

THE EQUITY.

No. 8, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Rest - - - - 4,750,000
94 Branches in Canada.

There is a universal call for saving NOW.
Start a Savings Account at any Branch
with a Dollar or more.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPBELL'S BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, A. H. MULHORN, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE, Open Wednesday and Friday.

Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
OYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPBELL'S BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Paint Bargains

In these days of high paint prices you do not expect to find many bargains, but we have a genuine one to offer—A REAL SNAP.

House, wall and floor paints, in quarts and half gals, being odds and ends of discontinued lines, which we have decided to clear out at

35c. to 50c. per quart

good for inside or outside use. The same quality is selling today at 85c. to \$1.10.

This is a real snap, and I expect will be quickly picked up. If you have any painting to do act promptly.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

OVERALLS

This week we wish to draw your attention to our Overall Values:

Peabody's

The best and biggest Overall made, blue stripe or black, pair **\$2.75**

Iron Duke

Heavy blue stripe, stiff denim **2.00**

Star Brand

Good quality black denim, pair **\$2.00**
Smock to match, each **2.00**

Railroad

A union made Overall of blue stripe, stiff denim **1.75**
Smoek to match, each **2.00**

Khaki Duck Pants

Only a few pairs left, extra value at, pair **2.00**

RAINCOATS

We have some Raincoats priced from \$7.00 to \$12.00

To clear we offer them at 15 p. c. discount.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Fraser, of Pembroke, is the guest of Miss Isobel M. Hennessy. Miss Annie McGuire, of Ottawa, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Marjorie Lester, of Ottawa, is visiting Shawville relatives this week.

Miss Jessie Boland, of Russell, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Findlay, in town.

Miss Mary Foran, went to Toronto on Monday to attend the Millinery Openings.

Miss Jean Masson, left on Monday to spend her vacation at her home in Smiths Fall, Ont.

Mrs. W. E. Smiley and children, of Davidson, are at present visiting their relatives in this vicinity.

Misses Maye and Hester Hodgins visited the Capital on Saturday.

Miss Phillips and her friend Miss Delaronde, of Ottawa, spent Sunday at the rectory.

Mrs. Phillips, and grand-daughter, Edna Thomas, left to visit Montreal friends on Thursday.

Mrs. Thos. Shore and Miss Marguerite Hodgins left on Saturday to visit Manitowick friends.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Brownlee, of Ottawa, were among the city visitors to Shawville on the 5th inst.

Mrs. R. D. Finnigan, of Ottawa, is visiting her son Edmond, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Finnigan.

Gr. Perley Dagg, of Petawawa, is spending a few holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dagg.

Gr. Abb Brownlee, of Petawawa, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. H. S. Hodgins and other relatives here last week.

Mrs. Jos. Alexander and family have been visiting for the past two weeks at her sister's, Mrs. Edward Dagg's.

Mrs. H. S. Hodgins and children spent the week-end at Green Lake, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Eades.

Miss Pearl Eades, of Ottawa, has been spending a few holidays with her father, Mr. J. W. Eades at Green Lake.

Miss Lily Steele and her mother, who have been camping with friends at Kilroy's Bay, returned to town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Troke, Miss Vera Wainman and Messrs. Stanley and Elcoy Mayhew, of Renfrew, visited Shawville friends on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hodgins, Mrs. L. Armstrong, Miss Louisa Armstrong, and E. Workman motored to Pembroke Sunday afternoon, via La Poudre.

Miss Irene Shaw, who has spent the past two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shaw, returned to Neville, Sask., on Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Appleby, and son, of Pembroke, have been visiting Mrs. Appleby's parents in Bristol, (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hodgins), returning home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson and daughter, Miss Winnifred, of Ottawa, are at present visiting Mr. Wilson's sisters, the Misses Mary and Lizzie Wilson, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, Mr. R. Somerby, inspector of standing field crops, accompanied by Misses Amy Hodgins and I. C. Cowan, motored to the city Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Amy, also Master Grant and Miss Helen of Cartier, Ont., spent a few days with the latter's sister, Mrs. Fred W. Thomas, "Maple Lawn," en route for Vancouver, and other western points.

A number of the young farmers of this section, who were called to the colors a few weeks ago, arrived home Saturday evening on six weeks' leave, to assist with the harvest.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

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

If you want a complete single driving outfit apply to R. W. Hodgins.

Don't Forget—That we are as usual Headquarters for Harvest Mitts and Gloves—best makes at right prices. P. E. SMILEY.

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

Twenty-two sacks of Eaton catalogues were unloaded at the post office here one night last week. The newspapers and certain other supposedly well-worn volumes are likely to be neglected for a while, following this literary deluge.

THE EQUITY regrets to report that Mr. W. A. Hodgins is confined to his residence with typhoid fever, which attacked him about a week ago. Laurence Morrison, son of Mr. Frank Morrison, is also down with the disease. Trained nurses are in attendance in both cases.

WHAT'S WRONG?—THE EQUITY is informed that practically no interest is being taken by the farmer boys and girls in Pontiac in the pig and calf competition referred to in these columns some weeks ago, and known as the "Canadian Bankers' Competition."

Last year a considerable sum was paid out in prizes, although the number of animals entered was comparatively small. This year better things were expected, but thus far these hopes have not been realized, and the Fair is only a month distant—(Sept. 16, 17, 18). Little time remains to those who may be thinking of entering the competition for the substantial prizes offered. It is patriotic to contribute to the success of your local Fair; everything helps, and in this instance boys and girls who make the desired effort will be helping themselves as well as the Fair. It is worth trying.

Births

At Heward, Sask., on Sunday, Aug. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McDowell, a son.

At Balsam Ridge Farm, Aug. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fleming, of Burwash, Ont., a son.

Deaths

A message from Edmonton on Saturday morning conveyed to Mrs. Klock the sad intelligence of the death of her father, Mr. John Thomson, who passed away on Friday after a short illness. The late Mr. Thomson will be well remembered by the older residents of Clarendon and Litchfield, he having resided for some years in Murrell section, and later on the large farm near Campbells Bay, now owned by Mr. Lawn. Back in the seventies and early eighties he was actively engaged in the lumber business, which he retired from several years before his removal to Alberta.

A BIG DRIVE

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

BOWLING Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

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

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED
EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST

552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UPTOWN 4952 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE.—Single buggy with top, cutter, 2 robes, single harness and horse. Apply to R. W. Hodgins, Shawville.

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

FOR SALE.—Six foot Deering Binder with sheaf carrier and truck. Apply to H. T. McDowell, Shawville.

FOR SALE.—Square Chickering Piano, in good condition—a bargain at \$100.00. Apply 466 McLaren St., Ottawa. Phone Queen 4383. 7-2

WANTED.—A young girl to take care of boy 4 years old, willing to go to New York for winter. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. S. A. Mackay, Portage du Fort, Que.

WANTED.—At once—girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Hodgins, Shawville.

MONEY FOUND.—In Wm. McDowell's berry patch on July 29th, a sum of money. Owner may have same at Wm. Chiswell's by describing property and paying for this notice.

What is claimed by dealers to have been the best car-load of steers that was ever hauled over the Pontiac railway, was shipped here on Saturday by Messrs. Sullivan & Hamilton. There were 22 in the lot, averaging about 1400 lbs each.

Economy! "SALADA" TEA

Is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

His Great Decision

Which Shows the Attitude of Our Southern Neighbor At the Beginning of the War, and How the Republic's Noblest Sons and Daughters Rose to the Occasion.

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

CHAPTER I.

Wide streets, with old elms and maples; big, roomy homes set in rambling yards; gardens, where flowers vie with good things to eat; prosperous business houses grouped about an imposing white stone courthouse; a peaceful brook caught a growing center and made into a river as it strayed from its woodland; the whir of family motor cars; the wave of friendly hands; this is Clinton.

A youth, just turned into a legal man, sat at the window of his father's law office and looked out across the town to the tops of trees beyond a country road. Then he closed the book he had been endeavoring to read, placed it carefully on its shelf and wandered out of the room and on to the street. Automatically he turned to one of the maple-shaded thoroughfares, stopped at the gate of a house and gave a friendly whistle.

A girl, reading in her sunny room, jumped to her feet and, book in hand, ran out to the upper verandah. The youth thrust his hands in his pockets and looked up at her balcony.

"It's a gorgeous morning. Chuck the book and come for a hike."

"To the country?"

"Yeh."

"Sure thing."

Two minutes later the girl, her soft hair fluttering about her face, her eyes alight with the joy of life, clattered down the stairs and thrusting her head in at the open door of a room where a matron sat tatting, called:

"I'm going for a hike in the country with Crane, Mother."

On the steps she ran into a stout gentleman about to enter the front door.

"Freights are supposed to side-track for limited!" she cried. "Never mind, Daddy, I'll forgive you this time." She turned only long enough to blow a kiss in his direction.

The boy at the gate laughed as she joined him. He ran his fingers through his tousled hair as if to tip the hat that never was worn.

As they fell into step, the swinging, dancing step of those accustomed to walking together, Crane said, "I can't study on a day like this. I suppose the law's a necessary evil and there must be lawyers but—Marj! he broke off, "it must be some job to be a father! My dad wants me to be a lawyer because he's one and I'll make about as good a lawyer as that goose waddling off there. And your dad! Say, the way you chum up to him is great. He scares me pink. When he turns that dignified, behold-a-man glance on me, I shiver. I'm more afraid to speak pleasantly to him than I'd be to pull the Kaiser's nose."

The girl threw back her head and laughed.

"Yes, you'd pull the Kaiser's nose, you would! You'd get spanked."

"Oh, I don't know! Maybe you think I couldn't?"

He put up a healthy-looking right arm and drew the muscles out to their fullest. "I guess that ain't so worse. Oh, wow, look at that cardinal! Did you see him? Catch his coat going through the leaves? Sh-sh-sh! Don't scare him. Let's go over and watch him."

With one of youth's quick changes in interest, they forgot all about the Kaiser and men and sat waiting for a glint of scarlet against the green of the trees or the blue of the sky.

On the top-step of his front porch, Edward Mann had turned to watch his daughter walk off with the young man. Then he shook his head and entered the house. Mrs. Mann met him at the door. "The bank smelled stuffy and I thought I'd browse about the yard," he explained. "I met Marjie going off with Crane Chapman. Where they bound?"

"Just a stroll in the country."

"Seems to me it might be better if that young chap strolled to work more often. I suppose if I were a lawyer like Fred Chapman I'd want my son to be a lawyer, too, but by gad when I set him to reading the law I'd keep him at it even if it was in my own office."

"I don't think Crane likes the law," explained Mrs. Mann quietly as she watched her husband slip out of his brilliantine office coat and roll his sleeves back over strong arms.

"Humph!" came the response. "I guess if it was simmered down, taking strolls in the country is about the only thing Crane does like—except laughing. He does that very well. Don't you think he and Marjie are together a good bit?"

"I don't think so," Mrs. Mann answered looking up quickly. "They've been brought up together and always have been friends. I don't see anything unusual in their being together now."

"Maybe not, Annie, only sometimes I wish Marjie'd stick to some real man for awhile. I've worked like a stoker building a name for Marjie to be proud of. I don't want her to add a name that doesn't stand for something. I wish she'd settle

down on Doc Bacon. He's a real fellow. Nice practice and all that. We've got to watch out, Annie. Marjie isn't a child any more."

Mrs. Mann laid down her lace. "Crane and Marjie are playmates and that is all. It isn't fair to compare Crane with Dr. Bacon. Crane is just twenty-one and Dr. Bacon is almost thirty. Marjie finds Crane good fun but as to—"

"Mother, there isn't a man in town who wants Crane for a son-in-law. He's Fred Chapman's son and I've known Fred Chapman since we were knee-high to ducks but I haven't much use for a boy who's content to be father's son. There's nothing to Crane but good nature. Every one likes him. Why shouldn't they? He never interferes with the other fellows' plans. Ne never does enough to ruffle his own temper. He doesn't do anything. I'd rather a son of mine would spill a few beans now and then and do something."

"Well, there's enough to worry about without crossing bridges, Daddy. Get out to your roses," and she returned to her tatting.

Mr. Mann smiled. Mrs. Mann and Marjorie were the only two people in the world of Clinton who refused to treat him seriously. As president of Clinton's leading bank he occupied the financial throne of the town. His word was law in the city council and in the affairs of the school where long he had served as president of the board. His home with its splendid gardens was the show place of the section. Every one, except these two women, bowed before him.

"The papers this morning say Germany has declared war," he remarked as he passed through the room on his way to the gardens.

"That so? It won't last long. It can't—these days. People are too civilized for war." She held up her threads to catch the pattern.

"I'm not so sure, Annie," he paused again to say. "Civilization is a queer animal to bank on. I'm not so sure."

"Daddy!" There was concern in Mrs. Mann's tone. "What's the matter with you, to-day? Better get Dr. Bacon to fix you up a good tonic. You're blue. What's the use worrying about a war in Europe? Let them fight it out. Then maybe they'll be content to settle down and live as they should."

Mr. Mann did not answer. With his gardening tools in his hands he went through the big double doors of the sun porch and down the steps to rows of growing things.

Crane and Marjorie, returning two hours later, stopped at the gate to finish the reading of the city paper which had just arrived.

"What do you know about that?" exclaimed Crane. "Those old duffers going to war in this day! Look here! The Record is sending across Ted Speer, its best reporter. Remember him? Yeh, old Speer's son. Ted's made good all right. Would I like to go? Peach of a correspondent I'd make! It takes me a week to write a letter! Oh, you mean to fight? Nix on the war stuff for me. Tisn't our fight anyway."

Was that a grunt or just a throat being cleared? Crane lifted his eyes and caught sight of a garden hat behind the rose bushes.

"No, I won't come in." He handed the paper to Marjorie. "In fact I think it's time for me to be moving. So long. Go driving to-night?" he called back. "Took the flivver all apart and cleaned it and now it's as good as new."

"I'm sorry—no. Dr. Bacon's coming to dinner." "Aw—the mischief with Doc Bacon," replied the youth, thrusting his hands deep in his pockets but going whistling down the street.

The girl watched him for a moment and then turned toward the garden.

"Daddy!" she called, holding out the paper. "Germany's declared war."

"I know, Daughter. Bad business." "Think so?"

"Looks so to me. War's always bad business."

"Oh, well, we should worry! It's three thousand miles away."

That night at the dinner table two men discussed with some anxiety the return of war and two women wondered at their concern.

"There'll be need of doctors," added Dr. Bacon.

"Would you go?" asked Mr. Mann, recalling the words at the gate.

"Would I go?" The young doctor looked up in surprise. "Could I stay away if I were needed?"

Mr. Mann glanced meaningfully at Marjorie but she was looking out of the window where an automobile chugged up the street.

(To be continued.)

"Set me some great task, ye gods, and I will show my spirit!" "Not so, says the Good Heaven, 'plod and plough.'"—Emerson.

FISHERS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Omens That Daunt the Gallant Trawlers of the Old Land.

"Haul the trawl, my lads! we'll have to try new grounds. He's swept all the fish out of these waters."

So cries the skipper, and the nets are hauled aboard, and away we steam to try our luck elsewhere, simply because one of the deckhands has used a brush to clear the deck of refuse, instead of shovelling it overboard. No matter how good the catches have been, no skipper will waste time longer in a locality which has had its "luck swept away" in this fashion.

All sailors are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He puts the deepest faith in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbeliever who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby on a Good Friday was hooted through the lock-gates by the scandalized populace. In spite of this challenging the fates, however, he returned safely with ship and crew.

If a man's hat blew overboard while leaving port, many skippers would turn back and delay sailing until the next day. It was an omen that one of the crew would be lost over the side during the trip. This sign, however, became discredited, as wily deckhands, desirous of another day ashore with their wives and families, contracted the habit of going aloft and assisting the wind to foretell disaster.

To speak of pigs aboard a fishing trawler is fatal to success for that trip. Poor catches and split and torn trawls will be the inevitable consequences. Similar misfortunes will result from taking off a hatch cover and laying it on the deck upside down. A new moon on Sunday which reaches the full on a Saturday always brings bad weather. To kill a "kitty," as the fishermen call the smaller kind of seagulls that follow in the wake of the trawlers, is a most dangerous act, liable to imperil the safety of the ship itself.

If a man is ill at sea, his most critical time is when land is first sighted. If he survive an hour after the sighting of land, he will recover. On some trawlers whistling is forbidden—it scares away the fish. Other skippers believe that to wash your face in the middle of a trip will break a spell of calm weather.

HOW SHE REACHED INDIA

British General's Wife Hires Out With Japanese Woman

Since the opening of the submarine campaign the British authorities have refused permits to women to travel abroad unless the journey has been absolutely necessary, says a London correspondent.

One woman to whom had been refused a permit to rejoin her husband in India decided that she would go anyhow. At first she tried to get a job as a stewardess, but found that she would have to sign for the return voyage as well.

Reading a newspaper one day she came across the advertisement of a Japanese woman, an invalid, who required a nurse to return with her and her little girl to Japan.

She immediately answered the advertisement and threw herself on the mercy of the Japanese woman, telling her the facts and begging for the post. The Japanese woman agreed on the condition she remained with them on arrival in Japan until she was suited with another nurse. The English woman remained in Japan three weeks and then completed her journey to India, where a British General was surprised one day to find that a handsome nurse had arrived at his bungalow—his own wife.

French Honor Two Queens.

Two queens have been paid graceful compliments by the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris. Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is elected an associate member. King Albert's consort is an artist herself, and in happier times was a generous and enlightened patron of the arts.

Queen Marie of Rumania has agreed to accept membership of the academy as a foreign correspondent. In the old Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, of which the present academy is the continuation, there were seventeen women members, including Mme. Vigee Lebrun, the celebrated portrait painter.

FIGHTING ESKIMOS.

The Tribes of Alaska are a Hardy and Healthy Race.

Much has been written about the physical deterioration of the Alaskan Eskimos and the prospect that their race will soon become extinct, but these observations are not in accord with present-day facts.

The Eskimos of that Arctic territory (now numbering about 10,000) are holding their own numerically, and their condition, social and economic, has been so greatly improved within recent years that before long they are likely to show an increase in the census returns.

Their seems to be a case of the survival of the fittest. For, according to tradition, the Cape Eskimos of long ago were fighters, constantly waging war with their neighbors, and welcoming to their band tough characters and outlaws from other places near and far.

They seem to have flourished long before Columbus landed in America; and, in regard to their warlike history, archeologists are not obliged to rely wholly upon their own more or less hazy legends for information. Deep in the ancient glacier—a river of ice that never melts—have been found, under the accumulated debris of many centuries, quantities of their weapons of war, proving that long ago the Cape fighting man had the tools of his military profession.

Judging from the physique of his descendants, he was able to handle himself in any company. He laid the foundation of a sturdy and healthy race. Constant warfare and the rigorous climate (in which only the constitutionally sound can survive) eliminated the unfit, and his posterity today stand by themselves as a distinct and superior type among the Eskimos of Alaska.

Like the other Eskimos (though less willingly) they are absorbing the elements of civilization. They are even accepting the Christian religion, while clinging to many of their old beliefs and customs—as, for example, in their method of disposing of the dead, whose bones are scattered, with ceremonial rites, from the top of the lofty mountain that marks Cape Prince of Wales, just as were those of their ancestors hundreds and probably thousands of years ago.

It Has To Be

The Pessimist—I do hope the war will be over this year.

The Optimist—"Ope? It's blinkin' well got ter be. I've written to Margate an' booked my diggin's for the summer 'olidays."

Cardston Alberta, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of its incorporation on July 1st.

Nothing better is made

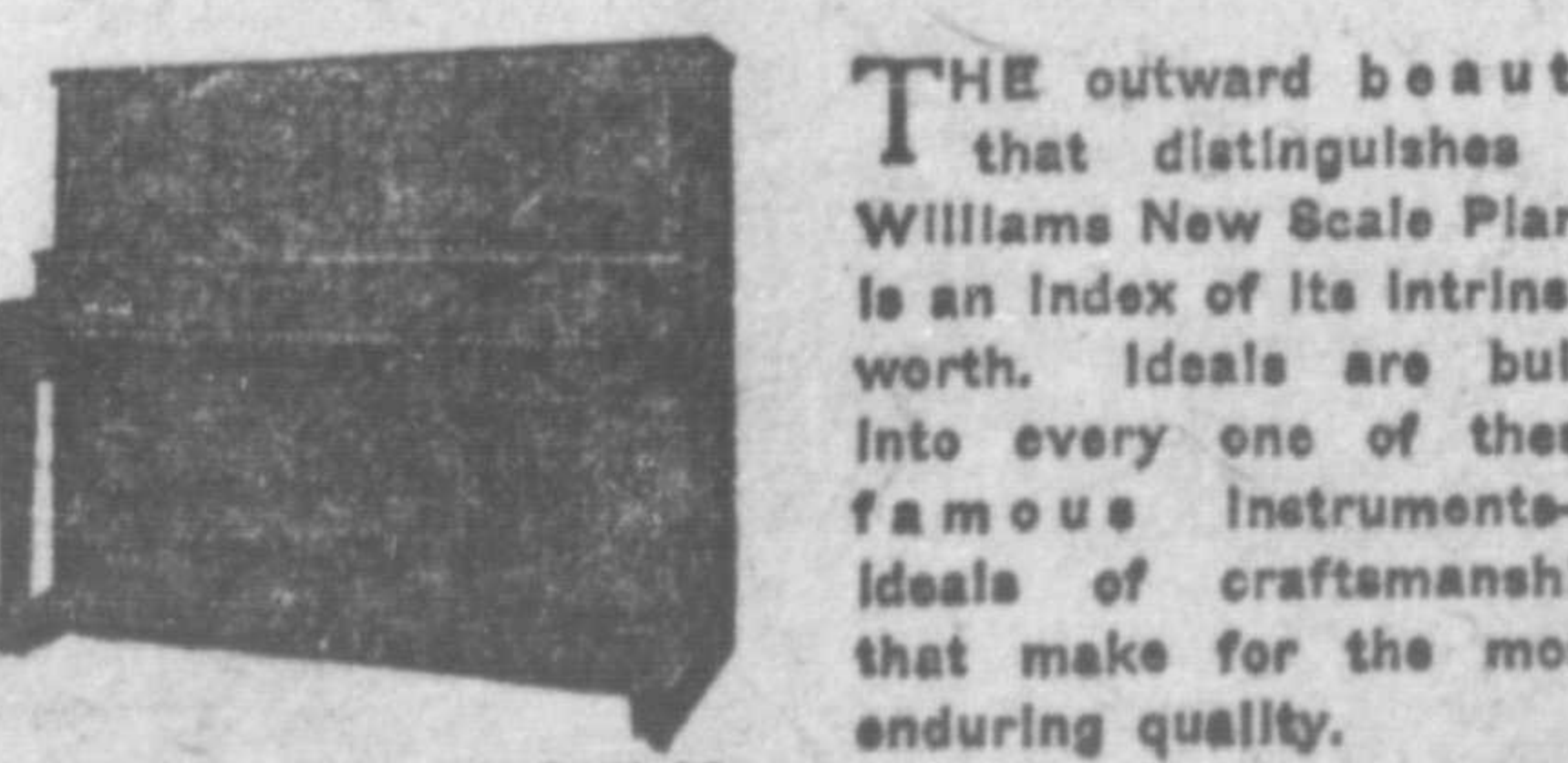


Nothing better can be made

Canuck BREAD MIXER



WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



Bungalow Model, \$450.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an Index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—Ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

When the War Will End.

Absolute knowledge, I have none, But my aunt's washerwoman's son, Heard a policeman on his beat, Say to a laborer on the street That he had a letter just last week Written in the fines Greek. From a Chinese in Timbuctoo, Who said that the negroes in Cuba knew Of a colored man in a Texas town Who got it straight from a circus clown, That a man in the Klondike heard the news From a gang of South African Jews, About Somebody in Borneo Who knew a man who claimed to know Of a swell society female fake Whose mother-in-law will undertake To prove that her seventh's husband's sister's niece Had stated in a printed piece, That she had a son who had a friend Who knows when the war is going to end.

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1905. Drop us a postcard for particulars.
Milkmaid Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West Toronto

Excellent Training

Harold, the only son of a wealthy widowed mother, was selected for service by his local board and duly arrived at the camp where he was to receive instructions in the manly art of warfare. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when he was detailed to what is known as K. P. duty. In this he became quite proficient, however, as the following quotation from his letter shows:

"Dear Mother, I put in this entire day washing dishes, sweeping floors, making beds and peeling potatoes. When I get home from this camp I'll make some girl a mighty fine wife."

There is Beauty in Every Jar



Ingram's

Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and \$1

You are young but once, but you can be youthful always if you care for your complexion properly. Daily use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream prevents blemishes, overcomes pimples and other eruptions. Since 1885 its distinctive therapeutic quality has been giving health to the skin and youthful color to the complexion. It keeps your skin toned up, soft and clean.

The refined way to banish oiliness and shininess of nose and forehead induced by perspiration, is to apply a light

touch of Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder, 50c. It also conceals the minor blemishes. Included in the complete line of Ingram's toilet products at your druggist's is Ingram's Zedania for the teeth, 25c.

A Picture with Each Package

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

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor Ontario

Parowax



Goodness Sealed In For Good

Air is the arch-enemy of preserves. Keep it out and you keep the goodness in. Easy enough—if you seal the glasses and jars with melted Parowax.

Preserves so sealed can't lose that delicious, freshly-picked quality. Parowax imparts no taste or odor to preserves, and completely bars out mold and fermentation. At your grocers or druggists—in inexpensive 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. cartons.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Branches in All Cities.



Double Ten.
There's something that vexes you,
laddie,
I know by the flush on your cheek;
But just hold your temper a moment
And count double ten ere you speak.

There's someone has angered you,
lassie,
I know by the flash in your eye;
Perhaps you can answer them sharply,
But count double ten ere you try.

For words, dear, like horses, need
reining,
Or else they will fly off the track;
And words that escape once, remember,
Can never be coaxed to come back.

So hearken to me, little lassie,
And laddie with anger-flushed cheek,
Remember the maxim I give you,
And count double ten ere you speak.

Mary Jane's "Bit"

The hair of Mary Jane, who was Elizabeth's favorite doll, was falling out at an alarming rate. Elizabeth brushed it, shampooed it, and even used father's hair tonic on it. Yet the little ivory brush collected more and more glistening threads of gold and the head of poor Mary Jane became more and more bald.

Elizabeth asked mother whether it would be wise to buy a new wig for her cherished Mary Jane—a wig of real hair; a wig that would curl naturally and that should be brown instead of yellow.

Mother agreed that it would give Mary Jane just the added touch that she most sadly needed in order to become a truly delightful dolly.

But mother also said that, charming as that touch would be, it was an expensive one in time of war. Elizabeth herself must give it to her almost bald-headed darling. War time or not, Elizabeth could do errands and perform certain new duties that in time would earn enough money to buy the longed-for wig.

So, early and late, Elizabeth worked for her Mary Jane. No matter how tired she was, she always roused herself to go in search of mother's spectacles; no matter how interesting the game, she hunted for the lost needle or pin.

The cents began to rattle in her little bank. When she shook it wildly to and fro a joyous clatter rang through the house. Whenever Elizabeth was discouraged, whenever errands seemed many and the pay small, the family were awakened by a sudden clinkety-clink, clackety-clank! At a sound so pleasant as the flow away not only from the breast of Elizabeth but from all those who dwelt within the house; for, after all,

there is nothing that swallows up troubles or worries much quicker than glad sounds. Sometimes the sound is a bird; sometimes a brook; sometimes a crackling fire; at times it is music. And sometimes it is only a happy voice. Just try it and see!

Well, the money in the bank grew and grew. The beautiful brown wig, the naturally curly, brown wig, that Elizabeth had already priced, could now be bought! Elizabeth skipped to school with her money tied neatly in a fresh handkerchief to show to the girls and boys. Well she knew that when afternoon came the wig would rest for all time on the head of her Mary Jane.

But when the morning exercises were over, a lady rose beside her principal, and said, "Children, I have come over here to tell you about your little sisters and brothers in Belgium. I have come to let you know how hungry they are, how cold and how lost they are—lost not only from mother and fathers but from homes and from all that they once held dear. They were exactly as you are—happy, contented girls and boys. They had comforts and pleasures just as you have. But now—they have nothing and—"

Before the lady could finish, Elizabeth rose from her seat, rushed to the platform, and, sobbing, thrust all her money into the hands of the lady and said:

"Oh, give them that!"

The lady's voice sounded queer as she said to Elizabeth, "Will your mother let you give all this money away without asking her permission?"

Not a sound could be heard, except the voice of Elizabeth:

"It's mine! You see, I earned it myself to buy a naturally curly, brown wig for Mary Jane. She's waited all these weeks for it, but I guess she can keep on waiting a little longer!"

Then a strange thing happened. Right there in the school chapel people began to clap their hands. People began to laugh, and some even stamped their feet. But the best part of all was the next day, when every little boy and every little girl went into the school-room with his or her own separate offering for the Belgian children. Some brought ten cents, some brought five, some only a cent. But it was Elizabeth's generous act that started the gifts.

The lady sent Elizabeth a beautiful ribbon, woven of the national colors of Belgium—a ribbon to tie Mary Jane's few remaining golden wisps of hair. Elizabeth has decided to let the ribbon take the place of the once longed-for wig. For Mary Jane has now taken on a new and altogether distinctive air: a certain added dignity, as if she, too, had done her "bit."

HOW ITALY SAVES WAR'S WRECKAGE

WONDERFUL SUCCESS IN OVERCOMING THIS PROBLEM.

Description of the Work of Reclaiming Wastage as Carried on at City of Milan.

One prime essential for success in modern warfare is economy—economy in lives, in energy and in materials. Waste of everything must be reduced to a minimum. The metal fragments of exploded shells, the soldiers' cast-off shoes, even the crusts of bread left from his meals must be gathered up and made to serve some useful purpose again.

Italy is attacking the problem of salvaging as much of war's wreckage as possible with wonderful success. The following account of the Italian efforts along this line is from La Lettura.

"The gospel of St. John says: 'Gather all the remnants so that they do not go to waste.' This is exactly what the Italian Military authorities are doing by finding a way to utilize much of the waste material of war. It is a task just as important as that of military sanitation, which cares for and cures the most precious of war materials—man."

The Milan Establishment.

"Everything abandoned on the field of battle, in camp or along the line of march is carefully gathered up and sent to renovating establishments. One of the largest of these is the Military Establishment of Disinfection and Re-utilization at Milan. More than thirty train loads of material of all kinds from the war zone come in here every day.

After every battle a little of everything is abandoned on the field. Wherever the soldiers pass they leave arms, pieces of machinery, knapsacks, caps, drums, bugles, kitchen equipment, shoes, clothes, etc. Objects of every kind are left behind. Each of them has a glorious past. Each furnishes the clue for reconstructing a page of history.

The task of the renovating establishments is to repair all the objects which can be repaired and to transform the rest into things which can be of use either at the front or in the homes of the nation.

"At the Milan establishment the various articles are assorted in heaps, the shoes in one place, the caps in another. The cloth is separated from the metal, the wood from the leather, etc. About three-quarters of the material which is brought in can be repaired and made suitable again for its original purpose. Everything is first disinfected before assortment and cataloguing.

Salvaging the Uniforms.

"The gray green army uniforms when they are gathered together are divided into two heaps—one consisting of very soiled clothes, the other comparatively speaking in good condition. The cloth from the latter pile is sent to the washing rooms and is thoroughly cleansed and scoured. A certain amount of this, the poorer quality, is sent to the cap makers, the best material is sent to wool laboratories where the wool is utilized for cloth which is eventually worked up into coats, pants, overcoats and ponchos. A small amount is sent to another establishment where the wool is used for making cloth for capes.

"After being manufactured and tailored the various articles are sent to a central bureau which attends to the distribution—the Material Corps—out of the first heap of very soiled cloth the major part is washed and cleaned and sold as washed rags which may be used for good grades of paper. The rest is sold for what it will bring without wasting the expense or labor on cleaning."

Canada's Allowance and Britain's.

How does your voluntary allowance compare with the British ration? Figure it out and see. The adult is allowed a pound of meat per week and the child half a pound. The bacon ration is the same, with a supplementary allowance for heavy workers and adolescents. Five ounces of butter and margarine and two ounces of lard per head are allowed. The sugar ration is half a pound per head. The milling extraction for bread is now 90 per cent. In Britain as compared with 94 per cent. in Germany.

The Greatest War in History

The Forces Involved

	Allies	Central Powers	Total
Area (square miles)	30,153,583	1,203,800	31,357,383
Population	1,205,840,000	143,721,000	1,349,561,000
Wealth (1914)	\$406,000,000,000	\$105,000,000,000	\$511,000,000,000
Man power	88,000,000	31,000,000	119,000,000
Men in arms	33,000,000	20,000,000	53,000,000
Men killed	4,342,000	2,867,000	7,009,000
Men disabled	3,189,000	1,936,000	5,125,000

The Cost in Dollars

	Allies	Central Powers	Total
National budgets	\$86,000,000,000	\$48,000,000,000	\$134,000,000,000
Shipping destroyed	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000	2,100,000,000
Men lost	21,000,000,000	14,000,000,000	35,000,000,000

Indirect Losses

Inflation of currency and increased prices.	Production diverted from creative to destructive purposes.
Business development checked and business machinery wrecked.	Death rate increased and race vitality lowered.
Property damaged by under maintenance or idleness.	Birth rate decreased.
Industry crippled by diversion of men and (in U.S.) lack of immigration.	Lack of education for children and for youthful soldiers.
	Physical suffering.
	Moral degradation.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

By Chas. M. Bice, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado.

TURKEY AND THE GREEKS.

"The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

Rome has not lost her grandeur, nor will she forfeit it, while the sons of gallant little Italy continue to stand up so heroically for the great cause of humanity. But the "glory of Greece" is gone, vanished, and may never be returned.

The German-Turkish machine is crushing Hellenism in the Turkish provinces, and annihilating the Greeks in the same brutal, unwarranted fashion they employed in wiping the Armenian race from the face of the globe.

We hear but little of these Turkish atrocities and persecutions of the Greeks, and perhaps it is for the very simple reason that there is very little left to hear from. A campaign of annihilation has been waged against the Greeks by the Turks and Germans for four years steadily—a campaign that is merely a more savage continuation of the Young Turk's program that began in 1913, with this one marked difference: During the period when the government of the Young Turks was most active a persecution was attempted that might, perhaps, destroy entire Greek communities, but which permitted those persecuted to save themselves by flight. But in the period dating from Turkey's participation in the present war and her alliance with Germany, the persecution assailed the very existence of Hellenism in Turkey.

German participation and activity were manifest from the start, for

while the Turk is a master in the art of crime, he is incapable of developing any scientific system whereby a nation can be wiped out and totally ruined.

This was Germany's part of the task, and her advice to Turkey was followed out to the letter, with the result that to-day Hellenism in Turkey is merely a memory.

In following out the Hun plan, the Turk's stuck to a program that included abolishment of special privileges to Greeks, the drafting of Christians into the Turkish army, the taxation and commandeering of Greek property, deportation and assassination of individuals. To go into all the details of how this hellish program was carried out is unnecessary; suffice it to say that at least 240,000 Greeks have been murdered or deported, their property seized and their homes ruined, while the misfortunes which these victims of Teutonic "Kultur" and Turkish savagery have undergone cannot be paralleled in the darkest ages of the world's history.

"The glory that was Greece" is, indeed, a vanished thing, a thing that the civilized world must always regret. A day of reckoning, we hope, will come, when the nations that have the misfortune of being small, will be protected against future despoilment and defilement of the Hun variety.

Greece may rise again, and the Ottoman empire may perish for all time, but, regardless of the future, no age ever will forgive the Hun and the Turk or condone the bestiality and cruelty they practiced upon a helpless and defenceless people.

BRITAIN, SHIELD OF CIVILIZATION

WAR COSTS GREAT BRITAIN \$25, A MINUTE.

Her National Debt Has Grown From Three to Thirty-Nine Billion—Credit is Unimpaired.

The war is costing the people of Great Britain the gigantic sum of \$34,930,000 per day, or \$1,455,000 every hour, or nearly \$25,000 a minute, according to figures received at Ottawa from the British Ministry of Information.

A statement prepared by the Imperial authorities reads:

"After four years of exhausting war Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her 'silver bullets' are being turned out by the hundred million, and everyone is finding his billet. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increasing strain which has been placed upon their shoulders, and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured.

Debt Increases Twelve-fold.

Britain's national debt has increased during the war from \$3,225,000,000 to \$39,900,000,000, or in excess of twelve times over, and yet she is paying all—and much more than all—her debt charges out of current taxation, while the new taxation, raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest accumulated upon her war debt. The population of Germany is half as large again as that of Great Britain, and for her largest war loan subscriptions of one shilling and upwards were accepted, while in Britain the minimum subscription received was 15 shillings, yet the record number of subscriptions to the German war loan was 5,279,000, against 5,289,000 to the British loan. The cost of living in Great Britain has risen enormously because of the war, until now the housewife can obtain only half the food received for the same money in peacetime. And yet, when the third British war loan was issued cash applications for war savings certificates made by individuals too poor to subscribe the minimum sum of 15 shillings to the loan itself amounted to \$100,000,000.

Before the war the people of Britain paid taxes amounting to approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year; to-day they are paying taxes to the tune of \$3,270,000,000 annually. In spite of

this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of \$5,000,000,000, a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

Great Britain is now spending \$9,305,000,000 a year on her army, her navy, her air services and her munitions factories, and supplies, but despite this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to her poorer allies amounting in the aggregate to \$8,160,000,000.

Although she is spending more every day at the present time than she did in two weeks prior to the war, Great Britain's credit remains unshaken; despite the sea-pirates of Germany, her ships and commerce still go and come across the oceans; and she is ready to spend her last shilling in safeguarding the security of the world from the unspeakable Hun.

Great Britain has been the "sure shield" of civilization.

EUROPE EXPECTS TOURIST AID

Busily Preparing for a Tourist Rush When Conflict is Over.

While the guns are still roaring on the battle fronts there are people in Europe who think of business after the war. It is quite natural that the Swiss should think of rebuilding their fortunes after peace is declared, for their best income producing "industry," the tourist business, has been killed by the war. The question the Swiss press. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung thinks the Federal Government will have to spend a great deal of money if Switzerland is to recoup her loss. There is an undisguised tendency in all European countries to discourage travelling and spending money outside of their own respective domains.

In France the "Office National du Tourisme" has been created to foster the tourist business. Former Minister Sembat is the director of this Government Department. The French expect a mass incursion by Americans after the war. They believe America will more than recompense them for losses caused, for instance, by the Germans staying at home.

Italy too is making strenuous efforts to put her tourist industry again on a sound footing. Italy is spending millions to improve the Italian Riviera in addition to a share spent by the localities for the same purpose. Immense sums are ready to be spent for advertising as soon as peace is declared.

Germany and Austria have formed

ROBS KAISER OF RICH MARKET

ENGLISH TRADE WAR ALARMS GERMANY.

Preferential Tariffs in Favor of Colonies Will Push Teutons Out of Wealthy Markets.

The following despatch grimly indicates that Germany at last is beginning to realize that the power of "a scrap of paper" may be a power as disastrous as reverse on the battlefield.

The Hague, July 28.—Great Britain's future economic policy has caused the greatest alarm in Germany, where its significance is fully realized. The newspaper Vorwaerts declares the British war cabinet's decision to introduce preferential tariffs in favor of her colonies to be one of the most important facts of the war. Besides its great economic importance it will have a lasting political effect. England's transition to protective tariffs is of inclusive importance to Germany.

In peace times England was the greatest purchaser of German wares. With her colonies she absorbed one-fifth of the whole German export. The diversion of German export into Austria-Hungary, a poor country little apt for consumption, can never substitute the loss of the British market.

British Empire is United.

The experiences of the war have convincingly, unfortunately to the surprise of influential German authorities, proved that Great Britain is to be a much greater degree closely united than public opinion in Germany was willing to believe before the war. Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African and Indian divisions have advanced against German soldiers on every battlefield. Lloyd George, formerly a free trader, is working systematically for the strengthening of this unity while he extends the economic foundations and consults the colonial ministers on all important decisions.

The close economic and political consolidation of the British world empire also is smashing the contentions of our annexionists, who think only in square kilometers. By treaties, by creation, by intimate combination, the British Empire can be extraordinarily strengthened, and the danger arises that Germany is being more or less pushed out of her wealthy market.

This convincingly effective example illustrates the justice of the saying so often uttered here: "Treaty rights are more powerful than territorial rights." The cry for acquisition of territory leads merely into error.

Breakfast on browned crusts with cream.

More than twenty thousand war gardens in back yards are being cultivated this year by citizens of Winnipeg.

In dairying it is very important to have a part of the cows calve in the fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk and make the greatest amount of butter when both are highest in price.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.—St. Matt. 7, 12.

It is far easier to accept rules than it is to obey them. They appeal to our sense of right, to our judgment, to our innate knowledge of God's will when we read or recite them, but the struggle comes when we seek to apply them to our own conduct. Everybody accepts with his mind the excellence and the necessity of the Ten Commandments, but each man of us has his own personal battle to fight when they touch conduct in the everyday life. They are like machines, with their splendid shape and their fittings, but the product coming from their working suggests struggle. We all love the golden rule; we can see what a splendid world this would be if it was universally followed. But oh, how difficult it is to deal with men as you would have them deal with you!

Yet that is the ideal of living which must be kept before us, and we must try hard to live up to it. Being human, the ideal for us is always above the real and many are our failures; but we must keep up a stout heart and press on, rising on the mistakes we make as a closer approach to the perfect. Let us see what we can do, by God's help, to keep our face and our progress toward the light.

Sometimes the rule does not seem to work and men take advantage of mercy. Enemies think us cowardly because we do not retaliate, and they misunderstand the spirit of kindness. And there are times when a severe thrashing must be given. Christ came to bring peace; but peace itself often has to be brought by the sword, and so the Master said: "I came not to bring peace" (that is, outward peace) "but a sword." But it must be a "sword bathed in Heaven," a righteous casting out of evil spirits, a cleansing of the temple of humanity with a scourge in the hand of Christ himself.

A Course Full of Danger

Perhaps personal kindness is easier when we try to return good for evil, and yet there is apt to come to us at

The Whole Armor of God

It helps, too, to remember that we are fighting the Lord's battle with His own divine weapons. All wrong and sin and injustice are God's enemies seeking to destroy. His kingdom of love. As His child I must fight against them. It is not my battle, but His, and mine only as I recognize it as His. Therefore self is forgotten. No matter what men do to me or say of me, I am the soldier of Christ, and it is against Him that these cruel darts are cast. I will take, then, the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and I will put on the whole armor of God, praying and watching. That is the real battle of life. No matter for my suffering. No matter what is done to me. I am serving my King and seeking His glory and honor, and the golden rule is my manual of arms. —Rev. F. W. Tompkins.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUGUST 15, 1918

A change in the government of Russia may take place any day now, it is reported. The Bolsheviks have had their innings.

It is announced that a force of 4000 Canadian troops will go to Siberia to assist the Czech-Slovaks in resisting the encroachments of the Germans whom the treachery of the Bolsheviks permitted getting a foothold in the country that will require some resolution to dislodge.

Enemy submarines sank several vessels off the Atlantic coast last week—two of them in Canadian waters. There is a strong suspicion in Halifax that the subs have a base somewhere along the coast of Nova Scotia, and the statement is made by the Halifax papers that the city is seething with enemy spies. Good reason to use the secret service drag-net down there, apparently.

Among the war developments of the past week, to which considerable importance is attached, was the landing at Archangel in Northern Russia, of allied forces, composed of British and U. S. troops, with their equipment. The landing is said to have been in concurrence with the wishes of the Russian population and created general enthusiasm. The Russians are commencing to realize that they have been shamefully victimized by the Bolshevik element and are ready to welcome any aid that will help them to free the country from the grip of the group of national traitors and scoundrels who have brought it to verge of utter ruin.

The past week's war developments have again been most satisfactory to the Allies. While all attention had been directed to the operations in the Marne salient, where the enemy had been pushed back over the Vesle river, a new drive was launched on a section of the front farther north, between Montdidier and Albert, which has met with great success. This drive is being carried out principally by British, Australian and Canadian troops, with a French force doing fine work on the right flank. Reports say many towns and villages have been retaken in the territory overrun by the Germans in the big March offensive; also about 40,000 prisoners and 700 cannon have fallen into the hands of the allies. The Germans are calling heavily on their reserves to check the advance.

A raid on England undertaken by five German zeppelin airships last week was frustrated through the vigilance of the British defence air service. The hostile craft were met out at sea by British airmen and defeated in their object. One zepp was shot down and fell in flames in the sea forty miles from the coast. Another was damaged but is thought to have reached its base. It is a considerable time now since the zeppelin was employed in an aerial attack upon England. The last one resulted in a failure so costly that it was thought the Hun would have wisely concluded to consign the huge gas-bag to the junk heap as an ineffectual implement of war. It seems to have taken more than one lesson to drive this fact home with convincing force, however.

The difficulty with the railway employees a few weeks ago was settled by requiring the employers to accede in a major degree to the demands of the men for increased pay with other concessions. Then the Railway Commission came to the relief of the railway magnates by sanctioning an increase in freight rates which is now in effect. It would not do, of course, to allow the railways to suffer the loss that the increased wage bill would entail—that must, in keeping with the usual order of things, be sustained by the public. It has not yet transpired, however, where the latter—who invariably have to pay the piper—are to find redress. With a Railway Commission which turns a deaf ear to the reasonable requests of the people, as witness the case of the request for better service on Pontiac's heavily subsidized and bonused railway, and a Food Board that governs the disposition of but does not control the price of food, thus permitting the trusts and profiteers to exact the uttermost farthing, Canadians at present cannot well boast of many exclusive advantages.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, August 5, 1919.
The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and Councillors Graham, Campbell, Horner and Henderson.
Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Councillors Horner and Campbell.
Motion—Campbell and Horner—That the following bills be paid:
C. Beattie, 6 days roadwork for C. Dorion, \$12 00
W. Emmerson, 6 cedars at \$1.00, 6.00
H. Creighton, 4 " " 50c. 2.00
K. Sly, 2 days roadwork for J. Ade, 4.00
A. Hazard, 10 cedars at \$1 each 10.00
J. D. Russell, supplies for Tom Black, 26.77
G. T. Hodgins, 3 bbls. cement at \$1.90, 8.70
J. Sabra, road work as per bill 48.00
J. Dagg, 10 cedars at \$1.25 12.50
P. Welsh, 2 " " \$1.25 2.50
P. Welsh, work on side line R. 10 13.00
H. Beattie, " " " 12.00
F. Cooney, 1 sheep killed by dogs 11.66
F. Murdoch, 1 " " 13.33
T. Trudeau, road work for J. McDermott, 10 days, 20.00
W. Ross appeared asking the Council what steps to take towards making the seventh con. line opposite lot 17 fit for traffic.
The Secretary was instructed to write the Post Office Dept., Ottawa, to have the mail route changed on this piece of road.
T. McNeil asked to have John street, Norway Bay, put on the surveyed line.
Motion—Horner and Henderson—That Mayor Campbell and Councillors Campbell and Graham inspect this street and if possible locate the road and have it made fit for traffic.
Motion—Graham and Henderson—That we accept the report of James Smith on Tubman's bridge, 8th con. line.
Motion—Henderson and Horner—That the Valuation Roll, as revised, be accepted and homologated.
Motion—Graham and Campbell—That we do now adjourn.
G. T. DRUMMOND, Sec.-Treas.

District Schools

No. 2 CLARENDON.
Grade VII—Eliza Baker, Emma Carey.
Grade VI—Annie Olmstead, Cordelia Elliott, Fern Elliott, Ida Elliott, Herbie Fraser, Henry Mitchell.
Grade V—Robert Thompson, Carroll Horner, Kenneth McCagg, John James Baker, Beatrice Fraser.
Grade IV—Violet Johnston.
Grade III—Bland Little, Alma Park, Harold Carey, Armenella Carey, Sadie McCagg, Marjorie Johnston, Muriel Lewis.
Grade II—Pearl Baker, Echardt Elliott.
Grade I, Pt. 2—Sadie Olmstead, Clifford Olmstead (equal); Claude Horner, Ivan Lewis, Stella Black.
Grade I, Pt. 1, Sr.—Wallace Johnson, Iona Elliott.
Grade I, Pt. 1, Jr.—Alton Olmstead, James Black.
Prize for writing—Annie Olmstead, Alma Park, Iona Elliott, Pearl Baker, Violet Johnston, Beatrice Fraser, St. la Black, Marjorie Johnson, Muriel Lewis, Ida Elliott, Gladys Horner, Mary Sly, Katie Elliott, Carroll Horner, Claude Horner, John J. Baker, Robert Thompson, Henry Mitchell, Alton Olmstead, James Black, Elwood Gagan, Echardt Gagan, Ivan Lewis, Manson McCagg, Teason McCagg, Eric Carey, Dwight Thompson, Wallace Johnson, Herbie Fraser, Lily Johnson.
Prize for regular attendance—Eliza Baker.
Prize for reading—Fern Elliott.
Prize for good conduct—Sadie Olmstead.
Prize for tables—Sadie McCagg, Clifford Olmstead, Harold Carey.
Prize for improvement in arithmetic—Emma Carey, Bland Little, Willie McCagg.
Prize for drawing—Kenneth McCagg.
Prize for highest per cent on June Exams.—Echart Elliott.
Prize for geography—Cordelia Elliott, George Thompson, Armenella Carey.
M. E. Cook, Teacher.

The Hopeless Amateur.

"It requires patience to be a successful gardener."
"Yes. But you can overdo it. I planted some seeds two years ago and I've waited all this time without a murmur for them to come up and do something. I'm going to give them one more summer and then if they don't make good I'm going to dig up the whole patch and start over."

Belligerent Pacifism.

"Are your constituents in favor of war?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "An' they think it's the business of this country to take up arms and eliminate any nation that insists on having war."

A Sure Case.

Mrs. A.—Can your husband claim exemption?
Mrs. B.—Well, I don't see how he can be strong enough to fight abroad when he is too weak at home to take up a carpet.

WANTED

Secretary-Treasurer wanted by the School Commissioners of No. 1 school, Lower Litchfield. Apply on or before Sept. 1st, next, stating salary expected.
ROBERT MANWELL,
Chairman of School Board,
R R No. 1, Portage du Fort.

August Rod and Gun.

"The Skunk and Dolphin" by Jane Dilworth, a story of the visit of that particularly obnoxious little animal with the white stripe down its back to the cabin of a French Canadian; "A Wet Break-fast on a Dry Stump" by Marlow A. Shaw, showing the psychological effect of continuous rain on the mind of an ordinarily cheerful camperout; "When Grandpa Jumped over the Traces," the story of a trek to the northern gold fields; "Five Shots at a Chuck" by F. V. Williams; are among the list of contents in the August issue of Rod and Gun. Such departments as Rod and Gun, Mechanics, Fishing Notes and Guns and Ammunition are well maintained while a specially illustrated account of the tournament of the Canadian Indians at Niagara on the Lake on July 1st and 2nd is contained in this issue. Prominent trap-shooters in Indian costume are shown in connection with this account. Rod and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Germany Likes His Views.

New York Times: Lord Lansdowne and his friends can hardly fail to note that in the case of the second, as of the first, of his letters advocating immediate negotiations for peace the only praise comes from Germany and her confederates. They like his proposals immensely, and still more his expressed and implied criticisms of the Entente leaders.
This may be taken by Lord Lansdowne as showing simply that his antagonists at home are obstinately wrong, but as he is not, in purpose at least, a pro-German, one would expect him to be somewhat disquieted by the sharp geographic line separating his admirers and those who denounce him. German commendation is a heavy burden for any decent man to carry in these days—an intolerable burden it ought to be.
Every time Lord Lansdowne takes his pen in hand he strengthens the suspicion that what he fears is not so much a prolongation of the war as an ending of it likely to be injurious to his own class. This charge is probably an unjust one, but his letters give it a dreadful plausibility.

Statement of Finances, Clarendon Schools for Scholastic Year 1917-18.

1917.		
June 30	Arrears Taxes 1917	\$1076 63
	Collection Roll 1917-18	5393 85
	Fees 1917-18	632 00
Oct. 6	Official cheque—Improvements	35 00
Nov. 7	Rev. Reid, fees	1 00
19	Fred Richardson, fees	50
Dec. 1	Official cheque, P. S. Fund	62 62
12	Mrs. A. Lynch, fees	1 50
1918.		
Mar. 20	Bert Hodgins, rent, election	5 00
April 2	Official cheque	432 82
May 17	Special grant	40 00
June 19	Official cheque	150 00
24	W. H. Corrigan, rent, election	5 00
28	Miss Stephens, lost time	15 20
29	J. E. Stevenson, No. 14 grounds	25 00
	W. C. Belsher, fees last year	4 00
2 1/2	per cent on Teachers' salaries	141 91
	Due Sec.-Treasurer	563 05
		\$8585 09

1917.		
June 30	Balance due Secretary-Treasurer	258 93
July 28	W. J. Eades, declarations	2 00
Aug. 1	Doris Judd, caretaking	4 49
2	Legal Blank Printing Co., supplies	1 39
4	Daily Star, ad. Teachers wanted	15
	Telephoning	10 00
	Mrs. J. A. Dean, caretaking	10 00
	Miss Harkness	6 00
18	E. W. Hodgins, auditor	6 00
20	H. S. Barnett	81
	Legal Blank Printing Co., supplies	40
	Newton Lewis	4 50
25	Lilly Glaude, caretaking	30
Sept. 13	Dominion Express Co.	15 00
17	S. E. Hodgins, insurance	2 50
21	Gussie Draper, work	75 00
	C. H. Dodge, grant School Fair	22 10
26	T. B. Draper, care-taking and supplies	1 20
29	Daily Star, advt.	1 65
Oct. 9	Miss Harkness, supplies	50 00
	R. J. Burgess, on contract	5 00
16	Mrs. J. W. Murphy, care-taking	18 00
21	H. A. Harris, painting	21 00
	John Tredeau, fencing	8 70
24	James Hope & Sons, supplies	23 40
Nov. 2	Clarence Cameron, wood	60
7	Florence Morrison, supplies	66
	John Stevenson, valuation roll	12 84
	W. A. Hodgins, supplies	1 30
	G. E. Wainman	4 00
10	John A. Telford, wood	1 50
14	G. F. Hodgins Co., supplies	10 00
17	R. J. Burgess, contract	2 70
	Miss S. J. Wilson, supplies	9 15
	T. Draper	12 39
20	G. F. Hodgins Co.	9 50
	C. H. McCagg, repairs	2 00
21	John A. Lang	2 00
22	John L. Sparling	2 00
26	Thomas Wall	2 00
29	Dominion Express Co.	90
30	G. E. Wainman, repairs	2 80
Dec. 1	Joseph Hill, exemption	10 50
	W. H. Laughren, visiting	4 00
7	E. N. Moyer Co., maps, etc.	24 87
10	R. J. Tracy, wood	8 75
11	Gussie Draper, care-taking	8 00
13	W. H. Horner, wood	13 12
14	George Somerville, exemption	6 75
15	J. A. Dean, care-taking	20 00
17	J. A. Hodgins, wood	2 50
19	Mabel Ramsay, care-taking	8 00
21	Canada Stamp Co.	1 77
24	Mrs. Chapman, care-taking	6 00
28	Florence Morrison	7 00
29	Gordon Elliott, wood	6 00
31	John A. Lang	33 00
1918.		
Jan. 1	Mrs. Glaude, care-taking	4 50
	Gus. Rose, wood	6 00
17	Isaac Martin, equalize tax	6 75
19	Mrs. Harris, care-taking	10 00
26	Lillian Murphy	12 00
31	J. J. Morrison, wood	3 75
Feb. 2	Gussie Draper, care-taking	4 00
	John Cunningham, wood	50 00
6	R. J. Burgess, repairing	7 00
	" balance of contract	155 00
7	Edward Dagg, wood	6 25
12	Joseph Stanley	22 50
14	John Greenshields	30 25
15	John Cunningham	45 00
16	"	40 75
21	Thomas Wallace, supplies	7 60
23	Moses Stewart, care-taking	5 00
March 2	Mrs. McKinley, valuation roll	10 00
	J. J. Sly, wood	22 75
4	Robt. J. Tracy, wood	5 00
6	John Cunningham, wood	15 75
22	Alex. Desjardins	16 00
29	John Greenshields	56 87
April 1	Joseph Stanley	10 50
6	W. J. Horner, equalize tax	4 50
	R. J. Tracy, wood	12 75
8	Mabel Ramsay, care-taking	6 00
	" repairs	7 00
13	John Hodgins, care-taking	5 00

Apr. 15	Daily Star, advt.	2 00
20	Mrs. J. A. Dean, care-taking	20 00
	James Judd, wood	21 25
25	Mrs. Chapman, care-taking	6 00
May 2	G. F. Hodgins, supplies	5 55
4	Cliff Fulford, care-taking	12 00
	Conn McCagg, repairs	2 50
10	Holly Elliott, caretaking	7 00
11	Mrs. Harris	4 00
	J. A. Telford, wood	34 11
14	Mrs. Chapman, wood	7 00
25	Moses Stewart, care-taking	5 00
June 1	R. A. Hodgins	15 00
4	James Judd, wood	18 75
5	W. C. Harris, supplies, etc.	7 00
	Lewis Cuthbertson, carting	1 75
10	A. S. Elliott, wood	4 87
11	James Kennedy, exemption taxes	3 00
	Mrs. Fulford, fees	6 00
14	Rev. C. Reid, non-taxable property	37
15	R. J. Tracy, visiting	2 00
19	J. H. Brown, wood	2 00
26	Miss Mabel Ramsay, supplies	6 24
	" care-taking	6 00
27	" Linda Smiley	20 00
28	" S. J. Wilson, care-taking and supplies	8 50
	John Havlin, " and wood	21 43
29	W. C. Belsher, wood	30 45
	J. E. Stevenson, school grounds	75 00
	Miss Gladys Hodgins, care-taking	20 00
	" Lucy Major, supplies	1 25
	" Florence Morrison, care-taking	13 00
	" Norma Hodgins & Edna Elliott, c-taking	46 05
	C. Caldwell, board bill	27 25
	J. A. Cowan, printing	12 00
	Gussie Draper, care-taking	8 00
	Mrs. Chapman	10 00
	H. A. Harris, " and wood	23 10
	T. B. Draper, " and supplies	4 00
	Special notification to ratepayers per Mrs. McKinley	10 00
	Taking of Census	12 00
	Postage and stationery	300 76
	Asst. Sec.-Treasurer's salary	5076 56
	Teachers' salaries	589 09
June 30	Arrears June 30, 1918	\$8585 09

We, the undersigned, have today examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary Treasurer and have found them correct, and respectfully submit this Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, showing a balance due your Secretary-Treasurer of \$563.05 1/2; arrears of taxes, \$589 09; total surplus of \$26 63 1/2.

E. W. HODGINS, } Auditors.
Shawville, July 25, 1918. H. S. BARNETT, }

CANADA
MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL
and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together
in a few acres at the
CENTRAL CANADA
EXHIBITION
OTTAWA
September 7th to 16th, 1918

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

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

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

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

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

STEWART McCLENNAGHAN, President, JOHN W. BRANT, Treasurer
J. K. PAISLEY, Manager and Secretary

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
R. G. HODGINS, Prop.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.
Custom Sawing.

TAILORING
Smocks and Overalls \$1.75, 2.00 each
Work Shirts 75c., 85, and \$1.00 each
These are bargains at present prices.

Also BATHING SUITS, MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR and SPORT SHIRTS.

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THE TAILORS SHAWVILLE.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Subscription, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 3 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
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Professional Cards.
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SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
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Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
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Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

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S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
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Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
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ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
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Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
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All calls will receive prompt per-
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PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
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MARION & MARION,
364 University St. Montreal.

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Let These Prices Be Your Incentive to Buy

GLOVES

Ladies' Silk Gloves, black and white, pure
silk, double finger tips. 75c. per pair.

COLLARS

A very special assortment of many new
kinds and materials. 50c. to \$1.50 each.

OVERSIZE VESTS

New goods, fancy weave, mercerized, both
vests and drawers. 50c. a garment.

OVERSIZE HOSE

Black only, cotton, garter top. 40c. and
50c. a pair.

SWEATER COATS

These are smart looking Sweater Coats
that combine both style and comfort and at
the same time good values. Some are made
of brushed wool with large collars and fash-
ionable sashes to match, others are in the
plain weaves, good weight and style. \$6.00

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and
Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plant St.,
Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for
years with indigestion and tried all kinds
of medicine. Two bottles of your Vic-
tory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure com-
pletely cured me."

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of
this splendid remedy at once from Shaw-
ville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Cou-
longe Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.;
J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Otta-
wa; 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.

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, Aspa-
ragus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

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

Secure a paying Agency with lib-
eral commissions. Experience
not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

Equity Advs. Pay.

GUARD SHOT ONCE

And He Admits That the Mules
Did the Rest.

Things Happened So Rapidly That
Holdup Men Really Didn't Have a
Chance to Take Aim, While
Team Made a Record.

Even today in the Sierra Nevadas
where little mining camps send out
gold dust by stage to be carried from
the nearest railway station to the San
Francisco mint a shotgun messenger
rides with the driver if there is a gold
shipment in the box. The barrel of
the gun is shortened for the sake of
convenience in handling in close quar-
ters, and its efficiency for its particu-
lar work is not lessened, as it is used
only to quiet a robber who has sud-
denly appeared close by the side of
the treasure stage with the laconic
command, "Throw down the box!"

The messenger, as he is called where
he is known, never guard or gun man,
carries his gun across his knees where
danger seems light, or lightly in his
hands passing through bad spots. His
job is to shoot anyone so careless as
to step out from behind a tree or rock
to the side of the stage, and shoot
before the intruder gets the drop.
Mountain folk who want to take a
stage between stations make them-
selves conspicuous in the middle of
the road before the stage rolls into
sight. That is the safe way.

If a messenger fails to see a rob-
ber before the latter has him covered
the box is thrown down—usually.
There was one instance where the rule
was not followed, which old stage driv-
ers in the Sierra Nevadas tell about to-
day. On a stage out from Bodie was
a shipment of bullion consigned to the
Carson mint. The messenger was
alert, his sawed-off shotgun lightly bal-
anced in his hands passing the danger
spots, or resting on his knees where
the cover seemed to be too thin to
conceal a robber by the side of the
road.

On one good stretch the messenger
gripped his gun between his knees
while both hands sought in the pockets
of his heavy coat for the makings. The
unexpected happened; out of a patch
of straggly sage brush two men leap-
ed, one to the side of the off leader
mule, one to the off side of the stage.
They had the drop on both messenger
and driver.

"Throw down the box!" commanded
the man at the fore wheel of the stage.
The messenger thought one-quarter
of a second—he was precise in telling
that part of the story—and then with-
out having to invite a bullet by mov-
ing his gun or hand, he pulled the
trigger of the right barrel. So many
things happened in the remaining

three-quarters of the first second ar-
rived the command that they make a
long and lovely story as one listens to
an old driver tell it today.

The short of the story is that the
shot shredded the ears of the leaders,
and generally speaking those mules
lid the rest. The six mules bounded
ahead, startled and indignant. The
robber at the bridle was kicked in rap-
id succession by the off leader, off
swing and off wheeler, so his pistol
aim was not good, and the robber at
the stage wheel was run over by the
rear wheels, and his aim was not good.
The six mules, the driver has sworn
to this, did the next mile in four min-
utes flat, and there was no time when
more than two stage wheels were on
the road at the same time.

"It was sure some lucky escape,"
the messenger admitted, "but I never
truly made up with them lead mules.
They never seemed to relish me after
that little sawed-off spoke to them.
Fouchy sort of critters, mules is, any-
how."

Tommy Atkins, Philologist.

Mr. Thomas Atkins has further en-
riched the English language with war
words and phrases. They may not
creep into future dictionaries, remarks
London Answers, but they will cer-
tainly remain as part of the common
language of everyday use. "Narpoo,"
coined by Tommy from the French
"Il n'y a plus," is now our general ex-
pression for "nothing doing."

It is safe to assume that the expres-
sion "over the top" will become part
of our language, to be used when man
must be put to the supreme test.

"Anzac" is another coined word that
will remain for all time. A "scroun-
ger" for a forager, "buckshee" for any-
thing extra in the way of rations, and
"Conchy" for the shirker, are hardly
likely to be forgotten.

Quarter-Pound Diamond.

One of the world's largest diamonds
may come to the United States, as
Americans are among those dicker-
ing for that superior quality amber-
colored stone, weighing 442½ carats—
about a quarter of a pound—found re-
cently in the Du Toits Pan mine in
South Africa. The stone is the most
valuable ever found in Griqualand
West, although it is not a record as
regards weight.

The most famous diamonds in the
world are: Cullinan, now called the
Star of Africa, part of the British
crown jewels, 3,032; Excelsior, 969;
Kohinoor, 900; Regent, 410; Orloff,
193, all uncut, and the Great Mogul,
280, cut.

Not That Flavor.

"You know, there are some hosts
who allow their hospital meals to be
seasoned with acerbity."
"Do they? We always use catchup
with ours."

Nature's Variety Shop.

You may think Alaska is a hard
geography lesson, just because there
are 590,884 square miles, but really
it's the easiest lesson in the book, be-
cause, no matter what you say, it's
almost sure to be true.

If you talk about the coldest weath-
er you can imagine—fifty or sixty
below zero, say—when land and wa-
ter are frozen to iron and one's breath
crackles in the deathlike stillness and
hangs on the trail like clouds of
smoke from a moving engine—that's
Alaska. Or if you talk about balmy,
even-tempered weather when chil-
dren paddle barefooted in sun-warm-
ed brooks and the land is a luscious,
gay-colored berry field, or if you try
to imagine a heavy, baking heat like
that of the tropics, with a vivid, stif-
ling riot of foliage—that's Alaska.

Describe a vast, tomb-gray waste
—that's Alaska. Picture a gayly
gleaming landscape, where the indefat-
igable sun works the clock around
—that's Alaska.

Brag about cabbages which weigh
as much as a two-year-old child, and
even though you do it merely for lit-
erary effect, it will be true.

Name over most of the kinds of
fish and animals that you ever heard
of—with bears and foxes to order in
every color but green—and your
mark will probably be at least 90 per
cent. And don't forget the oolakan
or candle fish, which is so fat that it
melts in the frying pan like a lump
of butter and when dried and provid-
ed with a wick will burn like a can-
dle (that's how you can remember
its name) and with whose odor no
slaughter house or glue factory can
compete.

Of course you know about the
gold. And as for coal, just draw a
big cube, like a flat-topped apartment
house; then in the right-hand corner
draw a little cube, about the size of
a corner-stone, and the little cube
will be marked, "Untouched resour-
ces."—Kathlene B. Winter, in World
Outlook.

A Brilliant Career.

Unusual interest attached to the
conferring at the University of Tor-
onto convocation, of the degree of
Doctor of Public Health upon Lt.-Col.
George Nasmith, director of the civic
laboratories, Toronto. Lt.-Col. Na-
smith, who returned from service in
France, where he was in charge of
the work of safeguarding the health
of a British army corps, completed
the writing of his examinations in
April, and is understood to have passed
brilliantly. It has meant a lot of
hard plugging, inasmuch as he has
also, since his return, written a valu-
able book as to the army sanitation
work. Lt.-Col. Nasmith is now en-
titled to the very distinctive letters,
C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (honorary
degree, conferred a year ago), and
D.P.H. He is 40 years of age, born
and educated in Toronto, and gradu-
ated from the University in 1900.

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.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANCE 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. Mop. in Com. Com. Scribe.

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\$6,100,000.

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tained from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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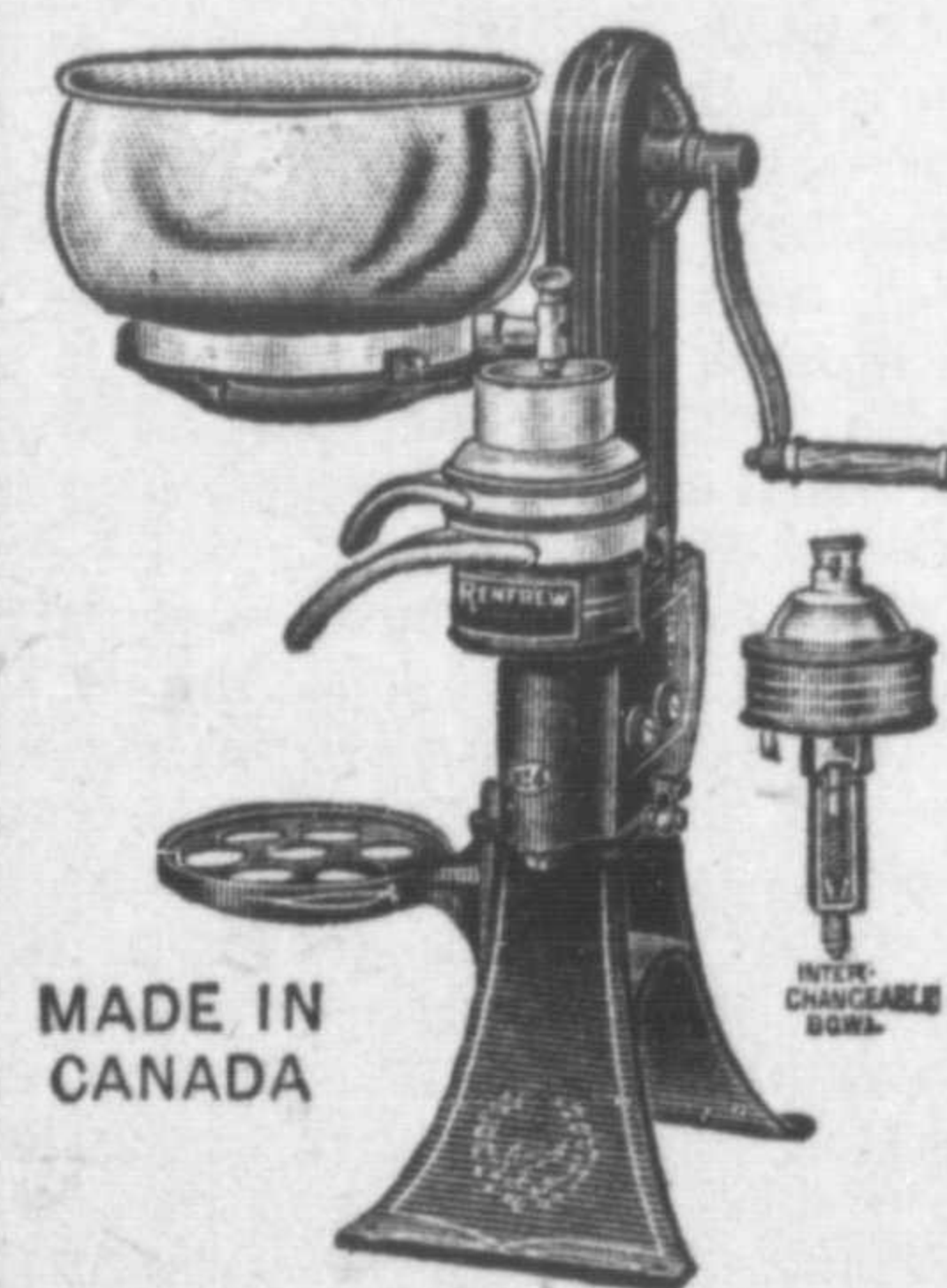
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

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

Farmers and Dairymen the time is here

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

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



MADE IN
CANADA

- 1 Because it is made in Canada
- 2 Because it is an instrument that
saves you more money than
any other tool used on farm
- 3 Because it is so simple that a
child can readily learn to take it
apart and put together again
- 4 Because it is so easy to keep
clean
- 5 Because it is the only Separator
with a successful interchange-
able capacity
- 6 Because of its wonderful self-
oiling feature
- 7 Because all gearing is enclosed
- 8 Because it is so easy to run
- 9 Because it has a low supply tank
and a high crank
- 10 Because it has other exclusive features such as curved wing
bowl centre, milk tight, dust proof and spherical-acting neck
bearing and instantaneous clutch in base attached to spindle
- 11 Because it is indorsed by leading Government Agricultural
Schools, Dairymen and general users.

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H. E. MITCHEM -- Agent.

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FARM LABORERS

\$12 TO WINNIPEG

Plus 1c. per mile beyond

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From all Stations in the Province of Quebec; also stations in the
Province of Ontario—Brookville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to
NO CHARGE OF CARS between East and West on the C. P. R.

For information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent or to

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent,
Shawville, Que.

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.

Save the Soil.

Never before in the history of Canadian agriculture has there been any such a tendency toward the depletion of soil fertility. Thousands of farmers in our richest agricultural regions who were at one time growers of good cattle, sheep and hogs are becoming soil robbers. The high price of grain is tempting them to sell instead of feed out the crops. One may build up his bank account by that process for a few years, only to find that he has really been selling his farm by the wagon-load. Every consideration present and prospective, points to the importance of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the land, and this is just the reason why every farmer in Canada whose land will support live stock ought to find some way of utilizing good animals in his system of farming. The farms on which some sort of live stock may not profitably be maintained are few and far between.

The high price of grain has not continued long enough to enable anyone to measure its full effects, nor have we any means of determining whether the conditions which are holding the price of grains to their present level will continue long enough for the full effects to be realized. One effect, however, is plain, that it is checking the movement toward crop rotation, stock feeding and maintaining the fertility of the soil. Should this continue for years to come, we fear that this terrific waste of fertility that is going on will not only continue but actually increase.

It is going to take a number of years to measure the effect of this drifting away from live stock on the land. It has been with the utmost difficulty, even when grain was bringing moderate prices, that farmers could be persuaded to change from growing grain for the market to stock farming. Nor is this to be wondered at; for the growing of cattle, sheep and hogs is an entirely different type of farming. It is an easy matter to develop a profitable system of grain farming on productive land, but it requires exceedingly good judgment to make live stock yield maximum re-

turns. And when a man has once drifted away from live stock it is all the more difficult for him to take up the work where he left off.

Another question arises: What is going to be the result of the present generation of farmers drifting away from live stock farming on the future generations of farmers? The difficulty of teaching the coming generation how to care for live stock is sure to hold back the development of the industry for many years. Therefore, grain must be grown until the farmer is affected by reduced fertility and consequent declining yields. Then when the tide does turn, as it eventually must turn, there is going to be a mighty problem of restoring the wasted fertility and a mighty hunger for knowledge of live stock feeding and soil management.

One thing is certain, that unless there is a complete change in our methods of farming, grain will never be as cheap as it has been in former years. There are too many demands for it besides feeding it to live stock. In fact, there are only two ways of increasing grain production; one by increasing soil fertility; the other by better methods of culture. Both of which are educational processes and necessarily slow.

Live stock raising is the best insurance against an impoverished agriculture. Those who have studied the problem know that this is true. Do not increase your acreage of grain crops, but improve your methods. Grow fewer acres and more bushels to the acre. Do not keep too much live stock but use better blood and give them better care. Do not break up good pastures and put them in grain because they offer a profitable rotation of crops and become a soil robber and a price chaser. The scales are sure to turn in favor of the live stock grower, and as live stock cannot be increased rapidly there is sure to be some good years ahead. It is claimed that hogs are an exception to this rule, that they can be increased very rapidly, but, even with hogs, when the supply of breeding stock becomes reduced it requires two or three years for production to get back on a normal footing.

Sheep Notes

"I would like to know how to do good farming without sheep," says Mrs. George McKerron, of Wisconsin, one of the best and most widely known sheep breeders of America. "Why?" he continued. "Because my sheep use up the wastes of the farm. They clean up the grass, weeds, brush and gleanings, and in so doing turn into cash what otherwise would be lost."

"Sheep," he says, "make the most economical gains of any kind of live stock because they clean up the odds and ends. They are particularly useful on the farm in the fall of the year, for they turn into mutton the things that otherwise would not be used. At the same time they save the feed stuffs that would be given them if they did not have access to these other things."

After harvest, Mr. McKerron's sheep are turned into the oat fields for a few hours the first day; an hour or two longer the second day; and the time gradually increased until at the end of a week they have complete possession of the fields. The lambs are permitted to enter the corn before it is cut and they clean up on the weeds and lower corn plant leaves. Lambs do not pull down the lower ears of corn as do the sheep. Roots are grown for the cattle and sheep on Mr. McKerron's place, and after the larger roots are hauled into storage for winter use, the sheep are turned into the field and eat the smaller ones that remain. Both the sheep and lambs are turned into the aftermath

of the meadows and this brings them into winter quarters in good condition.

Another profitable practice on this farm is that of plowing up fields that become weedy after harvest. These fields are sown to rape and turnips, and later the sheep are turned in. They eat the rape and turnip tops with relish and will later hollow the meat from the turnip, leaving but a shell.

Mr. McKerron has found that a frequent change of pasture is beneficial to the sheep. A thirty-six-inch woven wire fence in twenty-rod lengths is moved about, thus preventing the too short cropping of the grass, and furthermore reducing the internal parasite plague to a minimum. Water is also an important consideration, and ewes particularly should have water the same as dairy cows.

"I would not go so far as to say that there should be some sheep on every farm," declares Mr. McKerron, "for peculiar conditions might not make it practical, but I do believe that there should be sheep on the vast majority of farms in this country. They turn waste into cash. The sort of saving that the good housewife is making in her kitchen can be practiced with corresponding effectiveness by the use of sheep on the farm."

Poultry

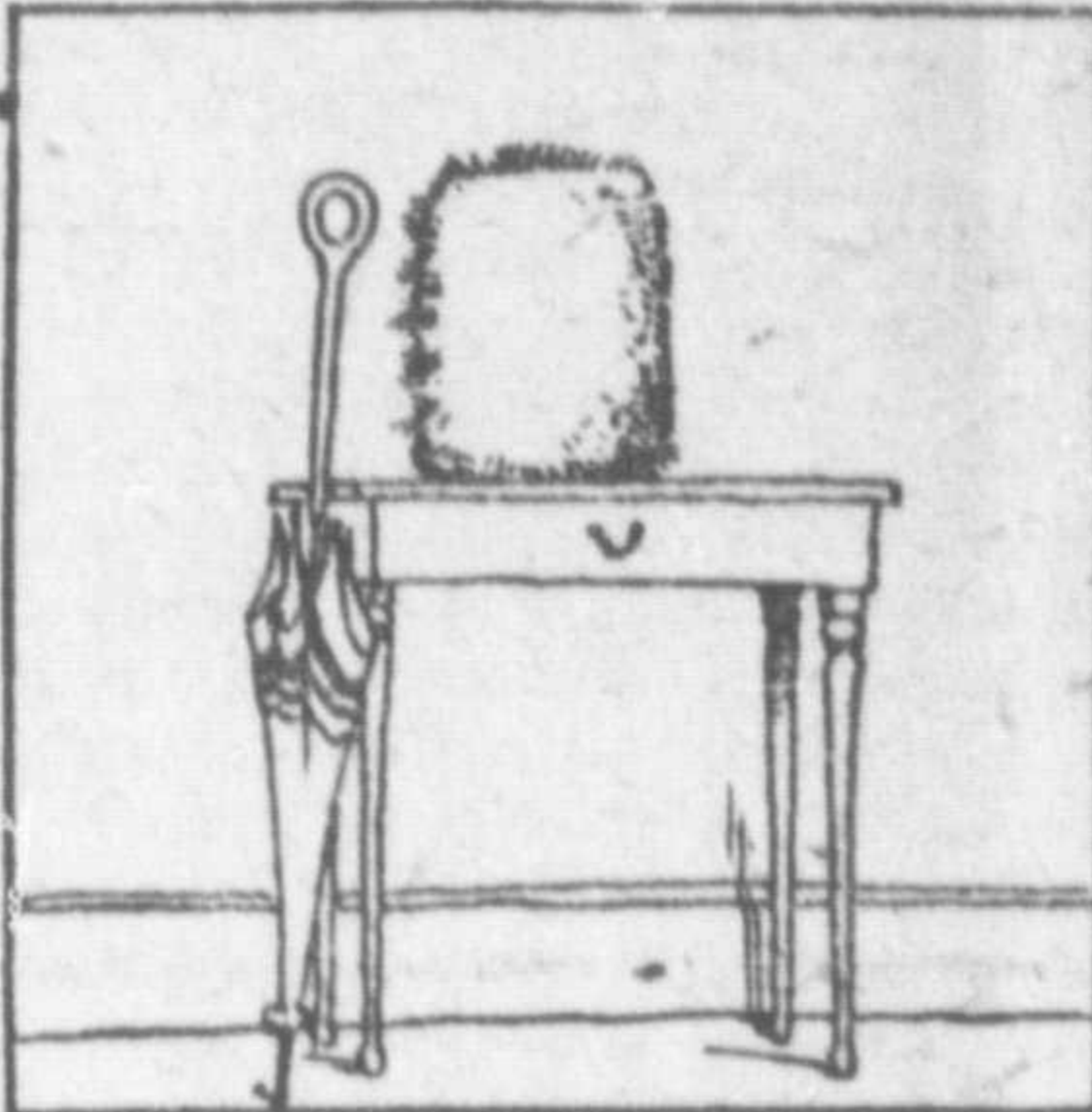
Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens. The back yard poultry flock of a family often lacks sufficient green feed with a consequent reduction of egg and meat production. With the easy availability of lawn clippings the poultryman can always have green feed through the summer for his chickens. The flock can be fed daily as much of the green clippings as they will eat. If any continued bowel trouble shows, the amount should be reduced. The remainder of the clippings can be allowed to dry and fed moistened during the time between lawn cuttings. Amounts in excess can be dried for winter use. Dried grass clippings are a good green food for winter. They can be dried and stored in sacks. These dried clippings, moistened and fed to the flock, are a very fair substitute for the succulent green feeds of summer.

Pay More and Eat Less.

"One could eat two meals in succession very easily in London, and leave the table slightly minus the self-satisfied feeling to be got by unrestricted eating in any American Cafe," writes Raymond B. Bolton, a newspaper correspondent. "In addition one has to pay more on the average for a meal here than in the United States or Canada."

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



ILL GO AND BORROW MOTHERS MUFF. I THINK THE FUR IS JUST THE STUFF TO MAKE A TALL DRUM MAJORS HAT. WE HAVE NO DRUM - BUT WHAT OF THAT.



To Blast Big Stumps.

About the first work I did with dynamite was to tackle a big field of stumps. For this I used a 40 per cent. grade, which is about the proper thing to use for stump-blasting on ordinary soils. I find that on low, boggy ground, where the stumps are very large and tough, it is more economical to use a higher grade of dynamite, such as 50 or 60 per cent., placing it under the stump and firing electrically by a blasting machine. All very large tough stumps over three feet in diameter, such as oaks, hickory, and elm, should be blasted only by this method.

The distributed charges will then all go off together, and the combined effect of the several charges so distributed will give a much better blast than putting the entire charge in one hole bored directly under the stump.

A few months ago a neighbor of mine excavated a ditch through a low bottom field of his which was very much subjected to overflow. In the digging of this ditch he encountered several large willow stumps which were at least one hundred years old but still in a pretty sound state of preservation. Knowing that I was accustomed to using dynamite, he called upon me to blast out these stumps standing in water, for it was too wet and boggy to get them otherwise.

I find that blasting for tree-planting, either for fruit or shade trees, is one of the most profitable ways of using dynamite.—R. W.

Getting Even

"Yes," remarked a conceited young bachelor, "I have the greatest admiration for the fair sex, but I never expect to marry—oh, dear no!" "Indeed!" remarked a lady. "Then I am to understand that you not only admire women, but you have a sincere regard for them as well."

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Remedies for Nervous Diseases.

In no class of diseases are medicines more hopeless and useless, so far as cure is concerned, than in those which involve the brain and spinal cord and the nerves proceeding from them.

I don't mean that medicines are powerless to relieve some of their symptoms, but I do not know of any that will cure them, when once well established, any more than they can cure cancer.

Neither do I include in this sweeping statement the milder forms of neuralgia which are often relieved and cured for the time at any rate, by external or internal remedies.

In a great many cases it is a waste of good money to buy medicines, and to expect them to cure disease will almost surely be disappointing.

Three medicines and perhaps four the world could not well do without, opium to relieve pain, quinine to cure malarial poisoning, mercury to cure syphilis, and salicylic acid to cure rheumatism.

We could manage to get along if most of the others were dumped into the sea.

More than thirty thousand different proprietary medicines are made in North America; who would be foolish enough to imagine that they would do what they are advertised to do for those who buy and take them.

If the money spent for them were used in buying good simple food, how much better everybody would be, except, of course, the patent medicine makers.

Some nervous diseases are self-limited, they burn like a candle until

The Dairy

One of the most important things in the operation of a dairy is the cleaning of the dairy utensils. They must be cleaned and rinsed thoroughly immediately after being used; this will prevent the water in the milk from evaporating and the solid matter sticking fast to the utensils. If it is found impossible to wash the utensils at once, it will be a good plan to rinse them in lukewarm water so that the greater part of the milk will be removed before it has had a chance to stick fast to the pail or cow. Hot water should never be used until the milky substances have been removed with the lukewarm water first, as the hot water will coagulate the casein in the milk so that it sticks to the pail and will therefore require a great amount of washing before it can all be removed from the vessel.

After thoroughly rinsing the utensils in the lukewarm water, they should be thoroughly washed in hot water, using some good brand of alkali washing powder. There are many good washing powders to be found on the market that will answer the purpose and make this part of the dairy work easier each day. Soaps or powders that contain grease as a part of their composition will not make a satisfactory brand of soap or powder to use in this work and not nearly as good as a genuine alkali powder.

It is a good plan also to have on hand several good stiff brushes that are adaptable to cleaning the various utensils used daily. If steam is installed it can be used very effectively in sterilizing the utensils, but of course this is not always installed and it is necessary therefore, to follow out the rinsing and washing process, as I have described. Never wipe the utensils after washing them in the hot water. The heat imparted by the steam or hot water will make the utensils dry very quickly. They should be placed upside down on the racks so no dust or dirt will get on the inside of them. This is just as important as the cleaning process. Never put covers or lids on the cans or pails, but give them free access to air and sunlight at all times. This keeps them bright, clean and sanitary.

Camera Used to Candle Eggs.

Bad eggs are unfailingly detected by the camera. This has been demonstrated in France, where experiments are being conducted with a photographic egg-testing apparatus, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The idea of utilizing the camera instead of the human eye for candling is a new one. So far it has not been carried past the laboratory stage, but its commercial utilization at present, it is of more than passing interest. Eggs are held in a half dozen oval holes provided in a metal plate. Their large ends point toward a common centre. While intense light is passed through them, they are photographed. A powerful lens is used and an exposure ranging upward to three minutes is made. The result is a picture that shows the size of the air chambers in the eggs.

A Patriotic Urge

Colonel Grimbalt—Why so gay? You were in deep mourning the last time I saw you.

The Widow Lookabout—I was. But since the soldiers began to rendezvous here I've been called to the colors.

SMOKE TACKETTS ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR FIRE USE

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

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

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

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

FALL SETTING OF STRAWBERRIES

Heretofore our preference has been spring setting of strawberry plants over fall set. I could never see what was to be gained by fall setting as ordinarily practiced. Late August and early September is the season usually employed for this. To be sure, when weather and soil conditions are favorable, and good plants set, quite a fair growth will be made both in root and crown, growth sufficient to mature a fair crop of berries if allowed to fruit. But if permitted to fruit the first season an inferior stand of young plants must necessarily result. The cultural conditions required, in each instance are altogether incompatible. The object or purpose sought in each case is wholly unlike.

Then, too, I figured that spring set plants make all the growth necessary under proper conditions of soil and culture, hence, what was the use of endeavoring to establish the new plantation at a season when favorable weather conditions were so much more problematical. Another thing, the labor of creating a fine mellow root pasture with plants occupying the ground, would be greatly augmented. Indeed, I figured that to place a piece of ground in as excellent a condition as is possible when larger, deeper working tools may be used, is practically out of the question; hence, sizing the matter up in the light of the experience I then had, I decided that the fall setting of strawberry plants had nothing to offer us.

But for some time back I have been looking at the proposition in the light of greater experience and can now see how, if fall setting can be made successful, the plan offers one very decided advantage to us, viz., the setting of the plants will come at a season when other work is far less pressing. With a large amount of work of this sort to be done in the spring some of it must necessarily be neglected; hence, any plan or system that promises to relieve the pressure of work at this time is worth a fair trial. As time passed the attractiveness of the plan increased until I decided to try the plan out. So this fall an acre of new bed has been set as an experiment. Conditions of soil and weather were not ideal. If the plan is a success this time, it will be possible to make late fall setting successful under average fall weather conditions, so it seems to me.

To begin with, the ground used was in peas this summer. As the rainfall has been deficient since pea harvest the ground was not moisture-saturated as may be secured under ordinary spring conditions. For several weeks after pea harvest the soil remained almost dry. Then a shower came to moisten the soil down

about five inches, when the ground was plowed and floated down with a plank drag. Other showers followed in a week or so, of sufficient magnitude to moisten the surface so that a fairly good soil plant bed was secured. A shower came just as the work of setting was begun; just enough to crust the surface when the weeder was used to re-establish the loose surface. This loose surface soon dried out so that it bothered some in setting, for additional work was made necessary that none of this dry soil got next to the roots. Then, too, the job was more or less unpleasant as a fresh breeze blew the dry particles into our faces.

Just how the experiment will turn out, future developments only can reveal. Only light showers have fallen since the setting was finished. To prevent crusting and consequent loss of soil moisture, the weeder has been used to re-create a loose surface. Because of the deficient rainfall it may be necessary to reset quite a number of plants. This will be done as soon as it becomes clear that the plants first set are not starting out vigorously.

Of course, it is not expected that plants set this late in the season will make much growth in the short time before freezing weather sets in. This is not expected. Neither is it necessary to the success of the plan. All that is required is that the plants get their root system established and be ready to do business next spring.

It will be imperatively necessary to supply winter protection to these fall set plants. They wouldn't be worth shucks if not fully protected from the injurious results of exposure to winter's frost and sunshine, and the heaving action upon the soil of "Sugar Weather." One of my helpers said, when I cautioned him against getting the plants too deep: "But just wait till the frost gets in its work." Our reply was to the effect that it would never do to let frost get in its work. The plants must be fully protected against such harmful agencies.

Whatever may be the outcome it is certain that one feature of advantage will be a success; we will have a start of a week with our spring work. Establishing the new strawberry bed in spring, coming as it does right along with so much other similar work, adds largely to the strenuous life of the season. If this job can be transferred from this busy time to a season more convenient, a very decided advantage will be gained.

After all due care and protection, spring growth may show up plants not starting out with full vigor. These may easily be replaced with plants from the propagating bed and a full stand made secure.—M. N. Edgerton.

Popularity.

It is possible for a person to be undeservingly popular. His popularity may not be due to good qualities, but to wealth or other advantages. Many people honor a person for selfish reasons. They think it pays them to have his good will.

A humble person may after all have as many real friends as an honored one. The friends of the former are generally true, being friendly because of admiration for him and not because they are seeking worldly favor. He knows who his true friends are, but the other doesn't. When an apparently popular man fails in a financial or any other way which reduces him to a humble position he soon finds who his true friends are.

Unless he is a very bad character, one with only a few friends is generally a man of better principle than is one with only a few enemies. The former usually doesn't seek popularity, but the latter generally does. It is easy for anybody to become popular if he has the advantages. When a person has only a few enemies they generally have good reasons for being such. It is found that many a popular man will be very generous in his dealings with people he wants for friends but unmerciful when dealing with those whose friendship he doesn't desire. One person may truthfully say of another that he may have acted good with nearly everybody else but that he acted meanly with him.

Individual Churns.

The cream-gathering truck stopped the weekly or daily churning for us, and the idea of table butter became a question. The creamery had that fixed before they asked us for our cream.

The nice-looking, high-class creamery butter wrapped in tissue paper and packed in ice, right to our door every time they came for our cream, was their answer.

We tried it. Fresh and clean as it was, it did not fill the want for good country butter.

It is out of the question to make a churning each week with the big churn, and pack it down until used. We have a gallon and a half glass churn which we bought at our hardware store for a small amount two years ago, long enough ago to know that our investment is a success and that it is the real way for the farmer to have butter upon his table.

This sterilized glass churn is capable of making clean butter, and it is operated easily.—G. W. B.

Corks if steeped in paraffin oil for a few hours will make excellent fire-lighters.

"Country of Mine."

Country of mine, that gave me birth, Land of the maple and the pine, What richer gift has this round earth—Than these fair, fruitful fields of thine?

Like sheets of gold thy harvests run, Glowing beneath the August sun; Thy white peaks soar, Thy cataraacts roar, Thy forests stretch from shore to shore;

Untamed, thy northern prairies lie Under an open, boundless sky; Yet one thing more our hearts implore—That greatness may not pass thee by!

—Helena Coleman.

The Farmer's Office.

Farmers are not slow in recognizing the value of an article or method for the improvement of their business, so they are buying typewriters and other office conveniences, and they're using 'em, too.

The typewriter is especially useful, as it writes letters in a standard way that indelibly stamps the sender as a business man. For the sake of the letter alone the typewriter is well worth owning; but it has other uses which help prove its value. Carbon copies of all letters written can easily and conveniently be made by inserting a sheet of carbon paper and a "second sheet" under each letter written. Carbon copies are accepted as evidence in the courts. Card index records can be printed by the typewriter; also bills, loose-leaf records, etc.

The first cost may be a bugbear to many. This is a needless fear, as a good rebuilt typewriter can be purchased for about \$25 or \$30.

The repair expense is usually very slight if the typewriter is oiled occasionally and used with reasonable care. It will be necessary to purchase a new ribbon once or twice a year, depending on the amount of writing done; but this is a very small item of expense.

To Conserve Fish Waste.

The Canada Food Board has been advised by Messrs. Ernest Scott & Company, engineers, Fall River, Mass., that they are prepared to install equipment in Canada for the reduction of fish and fish waste to fish meal, fertilizer, oil and glycerine. Considerable research has been conducted along this line by private parties and various branches of the Government in Canada, but great quantities of the material are still being wasted.

"An easy job will suit me." "How about winding the clocks every week?" "I might make that do. But what's the matter with tearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



Mechanical Perfection

There are many reasons why the AutoStrop is the ideal razor for the man who wants more than a shave. It is the only razor that will instantly appeal to every "Knight of the Air", that is, its mechanical perfection.

Every aviator knows and appreciates what mechanical perfection means—his plane must be perfect in every detail to avoid accidents.

His razor must be perfect itself to give complete satisfaction. The AutoStrop is the one razor that will give continuous service without the annoyance of buying new blades, because it is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically—the 12 blades you receive with the AutoStrop will give you at least 500 clean, comfortable shaves.

Special Military Outfit
Price, \$5.00
At Leading Stores Everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co.
Limited
53-57 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.



Brothers in Arms.

Upon these fields of Flanders and those plains of Italy, Brothers! At this dire moment there is waged titanic strife; Nearly every stream in Europe now runs red unto the sea, From hills, war-trampled, where freedom is sore struggling for her life.

And we were happy, happy lads at home but yesterday, With bat and ball, with oar and rod, with song and feast and mirth; War's challenge made us men at once, and broke the charm of play, And here we'd die ere freedom shall be driven from the earth.

Think, Some will see the fourth Yuletide dawn to the roar of guns; For all who lie beneath folded hills we cannot stop to weep, And we—Freedom's last citadel—must face the furious Huns; And on the frontiers of the world appointed vigils keep.

Then, brothers, can you wonder that, In mud and rain we ask When, in the lull of firing, we wipe our smoky brow: "O, where in all the future will you find a grander task, Where will a year of man's short life count more than here and now?"

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Never allow anything to keep you from being polite. Courtesy is a kindly and thoughtful consideration of others that will give you a distinctive position and win the admiration of all with whom you come in contact.

Suits Your Own Taste

You can vary the strength of your

INSTANT POSTUM

by using either more or less of the powder to the cup. A level teaspoonful seems to please most people.

A DELICIOUS DRINK MORE HEALTHFUL THAN TEA OR COFFEE

A NIGHT IN THE AIR PATROL.

Perils and Exploits of Heroes Who Guard London Against Raids.

The bombing of darkened London by raiding Zeppelins has been vividly described many times; but we have not heard much about the perils and exploits of those alert and daring hawks of the night, the British air patrol, who are the city's defense against the raiders. Mr. Phillips Dwight Rader, in Sunset, has recently given an excellent account of his experiences when he served with them.

Have you ever been on a railway train at night, he asks, and watched the landscape rushing by? Your speed is, say, sixty miles an hour. If you hit anything you have tons of steel and wood to break up before it finally gets to you; even then your chances of getting hurt are good.

Now, picture yourself in an aeroplane at night. Your engine stops. The machine is fast and heavy. Your gliding speed is seventy miles an hour. Down, down, down you rush. You cannot see the earth at all. You are in the same position as if you were on a linen-and-spruce express train loaded with dynamite, and running wild at seventy miles an hour.

It is peril such as that, not that of encountering the enemy, which the anxious flyer has often upon his mind. Mr. Rader narrates a typical experience: Zeppelins had been reported off the east coast, approaching London. He was ordered to take the air, proceed in a certain direction for one hour, at an altitude of nine thousand feet, and return at the end of that time to his home aerodrome. He swept upward in climbing circles. The guiding flares below vanished.

"Around me," he says, "nothing except grayish blackness, perforated above by the stars and below by occasional pin pricks of violet light that some careless housekeeper has left unshaded. I seem to have entered a silent shrouded world. The reaction to the excitement of my ascent comes. I try to sing. My very voice, audible above the roar of the engine, sounds uncanny, and a cold chill runs down my back. Something is following! Swiftly I whirl—it is only the uncanny form of my own fuselage.

"Away off to the right a shaft of light like a silver pencil cuts up through the sky! Now another! Another! Still more. Some wave back and forth, others hold their shafts steady, like colossal marble columns joining the sky with the black earth. The shafts concentrate in one spot. For a few seconds only, another silver pencil appears, parallel to the rest of the lights. Then little dashes of red light, like matches being lit in the distance, appear—they have spotted a Zeppelin with the searchlights down below and are shelling it. Shall I fly in that direction? No. My orders are to proceed on my course, and I hold true. Then suddenly the lights are gone. The firing ceases. The raider disappears. My hour is up. I turn back.

"I have flown for an hour and forty-five minutes now. Anxiously I strain to see the aerodrome night marks, but beneath and before me is only darkness. I have flown now another ten minutes. I should have sighted the aerodrome flares five minutes since. Where have they gone? The night flyer's fear of a lost landing place comes to me as I strain my eyes to see the flaring 'L'.

"My heart beats fast, for I see a dirty, milky substance begin to crawl across the black earth in spots—the dreaded ground mist (drawing a wet blanket over my landing place. It may mean crashing into the side of a house or a hill if the gas flares fail to show."

When at last the welcome flares showed the stiff and weary aviator the way to safety, his first thought was to telephone his report; in response a voice over the wire told him jubilantly:

"Lieut. Braadon has brought down the Z-15 over the Thames estuary. Good night's work. The Zepps have not scored this night."

WORLD'S LARGEST DISHES.

Belonged to the Indians of Vancouver Island.

The largest food dishes in the world were recently bought off the Indians of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, for the Museum of the American Indian, New York City.

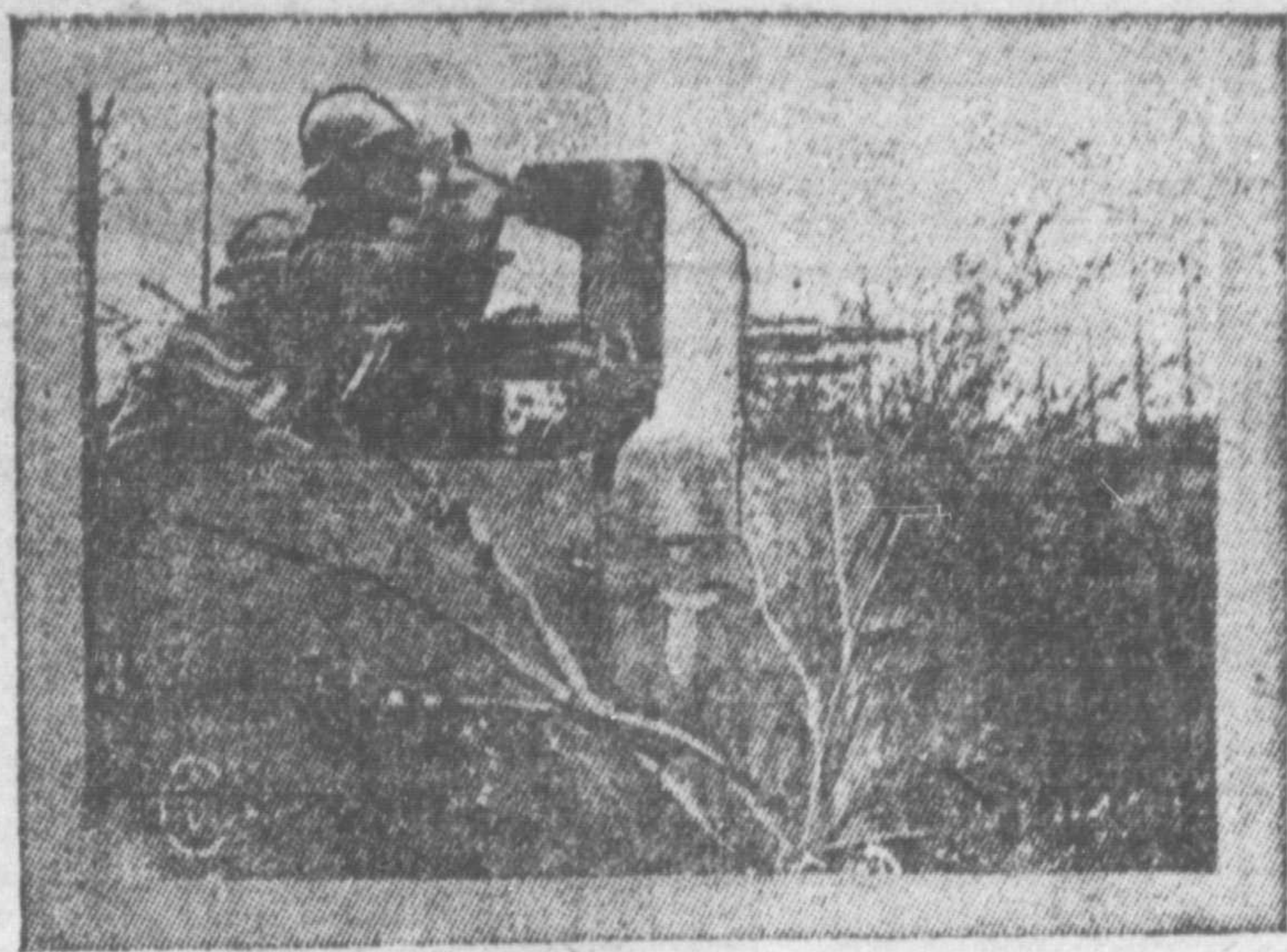
These dishes were purchased from a tribe named Kwakiutis, which in English means "Smoke of the World." They are used for special festivals when great numbers of Indians gather to celebrate some religious or ritual festival. The dishes are carved out of wood and stews and soups are brought to boiling point by dropping hot stones into the food. Carvings at the ends represent the clan to which the dish belongs.

The Friendless Soldier.

While mothers smile, who fain would wildly weep, And sweethearts kiss, in token troth to keep, He leans against the stolid station wall Without, it seems, a single soul at all To hold his hand; to sorrow if he die! Dost mark his face? Then say to him good-bye!

The Right Idea

Drawing Teacher—What? Forgotten your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier without his gun? Fresh—I'd think he was an officer.



A French armoured car supporting a British attack on the Western front. This French official photograph was taken less than one hundred yds was taken less than one hundred yards from the Germans.

Two Popular Designs



The well-cut separate waist and skirt are always appreciated by the woman of good taste. McCall Pattern No. 8401, Ladies' Blouse. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust, No. 8433, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



Here is an especially attractive design for the popular pajamas. McCall Pattern No. 8411, Ladies' and Misses' Pajamas. In 8 sizes, small, 32, 34; medium, 36, 38; and large, 40, 42 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.

Fashion's Changes.

One can say as a certainty that in the twentieth century no one will be able to boast that he has created anything absolutely new in fashions. The crinolines of the Empress Eugenie were a reminiscence of the panniers of Marie Antoinette, and long before her time, in the Orient, women had conceived the idea of enlarging their skirts by means of hoops. A few years ago women of fashion affected high waists and sheath dresses, but before them Mme Recamier had done the same thing, and the dresses of the Greeks and the Romans. In short, like everything else, fashion is a part of the same everlasting come and go. We do not advance as we are so prone to imagine; we repeat our steps.

Waste of Food By Dogs

Many dogs have already been destroyed in Great Britain because of the necessity of conserving foodstuffs. It is estimated that there are between four and five million dogs in the United Kingdom, and a committee has been considering the question of their rationing and the extinction of a certain percentage.

ISSUE No. 32-18

FLIES ARE BABY'S FOES.

Direct Cause of Death of Thousands of Little Ones.

The fly is a relentless foe of the baby.

On the hairy legs and sticky mouth parts these pests carry disease germs. If they get into baby's milk, or light on the clean bottles or nipples or crawl over the child's hands or face they leave behind a trail of these infectious germs. Germs transmitted in this manner are one of the important causes of "summer complaint" and the resultant deaths of thousands of babies every summer.

A running of the bowels, particularly when accompanied by vomiting, should cause anxiety on the part of the parent. It is a particularly bad sign in hot weather. If, at any time, more especially during the summer, a green watery stool appears, or as many as three watery movements occur during a day, call in your family physician at once. He is better able to do something for the baby if called in early than if called in late. While waiting for him to come, give nothing but boiled water, properly cooled.

Keep the baby comfortable. Do not turn it into a fireless cooker with clothing that does not permit the body heat to escape.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

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

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

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

South American Visitors.

With a view to a greater interchange of commerce between South America and Canada, Mr. E. W. Lloyd, New York export manager of the British firm of Frederick Huth and Company, and Mr. Miguel A. Volcan, of Caracas, Venezuela, have been visiting the Canada Food Board. They have quantities of hides, tobacco, coffee and cocoa for which they want a Canadian market, while in return they need such commodities as canned goods, malt, etc.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN,
The Champion Clog and Pedestal
Dancer of Canada.

Music in the Schools.

The springing up of the community chorus here and there indicates clearly that music has passed the dilettante stage. And it is a healthy sign. The desire for expression must not be stifled, whatever its channel, and when that channel happens to be of a musical nature, the need for facilities for further development and expansion becomes a question of individual attention no longer, but a national issue. Particularly pressing is the want of music in the schools; and it is in this department that most harm may be wrought by inefficient methods, careless tuition or mistaken ideals. With the developing of a scientific system of propaganda, much musical waste will be eliminated, many archaic rules discarded, and a promising course of countryside musical education pushed to a vigorous conclusion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Paris To Eat Chestnut Loaf.
Dr. Labesse, professor in the medical school at Angers, urges the use of chestnuts in bread, says a Paris despatch.

Chestnuts, which used to be sold in profusion in the streets of Paris, have disappeared from the market, he points out, and says a considerable saving in potatoes and wheat could be effected by using them in bread, according to a recipe which was demonstrated before the Academy of Sciences as long ago as 1861.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"AT RAILHEAD" IN WAR ZONE.

Where Supplies Are Distributed to the Firing Line.

The S.S.O.'s car turns into the in-way road leading to railhead, and is promptly halted by a vigilant Traffic Control. A long column of A.S.C. wagons fills the road.

They are supply wagons of a divisional train, waiting its turn to draw supplies from the pack-trains which arrive daily from the base, bringing rations for man and beast.

The senior supply officer makes a short cut across to the wilderness of sidings, tracks, stacks of stores, forage, fuel, and salvage comprising an "advanced railhead."

The S.S.O. picks his way amid gangs of jabbering Chinamen. His objective is a sandbagged hut bearing the sign "R.S.O." Beside it is another, labelled "R.T.O."

The railway transport officer sees to the traffic arrangements. The railhead supply officer takes over the supply trains as they arrive, checking the contents and issuing them to the various divisions and units "feeding" off his railhead.

Each division has its senior officer, whose job it is to see that it receives all, if not more, than its lawful requirements, to the last pint and pound. If any item of food or forage is deficient, it must be procured promptly elsewhere, from some reserve.

A word to the supply column supply officer is all now that is necessary. Spare lorries are standing by for such emergencies.

The S.S.O. returns to his wagons, now drawing up beside the pack-train.

Each truck bears the identification number of the division to which it is assigned. One truck or more is packed tight with bread—eighty loaves to a sack. Others are loaded with frozen beef or mutton. There are trucks of groceries, hay, oats, and any amount of sundries, down to fly-papers, wood-preserving oil, and cigarettes.

In theory, lorries only should be loading this bulk of stuff at railhead, conveying it forward to "refilling point," for shipment there into A.S.C. horse wagons.

But then in theory railhead should always be some ten or fifteen miles behind the firing-line, whereas this one is scarcely five. Next week, what is more it is to be pushed up closer still. And then look out for shells!

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your drugist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When the curds of cottage cheese refuse to be anything but tough and lumpy, after they have been drained through a cheesecloth bag, try running them through the food chopper and see how light and delicate they become.

One of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large flock is because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations and they are an evenly balanced ration.



Retired Farmers' Opportunity
Many men living in town to-day have spent most of busy lives on the farms. They have earned their retirement. But the need for saving the 1918 harvest is very great. Retired farmers have a splendid opportunity to help out in the present crisis and many have volunteered to work on neighboring farms for the rush period. Every one that can do so is needed, for experienced men are at a premium. Their knowledge of how to do things would help to make inexperienced men and boys efficient.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Colored Scavengers.
Paris streets have recently gained in picturesque by the employment of colored scavengers. Ebony-hued Senegalese and copper-colored Arabs from Algiers and Morocco, whose terra cotta fezes contrast so deliciously with the pale blue soldiers' uniform, clean, or affect to clean, metropolitan thoroughfares. In the boulevard there is a giant negro, with the lordly gait of an African prince, who trails his besom behind him as majestically as if it were a peacock's feather fan.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

An elevator for the Alberta Pacific Grain Company is being erected at Claresholm.

If you want to add piquancy to cottage cheese, either purchased at the store or made at home, add a few chopped-up cherries. Another way of varying the flavor is to mix in it tiny chopped onions.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,000. 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 53, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND
Puppies, that noble breed now so nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000.
YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks \$395.55 the first month. Another agent sells 30 in two hours. Others cleaning up \$10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES



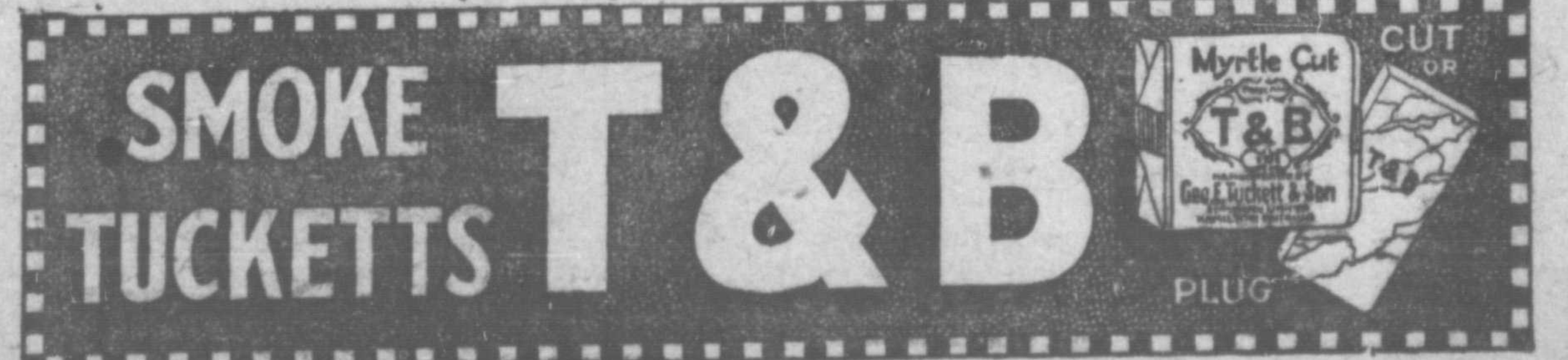
The Magic Healing Ointment.
Soothes and heals all inflammations, such as burns, scalds, blisters, cuts, boils, piles and abscesses, sold for over 25 years. All dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN
but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drugists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lyons 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.

Destructive Storm.

Last Wednesday evening following a day of intense heat, a thunder storm, or rather a succession of storms, swept over this section, that were the most violent of any experienced for some years, and as a consequence their path was marked by considerable damage.

The first storm, which passed north of Shawville, striking the Yarm section, was accompanied by a very strong wind, and also a down-pour of hail, which around Green Lake fell pretty thickly. Here also some of the shade trees were blown down by the gale, and one of the cottages damaged. At Yarm R. J. Burgess had a silo demolished, and a quarter mile north of there the barn and out-buildings on the late William Sheppard farm (occupied by Geo. Judd) were destroyed by lightning. Mr. Judd's hay crop just stored away, was consumed, and three pigs and a calf perished in one of the out-buildings.

At Bert Hodgins', a short distance off on the opposite side of the road, his large frame barn was badly damaged by the wind, one end being torn out and part of the roof removed.

The second storm, which came on nearly an hour later, struck the section west of Shawville pretty heavily, and extended down towards the front of the township. Along the telegraph road between John Horner's and Murrells, hail fell pretty heavily, and did some damage to the splendid grain fields in that district. On the farm of Lindsay Armstrong in that neighborhood, a fine new barn, nearly completed, was demolished by the terrific gale that accompanied the storm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hines, who reside near Clarendon Station on the C. N. R., came through an experience with their lives which seems nothing short of miraculous. The young couple, it seems were standing together at a window looking out towards the station, when a lightning bolt struck the house. The electric fluid entered the room at the top of the door, and running part way down one of the door-facings, which it split, seemed to have jumped to the person of Mrs. Hines, striking her in the right side of the head and running down that side of her body, tore its way out through the toe of her boot, and then encountered her husband, who received a severe shock in the legs. Both dropped to the floor and in doing so were injured somewhat by falling against the organ. It was some time before they revived sufficiently to realize what had happened. When Mr. Hines came to, he discovered that his legs were powerless, but he managed to drag himself to the back door, where he called lustily for help, which eventually arrived. The young couple were found to be in a pretty serious condition, the lightning having discolored and almost scorched their bodies. In the upper storey of the house, the lightning wrought some curious freaks, but strange to say the furniture escaped damage. It is particularly fortunate the building was not set on fire, for had that occurred, it is quite probable Mr. and Mrs. Hines would have perished before assistance reached them.

We are glad to report they are well on the way to recovery from

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

the terrible ordeal through which they passed, although Mrs. Hines is said to have suffered permanent injury to her right ear which remains deaf.

The district lying east of Bryson where the crops were never better than this year, suffered much damage from wind and hail. On the Henry Wallace farm, now occupied by Arthur Queale, the wind played general havoc with the shade trees along the road, and out-buildings, all of which, excepting the milk house, had the roofs blown off and smashed up.

As the storm travelled eastward down through the county, it seemed to gain in violence, and the destruction it wrought was correspondingly greater, especially with regard to the damage from hail, although many trees and fences were blown down, roofs of buildings torn off, silos over-turned and in several cases buildings were completely demolished by wind or fire, and some stock killed.

Down the Steele line the crops are reported to have suffered great damage—some fields being utterly destroyed. Farther on down through the Eardley flats, where there was a magnificent crop this year, the condition in which the storm left it is said to be pitiable indeed. The loss in that section will run into many thousands of dollars. The storm will long be remembered as one of the most destructive, and far-reaching in its effects that has ever swept down the fertile valley of the Ottawa.

DO YOU KEEP ACCOUNTS?—The Merchants Bank people have recently issued the "Farmer's Account Book," a copy of which may be had by any farmer who applies for it. This book is got up in a way to show farmers exactly how they may keep a record of their operations during the year, with-out trouble or much labor. Too many farmers throughout the country allow their affairs to run on from year to year without knowing just where they stand. They trust nearly everything to memory and never think of applying business methods to their operations, which, as a matter of fact, need system as much as any other line of industry. The exceptional few who keep an intelligent record of their affairs are leading the van in the march of progressive agriculture. System is within reach of every farmer and easily applied if he sets his mind to it. The Merchants Bank have done much to help him get on the right track by the preparation of this account book. Mr. Farmer, if you are interested, procure a copy for the asking, from the local manager.

Wedding Bells

A very quiet but pretty marriage took place at the Methodist parsonage, Yarm, on July 24th, by the Rev. Cooke, when Miss Flossie Seaman, second daughter of Mr. Robt Emmerson, of Bristol Ridge, became the bride of Henry Way, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Way, of Huddersfield, Que.

The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Eva Emmerson, while Mr. Herbert Way, brother of the

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments 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.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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

groom, acted as groomsman.

After the ceremony, they drove to the home of the bride, where a few of the immediate relatives partook of dinner. After dinner the young couple motored to the groom's home where a very pleasant evening was spent.

The young couple received many useful presents, including several cheques.

All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Way a happy and prosperous future.—Com.

FORT COULONGE.

Aug. 12—A very successful and enjoyable Lawn Social, under the auspices of the Homemakers' Club, was held on the beautiful lawn of Mr. J. W. Hennessy on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, the 9th and 10th instants. Much praise is due the members of the Club and Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy for the undoubted success of the fete. The proceeds are to be devoted to Red Cross work.

Mrs. G. E. Reid, of Portage du Fort was a week-end guest of Mrs. Albert Boulter.

Miss Jean M. Leggo and Miss Dolly Hennessy have returned after a three weeks' holiday at North Situate, Mass.

The Montreal Biscuit Works on Brewster Avenue, were destroyed by fire on Monday of last week, together with thirty-two tenements, and the city public bath. The loss is estimated at nearly \$800,000.

Program given at Bristol Patriotic Concert.

The following program was given at the Patriotic Concert held in connection with the Anniversary of the Bristol Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, August 5th:—

Instrumental—Mrs. McMullen and Mrs. Grant.
Chairman's address—Rev. Harris.
Vocal Solo—Rev. Harris.
Vocal Quartette—Mesdames Day, Grant, Russell, Miss Grant.
Recitation—Miss Macfarlane.
Vocal Duet—Mesdames Verna and Retta Grant.
Address—"Reconstruction,"—Rev. Mr. Mahaffy.
Choir—"Consider."
Recitation—Miss Macfarlane.
Vocal Duet—Mesdames Russell and Day.
Address—"My Experiences at the Front,"—Mr. Watson.
Vocal Solo.
Anthem 223—Choir.
Prayer—Rev. J. A. Macfarlane.
National Anthem.

The Chief Trouble.

Toronto News: "What is the matter with Canada?" enquired a fervent journalist. One thing only, Canada has an insolent minority of noise-makers who would block the declared will of the majority to get on with the war.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACFARLANE.—In loving memory of Pte. John Reid Macfarlane, son of Rev. Capt. J. A. Macfarlane, M. A., of Campbells Bay, who was killed in action at Lens, August 15th, 1917.

—Father, Mother and Sisters.

Card of Thanks

After the storm of Wednesday evening last I found my barn with one end out—the rest a mass of broken and twisted timbers, all out of shape but still standing. On Friday night, thanks to prompt, practical and energetic assistance of the people of Yarm and surrounding district, with the exception of a part of the galvanized roof that was blown off, everything was as well fixed again as human hands could make it, with the material available.

I thank you all.

BERT HODGINS.

Card of Thanks

Mr. William Olmstead, of Clarendon Front, who had his stable burned down by lightning on July 29th, desires to express his sincere thanks to his neighbors for their prompt assistance in saving the rest of his buildings from destruction on that occasion.

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.

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

ARCHIE DOVER

CLOTHIER

SHAWVILLE - - QUE.

Dear Mr. Buyer,--

At this season of the year a change of Clothing becomes a necessity. Heavy winter clothing now becomes burdensome, and it will give you a sense of pride and comfort to wear a HOBBERLIN SUIT tailored in the season's latest style from woollens that are fully representative of Hobberlin quality and dependability.

Prices are continually going upward and we would strongly urge that you secure your suit now while we are able to offer you woollens of excellent quality at moderate prices.

We have a fine range of samples that you should see. Pay us a visit at your earliest convenience and look these samples over. Yours faithfully,

ARCHIE DOVER

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 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. 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.

Fowls for Sale

About one hundred Fowls—hens and this year's chickens—chiefly Barred Rocks. Apply to
JAS. ARMSTRONG,
Shawville.

FOR SALE

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, unfailing water.

Fifty or one hundred acres as purchaser may desire.

J. A. MACFARLANE,
Bristol, Que.

WILL HAVE A "CIRCUS."

Canada's Premier Airman Will Seek New Honors.

Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., with his remarkable circus, is shortly to emerge into the limelight with a picked team of pilots, including two Toronto men, two New Zealanders, and two Africans. Britain is on the eve of big things in aerial fighting, and is likely to produce sensations in more than one field of operation. Obviously nothing is allowed to transpire that will in any way prejudice their position, but those in the inner circles express amazement at the comprehensive character of the organization ready to spring upon the enemy where least expected. Many Canadians are already enrolled, and more are seeking posts.

Major Bishop is at present in charge of a squadron at Hounslow Heath, at London, England.

A new sensational invention adopted by the British authorities comes from a youthful Canadian officer from Lambton, Ont., who recently performed important work with the Italian air force in Italy.

Details showing the extent of the new aerial developments are not divulged, but the net is spread wide to corral Hun craft. The first fruits are already seen in the daily isolated announcements, which, however, give little idea of the immense scope of British plans. Neutral newspapers indicate a growing panicky feeling among the Germans, who realize the true meaning of the recent heavy losses by these important weapons.

Canadian flying men are much interested in Premier Borden's announcement respecting the possible formation of a purely Canadian air force, with its own administration. This development is known to have warm support with high Canadian military authorities. Many airmen themselves claim that, although the Canadians form so considerable a proportion of the aerial arm, few administrative posts are given them. When men fall below the exacting standards, essential to airmen, they are switched into infantry battalions and no opportunity arises to qualify for the suitable posts which the purely Canadian organization would open up for them.