. The overseers of the poor, Daniel J. Morrison and Frank Hamill, after the flag raising, gave the patriotic old men fine cigars and they started to make up for the lost smokes.

## A Musical Treat!

If You are Fond of Music  
Come to the Austin Methodist Church  
On Monday, July 22, at 8, p. m.

A Musical Service will be given by the Choir, assisted by well-known Singers, entitled:

"A Knight of Christ's Army"

(A True Story of the War.)

Special Solos, etc. Connective Readings.

Admission at the Door .. 15 Cents.

Come early if You want a Good Seat.

—O You are Welcome! O—

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in a few acres at the

CENTRAL CANADA

## EXHIBITION

OTTAWA

September 7th to 16th, 1918

Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway.

"Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodrome, in a first class programme.

Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.

Special old-time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday Sept. 16th—Countless other attractions.

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

STEWART MCCLENNAGHAN, President, JOHN W. BRANT, Treasurer  
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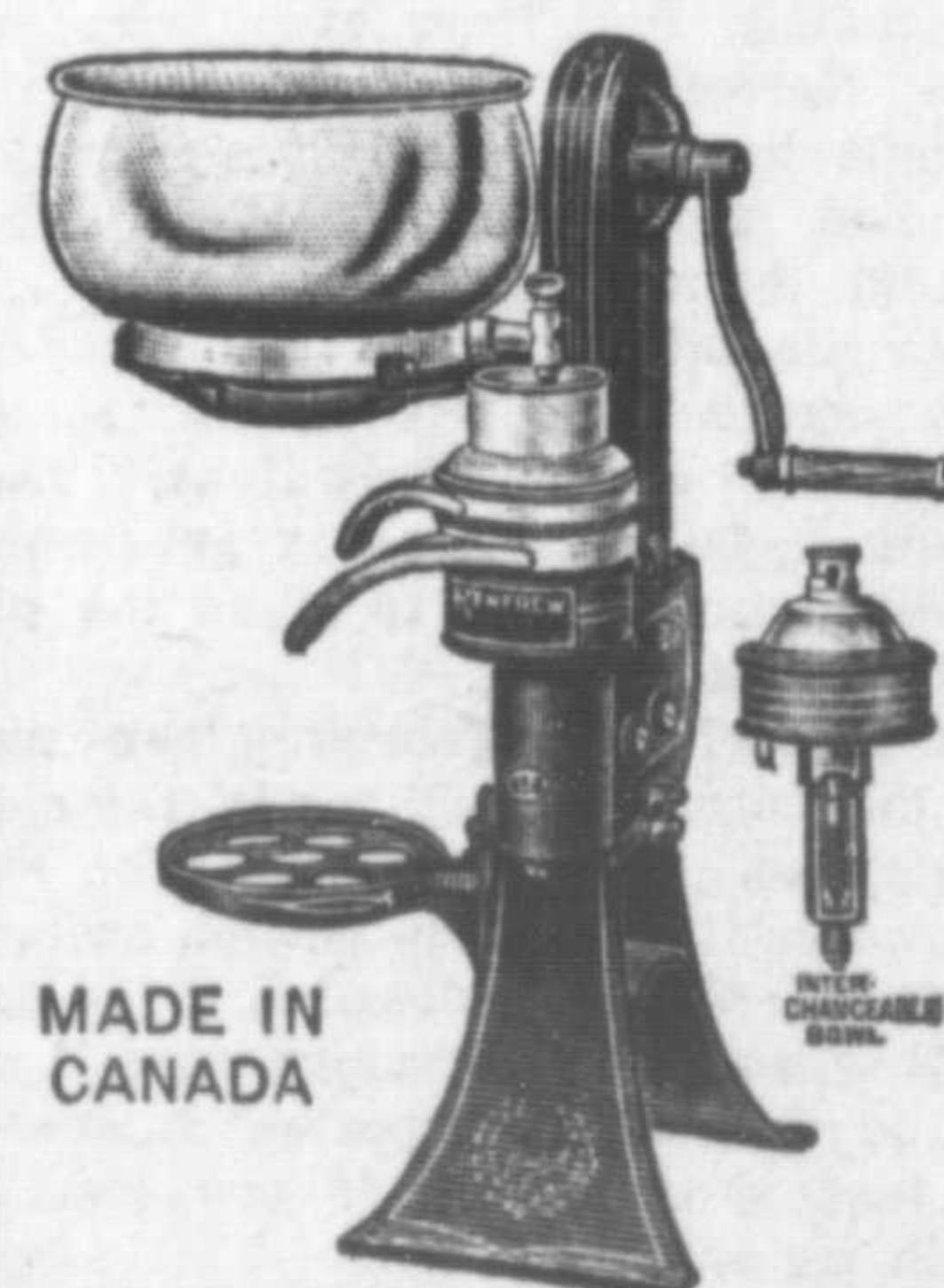
To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways.

LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.

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July and August is the one particular time when you need the best skimming device obtainable.

Here are some of the reasons why you should consider the RENFREW SEPARATOR;



MADE IN CANADA

- 1 Because it is made in Canada
- 2 Because it is an instrument that saves you more money than any other tool used on farm
- 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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H. E. MITCHEM -- Agent.



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Business cards not exceeding one inch  
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and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.  
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which will be given on application.  
Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.  
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-  
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and  
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### OUTING BOOTS

Men's White Canvas Boots heavy rubber sole	\$2.50
" " " white rubber sole	1.75
" Tan Running " " "	1.75
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" Tan Running " red " "	1.50
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Women's White Canvas " high leg, Cuban Heel and Leather Sole	2.75
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### Holiday Groceries

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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### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

#### HOW WAR CONDITIONS HAVE AFFECTED THE DEMAND.

The Trade in Ontario Picked Up in  
the Past Two Years, But Quebec's  
Output Was Below Par — From  
the Pacific Coast Come Reports of  
Increased Activity.

FOR over two years after the  
outbreak of the war the lum-  
ber trade of Ontario remained  
below normal, but consider-  
able activity then developed with the  
increasing demand for military and  
manufacturing purposes, prices ad-  
vanced and a steady improvement set  
in which has continued throughout  
the greater part of the past season.  
As predicted in 1916 the scarcity of  
labor, high wages and the greatly in-  
creased cost of supplies tended to  
curtail the cut of logs, with the re-  
sult that the output in the Georgian  
Bay district was much reduced in  
1919. The first six months of the  
year were active ones, with a strong  
demand from the United States, prin-  
cipally for munition and other pur-  
poses, with the result that dealers in  
western Ontario are carrying over  
lighter stocks than in the previous  
year.

The cut of lumber last year in the  
Province of Quebec was from 30 per  
cent. to 40 per cent. smaller than  
that of 1916. Unfavorable logging  
conditions last winter, together with  
the great scarcity of labor, con-  
tributed to the decrease. Another  
reason is that a number of firms  
which ordinarily manufacture both  
lumber and pulpwood have been  
converting all their spruce logs into  
pulpwood. The position of the lum-  
ber industry at the present time is  
unsatisfactory as far as the manufac-  
turer is concerned, owing principally  
to labor conditions and to the ex-  
cessively high cost of everything used  
by the lumberman. The effect will be  
to curtail logging operations again  
this winter and to reduce the output  
of lumber for 1918. The export trade  
to Great Britain has been very light  
owing to the lack of tonnage. There  
has been a good demand for Cana-  
dian lumber in the United States, but  
shipments to that country have been  
hindered by the car shortage. The  
market in Canada for manufactured  
lumber has been quiet on account of  
the inactivity in building operations  
and the temporary falling off in the  
demand for munition boxes. The  
demand for lumber, however, has  
been better than in 1916 and prices  
have ranged from 20 per cent. to 30  
per cent. higher.

There were no forest fires of con-  
sequence during last year in the  
Maritime Provinces. The lumber cut  
in these provinces in 1916-17 was es-  
timated at 700,000,000 feet, or about  
25 per cent. below the average of the

past six or seven years. The cost of  
production was 40 per cent. greater  
than the average for the same pe-  
riod, nevertheless the manufacturers  
who were able to make deliveries  
have secured a fair margin of profit.  
In 1913, the year before the war,  
spruce deals alongside a vessel in a  
Maritime Province port cost about  
\$12 per thousand and were sold for  
about \$16. Last year the cost was  
\$15 and the selling price \$21. The  
manufacturing cost of boards and  
scantling is, as a rule, about 10 per  
cent. more than that of deals, and  
the selling price is generally about  
\$2.50 per thousand feet less, except  
in the case of good pine boards. The  
latter are worth at the time of writ-  
ing about \$23 per thousand loaded  
on cars for export to the United  
States. It was impossible this year  
to ship deals to England on private  
account, excepting in small odd  
steamer lots, and early in the season,  
by sailing vessels.

After agriculture, the only two im-  
portant industries, as yet, in the  
prairie provinces are lumbering and  
coal mining, and while their propor-  
tions in relation to agriculture are in-  
significant, spruce lumbering con-  
tributes appreciably to the prosperity  
of the northern districts of all three  
provinces.

With the cessation of building  
operations after the commencement  
of the war, the lumbering industry  
suffered a severe set-back lasting for  
about two years, but with good crops  
and high prices for agricultural pro-  
ducts a strong demand set in for lum-  
ber for farm uses, and during the  
past two years the sawmills and lum-  
ber yards have experienced a marked  
return of prosperity. The cut for  
1916-17, which would probably show  
some increase over the preceding sea-  
sons, is not yet ascertainable. The  
figures for the previous year are as  
follows:

Feet.

1912-13 .. 231,223,000 \$3,463,843

1913-14 .. 146,571,000 2,093,578

1914-15 .. 123,196,000 1,674,270

1915-16 .. 160,336,000 2,304,226

In the British Columbia lumber  
industry the improvement reported  
over 1916 was more than maintained,  
and although the demand has now  
slackened considerably, the feeling is  
distinctly encouraging. The output  
of the coast mills was about normal  
as compared with the 50 per cent.  
cut of the previous year, and the  
selling price of common lumber has  
been about \$5.25 over the price pre-  
vailing in 1916. The production of  
the year is estimated at 1,250,000-  
000 feet, an increase of 25 per cent.  
over 1916. The consumption has been  
almost exclusively either local or for  
export eastward. As only the very  
best quality of spruce can be utilized  
for the manufacture of aeroplanes, it  
is feared that the large quantity  
found unfit for this purpose will glut  
the market. Fortunately stocks on  
hand are about the same now as in  
1916, when they were the lowest for  
several years. The Queen Charlotte  
Islands, where there are large blocks  
of standing spruce, are coming into  
the field as producers, and several  
new mills are being erected.

**Forty Miles of Jam.**  
So enormous has the business of  
jam making become in Dundee, Scot-  
land, since the great firms there or-  
ganized to supply preserves to the  
British army and navy that, according  
to a report sent by E. R. Pottle, U. S.  
vice consul there, to the department of  
commerce, the tins in which they put  
up one week's supply alone "would, if  
stood end on end, form a column fully  
40 miles high. It is no unusual thing  
for this firm to deal with 100,000,000  
oranges, and all kinds of fruit are  
dealt with on a similar scale."

The Dundee manufacturers are  
about to give up the use of earthen-  
ware, glass jars and tins, for a stout  
cardboard container is now being  
made and experiments with it have  
proved highly successful.

**Referred to Boy Scouts.**  
When war broke out a young man  
who was every kind of rogue sud-  
denly acquired a brand-new con-  
science, and worked it overtime, says  
London Tit-Bits. When he came be-  
fore the tribunal he had got his con-  
scientious objections all cut and dried.  
The chairman listened gravely for a  
little while, until the bogus C. O.,  
warning to his subject, began to get  
flowery.

"Yes," he cried, lifting his eyes to  
heaven, "in 1905 I was born again!"  
"In that case," broke in the chair-  
man, quietly, "have you any objec-  
tion to joining the boy scouts?"

**Lumping Them Off.**

A tiny girl had made it her custom  
to enumerate by name all the members  
of the family and the close friends,  
in her evening prayers, but at the  
close of a strenuous day of play she  
was tired and after the opening peti-  
tion she yawned, then added sleep-  
ily: "And please just bless the whole  
bunch."

Wind whipped \$57 in bills out of  
the hand of Mrs. Mary Guis, of Shepp-  
ton, Pa., and not a dollar was re-  
covered.

**Humors of the War.**

The unflinching sense of humor that  
sustains the soldier in this war is not  
as fully appreciated as it might be at  
home. It is hard to smile and crack  
jokes with death and mud tugging at  
the heart-strings, but the merry quip  
and joke play a part in keeping up  
the fighting spirit of the men. The  
Christmas number of the Maple Leaf  
Magazine is full of good things, and  
has a laugh on every page. Some of  
the leading writers in England are  
contributors. There is "Dragonet"—  
George R. Sims—who has discovered  
Canada in England, and who, after  
constant intercourse with the Cana-  
dian lads overseas, calls Canada "Our  
Lady of Smiles." To "Dragonet" a  
"Canadian in khaki and a smile have  
become synonymous." But it is not  
only the contributed articles by fam-  
ous writers that reveal the smiling  
face of the Canadian soldier and light  
up the drab background of war. The  
letters received from the relatives of  
soldiers, touching questions of separa-  
tion allowance and pensions, are full  
of quaint humor that keeps the offi-  
cers well supplied with mess-room  
yarns. Here are a few extracts from  
letters that have found their way in-  
to the Maple Leaf Magazine:

"I have not received no pay since  
my husband 'as gone nowhere."

"We have received yours truly—I  
am his grandfather and his grand-  
mother. He was born and brought up  
in this house in answer to yours  
truly."

"You have changed my little girl  
into a little boy. Will it make any  
difference?"

"My Bill has been put in charge of  
a spittoon. Will I get more pay?"

"I am glad to tell you that my hus-  
band has now been reported dead."

"In accordance with instructions  
on ring paper, I have given birth to  
twins enclosed in envelope."

A correspondence that brings such  
gems would keep a whole battalion  
grinning.

**A Link to the Past.**

Joseph Mayo, born in Langley,  
B.C., one hundred years and eight  
months ago, died at the home of his  
daughter, Mrs. P. Hernandez, in Van-  
couver, recently. His father was a  
Hawaiian, the first to arrive on the  
coast of North America. In his early  
days Joseph Mayo followed trapping  
and hunting, and when the Hudson  
Bay Company established its fort at  
Langley, he assisted in its construc-  
tion. The dead pioneer was one of  
the party that met the steamer Otter  
and the steamer Beaver when these  
vessels arrived at the fort with Gov-  
ernor Douglas, Rear Admiral Baynes  
and other distinguished visitors for  
the purpose of establishing the main-  
land capital. On Nov. 19, 1858, the  
Union Jack was flown over the fort.

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a member of one of Canada's best  
known literary families, has found  
time in spite of his duties with the  
overseas forces to write a novel. The  
book is entitled "Forest Fugitives,"  
and gets away altogether from the  
grim affairs with which Capt. Roberts  
has been connected for the past three  
years. It is a story of pirates and ad-  
venture in New Brunswick in early  
colonial days, before the Dominion of  
Canada was ever dreamed of.

**From One School.**

As a memorial to the valor of the  
men of Trinity College School, Port  
Hope, who have given themselves in  
the service of the Empire on the  
fields of France and Flanders, a new  
building is to be added to the col-  
lege group, to be known as the Jun-  
ior School. Trinity men up to the  
number of 536 have engaged in over-  
seas service, and up to the present  
34 have been killed in action.

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tained from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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Lv Shawville (B) 7.04, p. m. Av Waltham 8.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL :  
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.

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## Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

### CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

Slowly she took her way toward the veranda again, and once more Mrs. Wurrell greeted her with querulous complaint. "Didn't find Jim, eh? You been gone a long while. Didn't see anything of Jake?" "Yes," returned Julietta absently. "He said he was leaving." Mrs. Wurrell stirred uneasily. "I'm feelin' queer—all shook up. Help me in, Lizzie!" Obeyingly, Julietta helped her into the house. Mrs. Wurrell sank puffing into her big chair; her hands were moist, and a dull fear looked out of her eyes. "Stay with me, Lizzie," she half moaned. "I'm too shook to be left alone."

It was quite patent that Mrs. Wurrell not only was "shook," but feared the worst.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### She Starts A Ball To Rolling.

That same afternoon found Julietta at the county courthouse. Searching the dusty old records of twenty years gone was a tedious task. She made no explanation to the recorder, nor did she give him her name; but after an hour of labor she verified the tale which she had heard that morning. There was no title company in La Vina, but the recorder proved an able assistant.

The ranch had belonged to Larry Dare, and no one else. This fact settled, Julietta made careful notes of the facts as recorded, smiled her thanks to the official, and left him rather mystified. After which Julietta betook herself homeward and kept her own counsel.

Andy Burt drove out to the Wurrell ranch that evening in his car. Julietta and the Wurrells were sitting on the veranda. The sun had dropped behind the purple peaks, and in the softened light the girl made a pleasing picture.

The picture impressed Burt. A new, stirring, entrancing idea fastened upon him as he strode up the steps—and idea which, by the time he had taken the girl's hand in greeting, had ripened into firm resolve.

Nor was his thought difficult for Julietta to divine, even before he spoke. He was another Parkie, the "important out-of-town customer" of the Truitt Shoe Company; she recognized the same colossal self-conceit, the same complacent, appraising glances, and it angered her into silence.

"Thought I'd drop up and pay my respects, Miss Dare," he began ingratiatingly. "As I said this morning, we two ought to be real good friends." He sighed, and fanned himself with his Panama. "Fact is, I've never been much of a lady's man. The girls around here—"

His voice trailed away as a flash of light from the road traversed the veranda. He stared forward with a frown.

"Huh! If there ain't a flivver turning in here," exclaimed Wurrell. "Yes," said Julietta demurely. "Clay Thorpe promised to take me for a little drive this evening." She rose and held out her hand to Burt, upon whose face black gloom had descended.

She gave a relieved sigh as she sank back against the cushions beside Clay, who, sensing her mood, gave silent attention to the "flivver." Finally she spoke, slowly, as musing aloud.

"There's no sense in it—not a bit." His look was a question. Julietta continued.

"I was thinking about the water proposition." She straightened up. "I'm in earnest. Even in the little time I've been back here, what I've seen and heard makes me wild to be doing something. Hasn't the Commerce Commission jurisdiction over public utilities?"

"Sure But in this case Cottonwood Creek isn't one of them, as water can easily be had by pumping. The Government doesn't take into consideration the cost of pumping."

She laid an eager, impulsive hand on Clay's sleeve.

"Now listen! If all the parties interested were to get together and act as one mind and one body, something could be done, I'm sure."

Clay nodded. The girl continued eagerly.

"Let's begin right now to find that one mind. Can't we?" He was silent for a moment. Then, "Yes, it's possible," he returned gravely. "No concerted action has been tried because there's really no cause."

"But don't you see that such concerted action in itself is a court of appeal?" she cried. "Why have you been sitting here all these years without trying it?" "I haven't," he answered. "I've been here just six months. I've been studying and working. But you're right."

"Of course I'm right! Now, couldn't we get together everyone interested? If—look! Isn't that a fire over there?"

Clay glanced around, jammed down his brakes with a low word, and sat staring.

"By George, it is!" he broke out.

Across the horizon, and looking much nearer than it really could be, a red glare of light hung against the clouds. From a tiny incredible swiftness, bespeaking some highly inflammable material.

"Haystacks," said Clay briefly. "Hm! Must be Burt's place!" "Burt's?" echoed Julietta. "Not Andy Burt?"

"Yes, one of his ranches, the one that used to be the Robbins ranch. That's it, beyond a doubt. Well, let her burn. Burt won't find many men in this valley who'll get out to save his crops."

To Julietta's mind came the memory of Jake Robbins as he had parted from her that morning—a man brooding, a man wronged, a man seeking vengeance with a mad thirst. She hastily sketched him to Clay, and in a few words related what information she had gleaned from him and the action taken thereon.

"You're right," said Clay gloomily, starting the car forward again. "I've no doubt that those stacks were set afire by Jake, and it's high time for us ranchers to get together. Arson is bad enough; next thing we know it may be murder, unless we can find some legitimate course of action. And that fool Burt can't see that he's playing with dynamite."

"Look here, Clay!" exclaimed the girl quickly. "Let's start this thing here and now—to-night! Let's visit the nearest ranch and start the word around for a mass meeting to-morrow evening; telephone everyone interested; get them all there."

"Good! What then?"

"I don't know yet. Will you do it?"

"You bet I will!" He gave the wheel a spin and sent the car sliding into a side road.

He was fired with enthusiasm, yet Julietta could see that it was not altogether enthusiasm to crush Andy Burt, but it was also an eagerness after restraint. The sight of that flame against the sky had acted as a brake; it had brought home suddenly to him the danger of losing the passions of men, and it had sobered him into action. She decided that she liked this trait in Clay; it bespoke judgment.

Tooting the car's horn vigorously, Clay drew up before Dean's house, and the door opened to show old Dean standing in the zone of lamplight.

Clay told him of her idea. "Just what we'll do at the meeting I don't know," he concluded, "but we can hold it at the schoolhouse, and probably some of us will have ideas to present."

"It's great!" said Dean with emphasis. "I'll be there, and I'll phone the other boys."

As they turned into the main road again, Julietta frowned thoughtfully. "I'm afraid," she said, "that the meeting will prove a lot of talk and nothing definite. Isn't there anyone who has a legal enough mind to put things into concrete form?"

"By George!" Clay jumped at the suggestion. "Say, we'll have a petition ready—a formal demand that Burt recognize our water rights! Then we'll take it straight to Burt and demand his signature."

Julietta turned astonished and delighted eyes upon him. She had been thinking of him as a big, strong, untrained boy, and she had found him a keen, forceful man of action.

"I'll draw up the petition myself. We'll do it to-night," he went on with growing fire. "And you can help me, Dare. By George, we'll run right up to my house and do it now!"

The old petty rebellion against meekly submitting to another's will seized upon Julietta. She felt confused, carried away by the force of his will, and resented it.

"But I don't care to go to your house, Clay," she flared indignantly. He only gave a great, eager, boyish laugh.

"It's all right, Dare—my aunt Mary's there. And you're going. You've started this ball to rolling, and now you can finish it."

"Oh," said Julietta, and leaned back, "oh, very well, Clay."

(To be continued.)

#### Sunshine Rain in the Country.

Oh for the rain, sweet sunshine rain,  
The silvery rain that floats  
Like a veil of mist over hill and plain

To gladden the flowery throats.

The soft, warm rain from the sultry skies,

Reviving the thirsting things:  
For it the kine uplift their eyes,  
For it each song bird sings.

Old mother earth so dry and baked  
Sends a message to each cloud.  
After her long, long thirst is slaked  
Her harp strings will thrill aloud.

Oh for the rain, sweet sunshine rain,  
God gives in His mercy wise.  
It comes—and His promise shines  
again

Through the rainbow in the skies.

Scalloped codfish and rice is delicious.

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SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM  
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## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

### NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A correspondent writes that Westmoreland bids fair to be one waving cornfield this year.

The King and Queen will attend service in St. Paul's in July, to commemorate their silver wedding.

The new Red Cross hospital in Manor Road, Tottenham, has been formally opened by Princess Christian.

The men of the British Soloniki force have subscribed through their War Savings Associations the sum of £191,478 in War Savings Certificates.

A memorial window has been dedicated in Lower Beeding Church by the Bishop of Chichester to the late Capt. Robert Egerton Loder.

Pending negotiations between the Transport Workers' Federation and the company, the Bristol tramway strikers have returned to work.

An American soldier, six feet seven inches in height, was accidentally killed at Ruislip.

A Roman oven has been discovered in a mound, in a meadow at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.

The Northampton Tramways Committee have decided to cease running tram-cars on Sunday and a half-hour earlier on week days.

Elizabeth Mary Ann Orchard a street car conductress, lost her life by falling off her car on the curve at Kensington Oval.

The Italians of London are coming forward well for service under the Anglo-Italian Convention.

Mrs. Lelper, L.D.S., has been appointed as woman dentist by the Essex Education Committee.

One hundred and fifty more men belonging to the Birmingham police force have joined the army.

Nathan Birchall, a Chorley farmer, was fined £10 for failing to put four acres of land under cultivation.

For taking one match into a munition factory Jessie Adelaide Price, of Leyton, was fined ten shillings.

Birmingham collects about six hundred tons of old tins a year, and sells it for £300 per ton.

The American Red Cross has handed the British Red Cross £10,000, the first instalment of a donation of £20,000 to the Scottish Women's Hospital.

Lord George Hamilton stated at a meeting of the Underground Electric Railway Company, London, that they carried 900,000,000 passengers last year.

The wedding took place in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, recently, of Captain John McNaughton, Canadians, and Hon. Doris Kitson, daughter of Lord and Lady Alredale.

The House of Keys, Isle of Man, has refused the franchise to conscientious objectors who refuse to do work of national importance.

A memorial has been unveiled at Great Easton, Dunmow, by General Beale Colvin, M.P., to Essex men who have fallen in the war.

The Freemasons of North London will provide, equip and maintain a fleet of motor ambulances for twelve months at the Western front.

None of the street lamps in Bristol will be lit during thirteen summer weeks.

The people of Zanzibar have sent to Britain a further sum of £20,000 for war purposes.

A hospital is to be built in Woolwich as a memorial to soldiers who have fallen in the war.

No land in Hyde Park will be available for allotments, as it is all required for military purposes.

A dead whale, measuring over seventy feet, was washed ashore at Felixstowe a few days ago.

Wireworm is doing a great deal of damage in Notts, particularly on recently ploughed grass land.

The death took place recently at Swanbourne House, Winslow, of Lord Cottesloe, in his eighty-eighth year.

#### Bee Song.

Little belted honey seekers,  
Come and drain these brimming beakers!  
All is yours to have and hold—  
Stores of coreopsis gold;

Much of pleasure, much of treasure,  
Riches without stint or measure,  
In the chalice hollyhocks  
And the purple spires of phlox!

And if ye be generous hearted,  
When these bland hours have departed,  
I shall taste, as nights grow long,  
Honey with the honeyed song!

#### Meeting the Labor Shortage.

A farmer in Indiana drives a team of six horses hitched to a disc plow and leads three horses drawing a harrow. He works nine horses and two modern farming implements, and does the work of several men and teams under the old system of farming.



#### FRESH GARDEN FOODS.

Scientists inform us that by our cooking methods we have been undoing much of Nature's handiwork.

Take the case of the Irish potato. When you pare it and, being a cleanly person, slip it into a pan of water for a while before putting it on the fire, do you know that you pare off and soak out of it a nice round percentage of its food value? Likewise, when you pour away the first boiling water from your root and green vegetables, do you know that you send down the kitchen sink not a little of the food you have worked hard to grow?

The body's need of mineral foods long have been known, and here they are in vegetables ready for the using. The beating of the heart, the building of the tissues, the forming of the red blood cells, all depend in part on the mineral matter taken into the body from the food. Calcium, sodium, potassium, sulphur, phosphorus, all these and more, are needed or the work of the body will not go on satisfactorily.

Whether or not vegetable substance is being wasted in cooking, is not merely a question of economy, reckoned from the standpoint of dollars and cents; it is also one of nutrition, of how much we are cheating our bodies. A series of analyses was made recently at one of our Agricultural Colleges to determine the exact losses in boiling such vegetables as potatoes, carrots and cabbage.

The common Irish potato was pared and soaked in water for a short time before being put over the fire. Then other potatoes were washed in their jackets, plunged into boiling water and cooked rapidly. This results showed a gain of at least fifteen per cent. food value for the potatoes cooked in their jackets.

As another experiment, spinach and cabbage, selected because they were of common use and were known to be of the family of vegetables which lose most through boiling, were prepared as if for table service except for the omission of the seasoning. The spinach was washed carefully and the crushed or otherwise damaged parts were tossed aside. Just the necessary cleaning was found to result in a loss of one-third of the purchase weight of this vegetable, including the usual sand and soil which clings to spinach and makes it difficult to clean. That no drops of water might adhere to the leaves, they were carefully dried. Following this they were mixed thoroughly to insure uniform samples and the whole quantity was divided into three parts.

The first part was put aside for analysis of the fresh substance.

The second was steamed over the kettle of boiling water.

The third portion was boiled in as small a quantity of water as was possible without the need of replenishing. The time required for the boiling and the steaming was the same. When the two cooked portions were uncovered the bulk of the spinach left from the steaming was at least one-half greater than that left by the boiling.

The three portions were then spread on trays of enamel ware and dried in the ovens of the gas ranges. Finally these portions were ground, separately of course, in a common coffee mill and bottled to await analysis.

Next, cabbage took its turn. It was washed, the heart discarded and one-sixth of the purchase weight went to waste. Three heads were selected, each divided into three parts to make the three samples representative. The same process as for the spinach was used: one-third for the drying, uncooked; one-third for the steaming and one-third for the boiling. The steaming of the cabbage required a third more time than the boiling and the difference in bulk was noticeable.

For a root vegetables, carrots were chosen, for it had been said that the common practice of the housekeeper of cutting the carrots in half or dicing them to form a more attractive dish for the table, sacrificed much of the nutritive value; that carrots boiled whole retained their food values much better. The carrots selected for the experiment were chosen carefully as to their relative size and weight. They also were divided into three lots. Some previous experiments had shown that scraped carrots lost heavily in comparison with the carrot cooked in its outer covering, which may very easily be removed after cooking.

Of these three lots one was scraped, put through a meat grinder and dried; another was washed and plunged into boiling water; the third was scraped, cut into small and attractive pieces and nearly covered with boiling water. Of course it required more time for the cooking of the carrots left whole than it did for the cooking of the carrots cut into small portions. When all were cooked they were crushed, dried in gas ovens, ground, weighed and put into bottles. The analysis followed.

To average housekeepers, the tabulated loss in ash, phosphorus, calcium and magnesium is unintelligible. However, we can readily understand the statement that the losses from boiling spinach were almost

fifty per cent., with thirty per cent. for cabbage in boiling and fifteen per cent. for carrots. Steamed carrots showed a gain of only three per cent. but the waste involved in scraping the fresh carrots was twenty per cent. and that in peeling after boiling but ten per cent. of the weight as purchased.

Each group showed a very much larger loss of salts from boiling than from steaming. This also was true of the dissolved sugar, starches and the like. In this latter class it was proved that steamed carrots showed a loss of some six per cent. of the amount found in the raw substance, while those which were boiled whole showed a loss of seventeen per cent. and those boiled after cutting up, a loss of twenty-six per cent. In boiling, spinach gave up more than fifty per cent. of its salts and cabbage more than forty per cent. of all salts present in the fresh substance, while the carrots which were diced before boiling lost eleven and one-half per cent. of the total salts and twenty-three per cent. of phosphorus in addition to the twenty-six per cent. soluble carbohydrates.

In this method of cooking, the loss in steaming was as small, relatively, as the gain was large, over boiling. Steaming conserved both the mineral substances of the green vegetables and the sugar of the carrots. A French investigation showed similar losses in the comparative cooking of Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, asparagus, corn, beans and lentils which had been boiled for thirty minutes. The average loss was thirty-six per cent. for total mineral matter and fifty per cent. for potassium. A loss of potassium as high as seventy-two per cent. was found from the

long cooking of several cereals, dried beans and peas.

Consider now, the water in which vegetables are boiled. If boiled they must be, do not pour off the first water. The French investigation showed that the water over which carrots had been steamed contained but sixty-hundredths per cent. of the total material as compared with three and seventy-five hundredths per cent. found in the water in which they had been boiled.



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Dissolves dirt that nothing else will move

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Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

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# 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.

## Freshening the Cows.

A short while ago I went into the stable of a farmer friend who lived about a mile or so from me. He was just feeding his cows. I noticed that he measured out the grain ration for the different ones and also each one the hay that was needed. There was one cow that only received hay for her feed. I asked him why he did not give her any grain.

"Oh! That one, why she is dry. I expect that she'll 'come in' in about a month or so. After one of my cows stop giving any milk, I do not give them any more grain," he told me.

"But, in her case," I asked him, "don't you think that she is so near freshening time that it might pay?"

"I do not see where there'd be any profit," he answered. "How can any cow that is dry be worth giving anything but hay to?" And he laughed as he thought that it was quite a joke to feed anything but hay to his cows that were dry.

As I looked at the cow that was getting only hay, the one that he had told me he expected would have a calf in a few weeks, I was surprised. She was very thin. To look at her I would not have known that she was to freshen soon. I felt that the joke was really on him. I know that there are quite a few farmers that feel as he does. They do not think that a cow that is not giving any milk needs much to eat.

But a cow that is to have her calf ought to be fed quite liberal. While she is not giving milk perhaps, she is using feed to grow the new calf to be born soon. She needs food to bring her into moderately high condition, without too much fatness. Excessive fat is apt to make difficulty at time of calving. But if the cow has a liberal quantity of it with good flesh she is ready to start immediately to make a large quantity of milk. Fat that has been stored up, is ready as a reserve to be drawn upon to help at the time that she is to make the largest quantity of milk.

While there are farmers that do not dry off their cows for any length of time before they freshen, most farmers agree that cows should have from six weeks to two months rest from milking, before they have their calf.

Cows should have exercise in moderation during pregnancy, as with these that are kept in too close confinement, there is sometimes difficulty during calving time. Of course, too much and violent exercise or conditions which might lead to slipping or jumping is bad, as such may cause abortion.

Cow yards where they get their exercise should be free from ice and be even and smooth. Cows that are kept in the stable a large part of the time should have the platform or floor under them level; floors that slope towards the rear cause an unnatural pressure to be brought to bear

on the generative organs which make a tendency to lose the calf, develop. When the time draws near for the cow to have the calf, she should be placed in a separate pen or box stall, large enough so that she can move around easily. The bowels should be kept free by the use of laxative feeds. Roots are valuable. A good feed for a cow some time before and after she has her calf, is whole oats that have been swelled by having boiling water poured over them. Three pounds of these, three pounds of bran, and one-half pound of linseed oil meal mixed with warm water and a little salt, makes a good feed and has the tendency to prevent the retaining of the afterbirth. Of course, hay is to be given. After calving give this feed for a week or so, increasing one-half a pound a day as the cow increases in her milk flow, and gradually change to the regular ration. For at least ten days before the cow calves she should have water with the chill taken off; also for two weeks after.

While, as a rule, cows have their calves born without much trouble, they should be watched carefully as the time draws near, and if there are any signs of difficulty, help should be gotten quickly, if it is to be of use. After the calf is born the danger from milk-fever should be guarded. While perhaps it may not be necessary for every farm to have a milk-fever outfit, there ought to be one at least in every neighborhood and every farmer that has many cows should understand how to use it. It is very simple; in fact, many times a common bicycle-pump with a small tube attached to it that is small enough to be inserted into a cow's teat, has been successfully used. After filling with air, the teat is tied with strips of cloth to hold it in for an hour or so, and the process repeated, until recovery takes place. Particular directions come with every outfit.

The capacity to give milk is developed in cows by breeding early. While a heifer is not fully grown at two years of age, it seems to be the rule among most breeders that that is about the right age for a heifer to have her first calf, providing she is in no way stunted in her growth. To fix the habit of persistent milking, a cow is not bred so that her second calf comes within a year and a half. Of course, the best of care at this time is requisite so that the future cow may have a chance to develop as much as possible.

While cows are bred until they are twenty years old sometimes, the best period is from four to five or six, up to twelve years old.

To get the best from any cow, good care is important at all times, and even though she is not giving milk, she should have a properly balanced ration to prepare her for the work that is to come to her as soon as she freshens.

## Topics in Season

Feeding high-priced fertilizer to weeds indicates the slacker at his worst.

Why spoil a fifty-dollar mower for the sake of two cents' worth of machine-oil?

The bug that takes the biggest toll is the bug of carelessness.

A good way to get rid of poison-ivy is to spray it with kerosene and set fire to it.

Burying the water jug in the furrow will keep the water cooler. But have a big jug.

Beware of so-called headache pills, tablets or powders. Practically all of them contain a coal-tar, heart-depressant drug which is often dangerous.

One of the most popular utensils on the farm is the dinner-bell.

The greatest achievement in harvesting is heating bad weather to it.

Many folks have forgotten how to stack hay. This rule is a good one: Keep the middle full and drive around on every side to unload.

Women ought to be good farmers, seeing that they are deeply interested in husbandry.

Now that so many farmers are hauling produce on auto trucks, the necessity of having better roads is being realized as never before. We must have them.

There is only one right way to sharpen a hoe and that is by filing or grinding the blade on the under side of the edge as you hold it ready to use. A sharp hoe is a fine cure for the backache.

That which we acquire with most difficulty we retain the longest.

## Poultry

This year it would seem patriotic to grow the broilers to a large size before marketing them, but reach a weight of about two pounds. The small broilers should bring a fair price and when turned into cash they will furnish available funds for properly feeding the pullets.

At the present price of grain it does not seem that capons and roasting chickens can be very profitable this year. The present indications seem to predict that it will be safer to market young broilers and raise high-class and well-fed pullets to produce eggs next fall and winter.

When there is time for marketing small orders to private customers it pays better than selling to the local dealers or the commission men. However, every farmer has to figure out most of his own marketing problems for himself. Some find it takes too much time to dress and market poultry to private consumers and they make more money by giving their time to production problems. This practically means that the farmer hires the local dealer to be his agent or poultry salesman. There is a lot to learn about poultry marketing problems. Most farmers know that they have not yet found out the best method. A little more instruction along that line from the experimental farms will be appreciated.

There will be little time on the farms this year to listen to agents.

A corn crop kept thoroughly cultivated is, as a cleaning crop, almost equal to a summer-fallow.

## 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.

### HEADACHE REMEDIES.

The frequency and variety of headaches have stimulated the medicine manufacturers to devise means for their relief, and the market has been flooded with their products.

Headache is a very comprehensive term. It may be a simple neuralgia due to disturbance of the nerves on one side of the head, the forehead, or the top or back of the head.

The blood current of the head may be unaffected in such cases, or there may be less blood than usual with resulting pallor of the face.

Or the face may be red, the head hot and throbbing, with a painful sense of fullness and congestion.

Again, there may be dizziness in addition to the head pain, and perhaps nausea and vomiting, these symptoms being due to some trouble in the digestive apparatus.

Yet other headaches are due to some trouble in the eyes, the ears, the kidneys, to growths within the skull, or a thousand other causes.

Is it reasonable to imagine that all these different kinds of headaches can be cured by the same medicine, and is it not expecting too much of any powder or tablet that it will be equally useful for all of them?

It is safe to say, therefore, that any medicine which promises to cure all kinds of headache, is a fraud.

Furthermore, headache may be merely one of the noteworthy symptoms in a more or less important disease, and a headache powder, no matter how good it may be, may only mask and obscure other symptoms, unless it goes to the cause of the disease, which so far as I know no headache powder can do.

What, for instance, could such a medicine do in headache proceeding from tumor of the brain?

It would be unlikely to produce any impression upon the tumor; it might not even relieve the pain, and if a considerable quantity were taken, it might cause weakness and faintness.

from its depressing action on the heart and make the patient worse instead of better.

If any of the headache powders does not have such a depressing action, I do not know which it is; and if all of them have this quality, none should be given unless we know at the time what the condition of the patient's heart really is.

Even with people whose hearts are apparently sound, some are extremely sensitive to the action of such drugs as headache powders are composed of, even in small doses.

This is especially true with children, hence we cannot be too particular in recommending them to others, or in taking them ourselves, for there is an element of possible danger in them, which must not be overlooked.

A popular combination is a coal-tar product of some kind, in connection with a stimulant like camphor or caffeine; and when such a combination is used, the possibility of harm will be diminished.

One of the worst features of headache powders, is the danger of forming the drug habit, of using them when there is no real excuse for taking medicine.

We must also remember that the quantity of medicine which will relieve a headache to-day, may make little impression on the changed bodily condition of to-morrow, and by increasing the quantity we may have crossed the border line of safety.

I do not imagine that these words of caution will have much effect in preventing the use of headache powders; but it is proper to present the facts and suggest that the physician is the one to decide whether such a medicine ought to be used.

Moreover, physicians also should realize their responsibility in prescribing them, and give them with the same precautions which they are supposed to use in giving other drugs which are commonly admitted to be dangerous.

## Over 45 Municipalities

in the Eastern Townships and vicinity are now being served with light and power by the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited.

This territory is a good industrial district, and is growing rapidly, thus insuring increased demand for power and light.

We recommend the 6% Bonds of this Company, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity to participate 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. Hamilton  
222 St. James Street Montreal

## HOW IS YOUR BERRY PATCH?

I was surprised to find how few berries are grown by farmers for their own use. I had always imagined every farm would have the fruit garden as certainly as they had the vegetable garden, as I had grown blackberries, strawberries, and grapes and found them so little expense or trouble, and the fresh fruit so much superior to the crushed, half mouldy, and otherwise undesirable fruits purchased at the grocery. Of course, nice home-grown fruit from the store is all right, but that is what you can hardly find unless there is a regular fruit farm in the vicinity, for farmers that do not grow for their own use will not grow for others. Considering the value of these fruits and the pleasure we get from their use I can see no possible reason why they should not be more generally planted. Let's see what the farmers say.

### A Patch that Didn't Bear

One farmer told me he had a patch of strawberries that never bore and he just plowed them up. He told of several patches in his neighborhood that had run out in a few years and, while they bloomed every year bore no fruit. Now I had had some experience with just such a patch years ago.

There was a big patch of berries on the place when we moved there, but we were told it bore none at all. We plowed two furrows together, then left a strip six inches wide, plowed two more furrows together, and continued this until the patch was made into these six-inch rows. We pulverized the middles and set out rows of new plants, setting alternate rows of staminate plants and young plants from the old patch, buying the staminate. We figured that the old patch had been allowed to go and the stronger growing infertile flowered variety had killed out the weaker growing staminate variety, if there had been such planted in the first place. Our supposition was seemingly correct, for we got a fair crop that year and a good crop the next, after which we removed all the traces of the old rows and kept the new rows from crossing the middles, thus preventing the pistillate from crowding out the staminate. If you have a patch that is not bearing, nine chances out of ten this is the trouble. If you do not want to clear up the whole patch and renew, just clear room for a row through the middle and plant it thickly with a fertile variety, setting the plants so early in the spring that they will bloom in season and fairly freely, and you will get berries the first year, for a few staminate plants will fertilize quite a patch of berries, especially if you have plenty of bees around.

**Easy Way to Care for Blackberries**  
A farmer complained that taking care of blackberries was too much trouble. He had planted a patch but the sod and weeds had taken it and he wouldn't keep it clean for the fruit. Now I saw that patch, and it was a case of planting and letting it go. Of course, nothing could be expected, and nothing was received. It does take some attention to keep a blackberry patch in condition, but it is worth it, and few fruits will give a better account of themselves. If the farmer is too busy or not interested enough to give good culture let them haul out a load of manure and mulch the patch fairly deep and this will keep down the weeds and give the fruit a chance; for blackberries are very hardy in plant, and not easily discouraged. If the mulching is done at once after planting there is less likelihood of the vines sprouting so much, for the roots will not be disturbed.

### Grapes Are Easy to Grow

Grapes can be grown anywhere, over arbors, along fences, over windows, or in vineyards on hill-sides that are fit for nothing else, and these can be mulched to advantage, also. Have grapes anyway, for this is one of the finest fruits grown and the very easiest to have, and sure to produce almost every season. Care is necessary for best results but fruit will be borne without much attention. Pruning will give finer fruit, but I have seen large quantities of very good fruit grown on vines running along a fence without having been touched in any way for several years. If you want to have something for nothing, just stick a grape vine in an odd corner and eat the fruit thereof.

This is not advocating planting and then leaving to grow without care, but it is saying that if care cannot be given plant anyway and do the best you fruit anyway. Care for your fruit in can for them and you will have some the most approved style if you will, but if you won't plant it and care for it the best you feel you can, and then take what you get, and you will get more than you have earned, you may be sure of that.

### Growing is Cheaper than Buying

I have seen farmers buying and carrying home crates of these fruits to put up for winter use and pay out more for a very limited supply than it would have taken to plant and care for a patch of their own. A friend of mine picked as much as three dollars worth of strawberries from five rows sixty feet long, and did this at every picking during the height of the season. That patch cost about a dollar and a half for plants, took about fifteen minutes after every rain the first season to run through it with the wheel hoe, and probably an hour or two during the summer to cut runners and pull weeds that escaped the hoe. After the first year it was mulched in the fall, the mulch stirred in the spring after the fruiting season, when a good hoeing was given all the space between the rows. After the first heavy rain another mulch was given, manure from the barn being used for this mulch. Not much work, but a fine lot of fruit you must concede.—J. A. Kent.

## Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. 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.

McLeod'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

## THE NINTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

**December 5 & 6, 1918**

The management of the Show wish to announce the following changes over previous shows:

There will be no classes for female cattle.

All stock entered must be owned by exhibitor at least ninety days before opening date of show.

In addition to single cattle classes there will be classes for three animals. Premium list will be ready for distribution August 1st.

## Realizing the War.

Margaret Deland, the noted American author, writes from Paris: "Over in America we thought we knew something about the war and the conditions in France, but when you get here the difference is as the difference between studying the laws of electricity and being struck by lightning. I have been struck by lightning. The only way in which I can keep sane and steady is to look very, very closely at my own immediate little trivial, foolish job—writing or working in the canteen—for if I dare to lift my eyes to the black horizons I lose my balance."

You may not be the best farmer in your neighborhood, but you can at least strive not to be the worst.

## Facts About Fall Wheat

ONTARIO Fall wheat growers from many localities claim that fertilizers saved their 1917-18 wheat crop. How did they do it?

Fertilizers are carriers of available plant food. This soluble food is to the young wheat crop what new milk is to the calf.

Last fall the fertilized wheat made stronger top growth and wider, deeper root growth than the unfertilized wheat.

Last winter the fertilized crop stood the severe weather while much unfertilized wheat was killed.

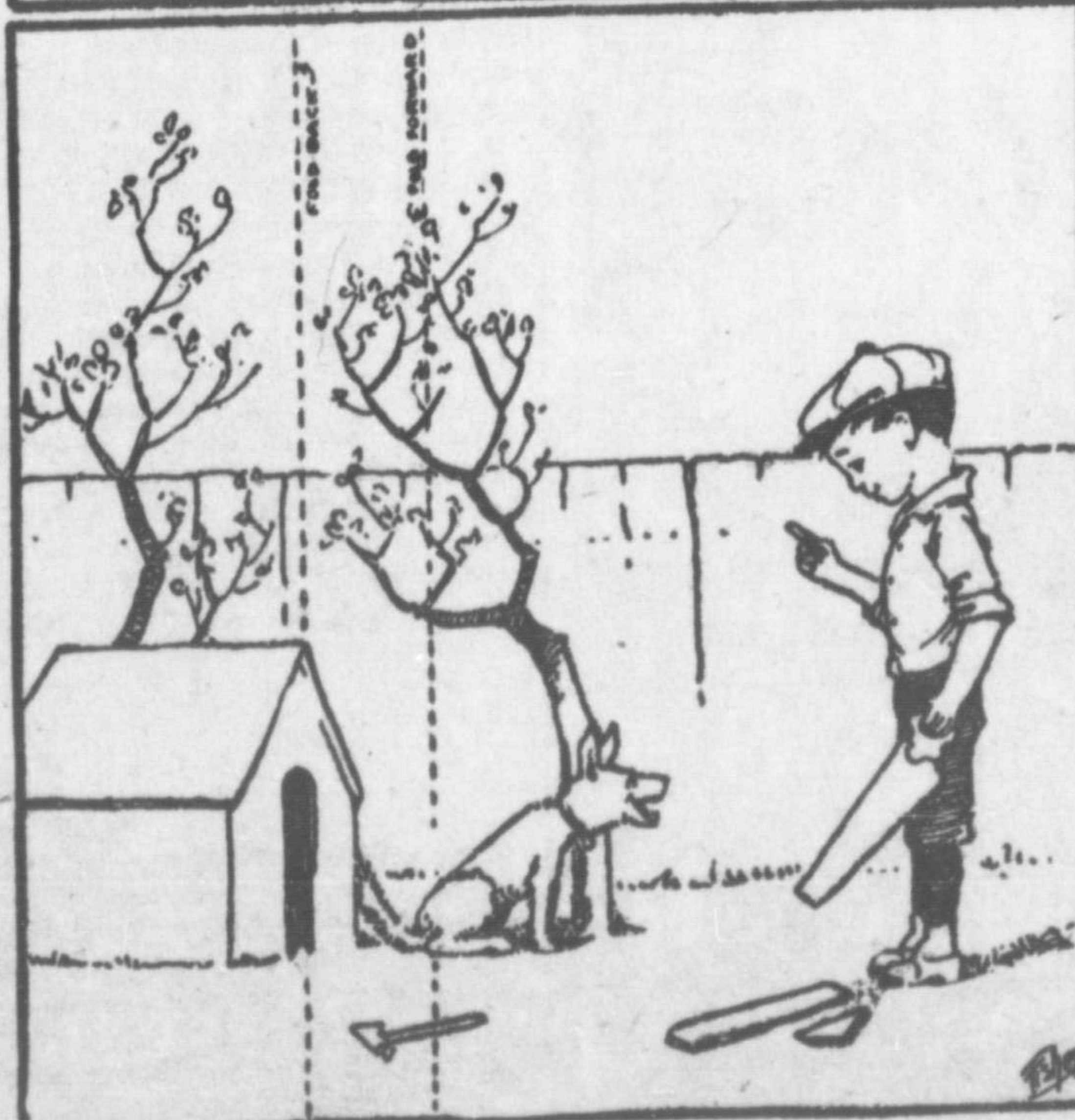
Last spring the fertilized wheat started growing earlier and stronger than the unfertilized wheat.

That is why fertilized wheat will yield much heavier this summer than unfertilized wheat. It pays to fertilize Fall wheat.

New Free Bulletin on Fall Wheat Production now ready. Write  
**The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau**  
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association  
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie built his dog a house,  
I think it's fine, don't you?  
And from the smile on puppy's face  
I judge he likes it too.

## The Dairy

In the stable, the best way to break a self-sucking cow is to tie her both ways in the stall so that she cannot get her head back to her udder. If you are persistent in this, after a while she forgets the habit.

But in the pasture lot a different plan must be used. The cow can be tied then by having a surcingle around her body and a rope extending from the surcingle to either side of the head so that she cannot get her head to her udder. This, however, prevents her from fighting flies and is really quite a punishment.

I think the best way probably is to get at almost any hardware store what is known as a calf-weaner. This is an arrangement that is fastened in the nose like a bull ring and extending all around on this ring are long, sharp spikes so that when she goes to suck herself these spikes are prodded into the udder and flank and she soon gives it up. Cows can eat fairly well out of a manger with an arrangement of this kind in the nose. They seem to get along on pasture all right. After a reasonable length of time if this don't break the cow of the habit,

I would dispose of her for beef because it is a nuisance to have to keep this thing up every year.

### A Lettuce Tip.

Lettuce should be sown three times during July, and the young seedlings must be kept well watered. In fact, all lettuce should be kept very moist to prevent it from running to seed too quickly.

Good, crisp lettuce is something that all war gardeners are keen to have, and frequently it is a disappointment to them to find it going to seed and coarsening in the process.

If you have not planted your lettuce in a shaded place, you might build a cheesecloth frame over the plants that are beginning to head up, and spray them night and morning during the warm weather. This is the real secret of good, crisp lettuce.

Farmers are buying and using more two-row cultivators this year.

**SMOKE TUCKER'S**  
**ORINOCO**  
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### Cheapness in Shoes - -

Does not depend upon their price  
but upon the service they give

And on this score low prices and real cheapness were never so far apart as they are today, because good service giving leather is higher than ever in cost.

To maintain the low price of cheap shoes it is necessary to use even more inferior leather than usual. That can result in one thing only—less service, less wear, therefore less economy.

In buying we look for service, value, style and comfort in shoes, and we do not let a "bargain price" blind us to the lack of them.

**P. E. SMILEY,**  
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

#### Local and District.

The Military Department reports that Pte. John George Smith of Campbells Bay (No 336782) had been wounded in France. He enlisted and went overseas with an Ottawa battalion.

Mr. A. E. Posselwhite returned home from Calgary, Alta., last week, where he has been engaged on a large ranch for the past eighteen months. Alf got along well in the west, but objects to being so far away from his family, so has accepted a position in the munition plant at Pembroke, where he went Saturday last to begin work.

A party of Ottawa young men returned on Thursday evening last from a ten-days' outing up the Pickanock, in the neighborhood of Mr. Fred Way's. Wet weather almost every day tended to mar the enjoyment of the trip considerably, yet the boys claim to have had a fairly good time and some of the party got a taste of the Primeval never before experienced. Some nice trout were bagged and the boys got a glimpse at a bear and several deer.

Ten or twelve years ago the boys and girls of St. grades at the Academy had a class-mate whom they all dubbed "Billy," and they used to perpetrate a good many jokes at his expense which he always took good-naturedly. Billy Smith, hailed from North Bristol, and not long after he finished his studies at our local seat of learning, he drifted West, and after engaging in probationary work for the Methodist Church for a time he entered the University of Alberta, from which institution he graduated this year, and was ordained to the ministry a short time ago. Almost immediately following his ordination—Rev. W. F. Smith—as we shall now call him—enlisted in the Engineers at Calgary, and hopes to go overseas with that unit in some capacity other than Chaplain. Mr. Smith, has been visiting his old home and neighborhood during the past two or three weeks, and has occupied the pulpits in some of the rural churches which knew him as a boy.

#### The Twelfth.

So far as Pontiac is concerned, the customary observance of The Twelfth by the Orangemen of the District was not marked by any demonstration of particular note, small groups of lodges uniting at different points to observe the day instead. This was due in a measure to the restrictions imposed by the Food Board, which forbade the serving of substantial dinners, as in the good old days when a world-war was little dreamed of by most Canadians.

The largest gathering held anywhere in the county, was that which assembled at Green Lake, where the Shawville Young Britons and representatives from the lodges known as Knox's, Radford, Starks and Yarm, met together and enjoyed the pleasures of a "basket picnic." In addition to the lodge members present there was also quite a large gathering of others who wended their way to that ideal spot to spend the day. There was no settled program of amusements, but everyone was free to make the best of the opportunities presented for having a good time. The young

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

H. IMISON,  
Artist in Portraiture.

men scratched up a couple of ball teams, and so provided some amusement for those who are partial to this kind of sport. There was also a list of other field sports run off for which prizes were awarded.

Something unusual at Orange celebrations there were no speeches at this gathering.

### 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.

McLaren's Store at Wakefield was burglarized on Sunday night, July 7th, the safe cracked and contents, consisting of \$300 in cash and about \$15,000 worth of bonds and securities stolen. The latter were subsequently recovered by some boys under a station platform, but the cracksmen made a clean getaway with the cash.

**DROWNED**—David Tanguay, a shoemaker, who belonged to Portage du Fort, and whose four surviving brothers live there, was found drowned near the wharf at Desjardins, opposite Pembroke, on the Allumette Island, on Saturday evening, July 6th. Just when the man came to his death is not known, but it is thought to have been about a week previous to the finding of the body. His remains were interred at Pembroke.

#### The Bishop's Appointments.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Farthing, Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, will hold Confirmation Services at the several appointments in this county during the present month, as follows:

18th—3, p. m., North Onslow; 8, p. m., Quyon.

19th—2.30, p. m., Bristol Mines; 8 p. m., Bristol Corners.

20th—10.30, a. m., Caldwell.

21st—10.30, a. m., Portage du Fort; 2.30, p. m., Parkman; 7.30, p. m., Shawville.

22nd—10.30, a. m., Thorne Centre; 2.30, p. m., Greeremount; 8.00, p. m., North Clarendon.

23rd—10.30, a. m., Otter Lake; 8, p. m., Campbells Bay.

24th—2.30, p. m., Bryson; 8, p. m., Clarke's.

30th—10.30, a. m., Danford Lake; 3, p. m., Cawood.

### 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

WM. 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.

#### NOTICE.

Entries to Wheat or Clover Competitions for seed purposes must be made on or before July 25th. See posters, or ask for information regarding same.

R. W. HODGINS,  
Sec. C. P. A. S.

#### Telephone Notice.

Accounts for local or long-distance calls must be paid monthly to the Central operator. Rentals for the balance of the year must be paid in July to the Secretary, whose office is now in residence on Main street, opposite the Fair Grounds.

R. W. HODGINS,  
Sec. Pon R. Tel. Co.

### 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.

Antoine Mousette, for many years governor of Hull jail, died at his residence on Sunday, July 7th, aged 88 years and 11 months. His funeral took place of Wednesday following to Notre Dame Church and Aylmer road cemetery.

#### Another Big Fire in Pembroke.

Another big fire broke out in Pembroke early Monday morning and destroyed property to the estimated value of \$300,000. The fire started in the Thos. Pink Co. munitions factory, and is believed to have been of enemy origin.

#### Red Cross Notes.

The Radford Willing Workers last week reported six full members: Madames W. A. Brownlee, H. H. Horner, John Horner, R. A. Hodgins; Messrs. George Mee and David McDowell; also nine associates: Madames J. W. Horner, T. M. Hodgins, E. Hamilton, J. A. Brownlee, Norman Brownlee, H. Pendergast, H. Strutt, W. J. Horner.

Donations of one dollar each from R. A. Hodgins, Albert Horner, Ira McKnight, Wm. McCuaig, W. J. Brownlee and Peter Brownlee, and smaller sums from others amounting to \$3.50, making a grand total of \$30.50.

Mrs. R. A. Hodgins has been appointed the Red Cross representative for this group, and \$28.50 has been returned to the club for war work.

W. A. HODGINS.

#### JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

No. 14 CLARENDON.

Grade VII.—Maude Somerville, Eva Horner, Eula Brown (equal); Margaret Martin, abs.

Grade VI.—Ernest Martin, Grace Hill, David Horner.

Grade V.—Marie Martin, Jos. Brown, May Hill (equal), Duncan Hodgins.

Grade IV.—John Martin.

Grade III.—Ralph Horner.

Primer II.—Cora Stewart, Lillian Belanger, Orville Brown, Eva Black.

Primer I.—Amie Martin, Herbert Horner, Hazel Black.

L. L. MAJOR, Teacher.

#### BRISTOL No. 3.

Grade V.—Vera Kilroy, Sadie Kilroy, Ruby Smith, Effie Morrison.

Grade IV.—Helen Hewer, Raymond Trudeau, Hillis Graham, Harold Bourgeois, Mervyn Henderson.

Grade III.—Hilda Graham, Harry Kilroy, Maynard Morrison, Maggie Trudeau, Georgina Trudeau.

Grade II.—Francis Bourgeois, Alvin Henderson.

Primer II.—Edna Trudeau.

A. B. C. Class.—Herbie Trudeau, Lyndon Graham, Florence Hewer.

### 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, REG. HODGINS, W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. M. in Com. Com. Scribe.

### 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.

### BOARD HOLDS NO MEETINGS

President Declines All Questions for Members, but Never Calls Them in for a Conference.

There is no more familiar title among government departments than the board of trade. It seems to be responsible for all kinds of things and all sorts of undertakings and happenings. It will find you a chairwoman or negotiate a commercial treaty. It consists of a president and a large number of members among whom are reckoned the Archbishop of Canterbury and the speaker of the house of commons, a writer in London Tit-Bits states.

By law these members have a right to be called to discuss questions of trade and to help the president to shape his policy, yet the fact remains no meetings are ever held! The president never dreams of calling his committee together. He does much as he likes, comes to his own decisions, and then announces that "the board thinks so and so."

One wonders what would happen if the archbishop or some other member were to insist upon being consulted, this this surprising method of doing business should cease.

The board of trade does not stand alone. Every school-teacher in the land knows that "my lords" say this and "my lords" rule that. Their full title is "the lords of the committee of the privy council of education;" but they never meet, and the vice president would probably be puzzled to name a half-dozen of them. Mr. Fisher and his predecessors rule without "my lords," but in their name. Thus to they get credit for the good they do and are a refuge in the day of storm.

### HIGH COST IN WASHINGTON

Houses and Apartments Rent at Fabulous Prices—One Woman Promises Ordinary Wear and Tear.

Two women sat at a local theater the other night. They were dressed "fit to kill," in the good old Hooster idiom, and wore diamonds galore, writes Charles E. Tracewell in Washington Star.

They were talking about the subject of rents, a topic of absorbing interest in Washington just now, when a house or apartment of any kind is difficult to obtain for love or money.

It has been a matter of gossip that many wealthy people have come to Washington recently, and that many of these have rented furnished houses and apartments at fabulous rates.

The two women at the theater were discussing this very thing. What was more, one of them was one of those wealthy ones in question, judging from what she said.

"You know, my dear," she was saying to the other, "I won't say I'm going to use an ax, but"—she smiled significantly—"when my lease is over"—and she smiled again—"well, there is going to be some ordinary wear and tear, my dear, there is going to be some ordinary wear and tear."

#### The Judge, He Knows.

"What, you here again?" exclaimed a New York police magistrate when his eyes fell upon a familiar face before the bar. "Why, you're only out of the workhouse," said the magistrate to the man, who was arraigned for striking his wife. "Well, you see, judge," began the prisoner, "we have mice in the house—you know how it is, judge—and my wife set a trap for them. I was going around the room in my bare feet—you know how it is, judge—not hinking of the trap. I stepped on the bait and my big toe caught in the sharp wire noose—you know how it is, judge." "What's that got to do with striking your wife?" "I threw the trap at her—you know how it is, judge—and she didn't dodge it." "No, I don't know how it is. You had been drinking last night." "I had one drink—you know how it is, judge." "Two months in the workhouse—you know how it is," said the magistrate.

### To the Farmers and Dairymen of Pontiac:

The time is here when we have to turn to labor-saving machinery, owing to the scarcity of labor.

### The Empire Mechanical Milker

Is one of the greatest labor-savers, and is now being used extensively and successfully in most dairy sections of the country, and is also recommended very highly by Prof. Archibald, Director of Government Exp. Farms. The fact that it is being used by twelve Experimental Farms and Colleges in Canada, furnishes convincing proof of its merits.

The Empire Cream Separator Co., of Montreal, has received the following testimonial from a Pontiac farmer:—

#### TESTIMONIAL—

TO THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., MONTREAL:—

"I like the Milking Machine fine and would not be without it at any price. The cows seem to prefer it to hand milking. I can milk twenty one (21) cows in less than an hour and it did not cost me one cent for repairs.

(Signed) DANIEL SHEA,  
Campbells Bay, R. R. No. 1.

For further information apply to the Empire Cream Separator Co., Montreal, or the undersigned local agent.

**J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.**

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(The Popular Farm Machinery)

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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.

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