

THE EQUITY.

No. 6, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

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.

The annual Sacramental service of the Methodist Church will be held on Sunday next, and on Monday the regular quarterly official board meeting.

It is reported that some draftees in route to Ottawa by the C. N. R. last Sunday, jumped the train at Clarendon Front and made off through the settlement.

Canon Smith, of St. James' Church, Hull, officiated at the services at St. Paul's on Sunday. Rural Dean Phillips, being away accompanying the Bishop on his pastoral visit to the Gatineau district.

The dense heat of the past week produced several heavy thunder storms in portions of this district, the country north of Shawville, getting an extra share, with some hailstones thrown in.

Two men were fined \$20 and \$2 in the Ottawa police court last week for neglecting to carry their military papers. The incident affords a lesson to others that there is danger in being careless.

From some cause not exactly known Mr. O. D. Sullivan lost two valuable steers, out of a herd he has pasturing a short distance out of town. Mr. S. was absent at the time visiting his relatives at Manotick.

The Austin H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jno. Fraser on Tuesday, August 6th. Program:—Cheese and its Food Uses by Mrs. Geo. Carey; Reading by Miss Gladys Horner. Roll Call—Recipes for home-made cheese.

HAD ARM BROKEN.—While climbing over a low fence last Thursday afternoon, Norris, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Brough, in some manner fell on his arm and had both bones broken just above the wrist.

A section of the County of Leeds, Ont., near Elgin, suffered much damage from a terrific hail storm last Wednesday. Crops were levelled and beaten into the soil. Hailstones over one-and-a-half inches in diameter fell for over half an hour.

The Registration returns show that there are over one hundred thousand men in Ontario with experience in farm work who are willing to work on farms, but the report does not state that this number is exclusive of the men who have been drafted for military service.

NOTICE.—Parties requiring lettering or cemetery work of any kind performed, are requested to leave their orders for same within the next two weeks, as I have made special arrangements for the execution of such work during the month of August.

THOS. SHORE,
Shawville Marble Works.

A letter from Mr. Truman T. Hodgins, who is now residing in the town of Vegreville, Alberta, says there are prospects of a bountiful harvest in that district. The letter was written on July 19th. Reports from Alberta since that day there has been a pretty cold dip, with snow in some localities.

The premiers of the Western Provinces together with Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, returned from their trip to England last week. Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Rowell are remaining in London for a few weeks longer at the request of the British premier.

Bristol Presbyterian advt. on page 8. Very important. Read it.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Barnett and daughters are occupying the family cottage at Norway Bay.

Mr. George Connelly, of Murrells, returned last week from a visit to Eau Claire, Ont.

Miss Bradley, of Eardley, was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. O'Hara.

Mrs. Geo. Hodgins was a week-end guest of Mrs. Smythe and other friends at Green Lake.

Miss Mary Young, spent the week-end at Green Lake, guest of Miss Florence Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hodge, Miss Lottie Shaw, and Messrs. McLaurin and Raymond of MacDonald College, motored to Chap-eau on Wednesday last.

Mr. John D. Macfarlane has accepted a position with the Militia Dept. in connection with the inspection of explosives at the factory near Parry Sound, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Richardson and little daughter, Goldie, have left for their home in Arnprior, accompanied by his sister, Miss Julia Richardson.

Mrs. F. C. Smythe and son, Kenneth, Mrs. D. S. Kelley and Miss Edyth Caldwell are occupying the Wilson Cottage at Green Lake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen, of Montreal, who have spent the past three weeks at Green Lake, guests of Archie and Mrs. Dover, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Dr. Ken. McDowell, of Renfrew, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. H. T. and Mrs. McDowell, left on Friday for Orillia, Ont., where he will spend the remainder of his vacation.

Agent Charley Tucker, of the C. P. R., who has not been in very good health lately is spending the week up on the Pickanock, accompanied by our Photo Artist, H. Imison.

Mr. H. A. Carlson, of Haileybury, dropped in to see THE EQUITY for a moment while in town Saturday. A lot came down from Haileybury, to see his boys, and to enjoy a few days' outing with his brother at Coulonge.

Mrs. Stephen Johncox, of Shawville, and Mrs. G. Godfrey of Ottawa, have returned home after spending a few weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. N. E. James, 406 Gilchrist St., Peterboro, Ont.

Master George Tucker, returned from Norway Bay on Monday, where he spent a few days visiting, and was accompanied by his cousin, Merrill Tucker, who remained in Shawville for a few days.

Mr. Harry and Mrs. Bolam, of Campbells Bay, accompanied by their son and daughter, Charlie and Edyth, and Mr. Wilson, Manager of the Merchants Bank, were here on Monday, returning from Blue Sea Lake on the Gatineau.

Dr. and Mrs. O'Hara, and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shore, attended the reception to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Way at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Way, Huddersfield, on Wednesday evening last. A very pleasant time was spent.

Mr. Nelson McLellan of Wyman, received word from his son J. E. McLellan who is at present taking an instructor's course at Toronto, that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Following the message Lieut. McLellan arrived home on two weeks' leave Monday evening.

Mr. Wm. Wainman, and daughter, Mrs. Merrill, of Watertown, N. Y., and grand-daughter, Miss Eleanor Campbell, of New York, also Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wainman and daughter, Edna, of Ottawa, motored to Shawville Friday morning, returning Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. J. Lester.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship 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.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time.

Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.

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

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

See advt. on page 8 No supper at Bristol Anniversary.

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.

Two old residents of Leslie township passed away last week in the persons of Mrs. Thomas Stephens and Mr. James Stephens. Their funerals took place on Saturday and Sunday respectively.

We regret to report that the condition of Mrs. John Landry, who returned from the hospital last Wednesday, is very serious. Owing to this fact, her husband, who has been engaged with a lumber company, in western Ontario for some time, returned home on Saturday evening.

On Sunday next, Aug. 4th, a District Meeting will be held D. V., in the Holiness Movement Church here. Rev. J. C. Black, Supt. of the Eastern Work, is expected to be present, along with the ministers and a goodly number of the laity of this district. Services will be held at 10.30 a. m., 2.30 and 7.00 p. m. A cordial invitation to attend, is extended to all.

Births

At Radford, on July 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Perley Richardson, a daughter.

Marriages

HAMILTON—WAY.

At Aylmer, Que., on July 21st, by the Rev. M. Henderson, R. J. Hamilton, of Shawville, to Nellie G., daughter of Mr. James Way, of Campbells Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left Ottawa same day on 11.55 train for Toronto, with the object of visiting Niagara Falls, Hamilton and other points of interest in Ontario. They are expected home on Wednesday evening of this week, when a reception will be held at Mr. Hamilton's home on Main St.

NEWTON—ROBERTSON.

A very pretty wedding took place in Thornby on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock, when Miss Lottie Tressie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of Thornby, became the bride of Bert Earl Newton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward, of Otter Lake. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. Strowbridge, Rector of Leslie.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk trimmed with Lillies of the Valley and a picture hat to match. The bride's maid, a sister of the bride, was dressed in white silk crepe de chene, trimmed with pearl buttons and insertion. The bride's evening dress was of blue silk.

The young couple received many useful gifts including several cheques. All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Newton a happy and prosperous future.—Com.

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

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

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

For Stenographer, Secretary or Accountant, we have the best courses available anywhere. Last year our increase was 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

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1304 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

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EYES EXAMINED

NO DRUGS USED

QUALITY GLASSES

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MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST

UPTOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.

MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Car, 1918 model in good condition—has run less than 2500 miles. Apply at once to G. A. Howard, Shawville.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

Food Board Ask Bakers to Produce Dark Loaf.

In a letter which is being sent to all bakers throughout the Dominion, the Canada Food Board urges upon them the importance of using these substitutes for wheat flour which are most readily available at moderate prices.

Following is an extract from the letter:—

"The public demand for white bread, which has been developed for years, is a temptation to bakers to use large quantities of high-priced substitutes, and to employ labor in mechanical processes for whitening the loaf. The public must be educated not to expect a white loaf, and must be taught that a well-baked dark loaf is equally palatable and nutritious. The Food Board is already doing what it can to impress this fact upon the public, but the bakers must also help by using those substitutes that are most readily available at moderate prices.

"The Canada Food Board requests all bakers to take notice that corn starch, rice flour, etc., should not be used in large quantities by them; nor should chemicals, the 'break' or any mechanical contrivance that has for its purpose the whitening of the loaf, be employed."

THE HARDWARE STORE

Goods Now Wanted

Binder Twine	Ice Cream Freezers
Paris Green	Fruit Jars
William's Fly and Insect Destroyer	Butter Crock
Machine Oil	Chicken Feed
Axle Grease	A few bags first quality
Door, Window Screens	Corn at \$3.00 bus.

Let us supply your needs

We will do it right.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-4503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

AUGUST BARGAINS

4 Pieces Dress Goods marked 35c. per yd., now worth much more. This is one old time bargain. Priced for August 23c.

Colonial Chambrays	20c. per yd.
Dress Gingham	22 "
Oxford Gingham	25 "
Special Shantung Silk	90 "

F. S. Black Cotton 20c. per yd.
Is the best value—a real cracker jack.

A few 15c. Prints. Secure a few yards, you won't buy them at this price again.

We are offering Special Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods this month. It will pay you to buy your fall requirements now.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

It Has Proved a Revelation —To Millions of Tea Drinkers "SALADA"

Rich in Flavor — Absolute in Purity.
Sealed Packets Only . . } **TRY IT!**
Black—Green or Mixed

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)

Except for her promise to Maggie nothing could have haled Julietta to town on this morning, with the memory of that kiss hot on her lips. She shrank from the possible meeting with Clay Thorpe.

What kind of madness, she wondered as the horse jogged along the dusty road, had seized upon her last night? What kind of madness had impelled her, not only to allow, but to return that kiss? She sat stiffly in the jolting buggy, staring straight between the ears of the horse, her face changing from white to red.

Was it madness after all, or was it something else? She thought of Paul Morrow, and was miserable. With a pang she realized how simple, honest, kindly Paul Morrow must love her with all his big, generous heart.

The horse slowed to a walk, and stopped under the big cottonwood, but Julietta sat rigidly unmindful, the reins dangling from her cold hands. Her thoughts had hurled the backward stretch of years to that first meeting with Paul Morrow, to that Pullman where she had sat with her tired little head resting upon a rough coat-sleeve. She travelled up the flight of years—her debt to Paul Morrow was great indeed, and his happiness lay in her keeping.

A woodpecker tattooed upon a fence post near-by. As if in echo to that tattoo came the drum of hoofbeats on the dust. Julietta stirred, heard the creak of stirrup leathers, the jingle of a bit and spur, the thud of hoofs ceased, and a voice awakened her back to the present.

"Dare!" He was standing beside the buggy, one foot resting on a wheel hub. There was a touch of color under the bronze of his face, but his eyes were steady, unafraid, unapologetic. Because they were grave and unsmiling also, Julietta could meet them frankly.

"I wanted to see you," said Clay, his voice pregnant with meaning. "The Wurrells told me you'd just gone." His words quickened. "I had to see you—you know why—after last night. I want to tell you—"

"No!" Julietta wondered at the calm which was upon her. "I'd rather not discuss it."

"But I've made up my mind to discuss it," he persisted quietly. "I love you, Dare, and I want you to marry me." He leaned forward, his hand closing upon hers. "I love you, and I wanted to tell you last night."

"We're a pair of sillies!" she broke in, withdrawing her hand; but her face was white. "Clay, you don't know me at all."

"I've always known you, Dare," he answered steadily. "We've always known each other. I'm not silly, nor are you. I saw in your eyes last night what you must have seen in mine; between us is no talk of superficial things, no silly talk of time and days and pennies. We've waited for each other always. Do you remember what I told you that day long ago—the day you ran away?"

"I can't marry you," she forced the words desperately, yet with finality in her tone, and caught up the reins. "I can't explain—now. I must be on my way to town, Clay. I promised Maggie, as I told you, that I'd see her this morning. I'll explain—later."

She urged on the horse, using the whip in her grim eagerness to put her resolution beyond recall. She had a last glimpse of him standing by his horse under the cottonwood, a stricken, amazed, perplexed figure.

Reaching La Vina, she drove straight on to the railroad station and sought the telegrapher's window.

Three minutes later she handed a yellow form to the operator. He read it, looked at her blankly, read it a second time, and then repressed a grin as he repeated it aloud and checked off the words:

Big Ram Oil Company, Los Angeles: Arrive home Thursday. Am going to marry you immediately.

Julietta. Julietta drove on past the warehouse and hitched her horse not far from the cabin of Maggie Wurrell. She stood for a moment, lost in thought.

Since that day when Parkis the Odious had cast insinuations before her, Julietta had known that some time there must be an auditing and settling of accounts with Paul Morrow. And now—the time had come, and payment was not shirked. Julietta felt a little proud of herself, even through the hurt that ached somewhere inside her.

"Miss Dare!" She heard a voice calling, and saw Burt hastening toward her from the warehouse, hat in hand. "Miss Dare! It's a hot day. Guess you didn't see me, eh? By George, if you didn't go right past me!"

"Did I?" She studied him, unsmiling. "Yep! Say, I wanted to see you mighty bad. Can you step over to the bank a minute?"

"No, I can't," she returned curtly. "What do you want?"

"Well, well—hurry never got nobody anything," and Burt laughed

noisily. "Still, there's no tellin'. Now, Miss Dare, I got somethin' particular to say."

"So have I, Mr. Burt." She turned on him with a steely, scathing note in her voice that stung him like a whip. "I'd like to call your attention to that five-thousand-dollar note. Its' a long time past due."

His face went livid.

"What—what d'ye mean?" "The note for five thousand which you gave my father, Larry Dare. There's twenty years' interest, and more, due on it. Quite a fat little sum, Mr. Burt! I'm going to be married shortly, and I want a settlement of these little matters at once."

Burt's jaw tightened.

"There's no such note in existence," he declared.

"Very well," Julietta turned away.

"You may discuss the matter with my attorneys. Good day."

CHAPTER XV.

In Which Uncle Paul Has His Own Way.

Julietta entered Maggie Wurrell's cabin without knocking, and in her face was that which left Maggie staring at her in startled silence.

"Wrap up the baby," said Julietta with a laughing kiss and a quick return to her usual self. "Come on, Maggie, I'm going to take you for a drive. I brought a wrap for you."

Regardless of protests she got the baby bundled up, got Maggie into the wrap, and hastened them both out and into the buggy. Mr. Burt had disappeared.

"This is my cleaning-up day," said Julietta a trifle grimly. "Ever so often things have to be adjusted, Maggie dear, and to-day I'm adjusting quite a few things."

"Where are you taking us?" queried Maggie as they turned into the county highway.

"Never you mind," rejoined Julietta playfully. "A surprise party."

By the time the horse turned into the Wurrell driveway she had the frightened look out of Maggie's eyes, and a glow of color in the pale cheeks. But suddenly Maggie shrank again.

"There's Pa now," she whispered faintly, "and Ma too—on the verandah. Oh, Julietta, turn around quick! I—I can't—I'm scared."

But Julietta, cold-eyed, swung the buggy to the verandah steps, where stood the Wurrells, watching stonily.

"I've brought Maggie and the baby to see you," said she, taking the baby from the nerveless arms of Maggie and advancing toward Mrs. Wurrell. The latter drew back.

"What do you mean bringin' her here, Lizzie Dare?" was the shrill outburst. "If this ain't like your impudence!" She pointed a rage-trembling finger at Maggie. "There's no home here for that hussy, nor her child neither, so you can just take 'em—"

"Now come, Ma," Jim Wurrell's gruff voice smashed her shriller tones, "don't you get to talkin' so riled! I guess I got some say here."

Encouraged by some subtle note in the man's voice, Julietta turned to him, holding out the baby. Wurrell silently eyed the little mite of humanity, then, with a faint softening of his grim face, he thrust out one great finger to the little hand that gripped toward him.

"There's your grandchild, Uncle Jim," said Julietta, and handed him the baby.

"You, Jim Wurrell!" shrieked the older woman, pounding on the boards with her crutch "You give back that brat—"

The man turned on her savagely.

"By the Eternal, I guess I'm man enough to welcome my own gal if she's got a mind to come home—and hold my own grandchild if I want to! You shut up!" He looked down at the baby, his rugged features working strangely, then swiftly turned and advanced to the buggy, where the white-faced Maggie still sat. "Maggie, I've acted like a skunk. I'm sorry, more's the pity, and I'm glad Lizzie brought you home."

(To be concluded next week.)

Paris.

O queenly city on the Seine,
Who dares disturb thy streets of
dream,
The regal splendor of thy ways
With lordly stride and murderous
reign?

The world has not thy counterpart;
Who dares thy grandeur to molest,
Thro' shadow-victory unseen
With hand of woe upon thy heart?

Fear not the open foe without
Whose deeds have filled the earth with
pain;
The Hun shall ne'er thy streets parade,
Nor still—thy soul with whispering
doubt.

Nearby thy city walls perchance
Will dauntless hearts thy cause de-
fend,
Brave with unconquerable flame,
Avenge the wrongs of glorious France.



CANNING PEAS AND CARROTS.

Under existing circumstances to-day, it is vitally necessary that we can, dry and conserve every bit of available food. Do not let as much as a single handful of vegetables go to waste. From now on plenty of available war garden products will abound.

To Can Peas

First, see that the jars are in good condition: that is, see that the lids fit securely. Fill the jar with water and fasten the lid tightly; invert and test for leaks. This is most important. No matter how long you sterilize the product, if the jar does not seal airtight, the contents will be lost. Many lids are damaged by the housewife using a knife to open the jars. This forces the rim of the lid out of position.

When in doubt, purchase new lids. The best grade of rubbers are the cheapest in the end. Hard, leathery rubber will crack and become worthless during the processing and thus cause a loss of time and material. It is important to thoroughly sterilize all utensils that are to be used. The additional time required for this purpose will pay big dividends in good canned products.

Owing to the composition of the peas, which are rich in nitrogenous material and which will set up a rapid decomposition under certain circumstances, it is vitally necessary to observe the following rules:

First. Do not use peas that have been picked longer than six hours.

Second. Do not use peas that are heated or wilted. The best test for this condition is to put the hand down deep in the basket; if any heat is felt, do not use the peas for canning purposes.

If intending to can home-grown peas, pick them early in the morning. Shell them out of doors in a cool, airy place. Now when starting to can:

First. Blanch. This is placing the peas in a square of cheesecloth and plunging them into a deep saucepan containing plenty of boiling water. Cook for fifteen minutes and then remove and plunge at once into cold water. Drain quickly and then fill with sterilized jars and then fill with boiling water, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, to each quart of water used. Adjust the rubbers and lids and partially tighten. Place in a hot-water bath and process for three hours. Count the time from the minute the water in the bath starts to boil. As soon as the time limit expires, lift the jars at once from the bath; test for leaks after securely tightening the lids. Place them in a room apart from the kitchen, so that they will cool quickly.

As soon as the jar can be comfortably held in the hand, place at once in a cold-water bath, adding two tablespoonfuls of salt to each gallon of water. When thoroughly cold remove and wipe dry. Place in a clean, cool, dry storeroom.

Do not use salt in the blanching process. Do not prepare for canning more peas than will fill the number of jars that the water bath will comfortably hold. This can be easily done by measuring the peas, allowing five cups of the shelled peas for each two pint jars. Use pint jars; if the quart size is desired add one hour to the length of time necessary for processing. This means that you must process in a hot water bath the quart size jars for four hours.

Drying Peas

Peas not suitable for canning purposes may be dried and they will be found available for food purposes if properly done. Shell the peas and then place them in trays in the sun.

To test: Drop a few of the peas on a plate; if they give forth a hard, hollow sound and are perfectly dry and leathery looking on the outside, it is safe to assume that the product is dried sufficiently. Stand aside in a cool room to thoroughly chill before storing in glass or tin containers.

The Canning Process

Shell the peas and then lay them aside in a cool place. Scrape the young carrots and then cut in dice and place them and the peas in a sauce pan. Cover with boiling water and cook for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire and drain. Plunge into cold water and then drain.

Fill into jars and adjust the rubbers and lids. Partially tighten the lids and then place the jars in a hot-water bath and process for three hours for pint jars and four hours for quart jars. Carefully follow the directions for sealing and cooling the canned peas.

It is most important to have water about four inches above the top of the jars when starting to process in the hot-water bath. Failure to have the water about this height will cause the jars to be only partially filled with liquid after the processing is finished.

This fact can be explained in this way: If the tops of the jars are not covered with water the intense heat will cause evaporation to take place through the tops of the jars and thus cause a shrinkage of the amount of water content of the jar.

To partially tighten the lids before placing them in the water bath: If

using a mason jar, turn the lid until it is tight and then give it one full turn backward to loosen. Failure to fasten the lid sufficiently will cause the liquid to seep out of the jar, while if it is not sufficiently loose the jar will burst, owing to the pressure of the air generated in the jar while it is at the boiling point.

This part is most important. Do not neglect it. Finally the water bath itself must be looked after. Use a container sufficiently large to comfortably hold the jars and then be closed to prevent the escape of steam. A washboiler makes a very good hot-water bath. Place a wire or wooden rack in the bottom and have the water just below the boiling point—that is, about 185 to 190 degrees Fahrenheit. Now cover the top of the boiler with four or five thicknesses of newspaper. Place the lid in position and then see that the process continues rapidly; see that the water is kept actively boiling during the entire period of the time required for the process.

In Memoriam.

(To the memory of our nurses and doctors lost when the Lindavere Castle was sunk by a U-boat.)
Brave sisters lie beneath the sea,
Brave men who fought for liberty;
Heroines, heroes, one and all
We gather round your spirit fall.

You have lost all, with all to gain,
No more to assuage the grief and pain,
Yours is the noble sacrifice
In freedom's cause you've paid the price.

May God be with you while you sleep,
With hearts at rest in ocean deep,
And may we, who are left at home
Pray earnestly, "Thy kingdom come."

But we can leave you in your rest,
Only because with zeal and zest,
We will avenge each life laid low
With anger we've a right to show.

Sleep softly, sisters in the deep,
While we, our trust with you will keep,
He shall pay dearly who has slain,
Whose honor bears the awful strain.

"Vengeance is mine," the Lord has said,
Oh, God, avenge our noble dead,
And when the sun of peace shall rise
May victory own their sacrifice.

NO SUGAR FROM JAVA.

And the Cuban Crop is Less Than Was Estimated.

Captain Sir Charles Bathurst, Chairman of the Sugar Commission, speaking recently in the British House of Commons, said that the Allies had no prospect this year of obtaining sugar from Java, and therefore it would be necessary to build up stocks from Cuba in order to provide necessary winter requirements. "Our sources of winter supply have ceased to exist in consequence of shipping difficulties," he stated. Sir Charles added that the United Kingdom, by agreement, was taking one-third of the whole Cuban sugar crop, the United States and Canada taking the balance. Unfortunately, however, the Cuban crop was some 300,000 tons less than was estimated.

It is fine for cleaning cans - says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Canuck BREAD MIXER

MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES

- Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.
- Convenient, quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.
- Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer—four inch size \$2.75; eight inch size \$3.25.

E. T. WRIGHT CO.
HAMILTON, CANADA

QUEEN MARY LIKES BOOKS.

Does Not Read Much Fiction But is Fond of Memoirs.

The Manchester Guardian publishes this interesting intimate sketch of Queen Mary on the occasion of the royal silver wedding:

"Queen Mary does not care particularly for sport, animals or opera, nor has she the modern interest in variety shows, but she loves modern plays, particularly comedies; she is fond of reading, particularly memoirs, historical or modern. Her taste in this direction was formed by a French woman, Mme. Brimka, who succeeded the German governess who guided her youthful education. This lady was with her from 1885 till her marriage, and soon after returning as her rectrice, and so remained until she died two years ago.

"I doubt if the Queen has read very much fiction. Unlike Queen Victoria, she is not known to have written anything with the faintest idea of even

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private publication. But she is a great letter writer. She writes simply, feelingly, and with much force of diction. She corresponds at length with her children, especially the Prince of Wales.

"She is a lady with her strong dislikes as well as likes and to her mind there is no special virtue in the word 'smart.' Queen Mary's taste in dress is her own—not fashionable or unfashionable, but above or outside of fashion."

Armies can't fight with empty guns or empty stomachs. They must have ammunition and wheat.

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F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario (94)

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In The Hammock.

"What an idea!" exclaimed Grandpa Sloan, in great amazement. "Just one night!" teased Merville. "The house is the place to sleep," said Grandpa Sloan, with much firmness. "But I can sleep in the house when I am at home in the city," said Merville. "Here in the country I want to do something different."

"What is all this about?" asked Grandpa Sloan, who came into the kitchen just then.

"Why Merville wants to sleep outdoors!" explained Grandpa Sloan.

"Well, a bed is good enough for me," laughed Grandpa Sloan, "but if Merville wants to sleep in the trees with the birds, or in the pasture with the calves, why not let him try it?"

"I don't want to sleep in a tree or in the pasture," said Merville, "but in the hammock."

"I'm afraid that he will roll out, or that he will catch cold," said Grandpa Sloan.

"If he rolls out he can get back in again," said Grandpa Sloan, "and it is too dry and warm to worry about his catching cold."

Of course Merville had his way, when he had grandpa to take his side, and so it came to pass that when bedtime came that night he took a pillow and a blanket and made his way to the hammock, between two trees in the garden.

There were no lights in the rooms of the house on the side next the garden, but that did not trouble Merville—at first. It was much better than going to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs. He did not want to go to sleep; so he tried to keep awake by counting the stars. He was doing very well, although the little wind that waved the branches overhead bothered him somewhat, when he suddenly noticed that the frogs at the foot of the hill were croaking much louder than usual. Why was that? Well, frogs were only frogs, and of

course they would not harm anyone, even though there were a million of them, and all of them were big, fat bullfrogs, croaking their loudest. But it was strange that they were so much noisier than usual to-night.

And the crickets, too! The grass seemed to be full of them, all fiddling frantically. Anyway, they would stay in the grass and would not try to sting him as the mosquitoes did. To be sure, few mosquitoes had troubled him yet, but they might be along in swarms any minute; so he pulled the blanket over his head, and after that the frogs and crickets seemed to make less noise.

But later—he did not know how much later—a noise awakened him. He knew where he was, but he had such a funny feeling inside! Perhaps he was sick. He sat up in the hammock and rubbed his eyes. It was very dark. Clouds covered the friendly stars. A big wind was blowing through the branches overhead, and something was moving under the trees in another part of the garden. Merville could hear it, and he felt sure that it was moving his way. What could it be? A burglar or a bear. The question did not seem at all silly to him.

But in another instant he had slipped from the hammock, run to the house and was banging with both fists on the verandah door.

"Well, well!" said Grandpa Sloan when he opened the door. "What's this? Aren't you going to sleep in the hammock, after all?"

"I thought I'd come in," said Merville, "and besides, it's almost morning, anyway."

"Oh, no!" laughed Grandpa Sloan. "It isn't half past nine, and I was just going out to get the colt in. I left him feeding below the garden, and forgot all about him after supper."

Merville climbed the stairs to his little room. It seemed a delightful place to sleep, after all.

RED RUIN FROM UKRAINIA

INSTEAD OF THE FOOD WHICH THE GERMANS EXPECTED.

It Was The Czecho-Slovak Army of Bohemia That Foiled The Hopes of Central Powers.

Who was responsible for the bare Ukrainian cupboard which proved such a black disappointment to the Teutons? It has just been announced by the Committee on Public Information at Washington that it was the remnants of the Czecho-Slovak army which put the torch to that tremendous meal of wheat which the two Kaisers had promised themselves.

When Germany sliced off great pieces of Russian territory it was the Ukraine that was regarded as a particularly rich plum—the Ukraine pleasantly stored with grain so badly needed by the German army and the home population as well.

Deserted From Austria

But fortunately the remnants of the Czecho-Slovak army were still stationed in that part of Russia. This army was composed of deserters from the Austrian army, Bohemians and Slovaks, inveterate enemies of the Hapsburgs, who had seized the first occasion to surrender to the Russian units. They had fought magnificently for Russia and against the Austrians during the Kerensky regime. When the Bolsheviks gained control of Russia there was no more fighting to be done for the allied cause on that front. The Czecho-Slovak army, including 50,000 men in line and the same number in reserve, was dissolved by Bolshevik leaders. Twenty thousand men refused to part with their weapons, however, and hopefully awaited an opportunity to obtain transportation to the western front, by way of the United States.

The Bolshevik leaders made no objection to this, but, of course, no means of transportation was provided. And so they remained where they were.

Why The Cupboard Was Bare

That was why they were able to contribute so largely to the disappointment of the Germans in obtaining food from the Ukraine. As soon as they realized that this was the chief objective of the Germans they began a systematic campaign of pillage and burning in which they were assisted by the peasants themselves, who were aroused at the thought that the old landowners were to return under German protection.

Not only did they destroy what they could but they fought bitterly to prevent the Teutons taking what was left. Retiring and hampered by their lack of equipment, they stopped to meet the advancing Germans repeatedly in the field. Their last battle, one of those confused struggles which get little space in the cable reports, was fought near Bachmac, half way between Kieff and Kursk on the road

to Moscow. After the fight, though the Czecho-Slovaks had been armed chiefly with axes, they themselves buried more than three hundred Germans.

The direct result of this destruction of the Ukrainian wheat supply was that Germany had to lower her bread ration at home instead of increasing it, as had been promised to the underfed people, and Austria continued to starve a bit more rapidly.

Revenge For Oppression

Certainly in Ukraine the Czecho-Slovaks have had their revenge for three centuries of suffocation and oppression in Bohemia. But throughout the war they have launched shattering blows against their Austrian and German enemies, and the whole idea of Mittel Europa.

The Czecho-Slovak army is on the firing line with the Allies in France to-day.

In Russia 50,000 Czecho-Slovaks, organized into regiments, are waiting for transportation to Canada or the United States.

Twenty thousand of these people have turned against their Austrian commanders and are fighting with the Italians.

In the United States it is estimated that 60,000 men have joined the colors to fight with the army of Uncle Sam. In addition to these, ten contingents of Bohemians and Slovaks have gone from the United States to France to join the army fighting under the Czecho-Slovak flag, but under the high command of France.

The Letter That Never Went.

You've heard of the letter that never came, The eyes that watched in vain. You've heard the old excuses lame, Again and yet again. Ah! many a soldier far from home, Many sad hours has spent Awaiting the letter that did not come— The letter was never sent!

Homesick, he, in the trenches drear, Beside the field of flame, Awaited throughout the days of fear The letter that never came. Alert at the call of trumpet or drum, 'Twas sorrow his great soul bent, He knew that letter would never come— Because it was never sent.

No wound received by the monstrous thing Where bullets swarm and hiss, Oh, never a word can burn and sting Or bayonet hurt like this! Behold him by his graveside pause, His strength is nearly spent, He moans, "It did not come because The letter was never sent!"

Perhaps it is not yet too late, Sit down and write—and write, 'Twill make his weary heart elate, Write him a letter to-night! Hurry! ere death shall reach the boy Ere his young life is spent, 'Twill fill his last red hours with joy— The letter his loved one sent!

—The Khan, in Toronto Telegram.

Rice should be washed through three waters at least, before it is cooked.

NIGHT MARCH AND DAWN.

By Arthur L. Phelps.

Marching men,
Thirty score;
Round the corner hundreds more;
Glittering in the yellow streets,
Yellow with the lamps and panes,
Guns and faces; where retreats,
Skulking down behind black roofs,
Ragged day, marching men;
Where the East,
Saffron yeast,
Awesome pours upon the world,
From the darkness,
Marching men.

Hands and feet,
Swinging hands,
Swinging feet—
Hear the beat, insistent beat;
See the long line heave and sway,
All its body sinuous, sure,
All its colour lithe and strong,
Out of distance heaving true,
Into distance swaying on,
Within its law, a corporate will,
Indurate yet supple, too,
Power and motion governed—

Till—
Flames too sudden-redly dawn,
Thunders wildly a wild sky,
And a breath,
Sharp with shrapnel, whistling by,
Breaks and shatters;

Scattered wide,
Rent fast 'neath the fangs of Death,
Then the gaudy fragments lie.

—Canadian Magazine for July.

FRANCE'S LIVESTOCK LOSS.

Twenty Per Cent. Reduction in the Home Supply of Dairy Products.

Since the outbreak of the war France has suffered a loss of 2,600,000 head of cattle. Allowing one million for the loss due to the invasion of the ten departments of Northern France there remains a diminution of 1,600,000 head. Moreover the cattle that are left have greatly lost in weight. Before the war the average weight in meat of slaughtered cattle was from 770 to 880 pounds, whereas to-day it hardly exceeds 550 to 570 pounds. As a result of this depletion of herds, France's home supply of dairy products has been diminished by nearly 20 per cent. This situation is especially serious because of its effects upon the diet of children.

The following figures show the percentage decrease in France's livestock between December 31, 1913, and June 30, 1917: Cattle, 15.8 per cent.; sheep, 35 per cent.; hogs, 40 per cent.

The flocks of sheep have been diminished by more than 2,000,000 head, which has greatly reduced the production of wool, as well as the supply of mutton.

In a recent report to the Minister of Agriculture, it is stated that from 5 to 10 years after the war will be required to bring the herds back to a pre-war basis.

Students on the Farm.

College students, particularly those who have had experience in farming, should plan their vacations this year helping with the harvest. Things are so serious this year that they can well forego their usual vacation, well earned though it be, to aid in the saving of the crop.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servant fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence.—St. John 18, 36.

This text has been frequently misapplied. Some have tried to read into it a condemnation of force. But such interpretation is wide of the mark. What our Master condemns is force as the method of His kingdom. He is straining the difference between His kingdom and the kingdoms of this world. They are distinct in purpose, plan and method.

Jesus Christ sanctions war as an instrument of the State, the legitimate, normal organ of self-defence, and He asserts unmistakably that if His kingdom was designed to take its place as one of the kingdoms of this world then would His servants fight.

The attitude of Jesus accords with the whole tenor of the Scripture. The Bible is a war book from cover to cover, whether you turn to the wars of the Lord in the earlier books or the vision of Armageddon at the close of the canon. War to maintain the integrity of the State finds ample Scriptural vindication. St. Paul, who was in constant contact with the camps and cantonnements of his day, has no word of censure for the military calling, but makes the figure of the Roman soldier a type of the Christian warrior clad in the armor of God.

Not Peace But a Sword

All honor, then, to the boys in khaki and the boys in blue who are maintaining the glory of the flag and adding fresh lustre to the Union Jack. We hail them as crusaders in democracy's cause, and as they go forth we invoke upon their armor the benediction of God.

It was a grievous caricature to picture Jesus as a gentle, amiable, agreeable, inane, invertebrate personality. Such was not Isaiah's conception when he drew the bold outlines of a victorious warrior, his garments stained with blood and carnage. Far other was the Christ with His scourge of

FRENCH SOLDIER IN HUN PRISON

MISERIES OF TWO YEARS IN GERMAN CAMP.

Gaston Defoidt Tells How Teutons Fed Prisoners Food That Even the Dogs Refused.

In contrast with the anxiety or willingness of the German soldier to fall captive to the Allies, so often manifested, is the declaration of Gaston Defoidt, of Rhode Island, that he would much rather die fighting on the front line than to go through such pains and miseries as he endured in two years spent in a German prison camp. Defoidt, who is twenty-four and well educated, was visiting in France when the war came and very soon he was in the ranks. On the second day of his service at the front he was wounded in the left ear by a fragment of shrapnel and three days later he was taken prisoner.

With many other prisoners he was sent to the rear, and there they were loaded like so many cattle into freight cars and started on a seven days' ride to the prison camp at Altengrabow.

"At every station where the train stopped," says Defoidt, "the German people gathered round and threw stones and spat in our faces. We were subjected to all sorts of insults. Many of us were wounded, yet we got no attention whatever, being given scarcely food enough to keep us alive and made to sleep on the floors of the dirty freight cars."

"When finally we found ourselves in the German prison camp conditions were rather worse than better. There were about twenty-five thousand men at Altengrabow, all nationalities mingled. We were guarded by German soldiers who had been incapacitated for service at the front and who on account of their wounds were revengeful toward us."

Dogs Refused Prison Fare.

"It would be difficult to picture in words the awful conditions prevailing in that camp. Our diet consisted for the most part of hot water and decayed vegetables—they called it soup. Sometimes we were given herbs mixed with grass to eat. Under such treatment the strongest men soon fell sick and were scarcely able to move about. The smell of this soup often was so nauseating that men held their noses while eating it. Dogs would take one sniff at it and refuse to eat."

At times the men became so desperately hungry that they caught and ate rats and even a dog. Occasionally we were given herring broth, made by boiling whole, uncleaned herrings into a thin liquid, the heads, bones and scales of the fishes being served with the rest. One of the prisoners was operated on for appendicitis after his transfer and four herring heads were found lodged in his intestines.

"I have seen prisoners, rendered half insane by hunger, fighting among themselves for bits of food. If one's rations were stolen or taken from him by force and he complained to the guard the answer would be:—'Why,

are you not all friends, allies? Surely there can be nothing to complain of.' When the neutral commission would visit the camps, the prisoners would be given a short cut of frankfurter sausage and a lump of bread, so that it might appear that they were fairly well fed."

Sawdust Bread.

"This bread contained all sorts of stuff, such as potato peelings, straw and sawdust. All prisoners were made to sign papers indicating their willingness to work. If they refused to sign they were severely punished. The men supposed that they were to engage in farm work, but were sent to coal mines, salt mines and munition factories. I refused to work in a munitions factory and was tied to a post for three hours. One group of prisoners, who persistently refused to work were told that they would be shot and were placed under a special guard. At the end of eleven days, during which they momentarily expected to be executed, they were told that their lives would be spared."

"While in prison I slept on the same cot for eighteen months and in all that time the straw was not changed once. When I left, the straw was as fine as dust and alive with vermin. After eighteen months at Altengrabow I was transferred to Mersburg. After an exchange of prisoners had been effected I was taken to Constance, where I was provided with a new suit of clothes and was well fed and kindly treated for eight days before being turned over to the Allies. I suppose this was done in the hope that in my new comfort and the joy at being released I might forget the past."

Wounds Were Neglected.

In Switzerland I was taken in charge by the Red Cross and kept in the hospital there for fourteen months. Had the Germans given me proper treatment for my wound I would have recovered in a few weeks; as it was, after years of neglect, dirt, semi-starvation and hard work, I was in such condition when released that for a time my life was despaired of. Even now, after the best efforts of the Red Cross physicians and nurses, the left side of my face is partially paralyzed and I can see but little with my left eye."

Defoidt says that when he left the prison camp at Mersburg the Germans did not seem quite so brutal as they were two years before. They told him the war would end this year, and when he left Mersburg they did not seem at all confident of winning.

MAKING POTATO FLOUR.

Wholesome, Nourishing Food to Reinforce Wheat.

Canada has been called the granary of the Empire, but no one seems to have thought of giving her the appellation: "the cellar of the Empire." And yet the potato cellar may be made a very real counterpart of the granary. Owing to the great development of the war-garden idea, thousands of people are growing potatoes, who, before the war, relied entirely on supplies from the farms. There is thus every reason to suppose that potatoes will be much more plentiful this year than ever before.

Why not convert as large a proportion as possible into potato flour? Potato flour mills require but a few hundred dollars of working capital; the machinery required is of the simplest and the resulting product is a wholesome, nourishing food. Potato flour has been used extensively in Britain, especially during the past year. A mill in the state of Washington produces 25 to 30 barrels a day and sold its product during the month of April for \$21 a barrel. Certain starch companies in Canada are also making it, but the business is capable of very considerable expansion. According to Mr. Meeker, an American potato-flour manufacturer of long experience, a ton of potatoes will produce 500 pounds of flour. The process he describes is a simple one.

"First, the potatoes are washed clean and then sliced with the peelings on and dropped immediately into water to rinse them and to prevent discoloration. Then, as soon as practicable, they are either parboiled or steamed for eight or ten minutes, when the starch will be cooked and the slices will become transparent. The cooked slices are then transferred to a drier and, for the first few hours, are subjected to a current of hot air not hotter than 120 deg. F., after which the temperature is gradually increased to 170 deg., but no greater. The drying process is continued until the slices are brittle, though it is immaterial if a few here and there are not thoroughly dried. They are then taken from the kiln and placed in piles in a room where they can be well stirred at intervals for three or four days, after which they may be ground into flour."

"A revolving washer—a long box partially submerged in water and capable of washing a ton of potatoes an hour—can be built cheaply. An ordinary root cutter costing about \$30 will answer for slicing the potatoes, but it is probable that a more desirable machine might be found on the market. The average mill will cost from \$150 to \$225 and up, but, at present, can not be obtained on short notice."

The Pyrenees Mountains are rich in waterfalls and minerals, but their exploitation is rendered difficult by lack of roads. With the water power there latent the mining possibilities could readily be developed.

BOHEMIA AND THE CZECHS

GROUND UNDER THE HEEL OF AUSTRIAN OPPRESSORS.

Turbulent Little Kingdom Whose Dream of Independence Seems on Dawn of Fulfilment.

Now that the little kingdom of Bohemia is much in the public eye as a country likely to rise in revolt against her hated Austrian oppressors, a short account of this interesting nation will be in order.

Bohemia is an Austro-Hungary province with the title of kingdom. It is a beautiful and rich country, shut in by high mountains, and with the Moldau, running through it. It is surrounded by Bavaria, Saxony, Silesia and Moravia, and has an area of 20,000 miles and a population exceeding 6,500,000, of which 2,000,000 are Germans. The Czech is the language of the country, but German is widely spoken. In recent years, French and English have been taught in the schools.

The Czechs are the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic races, and their chief headquarters has been in Bohemia, since their arrival there in the fifth century. Their language is a Slavonic dialect of great antiquity and of high scientific cultivation, and in musical value the Czech is ranked next to the Italian.

All sorts of grain are produced in abundance, and the best hops in Europe are raised there. Its mines yield silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, iron, cobalt, arsenic, uranium, antimony, sulphur, plumbago and coal. Especially rich in coal is the country and the mines are the most productive in Austro-Hungary.

Bohemia is known best to the world for its wonderful productions of glassware. In this country are employed 50,000 glass workers. But it doesn't lack other industries. The spinning and weaving of linen, cotton and woolen goods are extensively carried on, as is the manufacture of lace, metal and woodwork, machinery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, pottery, porcelain—and who hasn't heard of Pilsener beer?

Intrepid Fighters

It's been a turbulent kingdom, little Bohemia, since it was founded by the Boii, who came from the higher parts of the Seine and the Marne. But the Czechs held on since their occupation of the country in the fifth century, fighting all comers, uniting and disuniting with their neighbors, Hungary, Silesia and Moravia, until Bohemia lost its independence to Austria. But the Bohemians never considered themselves vanquished, and to-day their dream of independence seems brighter than ever.

Prague, the capital, is built on both sides of the Moldau, is prosperous and prettily located. It is 150 miles north-west of Vienna and seventy-five miles southeast of Dresden, and has railway connections with both. The city is inclosed by hills, which rise to a considerable height, the houses being built from the river to lofty eminences. The palace of the Bohemian kings is one of its show places, and the partly finished Roman Catholic cathedral is an old landmark.

One of the principal groups of buildings is the Jesuit college called the Clementinum, comprising churches, chapels and other structures. The old palace of Wallenstein is in a dilapidated condition. The city's manufactures comprise gold and silver embroidery, silk, woollen, cotton, linen goods, porcelain and jewelry. The Moldau affords it free transport to the Elbe.

Deserted From Austrian Army

Classed with the forces of Austria, and indeed a part of them, at the beginning of the war, the Czechs have fought their way to freedom and would have been fighting still in Russia had it not been for the shameful peace of the Bolsheviks with Germany.

In all, there were impressed in the Austrian army 350,000 Czecho-Slovaks, who were sent with the Austrian and German troops through Galicia for the conquest of Russia. At first opportunity the liberty-loving Czechs deserted and turned their guns on the men whose forefathers had torn from them their independence three centuries ago. The Germans and their allies paid dearly for this desertion in men, guns and ammunition, and when the Bolsheviks quit the Czecho-Slovaks continued the battle, in which no quarters was given and none asked by the new army. The slogan of the Czechs was "Death, but not capture." When a Czech soldier was wounded and capture looked imminent he killed himself. If he lacked the strength a fellow soldier ended his life.

There are thousands of Czech soldiers fighting on the western front; several thousands are with the Italian forces. Everywhere there is an Austrian force there are Czechs opposing them. Thousands of Czecho-Slovaks fought and died in little Serbia.

400,000,000 Short of Food.

In Europe to-day 400,000,000 people are short of food. One-third of the world's population is now on short rations.

A \$2,000,000 Victory Loan which Newfoundland was asked to raise in six weeks was obtained by popular subscription in six days.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUGUST 1, 1918.

Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who holds the rank of colonel in the German army, has been offered the crown of the kingdom of Finland, and is understood to have accepted the honor.

Needed at home, the Dutch Government has cut off the export of potatoes to Germany and the latter has threatened to stop the shipment of coal to Holland. The little country is thus placed in an awkward position and doubtless will have to bow to the will of its big domineering neighbor.

The temperature readings recorded at the Experimental Farm last week show the period to have been the hottest experienced for some years. Keep these figures in mind for future reference: Monday, 94°; Tuesday, 84°; Wednesday, 88°; Thursday, 90°; Friday, 90°. On Saturday at Shawville the mercury went up to 92°.

According to a dispatch dated London, July 27, the Germans now retain virtually nothing of the ground they conquered in their great attack of July 15 along the Marne. East of Rheims, it is stated, General Gouraud's army, by a series of local operations, has expelled the enemy almost everywhere from the narrow belt he occupied in Gouraud's advanced zone.

A recent dispatch from Washington says:—Under the direction of the United States Employment service America's great army of wheat harvesters are preparing to cross the border into Western Canada. If weather conditions are favorable the vanguard will probably be engaged on Canadian farms in two or three weeks' time, the cutting now having progressed as far north as the Dakotas and Minnesota. Thousands of men and boys who have been instrumental in saving the banner wheat crop of the central west are now preparing to carry through the same service for our northern ally. Their employment in Canada is the result of an agreement between the two Governments.

The latest news from the great battle area of the past week known as the Soissons-Rheims salient, is that the retreat of the Germans is still in progress, with the Allied troops closely in pursuit. Utter destruction marks the path of the retreating foe. Houses that escaped the ravages of shell-fire were systematically wrecked within and everything they contained reduced to rubbish. The city of Thateau-Thierry suffered incalculable damage from this form of devilry. Dispatches say it is likely the enemy will make a stand on the wooded heights along the Vesle river where there are strong entrenchments and good lines of communication. To dislodge him from this position will be a difficult undertaking.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales is to visit the overseas Dominions of the Empire some time within the not very distant future. Alluding to the proposed visit of the Prince the London Times says:

"The Prince will go to the overseas countries of the Empire when the time comes with the unique advantage of having seen with his own eyes the shining qualities revealed during the ultimate test of character of the races that make up the Empire. He will go too for his own instruction and enlightenment as the King said frankly last year when he foreshadowed this visit in the speech to the Dominion and Indian members of the Imperial War Cabinet and conferences of 1917."

Decorating Streets

Exhibition Feature

Sparks and Bank streets will probably be decorated for this year's exhibition on a scale never before attempted. The Merchants' Committee of the Central Canada Exhibition Association is making plans to this end.

The committee has met representatives of the Merchants and taken up with them several questions in relation to the exhibition, including that of street decorations. As a result, a proposal for the special adornment of the principal streets will likely be adopted.

The plan under consideration is that of assessing the merchants on Sparks and Bank streets on a frontal basis for the cost of decorating, the Central Canada Association to do the work. The committee proposes to employ professional decorators for the purpose.

Mr. R. Clarke Cummings, chairman of the Merchants' Committee, states that the committee has found the merchants favorably disposed toward the

proposal and believes most of the merchants will be glad to have the association take charge of the work and charge the cost to them.

The merchants of Ottawa are being interested to a greater extent than ever this year in the exhibition. The interest is evidenced in another matter the Merchants' Committee is dealing with—that of improvements to the Aberdeen Pavilion, where most of the merchandise exhibits are displayed. The committee proposes to alter all four entrances to the building in a manner that will benefit its appearance generally and especially improve the setting of the exhibits. Mr. Cummings states that the merchants with whom the matter has been taken up are prepared to co-operate as to the cost of the improvements. The space charge for exhibits in the building is very low and the expense of the alterations will probably be defrayed either through an additional space charge or a frontal assessment on the exhibitors.

At the conference between the committee and the merchants, the Kiwanis Club was represented by ex-Alderman Tom Brown, who gave the assurance on behalf of the club that, should the association not dispose of all the exhibit space in the Aberdeen pavilion, the club would take it over and find exhibitors for it. The exhibition management, however, is of opinion, from present indications, that the space will be readily taken.

Mr. E. M. Trowen, secretary of the Canadian Retail Merchants' Association, who has had several years of experience in connection with the Toronto exhibition as representative of his association, has strongly urged the merchants of Ottawa to actively interest themselves in the success of the exhibition. Directors of the exhibition state that, with the merchants doing their part, the exhibition will be a greater success this year than ever.—COM.

Life of German Reichstag to be Prolonged

New York, July 27.—The Berlin Tageblatt of June 23, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns that a bill probably will be submitted to the Reichstag, prolonging the life of that body another year. The legislative period for the present Reichstag, which would have terminated in January of this year, was extended for a year in 1917. A further extension is now to be made "because the end of the war is not yet to be foreseen," says the Tageblatt.

Galicians to Fight Draft Law.

Winnipeg, July 27.—The Galicians of Canada will launch in the Winnipeg courts next week a test case to decide whether Galicians can be drafted in Canada for any kind of military service, combatant or non-combatant. The Galicians have retained as counsel Fred Heap and J. W. Arsenyeh, and if a king's bench decision here goes against them, they are provided with funds to carry the question to the Privy Council in London, it is announced.

Canadian Corps Most Effective Troops Overseas.

The high standing won by the Canadian Army Corps at the Front is the subject of reference in a letter which Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark, Parliamentary Under Secretary for External Affairs, has received from Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert, in the course of his letter, says:

"You will be glad to know that the Canadian Army Corps is universally recognized as the most effective and formidable force of its numbers in any of the belligerent armies. As to this, there is no question in the mind of any man who has spoken to me on the subject."

COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of special session of County Council, convened by the Sec.-Treas. on the written order of the Warden, held at Campbell's Bay on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1918, at 10, a. m.

Members present: The Warden, W. R. McDonald, Esq., and Councillors Christopher Jennings, Michael Dunn, Richard Kennedy, Charles Belec, James Ward, Elisha Beeman, Paul McNally, Walter Rimer, C. McNally, Joseph Gilpin, Fred W. Thomas, Duncan Campbell and William Burden.

Councillor Rimer subscribed to his oath of office.

The Sec.-Treas. read the Warden's letter, dated July 12th, ordering the convocation of the special session, and established by certificate under his oath of office that legal special notice of the place, date, hour and business of the special session had been served by him on each and every member of the Council by registered letter on the 13th of July, inst.

The Warden informed the Council of his interview with the Bank of Ottawa, and of having procured legal opinions from T. P. Foran, and Murphy, Fisher & Sherwood as to the legal aspects of the withdrawal of the sinking fund from the Bank of Ottawa, and laid before the Council said opinions in writing; also a letter from the Bank of Ottawa.

Councillor Rimer produced a copy of By-Law No. 29 which was read by the Sec.-Treas. Coun. Paul McNally produced a letter from G. H. Brabazon relative to the agreement made with the Bank of Ottawa in 1896 as to the sinking fund.

Moved by coun. Rimer, seconded by

coun. Belec, that by virtue of By-law No. 29, passed at a special session of this Council on the 17th day of July, 1893, it is enacted as follows:—

"Section Second:—And having prepared and have prepared said new debentures, the said Warden and the two persons following, to wit:—Gerald H. Brabazon, mayor of the village of Portage du Fort, and Hugh Hobbs, mayor of the village of Shawville, who are hereby named trustees with him for and on behalf of this corporation to sell said debentures and invest the sinking fund hereinafter provided for, are required and hereby authorized, by such means as they shall deem advisable to place the same for sale, and sell same, in the money market at and for the best price obtainable therefor, on or before the first day of February next, and out of the proceeds of such sale, after all charges and costs shall have been paid, to pay over to the present holders of said former debentures the amount due to them, and recover, redeem and get back from them for this corporation the said former debentures, and if said bonds cannot be sold before the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, they must be sold and disposed of not later than the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

"Section Third:—And for the purpose of paying the interest on the said new debentures, and for the purpose of establishing a sinking fund upon the amount of the said new debentures over and above the interest thereon, in order to extinguish the same within the said term of forty years by annual amounts invested at four per cent interest compounded annually, a special rate or assessment is hereby imposed upon the taxable real estate in the said County of Pontiac, as follows: The said rate or assessment shall be for every dollar of the assessed value of said real estate, as at present valued, seven mills and three quarters of a mill in the dollar, for the current financial year next after the issue of the said new debentures, and every other year until the said debentures are paid in full.

"Section Fifth:—The said three trustees, including the Warden, are charged with the investment of the said amount levied annually for sinking fund, and to pay the same annually to the Bank of Montreal or any other solvent monetary institution for the above stated purpose, provided such Bank or monetary institution accept the same and agree to pay not less than four per cent annum interest thereon, and compound interest on all such sums during said term of forty years required to extinguish the amount of said debentures."

Considering the fact that there is nothing before this Council to show what (if any) arrangements were made by the said committee as to the deposit of the sinking fund;

Considering that from the date of the said By-law No. 29 and always since, the sinking fund has been deposited in the Bank of Ottawa at Ottawa, it might be presumed that the committee made special arrangements with the said Bank of Ottawa as to the deposit with them;

Considering that it is a question as to whether this Council can legally, without the consent of the Bank of Ottawa, withdraw the said sinking fund and invest it elsewhere;

Be it resolved that the Warden be, and he is hereby, authorized on behalf of this Council to submit a copy of By-law No. 29 to some lawyer and procure his written legal opinion as to the powers of this Council to withdraw the said sinking fund and as to the depositing of it in some other institution which is not monetary.

Moved in amendment by coun. Campbell, seconded by coun. Paul McNally, that the sinking fund be left with the Bank of Ottawa under the present arrangement—that is, the County to be paid four per cent compounded semi-annually, and the fund to remain in deposit with the Bank of Ottawa until the maturity of the debentures in 1934.

For the amendment—Councillors Campbell, P. McNally, Thomas, Burden, C. McNally and Dunn—6.

Against the amendment—Councillors Jennings, Gilpin, Beeman, Ward, Belec, Kennedy, and Rimer—7.

The amendment was declared defeated.

For the main motion—Councillors Rimer, Belec, Kennedy, Ward, Beeman, Gilpin and Jennings—7.

Against the main motion—Councillors Campbell, P. McNally, Thomas, Burden, C. McNally and Dunn—6.

The main motion was declared carried.

Moved by coun. Rimer, seconded by coun. Jennings that this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Pontiac.
Bryson, Que., July 25, 1918.

HAVE PENNY UNDOE CREDIT

Story Will Please Those Who Have Small Belief That Pocket Pieces Bring Luck.

"Superstition is a relic of the dark ages," observed one of the supposedly wise men, "and it has no place on the battle ground of modern thought."

"I don't believe in planting potatoes on Good Friday, nor in seeing the moon over my left shoulder. I think that a fisherman is foolish if he spits on his bait, and I don't believe in walking around a stump three times to change my luck. Neither am I afraid of black cats that cross my path. In my opinion all such things are nonsense. They are in the same class with that old idea about hanging a horseshoe over the door. That's in old, played-out scheme, and it never was worth a whoop.

"There's only one thing in the whole lot of lucky or unlucky omens that works out in every detail, and that's the idea of finding a penny and keeping it for good luck."

"About three months ago I picked up an old green penny that was lying in the gutter. I chuckled it in the match pocket of my coat, and I have kept it there ever since."

"Before I took to carrying the penny I couldn't turn my hand over without losing money, and ever since then I've made money at every turn of the road. That's why I know it is lucky."

"Let me look at your lucky penny?" remarked a bystander. "I'd just like to touch the thing."

The penny-wise man ran two fingers into his match pocket, and as he did so he exclaimed:

"By cracky! I'll bet I've lost the blamed thing. In fact, I know I have. I sent this coat to the dry cleaner the day after I found the penny, and I forgot to remove it from the pocket."

Moral: Prosperity seems to be, in some measure, psychological.

The Good That Comes of It.

Do you think that the war is making people less selfish in the world and in the United States? Surely it must, when in so many places people are sacrificing their dear ones and their money for a cause. Even if it seems to some more a question of honor and family or national tradition than justice or freedom. I often think of the rank and file of the German army, and even the junior officers. They are suffering untold hardships and showing magnificent bravery in the face of heavy odds, as much as, perhaps more than, the soldiers of the allies. Although one must be here to realize that men have risen to a height of courage and endurance in this war that people living in modern civilization never dreamed of. Surely some gain must come from this tremendous effort and conquest of self, and Germany must not be entirely a loser, when her sons, even if forced, have paid such a price.—Edwin A. Abbey, II, in the Atlantic.

Inclination to Experiment.

"Why are you in favor of government ownership?"

"I'm not exactly clear," replied the candid man. "But I've a vague idea that I'd like to see some lines of business in the hands of elected officers who might try to make a hit by lowering prices instead of raising them."

Pork to Win the War.

Flatbush—So you're raising pigs? Bensonhurst—Yes, you know the pen is mightier than the sword.

"Well, I guess you're right, for food will win the war."

HAVE MANY QUIANT BELIEFS

Alaskan Natives Probably as Superstitious as Any Race on the Face of the Earth.

In Alaska the natives have all kinds of superstitious beliefs. They believe that everything has a spirit, and that these spirits must be respected or else bad luck will come to them. For instance, they must not throw away any old clothing, nor burn it, for that would be the same as destroying a part of themselves. They must make a bundle of the old clothes and put it on the branches of a large spruce tree outside the village. All fish bones are carefully put away in a basket to be taken out to the middle of a river, stream or lake and there thrown overboard. This is done so that every single bone, after it is put back into the water, will turn into a fish, and this is sure to keep up the supply.

When a child is born the father has to put away all tools that are made of iron or steel and is not allowed to use them for 20 days. During that time he is not allowed to go outside to do any work or any hunting. Should he do any of these things it would surely cause the death of the baby. When a child dies it is not buried, but is wrapped in a bundle and placed at the foot of a spruce sapling. If the tree dies within a year the spirit of the child dies also.

When a grown person dies the body is kept at least three days in the room in which it has died. When the time for burial comes the body is buried on a hillside or a high bank facing the river. There is the village of departed spirits on the side facing the river and on the other side the spirits of the dogs who have died and who belong to the people whose spirits are there. The spirit of an old woman takes care of these dogs.

Politeness Is Too Neglected.

Courtesy! Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale university is right in saying that the young men of today possess even a greater power of endurance than their fathers. The war has demonstrated that the luxuries of modern life have not produced a degenerate race. Our own heroes of 1776 were no more hardy than the young men in khaki today after six months of training. The endurance of the modern soldier is not alone a matter of physique or physical strength but of moral stamina as well. What we need to cultivate is not simply a sturdy manhood through military discipline, but also to give our boys and girls training in courtesy. Military training teaches obedience, a quality that our youth sorely need to acquire, but we need to instill into the minds of our children in the public schools lessons of politeness and respect for the rights of others.

No other nation has neglected politeness as we have done.

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Farmers and Dairymen the time is here
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- 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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Strip of land running from government road to the river, part of the front of Lot 6, Range 1, Bristol. Splendid pasture lands, well wooded and timbered, fifty or one hundred acres as purchaser may desire.

J. A. MACFARLANE,
Bristol, Que.

two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and I am free from all pain and stiffness.

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 6, 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 doses 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.

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about wear—general dresses for women or children,
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18 inches wide, and 150 yards to select from—
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BALBRIGGAN—Spring needle knit, short or
long sleeves, knee or ankle length, 75c., \$1.00 and 1.25,
per garment.

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Nice and cool. Wear and wash well, 65c. and 75
per garment.

Sport Shirts

Fine English Percal—free neck, \$1.25, 1.50 each.

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Cement From Sugar-Beet Waste.

A result of experiments in French
factories is the production of an ex-
cellent cement as a by-product of beet
sugar refining. The first step in the
production of sugar from beets is boil-
ing them. It has heretofore been cus-
tomary to throw away as valueless the
sum formed on the caldrons. But it
has now been discovered that this
sum contains large quantities of car-
bonate of lime. It is estimated that
4,000 tons of the carbonate can be
recovered from 70,000 tons of beets.
To this quantity of the carbonate 1,100
tons of clay is added, the resultant
product being a good cement. The
beet sum is pumped into large reser-
voirs and allowed to evaporate for a
certain length of time before being
mixed with the clay. It is then stirred
or beaten for an hour before being fed
into rotary ovens such as is used in
making Portland cement.

Not in His Line.

An auto load of Dunkards came into
Winchester one day last week, and it
was noticeable that the motor of their
machine was "knocking." They stopped
in front of the undertaking establish-
ment of O. O. Fraze, which is next
door to the Hecker & Doyel garage.
One of the men left the machine and
went into the undertaker's office, think-
ing "It was the office of the garage."
"I would like for you to look at my
motor and see what's wrong with it,"
said the man.
"It isn't dead, is it?" queried the
undertaker.
"No, it is still running," said the
Dunkard, whereupon the undertaker
replied: "If it isn't dead we can't do
anything for it. This is an undertak-
er's shop." The man was then directed
to the nearby garage.

Character Came First.

If you are to become capable and
efficient, desire, will, attention, con-
centration, purpose, discipline, reflec-
tion, analysis and research are each
an exercise to be diligently applied.
Wordsworth once resolved to make an
excursion to the mountains, and, in
spite of protests, carried out his inten-
tion in the face of a violent storm.
He gave as his reason that "the aban-
doning of a plan to avoid a slight dis-
comfort is dangerous to your charac-
ter."

Mexico Expects Big Cotton Crop.
A bumper crop of cotton is expected
this next year in Mexico. Indications
are that the cotton crop of the Laguna
district of the states of Coahuila and
Durango will be three times as great
as for the past year, when it amounted
to more than half a million bales of a
total value of ten million dollars. None
of it was exported, but it was all con-
sumed in the factories of the republic.

DRAFTEES IN ENGLAND

MEN TRAINED QUICKLY AND RUSHED TO FRANCE.

Soldiers Stationed in Old Land Are
Careful Not to Taunt New
Comers, Who Are a Fine Body of
Fighters—Every Effort Is Being
Made to Give Them a Square
Deal.

GOLDEN gorse glows on the
sandy hillsides, a touch of
color among the dark olive
green of the heather not yet
in bloom. Hard by a big pond of
clear water, whose sandy bottom
makes it a delectable place for bath-
ers, reflects the almost cloudless blue
of an English springtime sky. While
from the woodlands, which, clad in
new verdure, stretch away from the
lakelet's edge, the voices of myriad
birds fill the air.

When Canada's young draftees,
fresh from across the seas, tumble
out of their tents at reveille after
their first night in an English camp,
such is the scene that confronts
them. Such are the surroundings of
the Canadian segregation camp amid
the Surrey moorlands. Disembark-
ing at the port of entry, the newly
arrived on these shores are brought
straight here. They reach camp at
night, have a hot meal, and at once
seek repose until summoned by the
matutinal bugle, when their train-
ing as soldiers in the Canadian army
has its official commencement.

Grouped in clumps which will ac-
commodate one thousand men each,
the snow-white bell tents dot the
moor, the name of the encampment
being picked out by the roadside in
white-washed stones. When your
correspondent arrived the flaps of all
the tents were up to permit the air
to circulate. In front of each, in
faultless accuracy, were piled the
folded blankets and the burnished tin
plates and cooking accoutrements of
their occupants. Out on a neighbor-
ing exercise ground the boys were
going through their preliminary
trainings.

All troops on arrival in England
from Canada must spend 28 days in
this segregation camp before being
drafted off to the other camps to com-
plete their training. Disease some-
times breaks out on shipboard,
though generally nothing more
serious than a few cases of mumps
or measles. However, quarantine is
a needful precaution, and, outside
certain boundaries, no man is allow-
ed to stir until the time is up. Shore
leave is not granted until the draftee
has been five weeks in England. On
his first day at the segregation camp
there is a muster and roll-call. The
second day is devoted to medical and
dental inspection, the third to
discipline and kit inspection. On the
fourth morning his web equipment

is scrutinized, and immediately after
his regular training starts. Though
the Imperial authorities allow longer,
the Canadians have cut the course
of training to 10 weeks to meet the
demand for men. In 10 weeks' time,
which includes the 28 days in segrega-
tion, the draftee has become a
finished soldier, ready for the
trenches.

That hateful word "conscript" is
absolutely forbidden in the segrega-
tion camp and in all other camps to
which draftees presently proceed to
be absorbed by their respective units.
Punishment swift and sharp awaits
anyone who taunts the new-comers.
But announcement of this penalty
has been seemingly superfluous. The
general attitude of the veterans and
volunteers towards the draftees has
from the outset been kindly. Not a
few of the newcomers have natural-
ly had some apprehensions as to the
reception they would meet, but their
fears have been groundless. A pleas-
ant surprise has awaited them—a
comfortable camp in beautiful sur-
roundings and a friendly staff, keen
on discipline, but anxious to make
soldiers out of new arrivals with as
little severity as possible.

Canadian officers and non-coms.
on the staff are loud in their praise
of the fine physique and intelligence
of the draftees. Not even the vol-
unteers of the First Division showed
a greater adaptability to learn sol-
diering. And the men who told me
this meant what they said.

Each clump of tents has its own
kitchen, and the men are fed on the
new self-help system. Everyone gets
enough, but woe betide the man who
takes more than he requires. Punish-
ment awaits anyone who leaves food
on his plate. It is thus that the
local pig-keepers pay much less per
pail for Canadian swill than they do
for leavings from the mess tables
of the Imperials. Waste has been
eliminated. That the food provided
is good was demonstrated by the
vands preparing for the pot. Good
beef, fat bacon, lay ready for the
knife, and here I tasted the first
white bread I had eaten for months.

Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun, of Brant-
ford, who commanded the 4th On-
tario Battalion at the front in the
early days, is the commandant.

A roar of rifle fire betokened that
we were nearing the School of
Musketry, which is some miles from
the quarantine encampment. Here,
lying on their tummies, hundreds of
draftees, who had, until a few weeks
prior, never held a rifle in their
hands, were blazing scientifically at
a line of targets. Rapid fire was in
progress and when the markers pulled
down the figures of the German
dummies a most remarkable array of
bulls and inners was signalled back
as a result of the shoot. Col. Prim-
soll, the Imperial expert in charge of
Canadian musketry training, and
Major Huggins, of Ottawa, the mus-
ketry camp commandant, are very
proud of the record being made. The
men presently did rapid fire with
gas masks on. The celerity with
which these novices in soldiering ad-
justed their masks and fired ten well-
directed shots, is illustrated by the
facts that these Canadian beginners
have cut down the regulation time
allowance issued by the War Council
to less than one-half. Speed in shoot-
ing is the essential impressed upon
every rifleman, reasonable accuracy
to be sure, but above all, speed. That
is what counts in stemming a rush
of Huns. The targets are not so
small then.

"The new system of putting draf-
tees straight into uniform and send-
ing them across to England at once,
without any preliminary training in
Canada, is an excellent one," declar-
ed a staff officer. "They have nothing
to unlearn as did men of the old
volunteer system. Their minds are
not bedeviled with a lot of manoeu-
vres and practices, which they have
to forget. It is far easier for them
and for us."

People in Canada may feel assured
that the draftees in Canadian camps
in England are getting the squarest
of square deals. All those I saw
looked well and seemed quite satis-
fied with their new life.—Douglas S.
Robertson.

Incorrigible.

At a certain college it is against
the rules for male students to visit
the "resident lady boarders." One
day a student was caught in the act
and brought before the headmaster,
who said: "Well, Mr. Blank, the pen-
alty for the first offence is \$1, for the
second \$2.50, for the third \$5 and so
on up to \$50."

"And what would a season ticket
cost?" enquired the culprit.

The Smallest Calf.

A freak calf, which only weighs
ten pounds, yet which seems well and
active, is the property of Chas. W.
Barber, of Guelph. It is claimed the
calf is the smallest ever known.

Soldiers of the Soil.

Boys enrolled as farm helpers in
the Soldiers of the Soil organization
are doing good work with the seed-
ing. In Ontario 15,000 boys have
been enrolled, many of them are now
on the land; in Manitoba over 1,000
are at work; in Saskatchewan 1,100
are placed; in Alberta 624; in Brit-
ish Columbia 540; in Nova Scotia
1,398; in Quebec over 1,000 have
been already enrolled. New Brun-
swick and Prince Edward Island are
still to be heard from, but the en-
rollment is under way.

Will Exchange Labor.

Hon. G. C. Robertson, Labor repre-
sentative in the Government, stated
in the House of Commons that an
arrangement had been completed by
the United States Department of
Labor and the Canadian Department
of Immigration and Colonization for
the interchange of farm laborers.
Several thousand have already enter-
ed the Canadian West under this
arrangement.

Model Houses.

Brantford Board of Trade will
have model houses built under the
new housing plan.

NEW ISSUE

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

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

OTTAWA—MANITOWICK:
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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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.

THE LITTLE ENEMIES YOU NEVER SEE.

It is important that the barns and cattle yards be kept clean and sanitary to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Whatever measures are taken should be reinforced by the intelligent use of chemical disinfectants. What shall we use? How shall we apply it? There are so many new products on the market that we are likely to lose sight of the virtues of some of the older materials in the maze of new preparations.

Many new products are greatly over-rated because in the hands of a careful user exceptionally good results will be obtained. Some of the older materials are discredited because of being used under improper or inappropriate conditions. Almost any substance will give good results under certain conditions when in reality the conditions and not the materials are unfavorable for the development of the disease germs. If the substances favorable as cultural mediums for the disease germs are cleaned up before the disinfectant is applied, an erroneous impression will be obtained as to the germicidal value of the disinfectant in question.

Heat and sunlight are the cheapest and most efficient agents for disinfecting dairy barns and cattle yards. Heat may be used to clean and sterilize the pails, cans, utensils and mangers used in feeding the calves and cows. Sunlight will destroy most disease-producing germs if it can get at them. For the cattle yards a thorough clean up will result in a fairly effective disinfectant. The efficiency of the clean up will be greatly increased, however, if the surface of the yard is covered with a light dressing of fresh burnt lime. The use of lime in the yards not only destroys millions of these disease producing germs but it destroys the breeding places of flies and vermin.

Of the various chemical disinfectants that have been favorably recommended only a few meet the demands for efficiency, economy and practicality. Probably the cheapest and most effective product at the present time is bichloride of mercury in a dilution of one part to one thousand parts of water. It is poisonous and should not be used on metal stanchions and partitions because of its corrosive tendency. This proportion while very effective on clean floors, side walls and partitions is practically worthless unless the organic matter is thoroughly removed before it is applied.

Carbolic acid occupies a foremost position among disinfectants, but it is far too expensive at the present time to be used freely in the dairy barn. When used in a five per cent. solution it is very safe and efficient. During

recent years coal tar products sold under a wide variety of trade names have become popular disinfectants and are gradually crowding out many of the older products. Some of the cresol solutions are effective disinfectants and if made by an honest concern can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. These prepared disinfectants are cheap and effective agents for use in dairy barns, but on account of their strong odor they should not be used in the milk room and the milk should be taken from the stable very promptly after it is drawn from the cows.

No modern disinfectant excels freshly burned lime. According to laboratory tests freshly slaked lime possesses greater germicidal value than some of the phenol and cresol compounds on the market. It is important, however, to use fresh, water-slaked lime. When slaked lime should be spread about the stable floors and in dark places where the sunlight seldom reaches. If it is desired to use the lime on the side walls and ceilings, it may be applied in the form of white-wash and is very effective if properly applied. Use the stone lime and water and apply while the mixture is still hot. It is best applied with a spray pump. The addition of other substances to make the material stick to the walls reduces the efficiency of the mixture and prevents it from filling the cracks and crevices, which are the favorite breeding places for germ life.

Before attempting to disinfect the premises it is important that all loose boards, litter and pieces of organic matter be cleaned up so that the substances may destroy all forms of germ life. It is a waste of time and money to disinfect a barn without giving it a thorough cleaning before applying the substances. It is useless to give the walls, ceilings and floors an application of any material without going over the stanchions, mangers and feed alleys with some sort of disinfectant. Nasal passages of infected animals are usually highly infective and therefore the mangers and feeding racks must be given special attention.

For use on the teat cups of milking machines the spread of garget among the cows being milked a strong solution of lime water gives excellent results. Other materials, such as a salt brine, are equally effective but have a tendency to corrode the metal and injure the rubber on the cups.

Chemical disinfectants should not be depended upon as a cure-all or as a preventative of the spread of all diseases of the dairy cow, but used intelligently they are of great value in preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and keeping down flies, vermin and foul odors about the barns and cattle yards.

Raspberry Leaf Curl.

In the interests of market gardeners and small fruit cultivators, this note on Raspberry Leaf Curl has been prepared at the Field Laboratory in Southern Ontario at St. Catharines, and is issued by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This disease has been known for some time both under the above name, as well as under the name of Raspberry Yellows. Since the curling of the leaves is the most outstanding feature in connection with the disease, it is preferable to use the term Raspberry Leaf Curl.

The disease affects the leaves and shoots and is often confined to a single bush or part of a bush, some of the shoots being perfectly normal and others with the leaves affected. The affected shoots, instead of producing normal large, broad leaves, bear leaves which are conspicuously small and badly curled downwards. In the early stages this symptom is not so pronounced, and while a small amount of curling may occur then, the disease is more noticeable on account of the yellowing which takes place during the summer because of the unhealthy state of the foliage. Since yellowing of the leaves may be due to a number of other causes, such as wet feet, poor soil, drought, etc., it is best to determine the disease mainly by the Leaf Curl symptoms.

In the advanced stages, the canes bear no fruit. When first attacked, they flower almost normally, but the fruit is small and dry and shrivels up before ripening, so that little or no fruit is ever produced from an infected bush. Of the three varieties which are commonly grown in the Niagara district, Cuthbert, Marlbor-

ough and Herbert, the Herbert seems to be freest from the disease. The other two varieties are quite susceptible, but one rarely sees signs of Leaf Curl in the Herbert.

So far as is known the disease is not due to any parasitic organism. It apparently belongs to that type of trouble which has been called physiological disease, and could therefore be put into the same class with peach yellows and little peach, and the mosaic diseases of tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes and so forth. No records are available as to how the disease is brought into the field in the first place, nor how it is transmitted from one plant to another. It undoubtedly does spread once it becomes established in a plantation and many fine plantations are known to have been greatly injured by the presence of a large number of Leaf Curl plants. If the disease corresponds closely with the mosaic or yellow disease, one would suspect that it is carried either by insects or pruning operations.

Although too little is known about Leaf Curl to advise a sure means of control, one should always remove the affected plants as soon as they show signs of disease. They are of no use in any case and are likely to spread the disease to other parts of the plantation. In taking out Leaf Curl plants, one should be careful to get the whole of root system, otherwise the parts that are left will start to grow and produce new shoots which will also show Leaf Curl. It is possible that some of our Leaf Curl originates from nursery cuttings and some care should be taken when setting out a new plantation, to avoid this disease.—Experimental Farms Note.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest if not, it will be answered personally closed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of St. West, Toronto.

Dentifrices and the Care of the Teeth.

The importance of the teeth is so great that every means of protecting them should always be welcomed.

Dentifrices do not take the place of ordinary care; they are not a substitute for the removal of those teeth which are hopeless and decayed nor a means for removing food between and around them, which decomposes, and causes decay of teeth, indigestion, offensive breath, etc.

But when combined with a suitable tooth-brush, properly used, they may help in the disinfection of the mouth, improve the condition of the gums and retard decay.

The frequent recurrence of receding and suppurating gums with decay and loss of teeth in Riggs' disease or pyorrhea is one of the arguments for their better care and the persistent use of dentifrices.

The shockingly defective teeth in early life among the poor, especially in cities could often be prevented by suitable hygienic precautions, including the use of proper dentifrices.

People are beginning to realize the important bearing of teeth upon the general welfare.

It is impossible to resist disease successfully when the mouth contains innumerable colonies of disease germs, decayed teeth, suppurating gums, decomposing food, together with adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

Poor teeth are said to have emphasized the pain and distress of many of the soldiers in the trenches in Belgium and France, and they have suffered not only from toothache and neuralgia, but from the clumsy dentistry of their comrades.

A good dentifrice can be made by any competent pharmacist.

It is immaterial whether it is in the form of powder, paste, or fluid, so long as it is good and effective.

The pharmacopoeias of the nations of the world show plainly what a good dentifrice should consist of.

It should contain a fine powder of

some alkaline substance, pink, red or black coloring material, fragrant powder to give body to the alkali and invigorate the gums, something to remove stains from the teeth and some kind of aromatic oil to deodorize the mouth and leave a pleasant and persistent taste after the dentifrice has been used.

Carbonate of lime, perhaps in the form of powdered oyster shells or carbonate of magnesium or cream of tartar is often used as the basis of a dentifrice.

Florentine orris root, camphor, myrrh, cinchona bark or sage leaves may be used for the invigorating substance; charcoal is often used to remove stains and absorb bad odors; carmine or cochineal to give the necessary color and oil of peppermint, cloves or cinnamon for the flavoring.

With these substances and knowing the condition of the mouth in a given case, it is a simple matter for a dentist or pharmacist to compound a good dentifrice and it would not be a difficult matter for any one who is accustomed to mixing and handling drugs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. L. R.—Can infantile paralysis be cured? My little girl is suffering from its effects for seven years and I have been told by different authorities that it was incurable.

Answer—My advice to you would be to take the child to the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto and have the condition examined. It is true that many of the cases of infantile paralysis remain permanently paralyzed, to a greater or less extent, but an expert opinion on the subject would be desirable for you.

L. P.—I should think it probable that you were suffering from some form of neuralgia. If walking seems to relieve you, the best thing for you to do is to continue with this means of relief, massaging the feet and legs regularly every night, in addition to the walking.

THE COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT

One Hundred Families Can by This Means Insure Most of Their Winter's Food Supply.

The Canada Food Board conservation programme has emphasized the great importance of drying vegetables, fruits and all perishable foods. If each community would in fact save enough home-grown food to care for the needs of that community, thus doing away with the habit of depending upon factory-canned products during the winter time, it would be a very material aid to the government, relieving the burden of transportation and allowing all surplus food to go directly for export.

Aside from the aid given to the government by saving in the community the winter's food supply, the preservation of perishable products either through canning or through drying is highly desirable from an economic standpoint. Because of the stimulus given to food production, an enormous surplus of garden stuff has been produced last year and this year. There is no possible market for this perishable stuff aside from the local demand and much of it will necessarily go to waste unless it is preserved for winter use either by canning or drying.

In either canning or drying it is very practical for several families to club together for doing this work. Equipment can be purchased jointly and installed in the schoolhouse or in a vacant store or at the home of one of the members of the enterprise. A committee can be selected to purchase the equipment and superintend the work. Where a number of families do canning or drying together it becomes possible to do the work much more cheaply than it can be done in the individual home and also permits a trading of supplies so that each family can have a variety of products.

A typical drying plant consists merely of a cabinet about sixteen feet long, two feet high and three and one-half feet wide. The top and sides and floor may be made of flooring or ungrooved ceiling or compo board. The top of the cabinet is closed by hinged doors.

The cabinet is divided into five sections, four of which are large enough to accommodate two stacks of drying trays of ten each. These trays are of convenient size for community drying, being one and one-half feet wide, three feet long, two inches deep, made of half-inch material for sides and braces and pearl-wire screen for bottom with wire screen at one end. The trays are inserted in the cabinet from the top and may be placed in one at a time. The compartments are lettered and the trays are numbered so that the product of each

patron can be identified.

An exhaust fan is placed at one end of the cabinet. This fan may be operated by electricity or by a gasoline engine, and the air should be drawn through the cabinet at a rapid rate. The plant is operated by an electric motor of two to five horsepower or by a gasoline engine of similar power. The end opposite the fan is covered with ordinary wire screen so that flies may be kept from the drying fruit or vegetables. Air should enter the cabinet at a rate of not less than one thousand feet per minute and even better results will be secured if the speed is greater. A good test of this air movement is to see if a piece of card-board or a straw hat can be held against the screen at the in-take end of the drier by the suction produced.

The patrons have their vegetables and fruits all prepared when they come to the plant. Two or three slicing machines are provided for the convenience of those who do not have them at home. Every person is urged to have everything in readiness before bringing to the plant, even to the slicing.

A plant such as this has a capacity of one hundred trays, which will take care of about twenty-five bushels of green vegetables per day.

After drying, the product can be stored in jars, paper receptacles or any place where the product will be kept dry and away from the insects. No heat is used in connection with these driers, although it would be well to locate the drier with the open end in a room where a fire could be built, so that, if a prolonged wet spell came, the relative humidity of the air could be lowered by the heat of stove or furnace.

All manner of fruits and vegetables may be dried successfully if due attention is paid to their preparation. Corn, peas, beans, carrots, apples and the like turn out unusually well.

The dried product can be stored in fruit jars, paper sacks or tins. Moisture, insects and rodents are the enemies to watch for but it is easily possible to avoid them. In preparing the dried product for use it is only necessary to soak in water long enough to get back the normal supply. This will depend on the product, soaking over night being the usual rule. When you dry vegetables or fruit in this way all you take out is the water. The food value and the flavor remain. Put back the water and you have the equal of the fresh product.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Toronto Fat Stock Show, who are running an advertisement in this issue, have been steadily adding to their premium list, and this year are offering a prize for the best carload of cattle in the show. A few months more feeding might land this for one of our feeders. The cash premium and the big prize always obtained in auction sale of prize winners would more than recompense him for the additional time and feed required.

Head Lice in Chickens.

The chicks should be gone over for lice—the head lice are the worst. If the brooder and the surroundings are kept clean as possible there should not be much fear of head lice. Should they appear, however, an application of ointment of some kind should be used at once. If this is not available, use vaseline, olive oil or sulphur and lard. Every head will have to be gone over and the treatment will have to be repeated in a week. It is a troublesome task to go over several hundred young chicks, but it must be done, each head by itself. Rub the paste well into the scalp and around the ears. Some use coal oil, but it is too severe and has been known to kill the chicks about as quickly as lice. Head lice in chicks are sometimes hard to locate. The chicks may be listless, getting thin, wings down, feathers ruffled, and dying off one by one. Upon examining the heads one can see nothing running around and all that appears is what looks like young feathers sprouting out of the head. To make sure that they are there, take some of the ointment and apply thoroughly to the head. Put the chick in a box and examine in a few minutes, time. The young feathers will be gone and large bodied lice will be running for their lives. The "feathers" were the abdomens of the lice, the head and rest of the bodies being buried into the head of the chick eating away at the tissue. It takes only a few days to have a whole flock cleaned out. Absolute cleanliness is the best preventative.

During the picnic season when thousands of people throughout the land gather together for social purposes, a great deal of food is wasted. People seem averse to carrying remnants of luncheons home with them. Waste of this kind should never occur. It has been suggested, therefore, that if signs were posted around picnic grounds, setting forth the fact that in time of war picnickers should not throw away food but take it home and use it, a saving might be effected. Besides effecting a food saving, the signs will serve to call the attention of the people to the serious food situation.

House Sense

At present prices for hay and grain feeds many farmers will find it profitable to depend more upon the use of pastures for horses. Where one has a small pasture near the buildings no time is lost in getting the teams up in the morning. The horses keep cleaner on pasture than in the barn, and there is a saving in bedding material as well as in labor in cleaning the stalls and hauling out the manure. If fed sufficient grain feed there is no danger of the horses becoming soft, especially after the grass becomes more fibrous. The beneficial effects of the hay ration during the hot weather are more than offset by the detrimental effects of standing in close, stuffy stalls. As a rule, the condition of the horses themselves will furnish a good indication of whether pasture suits them or not.

Sheep Notes

One of the best and cheapest ways to control weeds on farms is to keep a flock of sheep. In addition to controlling weeds without cost, sheep will render a profit by producing food and wool. If weeds are not permitted to grow and develop leaves they will die, but it would require a great amount of hand labor to keep most of the weeds under control by this method. Sheep will keep the weeds down and the more weeds they eat the less will be their cost of upkeep and the greater will be the supply of feed released for other stock. Many rough or permanent grass pastures that require mowing can be kept clean by the use of sheep, while at the same time the cattle-carrying capacity of the pasture is increased.

The Pirate.

Oh, I am a Pirate blithe and bold,
And I scour the rolling sea;
And every craft
That the brave winds waft
Must give an account to me.
For the ships I hail are the Hearts of Men,
And out of their holds I bear
Ingots of gold
And gems untold
That long had lain hidden there.
And if I discover among the crew
Hate, Envy, Anger or Pride,
I laugh out a grim
"Away with him!"
And I toss him over the side.
Oh, I am a Pirate blithe and bold,
And I steer by the stars above;
The Men of my crew
Are Angels true;
And the Name that I bear is Love.

Dairy

Sweet Corn and Cows.

Sweet corn and dairying are the twin horses on which a number of

The Safest Investment

CANADA'S
5½%
Victory Bonds

Due 1922, 1927, 1937
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FARMERS!
Big Prizes

THE
TORONTO
FAT STOCK SHOW

will this year offer large premiums for classes of 3 steers; must be fed ninety days by owner.

Premium List ready August 1st.

For further particulars write the Secretary, c/o Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

ORINOCO

farmers have ridden to independence. For the sweet corn there is a good market at canning factories, often sold on contract. The cornstalks are put through cutters and stored in silos. Other parts of the farm produce hay for the dairy herd, which in turn furnishes year-round employment and year-round income, besides contributing to solve the fertilizer question.

John E. Potter was one farmer who made good with cows and sweet corn. Mr. Potter bought an interval farm capable of carrying, at the time of purchase, 12 cows and 3 horses. In six years the same land carried 35 cows and 6 horses, and the retail sales of milk in town reached 450 quarts a day. He raised 20 acres of sweet corn. In one average year his sweet corn brought \$2,000 in cash, and his milk \$6,000. He doubled his barn room in these six years, built two silos, and cut off 50 acres of woodland for pasture.

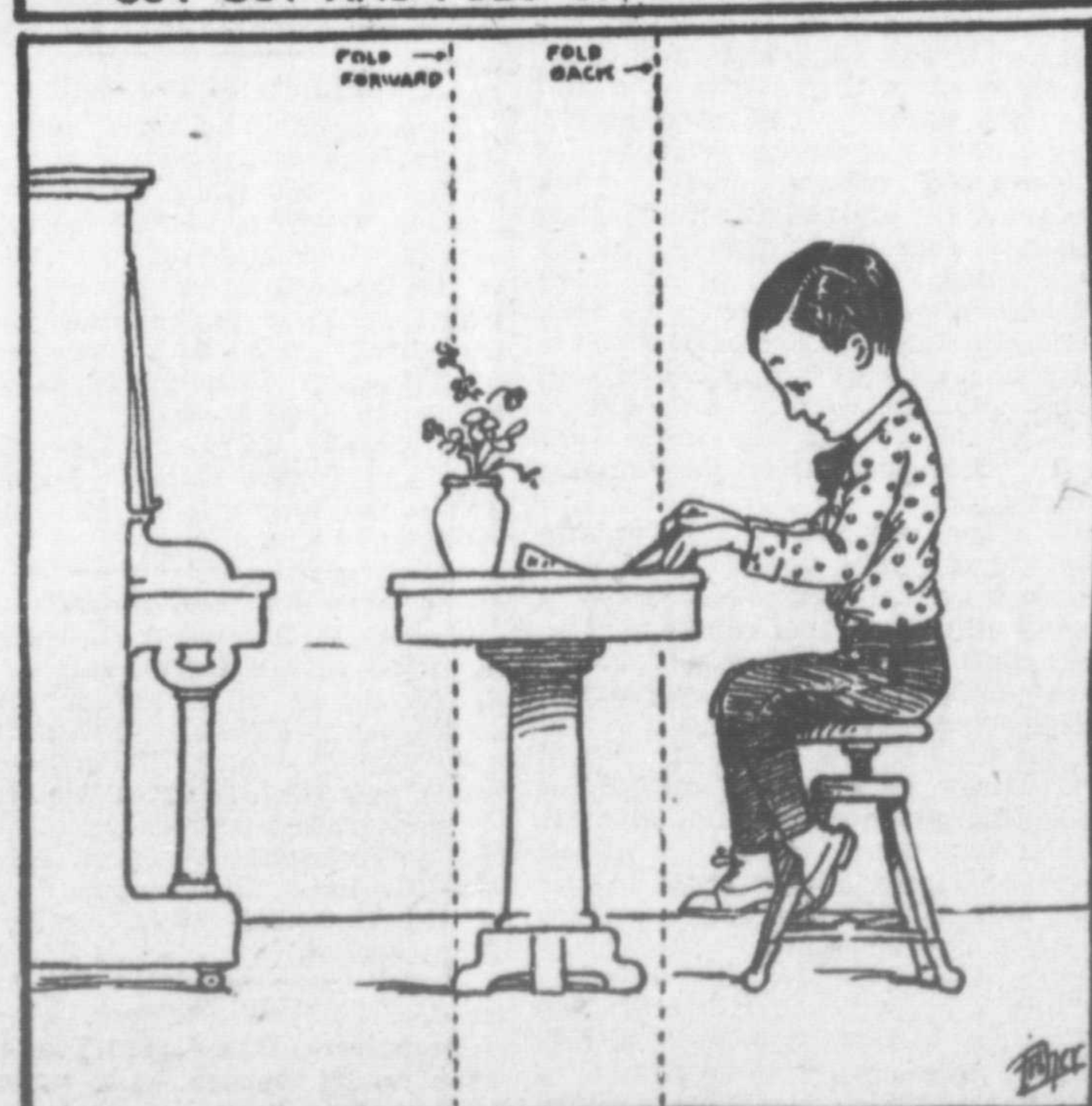
Of course, a farming business of this type cannot be built up in every locality nor by every man. Canning factories are not always close at hand. Mr. Potter's farm was only a mile from town, so that it was possible to retail milk. Moreover, he had lots of push and business ability. Given the proper business conditions—and they exist on hundreds of farms—sweet corn and dairy cows will make good.

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

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

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

FUNNY FOLD-UPS



Willie wrote a little song,
I hope somebody buys it;
Fold him up and listen while
Our young composer tries it.

Seasonable Designs



This is an adorable romper for the tiny tot. McCall Pattern No. 8410, Child's Dress Romper. In 4 sizes, 6 months to 4 years. Price, 10 cents.



Quite refreshingly cool is this delightful frock of figured chiffon. McCall Pattern No. 8394, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

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

TAPPINGS SAVED PRISONERS.

Rescued Crew of Hun Submarine Would Let Britons Drown.

In the course of a recent lecture in London on the Zeebrugge operations, Naval Paymaster Collingwood Hughes narrated a story illustrative of German cruelty and callousness. He said a patrol boat discovered a derelict German submarine from which it rescued the crew. The commander was assured by the German captain that there were no others aboard and he was about to blow up the boat and sink her when he heard tapping from the inside. A search revealed four British seamen tied up as prisoners. "The Germans," the lecturer added, "were going to allow these poor fellows to be hurled into eternity after their own lives had been saved."

Combine The Grains

That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat. This adds to food value and flavor, and the sum total requires less wheat. The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods. For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try

Grape-Nuts

Canada Food Board License No. 8-026.

STRONG SYSTEM OF RAILROADS

HAS GROWN UP AT NEW BATTLE FRONT IN FRANCE.

Canadians Worked Untiringly at New Defences in Which Railways Have Prominent Part.

Behind the new fighting line since the Huns' advance in April there has grown up a network of strategic railways, making a formidable system which more than compensates us for the loss of those lines we had to abandon and destroy in our retreat. Almost from the day the enemy crossed the Nord Canal practically every battalion of Canadian railway troops has been working unceasingly at the task, some units acting as pioneers in the construction of the great defence line that causes the Huns to hesitate at this sector.

Little French villages that never hoped for steel links with the larger cities have now become, as if by the rubbing of some magic Aladdin's Lamp, great junctions where train-loads of supplies come and go every part of an hour. The new lines run through the fertile fields of growing crops, and careful building has saved the Frenchman his harvest, but for the necessary strip of permanent way. There are alternate routes around towns which the Hun might shell, and day by day stores of carefully concealed ammunition dumps grow up, which are fed by the strips of steel.

Stronger Than on the Somme.

"Speaking from a strategic point of view," said a railway staff officer, "we are in a better position today than we were on the Somme. The hundreds of miles of new track have been built specially for military use, and conform with the fighting front. All possibilities have been considered. Where, previously, we had to rely on civilian built lines, which would tediously round the country by indirect routes, we now have a military system which takes out supplies in the quickest and most direct way to where they are needed. The latest German thrust gave us the first test of the system, and divisions were shifted with a speed that must have surprised the Huns."

In the same way some of the Canadian auxiliary troops have been working untiringly in the gun spurs behind the new front, off which the big howitzers pound the enemy positions. One battery from the middle West has the record of construction, twelve of these in a week, and each one was cleverly camouflaged from the prying eyes of Hun airmen.

New Defences Powerful.

From the new railheads, many of which have been christened with Canadian names, there start freshly constructed light railway systems that wind their way through little valleys still screened from the enemy to the fine new reserve trenches, which have not yet had to be used, and perhaps never will be. You cannot run trains over a line drawn in blue pencil on an ordinary map, and the railway engineers have to build scores of miles that might be used. They must be there for an emergency.

The construction of the new British defences—railways play a prominent part—have been marvelously complete, and have been so rapid that before the Huns could take breath for another stage of attacks on this Northern section the fabric of a fortress faced them, and grow into such menacing shape that he hesitated. Now, if he takes another fling at the middle road to the coast he will have to pay the same great price in blood. The "army behind the army" has done its duty and built well—even better than it destroyed in the sombre days at the end of March.

SOUR AND CLAMMY BREAD.

Letter Tells of Food Conditions in Paris at the Present Time.

Following is an extract from a recent letter from Paris: "As you may know, no white bread is to be bought in Paris, and I am told that in some parts of the provinces conditions are even worse—that bread of any sort is difficult to get. The quality of the bread in Paris is very poor. It is mixed with many substitutes which do not seem to respond to the yeast. It is generally sour and clammy, and has made a number of people sick. Besides no white bread, there is no cream or sugar or butter desserts of any kind except stewed and fresh fruits served in any hotel or restaurant; and no cheese is served if the cost of the meal exceeds a dollar and twenty cents. Imagine sitting down to the early French breakfast at a hotel like the Ritz, in Paris, and being served sour war bread and this miserable French coffee which tastes like chicory and soft soap, and then being told that you could not have butter for your bread, nor sugar nor cream for your coffee."

"Fore-sight is very wise, but fore-sorrow is very foolish; and castles are at any rate better than dungeons in the air."—Sir John Lubbock.

Take all odds and ends of soap, tie them up tightly in a piece of soft flannel and dip them in boiling water until soft. Then place in cold water until firm and hard. Remove the flannel and you have a nice ball of soap ready for immediate use.

WHEN RAZZLE-DAZZLE RAN AWAY

EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH TANK IN FRANCE.

Captain Fallon and the Crew of Seven Men Escaped but Where Was Joffre?

We have plenty of outside news of the doings of the British tanks; but inside stories of their exploits are few. So much the more interesting is Capt. David Fallon's account of his adventures while in command of one.

"The dear girl," he begins affectionately, "was named Razzle-Dazzle. She was very young, having been in service only three months, but rather portly. Matter of fact, she weighed something over thirty tons. And in no way could you call the dear little woman pretty."

The fact is that she showed every aspect of being a bad, scrappy old dearie. The minute I saw her in her lovely ugliness I knew she would like trouble, and lots of it."

He was quite right; she did. It was at Beaumont-Hamel that she found it when she started forth for the enemy trenches and a fortified sugar mill beyond. Because of long experience with rapid-fire guns, although he had had none with tanks, Capt. Fallon was drafted at an hour's notice to replace her captain.

"It was all new to me, but highly interesting," Captain Fallon relates. "My crew consisted of seven men—five of whom were well experienced—and a black cat. Although she was a lady cat, she had been named Joffre. She was very friendly and insisted on sitting either on my knee or shoulder from the moment I seated myself and my men in the tank."

"When the order came to advance, Razzle-Dazzle, growling, grunting and lurching, got under way slowly but efficiently, waddled across no man's land, crushed the enemy's barbed wire to messes of steel spaghetti and smashed through his trenches, throwing up the earth ahead in chocolate showers of spray, as if the ground we rode over were an angry sea of mud."

16 Guns Blazed At Us.

"Every man in the tank was shouting and yelling with the excitement of the thing, and we were tossed up against each other like loosened peas in a pod. Only Joffre remained perfectly cool. Somehow she maintained a firm seat on my swaying shoulder, and as I glanced round to peer at her she was calmly licking a paw and then daintily wiping her face. We rocked and plowed out of the trenches and went swaying toward the refinery. They had seen us coming, and every window facing us exhibited a working gun. There were sixteen such windows. They all blazed at us."

My notion was to circle the mill, and I gave orders accordingly. But the Razzle-Dazzle's chauffeur looked at me in distress.

"The steering gear's off, sir," he said.

"Stop her, then, and we'll let them have it from here!" I ordered.

"He made several frantic motions with the mechanism and said:

"I can't stop her, either."

"And the Razzle-Dazzle carried out her own idea of attack. She banged head-on into the mill. She went right through a wide doorway, making splinters of the door; she knocked against concrete pillars, supports and walls, smashing everything in her way, and bowled out of the other side just as the roof crashed in and apparently crushed and smothered all the artillerymen beneath it."

"On the way through, the big, powerful old girl bucked and rocked and reared until we men and the black cat inside her were thrown again and again into a jumble, the cat scratching us like a devil in her frenzy of fear."

So far, the runaway had triumphed; but disaster awaited her in a huge shell crater dead ahead. She slid and wallowed to the bottom, but could not climb out, and the Germans soon got her range with big shells. Her crew abandoned her, and presently a shell reached her tank, and with a bang and a great flare of blazing oil she met her fate. Capt. Fallon and the crew returned in safety to the British lines—at least, all but one. That one, although missing, was certainly not a prisoner; having nine lives to her companions' paltry one apiece, she probably also survived. Capt. Fallon, forgiving her his scratches, magnanimously hopes that she did.

"I wonder," he concludes his narrative, "what Joffre thought of it all? I don't remember seeing her when we fled from the tank except as something incredibly swift and black flashed past my eyes as we thrust up the lid. I sincerely hope she is alive and well, 'somewhere in France.'"

Eggs should be gathered at least twice a day now. This will prevent heating and reduce percentage of "dirties."

Honey, maple syrup, molasses and corn syrup should be used where possible, leaving cane sugar for our soldiers and allies.

Nothing will cause indigestion and general disorder in chickens quicker than food which is musty or mouldy. Look out for beef scraps particularly. It can be quickly tested by pouring a little boiling water on a small amount. The odor will tell whether or not the scrap is good.

ISSUE No. 30-13

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

Railway Official's Conclusions Following Western Tour.

"After an extended tour through the west, both over the C.P.R. and other lines, during which I looked carefully into crop prospects, I think it is safe to conclude that, with the increased acreage under cultivation, Western Canada this year will produce at least as many bushels of grain as last year, provided, of course, that conditions continue as favorable as they are at present."

This was the statement made on July 15th by Mr. C. E. McPherson, assistant passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, while in Montreal on a business trip.

Mr. McPherson said that in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan drought and winds had cut into the possibilities of the harvest very seriously, while in larger districts recent rains had helped the growing grain along wonderfully, so that where a few weeks ago there was little in sight it now seemed likely there would be at least fair crops. In Manitoba, which province had during recent years fallen behind in wheat production, Mr. McPherson said the prospects were particularly good, with a largely increased area of wheat acreage, and every prospect of abundant yields.

So far as passenger business was concerned, Mr. McPherson said that the roads in the west had never done better than during the present year. As to American tourist business, particularly toward the far west, Mr. McPherson said it was too early to make any predictions, but the prospects pointed to at least as good a season as last year, while the number of visitors to the Rocky Mountain resorts was well up to the average.

SOME TREES DANGEROUS.

Plane-Tree a Disseminator of Disease —Limes Attract Lightning.

The plane-tree, of which many fine examples may be seen in the London parks, is a disseminator of disease. In the spring of the year this tree is responsible for an increase in bronchitis, catarrhal irritation, and severe post-nasal catarrhs, the result of inhaling the tiny spicules which are liberated through the breaking up of the fruit balls.

Lime trees, although not dangerous in themselves, appear to have a peculiar power of attracting lightning. A large percentage of the people killed by lightning in the British Isles owe their death to having taken shelter under these trees.

Elm trees are particularly dangerous owing to the manner in which their limbs snap, often on a quiet summer day, and without the slightest warning. This peculiarity is well described by Kipling in the following lines:

"Elm she hateth mankind, and waiteth

Till every guest be laid,

To drop a limb on the head of him

That anyway trusts her shade."

The dangerous nature of the labour-

num is not as well known as it should be. The leaves, seeds, flowers, and even bark, of this tree are all poisonous.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"It is not what stays in our memories, but what has passed into our character, that is the possession of our lives."—Phillips Brooks.

SPRUCE USED FOR AIRPLANES.

Increased Demand Causes Allies to Turn to This Species.

So great is the demand for airplane spruce by the Allies that eastern as well as Sitka spruce is now being used. Canada has large resources of eastern spruce, which has hitherto been used mostly for the manufacture of pulp, paper and lumber, and the British War Mission is at present trying to secure in eastern Canada as large an amount as possible of the grades suitable for airplane manufacture.

Eastern spruce has for some time been used for airplane construction in the United States, although only a very small percentage of this timber is sufficiently clear for this purpose. Tests made by the United States and Canadian governments show that where material of suitable quality can be found, this species serves admirably for airplane construction and may be expected to supplement the supplies of Sitka spruce from the Pacific Coast, which are only now beginning to approach adequate proportions.

The timber for use in airplanes has to be sawed parallel to the bark, instead of parallel to the axis of the log, as is done for lumber. In this way, straight-grained boards are obtained, having the highest possible percentage of material free from knots and possessing a maximum of strength.—C.L.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

The Power of Producing Wealth.

The power of producing wealth is therefore infinitely more important than wealth itself; it insures not only the possession and the increase of what has been gained, but also the replacement of what has been lost. This is still more the case with entire nations (who cannot live out of mere rentals) than with private individuals. Germany has been devastated in every century by pestilence, by famine, or by civil or foreign wars; she has, nevertheless, always retained a great portion of her powers of production, and has thus quickly re-attained some degree of prosperity.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P.Q.

Aug. 31, 1908.

Farm Help at Right Time.

The Canadian farmer does not want gifts next Christmas. He wants help for the harvest, and harvest time will be soon. 12,000 men are needed for Ontario, 12,000 in Quebec, 10,000 in Manitoba, 20,000 in Saskatchewan, 6,000 in Alberta, and 2,500 in British Columbia. New Brunswick needs all her own men she can enlist, and has none to spare. Nova Scotia needs all her own men, so does Prince Edward Island. Help will have to come from the towns and cities, and the time to make arrangements is now.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Cash and Carry" Pays.

A customer of an Ottawa store, which has put its prices on a cash and carry basis, writes: "I saved exactly four dollars and eighty-seven cents last month, buying in 'The Groceries.' I bought the usual amount of goods because I wanted to prove for myself the economy of the 'Cash and Carry' system. Now I am fully satisfied that it pays; besides I had no worries about the delivery."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The Easiest Way.

Young Edgar was spending the summer on the farm, and sought to assist Mr. Greenbury.

One afternoon they had been making hay while the sun shone, and after finishing a high haystack Edgar shouted from the top, "Say, Mr. Greenbury, how am I going to get down?"

The old farmer studied the problem a minute and finally solved it to his own satisfaction.

"Oh, jest shet yer eyes and walk round a bit!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Unidentified.

A little cross in Flanders, Black under sunset sky, Stands where slim, swaying grass-heads Bend as the breeze skirts by.

O, rich-sown field of Flanders, Beneath one rude-framed cross Lies some heart's sole-sought treasure, All joy, all hope, all—loss.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Nearly 2000 Canadian soldiers are now buried in England, nearly every grave having a cross above it, says a London cable. Mrs. Astor has laid out a beautiful cemetery adjoining the Canadian hospital. Every man is by two thirds of the Canadians in hospital in England are now in the Canadian hospitals. Every man is regularly visited by a Canadian chaplain.

FOR SALE

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

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Frontias. 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.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES. Discharge Montreal. Probable cures wanted between 15 and 35 years of age, for one year's training. Lectures and diplomas given, and arrangements made for the transfer of successful candidates to a general hospital. Strict references required. For forms of application, etc., apply to Miss Grace M. Fairley, Lady Superintendent.

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO



Soothes and Heals Quickly—Infamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, bites, stings, abrasions, boils and other inflammations. At dealers, or write us HIRST, REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 2 is free. ABSORBINE, the antiseptic liniment for man, kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Pimples, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Dr. F. YOUNG, R. B. P., 514 Lyndale Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.



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.

BRISTOL NOTES

At a meeting of the congregation of the Bristol Presbyterian Church recently, it was decided that owing to the many restrictions placed upon the serving of meals, and the great need for the conservation of food, we as a congregation would not serve supper this year at our annual Lawn Social, in fact that instead of a Lawn Social and Supper, we would hold a patriotic and sacred concert on the Monday evening.

A capable committee was appointed and they have well begun their work. On Sunday, August 4th, the Rev. F. W. Mahaffy, of Buckingham, Que., will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. (New Time). Special music will be sung by the Choir. There will be special Free-will Offering at both services. The Entertainment will be held Monday evening, 5th, at 8.00 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. A good program, but NO SUPPER.

Besides the good program already arranged by the Committee for the Anniversary Services at the Brick Church, Bristol, we understand that the Baptist student, Mr. Wm. Watson, recently returned from the Front, will give an address on his "Experiences at the Front."

A simple but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Wm. Ross, Wyman, Que., when his daughter, Elizabeth Munroe, was united by marriage to W. G. Hudson, son of Mr. Benjamin Hudson, also of Wyman. The Rev. F. W. K. Harris, B. A. officiating. After the ceremony an enjoyable time was spent by the guests, who were the immediate relatives and neighbors of the parties.

The last meeting of the Y. M. B. Class was very interesting to the members; besides important business, a splendid debate was carried through by them. Resolved:—"That the Agricultural College is of more benefit to the farmer than the Experiment Station." The affirmative led by M. Drummond won. The negative led by Roy Duff gave their opponents a hard struggle to win. The recent auto drive to the Experimental Farm, organized and conducted by Mr. C. H. Hodge, from many of the arguments used had made a deep impression on the minds of the men who went. Some twenty-five members took in this enjoyable trip, going via Quyon and the Ontario side, returning by the grand Mountain Road. Some incidents of interest could be written, if space and time permitted.—Com.

Two Young Ladies Drowned At Fort William, Que.

The peaceful, pleasant summer colony at Fort William, Que., were profoundly shocked by a sad double tragedy which occurred there on Thursday afternoon last. The victims were two girls employed in Hotel Pontiac, their names being Allen Humphries and Lillian Pyne, whose homes are at St. John, N. B., but who came to Fort William from Toronto some time ago.

During the afternoon they went to the river to bathe, some distance above the hotel, and later when they were found to be miss-

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

ing a search was instituted. Their clothing was seen on the shore, and an object floating in the water was found to be the body of Miss Humphries. It was then concluded that both had met death, and a search for the body of the other unfortunate girl was commenced. Not until next afternoon, when hope had almost been abandoned, were the efforts successful, Miss Pyne's body being recovered in about twenty feet of water. The girls had been warned against bathing in this part of the river front, but had evidently gone there in order to be secluded. Miss Humphries' body was found in about two feet of water, and it is believed that she died from fear when she saw her companion had not beyond her depth and could not be saved.

When the remains were recovered they were taken to Mr. M. B. Malcolm's undertaking rooms here and prepared for burial and on Saturday were forwarded to their respective homes at St. John, New Brunswick.

Miss Humphries was a girl of about nineteen years of age, and Miss Pyne twenty-two. They were well thought of by the manager and summer guests at the hotel and their sad and untimely deaths proved a great shock to all. The tragedy is one of the worst in the history of this popular resort, and is deeply deplored. It cast a gloom over the community, and great sympathy is expressed for their families in the sad affliction which has come upon them.—Pembroke Observer.

A recent circular from the Post Office Department says:—Private correspondence for destinations in territory occupied by the enemy—excepting enemy occupied Belgium and the enemy occupied parts of France—may now be addressed direct in the ordinary way instead of being forwarded through an authorized intermediary. Such correspondence, however, must only deal with private news and will be subject to censorship. Items which contain any information whatever in regard to military, economic or political conditions obtaining in Canada or in any allied countries or which contain undesirable information of any kind will be detained.

Business communications from Canada to destinations in territory which has been certified enemy territory under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation require a license from the Secretary of State for Canada.

Correspondence intended for destinations in enemy countries (as distinct from enemy occupied territory) or to those destinations in enemy occupied Belgium and enemy occupied France to which correspondence may be forwarded, may still be sent through the medium of Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal. Application should be made to Thos. Cook & Son, Montreal, for information in this connection.

British prisoners in Turkish prisons are having a hard time of it, judging from the death rate, which during the past eighteen months amounts to nearly 1300.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

AT THE
BRISTOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Sunday, August 4th.

Speaker—REV. F. W. MAHAFFY, of Buckingham, P. Q.

Services at 11, a. m., and 8, p. m.—new time.

Monday, August 5th

AT 8, P. M.:

A Good Program: - -

- - : Splendid Addresses

Hear MR. WM. WATSON, Baptist Student, give his Address: "My Experiences at the Front,"

Admission 25 Cents. No Supper served.

N. B.—Owing to the Food Regulations, no supper will be served.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

German submarines scored heavily again last Wednesday when they sank one of the largest liners afloat—the Justicia, which was used as a transport, and was returning to America after delivering eight or ten thousand U. S. Soldiers in France. No lives were lost, it is reported.

Wm. McInnery, a returned soldier, who went overseas with the First Contingent, and had seen a lot of service and whose parents reside at Petewawa, was drowned while bathing in the river near there on Sunday, the 21st inst. He was an expert swimmer, and is thought to have taken a weak turn, as he was still in delicate health from wounds received.

The threatened strike of mail carriers in most of the large centres in Canada last week, was happily averted by an agreement being reached between representatives of the Government and the men. It is understood that the grievances complained of will be adjusted as soon as possible. In the West, however, the trouble still exists as the carriers have refused to return to work. The chances are their places will be taken by others.

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.

Chinese Forestry Battalions. Hamilton Fyfe, of the London Daily Mail, writes as follows, from his war correspondents' headquarters, in France:

"This is a queer and odd war," an Elsterman said to me the other day. "I have not felt its queerness and oddness more forcibly borne in upon me than I did this afternoon when, in the midst of a great French forest, came across a Chinese compound and watched Chinese coolies, who until about a month ago had never handled an axe, cutting down trees with the deft skill and swiftness of Canadian loggers."

During the past month since the experiment was started they have cleared large areas of the forest. They have also been successful as charcoal burners. Charcoal is useful in the trenches for cooking. Last year we had to buy large quantities, this year we shall almost supply ourselves—another illustration of the business-like foresight of "Q." the quartermaster-general's department of our army.

"They seem to be putting their backs into it," I said, while we looked on at some swinging axes, some rimming off stumps with adzes, some neatly stacking the picket-posts for parked wire and the fascines—bundles of brushwood used for making paths both in the trenches and outside them. "Yes," said the Canadian major in command, "that's because we put them on task-work. We say to them, 'There's a certain job to be done. As soon as it's finished you can go home, and you'll find your show-chow waiting for you.' That speeds the work up better than anything. It keeps them in a good humor, too."

NOTICE RE. CARTAGE

In consequence of the increased price of horse feed, and value of labor, the undersigned have found it necessary to raise their cartage rates to the following scale: Ordinary freight to or from the railway station, up to 500 lbs. 15 cents per 100. Every additional 100 lbs. 3 cents. Boxes, barrels or empties of any kind 25 cents a trip to station. These rates to come into effect on August 1st.

LEWIS CUTHBERTSON,
STANLEY LANGFORD.

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.

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 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.

Local Agents Wanted

For "The Old Reliable"

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

Thousands of Orchard trees need replacing.

War Garden call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions. Experience not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON

(Established 1837)

TORONTO, ONT.

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.

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

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

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

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - - SHAWVILLE.

Keep in mind the Fact

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

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting

Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

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