

# THE EQUITY.

No. 9, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 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.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

Miss Margaret Horner, of North Clarendon, was taken to the hospital on Monday morning, suffering with appendicitis.

The work night meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hodgins, Thursday of this week.

Last Tuesday was reckoned the hottest day of the year at the Ottawa Observatory. Few people, we fancy, will feel disposed to dispute that authority. It was truly a deadener.

Mr. F. Bretzlaff, the pioneer resident of the village of Ladysmith, with commendable enterprise, has reared a new hotel building upon the foundations of the structure destroyed by fire some time ago. The new hotel will be ready for occupancy this fall.

The Clarendon H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Edward Young on August 28th at 2:30 p.m. Program: Paper on Self-sacrifice and Self-denial in War Time, by Miss Lola Mee; Recitation by Miss Eleanor Hodgins; Quilt-making by Mrs. R. Findlay. Roll Call—Name Allied countries.

A VISIT FROM SIR SAM?—A big automobile stopped for a few minutes in Shawville on Wednesday last, on its way up-country. One of the occupants was introduced to several parties as Sir Sam Hughes, but never having met that worthy soldier and statesman, they were a trifle skeptical as to whether the gentleman was Sir Sam or not. Had THE EQUITY got an eye on him, all doubts would have vanished.

The following was shipped to the Red Cross, Montreal, for the month of July:

21 suits pyjamas, 2 day shirts, 28 pr. socks, 68 P. P. bags, 1 amp. sock, 35 bundles trench-wood, 38 face cloths, 3 neckties.

Now that the cold weather will soon be on, our boys, "Over there" will require more socks. Let us each do our utmost to make these shipments larger.—The Secretary.

NEW LODGE O. Y. B.—D. D. G. M. Rt. W. Bro. E. S. H. Workman and Grand Dir. of Ceremonies, Rt. W. Bro. S. L. O'Hara, assisted by officers and members of Shawville Lodge O. Y. B. motored to Ladysmith on Saturday evening, and instituted another lodge of the Order in that village with a good charter membership.

The officers installed were:—

W. M.—Clifford Schwartz  
P. M.—Robt. Holt  
Chap.—R. Conoly  
R. Secty.—L. Rooney  
F. "—Geo. Sparling  
Treasurer—Wm. Knipe  
Lecturers—Russell Lang and Harry McCleary  
D. of C.—Percy Rooney  
Tylers—Silas Woods and Harold Sparling.

Committee—N. Sparling, Harry McCleary, Wm. Knipe, Wyman Gray, W. Jach.

Preparatory operations for the erection of the Merchant's Bank building were commenced last week. Mr. Robinson, foreman for the contractors, Meers, Byers & Co., of Montreal, was here looking over the site and arranging for the hauling of material and other incidentals. The unloading and hauling of two carloads of brick began on Tuesday. The bricks for the exterior of the building are the same class as those used in the post office, directly opposite. Judging from the blue-prints of the plans, which THE EQUITY had the privilege of looking over, the building promises to be one that will add materially to the appearance to the business section of the village. It is expected the structure will be finished in about three months' time.

The work of excavating for the spacious concrete basement will be completed in a day or two.

FOR SALE—Shoemakers' Patches. Apply J. S. Phillips, Annaprior.

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.  
H. IMISON,  
Artist in Portraiture.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson and daughter Winnie left for home on Friday morning.

Mrs. D. S. Kelley left for Toronto on Thursday to attend the usual Fall millinery openings.

Rev. I. Strowbridge, Mrs. S. and baby boy, returned Thursday from a visit to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dawson, and family, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Imison this week.

Miss M. O'Meara, of Ottawa, is enjoying a visit amongst Bryson and Morehead acquaintances.

Miss Arletta Dale, is spending her vacation with her brother, Mr. Len Dale, at Smiths Falls, Ont.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. J. S. Seaman of Montreal, arrived Thursday evening on a visit to Mrs. Geo. Hodgins.

The Misses Annie and Olive Mather, of Ottawa, are at present the guests of the Misses Steele, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McCagg and daughter, Florence, Mr. and Mrs. O. Snugue and baby, motored from Ottawa on Saturday to visit relatives here.

Miss Lola Barber, who for the past week has been visiting at Beachburg, returned on Monday accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Vaillant, of that place.

Mr. P. L. Lever, of the Bank of Ottawa staff here has been transferred to the Ottawa office. His place here has been taken by Mr. Staveneau, of Annaprior.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hodgins and child, of Lancaster, are visiting Mr. Hodgins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hodgins and other friends in town.

Mrs. T. A. Drysdale and Master Ernie, Mrs. W. J. Gagnon and baby Dorothy Renfrew, also Miss Mary Young, Shawville, are visiting Mrs. Edna Young, Elmside.

Misses Eva Johnston and Pearl Murray returned to their homes in Almonte on Saturday after a short visit to their friends, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Johnston.

For boys' suits try MURRAY BROS., The Tailors.

Demase Bertrand, of Fort Coulonge, employed as oiler for the Colonial Lumber Co., of Pembroke, met his death on the 12th inst., in the following manner, as described by the Observer:—"He was wearing a sweater, and when leaning over a shaft the sweater became caught in the shafting with the usual result. In a moment he was being twirled around by the shafting, with terrible consequences. Every shred of clothing was torn from his body, his left arm was broken off above the elbow, his ribs on his right side were broken and he suffered a bad wound on the back of the head. Despite his injuries he was conscious when picked up, and was rushed in ambulance to the General Hospital. It was recognized, however, that he could not recover, and with remarkable resignation he prepared himself for death, making his will, receiving religious consolation and conversing with those about him. At 12:30—two hours after the accident—he passed away."

The unfortunate man was 50 years of age, and is survived by a widow and one daughter. His remains were brought to Coulonge for interment.

## Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

## 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.

A Social and Sale of Work will be held at the Parsonage, Bristol Corners, on Thursday, August 22nd. Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 10 cents, including supper. Gates open at 6 p.m.

An Exchange says:—No gypsies are to be permitted to pursue their wanderings about Ontario this summer, the order that everyone must work being due for strict enforcement, and horse-trading and fortune telling are not rated as work.

### Marriages

FAIRBAIRN—CALDWELL  
At Medicine Hat, Sask., Friday, Aug. 9th, by the Rev. J. A. Claxton, Miss Margaret Caldwell, of Shawville, to Mr. William M. Fairbairn, of Birdette, Alberta.

### Births

At Starks Corners, on Wednesday, August 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wilson, a daughter.

### Deaths

Mr. Thomas Gallagher, an old resident of Bristol township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wren, Upper Litchfield, on Friday evening, after a short illness, although he had been in delicate health for some time previously. He was 70 years of age. The remains were conveyed by train to Bristol station on Monday morning, from whence the funeral took place to the R. C. burial ground.

### MISS MARGARET McVEIGH

The death occurred in Victoria Hospital on Wednesday, August 7th, of Miss Margaret McVeigh, aged 77 years. Miss McVeigh had been ailing for some time.

She had spent about six months in the hospital, had been able to leave for a short time, but was compelled to return for further treatment.

Deceased was born in Litchfield, near Portage du Fort, Quebec. She was the last of her family, five brothers and two sisters having predeceased her. John died at Litchfield, Thomas at New York, William in Bryson, where for some years he kept the Clifton House; Joseph at Kenora and Francis in Renfrew. Her two sisters were Annie Mrs. Dolan, who died at Osgoode, and Mary, Mrs. Michael Hughes, who died at Collfield, near Campbells Bay. Mrs. Dunbar, of the Exchange Hotel, is a niece, and Mr. John McVeigh, of Railway street, is a cousin. The funeral took place on Friday from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Dunbar, Exchange Hotel, to St. Francis Xavier Church, at 8:45 a. m., and thence to Portage-du-Fort, where the interment took place in the family burial ground.—Renfrew Journal.

### A BIG DRIVE

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

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. 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  
130 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 2582 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.—Square Chickering Piano, in good condition—a bargain at \$100.00. Apply 408 McLaren St., Ottawa. Phone Queen 4383.

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.

### W. J. Poupore Dead.

Intelligence of the death of Mr. Wm. J. Poupore, former member of parliament for this county, was received at Portage du Fort on Sunday. THE EQUITY learned that Mr. Poupore had passed away on Saturday night, but further than this simple announcement we have heard no particulars.

The late Mr. Poupore had many friends throughout the county who will learn with much regret of his departure. He was about 73 years of age.

A supply of substitutes for wheat flour in Canada is being rapidly augmented. The Quaker Oats Company of Peterboro have installed a mill to produce corn flour, corn-meal, oat flour and oatmeal, at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day. Two mills to produce 200 barrels of substitute flour per day are being installed in London and Penetang, respectively.

## 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**

Smock 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



## MY SON--AND THE CITY

"Fortunately, before it was too late, I woke up to the fact that I was giving the live stock better shelter and more comforts than my wife and children."

By Donald Morton.

I am not like my Scotch neighbor to the north. He tells me that when he was a young man he inherited ten pounds from a rich uncle. "Man," he adds, "I was such a spendthrift and a wastrel that by the end of seven years there was not a farthing left of the whole sum."

I never inherited any great fortune, as did my Gaelic neighbor. I was never a wastrel or roysterer; I have worked hard all my life, far harder than any of my children will ever have to work, I hope and verily believe.

There were a good many years when it was my ambition to have more land and more stock than any of my neighbors. That ambition died with my firstborn, for the doctor's bills were large and there was sadness in the goodwife's eyes, and we had other things than money to think of. Followed then the years when I turned to public service for forgetfulness: township reeve first, school trustee next, and so on, until there were several terms as county warden. —that's about the sum and substance of all the public serving I've done.

I may never have had the ambition to give my folks the most "homey" home in our township, to rub the wrinkles away from my wife's eyes, to keep the brood of children around us in a house as comfortable and well furnished as any we could have in town, had it not been for a little talk one night with my oldest boy. I remember it was snowing outside; funny how little, immaterial things stick in our minds, as big, sometimes, as the large, eventful ones.

I was reading the county-town paper, stopping now and then to throw another stick of wood on the fire and to cram the sofa pillow more firmly in the broken window pane which we had neglected to repair before the cold snap caught us. I had been reading the "patent insides" and must have been nodding at the last, for the fire had died down and the room was chilly when the lad came in. He hadn't said much until I was shivering; nervousness as much as the temperature, I guess.

"I'm going to quit you, Father," he said, with determination written large on his countenance. "None of the other boys I know in town live like we do. I'm going where I can have some of the comforts of life, even if I have to work harder and pay a bigger price. I'm going; that's all there is to it."

I couldn't say anything for a minute. You see, there was a peculiar bond between the boy and me. He bore my name; he was the image of me. After the first lad died I was bitter. Many nights I lay awake, thinking of the little mound out in the graveyard. The tears would not come though my eyeballs burned hot; it would have been better if they had come. Many days I found the tears blinding my eyes as I plowed the corn, row after row, and saw no farther than the turning at the fence.

Then the other boy came, and when I saw him I knelt down and cried like a child and thanked God, and I gave the boy my name—and there he was saying he was going to leave me—me, who worshipped him down to his last fault.

There's no need of making a long story out of it. I built the new house to keep him home with me. I told the goodwife it was for her, but there was something in the eyes of the grown-up boy that night that was like the look in the eyes of the little one when he left me for the mound in the graveyard. I couldn't stand to have another boy go. I built the house.

The first thing I did when I decided to build was to consult an architect. He charged me three per cent of the cost of the house for drawing the plans and writing specifications. Some of my neighbors laugh at me and say I threw away that much money. I often wonder if they think it is throw-away money to pay a doctor for writing the prescription for the medicine which cures them and their loved ones.

The prescription itself doesn't do the work—it's the medicine the druggist gives us; yet we go to a doctor. The plans and specifications do not build a house—it takes masons, carpenters, plumbers, and so on; yet we should go to an architect. That's the way I figure it, anyway.

You know, when you come right down to it, typhoid fever, dysentery, and the like are common diseases among farmers. Why? Because we do not know enough about sanitation. Therefore, when we build, why not go to a sanitation expert and minimize the possibility of sickness? I am a farmer, not a plumber or a well digger or a chemist. How can I tell how far away from the barn and outhouse I should put my well in order to avoid all seepage danger?

What do I know about the proper wiring of my house in order to prevent fires? Would I ever have thought of putting the bathroom over the kitchen instead of the living-room or the dining-room, so that, should a pipe burst and the ceiling be spotted or seriously injured, the damage would not show or be so great? My house cost me \$8,000; the architect's fees were \$240. I shall always believe it was money well spent.

I went to the architect just as a sick man goes to the doctor; I knew I needed something, but I didn't know what.

I built a stucco house, rather a novelty in the country nowadays, but cement is the building material of the future, I believe. Part of the place is purely ornamental, no earthly use so far as shelter is concerned. Maybe I have been a wastrel and used up my ten-pound inheritance in seven years, as my extravagant Scotch neighbor did when he was young. But the ornamental work has brightened the eyes of the boy who was going away, and the girls who never threatened to go, but whom I would have lost, sooner or later, had it not been for the new house, I am sure. It was worth all it cost.

For instance, you enter the house by way of a cement-floor terrace or porch, without roof, which extends clear across the front and faces the road. From this terrace you enter a covered porch, screened-in for summer, glassed-in for winter. To the left as you enter is a big built-in closet for wraps, and encased in the door of this closet is a full-length plate-glass mirror which gives the ladies a good chance to see themselves as they take off or put on their wraps. I've a theory that a few more good mirrors in a farm-house would keep wrinkles and stoop shoulders from being so common. Maybe not, but that's my theory.

Outside the kitchen, in the rear, is an additional room which we call the kitchen entry. In this room is a built-in refrigerator. Off another side of the house is a sun parlor, with glass windows and a radiator to keep it warm for winter, and screens for summer. Up-stairs there are three large bedrooms and a sleeping porch, with every bedroom having a large closet and every closet door a full-length mirror; none of those things which distort the features and make you look either like a roly-poly or a bean pole, but a good, honest mirror which shows the wrinkles in time to stop them, and enables a man to shave without leaving a cluster every here and there, like a spotted cornfield. There is a large bathroom, with both shower and tub bath.

The basement is my favorite, for it's here I can work on rainy days and in winter. It extends under the whole house. There is a good-sized vegetable room, a room for the wife to store canned goods, a coal and wood-room, a boiler and furnace-room, a laundry-room, and a little workshop for me. Next to the laundry is a drying-room, where the clothes can be dried indoors when it is bad outside. In the laundry I have a combination water heater and laundry stove, built-in tubs, and a chute where the clothes come tumbling down from up-stairs, so they won't have to be carried all through the house. Even with an electric washer laundry work is no picnic, but there are no more "blue Mondays" at our place, believe me.

I made only one mistake, as I see it now, and that was in not having the garage a part of the house, so I could heat it in winter. I had only a cheap second-hand car when the architect drew up the plans—and what's another burst radiator to such a car? Now I've got a regular car, and I need a heated garage. If you're planning to build, don't overlook this; it is important.

A little while back I promised to tell you the effect the new house had on all our lives. I can't do it. Can you tell the effect the sun has on your life? Can you sit down and figure out, in dollars and cents, the value of good, fresh air? Neither can I compute the value of our changed way of living.

I have seen it figured out that a woman, without running water in the kitchen, lifts a ton of water a day. It goes something like this: The water is brought into the kitchen from the pump, it is poured into a kettle, poured from the kettle into a dishpan, and from the dishpan it is dumped outdoors. The water in this simple operation is handled six times.

A bucket containing two gallons of water will weigh 20 pounds. Handling it six times means a total weight of 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day—on a meager allowance of water, necessitating the use of buckets and pans—means lifting for cooking alone 1,200 pounds a day. When to this we add the water for bathing, scrubbing, and the weekly wash we have the over-burdened farm wife lifting a ton a day. I think too much of the companion of my life to compel her to do this.

Now, with running water, both hot and cold, in laundry, kitchen, bathroom, and small toilet on the first floor and basement, there is none of this burden-bearing. Can I figure this out in dollars? No. I can figure it easier in wrinkles which are missing, eyes which are sparkling, hair which is still black, shoulders which are still straight.


My children are all with me to-day, save the little one under the sod in the graveyard. Had I built the house of gold and set the window panes in diamonds, they would have been worth it all, and more. You can't argue these things; they're just so. I was figuring out last night how much more the taxes were on this place than on the old home. It looked a little bad on paper. Just then two soft hands went over my eyes and a sweet voice whispered in my ear: "You're the best."

*You pay the same war tax on a pound of cheap, poor tea that you pay on Red Rose. In other words you pay 10¢ war tax on a cheap tea which will make perhaps 150 cups to the pound and you pay the same 10¢ tax on a pound of Red Rose which easily makes about 250 cups.*

*You will find today more value, more economy, more real satisfaction in Red Rose Tea than ever before.*

*It is truly a war time tea.*

**T. H. Estabrooks Co. LIMITED**  
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daddy there ever was in the whole wide world, and I love you!"

What do I care for taxes! Why, I'd even squander a ten-pound inheritance in seven years and still consider myself the wealthiest man in all creation.

**Be Optimistic.**  
"One of the foolish things we mortals do," said Mr. Gratebar, "is to make mountains out of molehills."

"Half the worry and distress in the world comes from this unfortunate habit. It breeds distrust, creates hard feeling, breaks up friendships, makes discord in families, it makes misery all around, and all this is 999 cases out of 1,000 for just nothing."

"The commonest form of molehill is the spoken word. Somebody says something to us that we think is mean, or that we think is suspicious, or lacking in appreciation, or twitting or sarcastic, and right away we begin to brood over it, to let it rankle in use, to magnify it, to make a mountain of it. It is at least an even chance that the little thing of that sort that distresses us so was never meant that way at all. But suppose it was meant to be sharp. What of it? We are all human, and the best of us are liable to make little slips at times and say little thoughtless things that we ought not to."

"But why should we make mountains of such molehills, of things that would have been forgotten the next moment if we did not dwell on them, keep thinking of them and brood over them until finally we magnified them into great grievances?"

"I once knew a man who got rich, very comfortably rich, by holding a good opinion of people. I think it not altogether improbable that there were some people that he didn't altogether fancy, but he never showed it, and really he believed that most people, the very great majority of people, meant well and he treated everybody accordingly."

"I don't mean that he stood out in the middle of the road and let people come up and kick him, but he never did permit himself to be annoyed in any degree whatever by any of the little picaune aggravating sayings or doings that, as we go through life, we are liable to encounter. He was uniformly cheerful, good humored, hopeful; confident always of the good in his brother men, and for all this his brother men liked him very much. They were drawn to him greatly and they made him rich."

"But more than riches he gained by this; by consistently and always refusing to make mountains out of molehills he gained peace, contentment, happiness."

**The Swallows' Game.**  
Here and there the swallows go, Up and down, fast and slow, Sometimes curving from the ground, Sometimes darting far around.

As I watch them skim and tip, Upward rise and downward dip, I have wondered what they play Just before the close of day.

Suddenly the answer came As I watch their evening game. Tag's the game they play; now see If you don't wish that agree.

Listen as they fly around, High above and near the ground; You will hear them, as they flit, Calling quickly, "It! It! It!"

The recognition of a composer in this world seems to depend some on his entrance into the next.

The skeleton remains of a giant human were excavated by a dredge in Lake St. Mary, Ohio. The weight of the thigh bone is such that professional evidence was necessary to establish its human origin.

**Tangled Arithmetic.**  
If one boy, playing, Makes one bit of noise, How many bits, think you, are made By two little boys?

Where is the answer? Not in any rule That your teacher made you learn When you went to school.

Those rules are easy: All they'd have you do Would simply be to set down one Multiplied by two.

But two boys, playing,— Thus the sum is done,— Make ten to twenty times the noise That is made by one.

**Encourage Musical Talent.**  
It is a good thing to cultivate the least inclination or talent for music in young people. There can hardly be too much pleasure in the average human life, and whatever will add to the sum total is worth while, and music certainly does this. A person who can play one instrument even fairly well, or who can sing, has something to contribute to society, and is therefore in demand. So it often happens that young people who lack accomplishments feel that they are unpopular, and pass many unhappy hours that might have been spared them, smaller instruments,—the violin, guitar, piano must head the list, but the tar, mandolin, etc., make excellent music, and for a person who sings the guitar makes a good accompaniment, while a violin is always welcome in company. Young girls now play the violin as often as young men do. A flute, well played, makes charming music, and the banjo is popular; but the instrument which attracts the most attention to-day is the ukulele, which comes to us by way of Hawaii. It will pay to make some sacrifice to obtain a musical accomplishment, but whatever will make life happier for ourselves and others is worth the cost of the time and labor.

**MAKING ENGLAND LARGER.**  
Psamma Grass Being Used to Stabilize Shifting Sand Dunes.

England's scientists are giving considerable attention to the problem of permanently increasing the area of the British Isles by stabilizing the thousands of acres of land which are being added to them every few years in the form of huge sand dunes cast up by wind and waves. In stabilizing the sand dunes great reliance is placed on planting them with marram grass. Just how this accomplishes the desired purpose is explained in a British periodical, as follows:

"The two chief methods of stabilizing a sand dune are by a rigid fence and a living plant, around either of which the shifting sand will gather. The fence acts perfectly until the sand reaches its height, but the plant has the advantage of growing and continually rising above its dust heap."

"The best plant for this purpose is psamma or marram grass, because it grows vertically and extends horizontally. Thus the embryo dunes expand both vertically and laterally till they coalesce into dune systems, and the growth continues till the systems form ranges of psamma-covered sand hills. "Psamma has long been known as the great sand binder and the practice of growing it on tidal land has existed for many years. As far back as the reign of George II. an act of Parliament was passed for its protection."

"Now that the utilization of psamma as substitute for Esparto grass has been favorably reported upon by paper manufacturers, we think the time has come for the con-

**FUNNY FOLD-UPS**  
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



WHEN TEACHER'S GONE THE FUN BEGINS WITH RUBBER BANDS AND POINTED PINS

BUT WHEN THE TEACHER'S THERE, ONCE OUR WILL'S AS GOOD AS HE CAN BE

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

**Constipation.**  
None of the ills to which human beings are subject has more victims than constipation.

It is therefore a matter into which everybody ought to look rather carefully.

The intestinal tract or tube is that portion of the human machinery which starches and fats are digested and dissolved, and digested foodstuff absorbed as it proceeds to nourish and sustain the body, and it also is the sewer through which flows the current of waste matter.

It is very important in any kind of a sewer that this current should move freely and without obstruction and the human sewer is no exception to this rule.

When obstruction occurs in the sewer of your town you are well aware that the consequence is an effusion of foul gases into your house, overflow of offensive material and injury and damage in a variety of ways.

In the same manner when the human sewer is obstructed, foul gases are generated, waste and poisonous material is absorbed and distributed over the body of the blood current, skin diseases break out, you are bent over with pain in your abdomen and the resisting power of your body to infectious and other diseases is lowered.

Many diseases which have a fatal ending trace their beginning to this common and so often neglected ailment—constipation.

It is quite as important to keep the intestines free from poisonous material as it is to supply it with the food which is essential to life.

What is the situation—here is a tube thirty feet long the last third of it the large intestine, the reservoir for waste matter, two or three times the caliber of the other two thirds, the small intestine.

In the large intestine also are valves and folds, greatly increasing its capacity while the entire intestinal tube is so elastic it can easily be made to hold gallons of material.

If this material is poisonous you can guess at its possibility for harm.

Many people would deny that they are constipated and yet they suffer from auto-intoxication and are astonished at the great quantity of offensive matter they have been carrying about when their intestines are emptied by means of drastic purgatives.

In order to be free from constipation and its bad effects it is therefore imperative that the intestines should be emptied once or oftener every day, the exceptions to this rule are few in number. The solid or indigestible residue of some foods is greater than of others and the work of digestion is more completely performed in some persons than in others, this being the explanation why there can be no fixed standards as to the normal daily output for the intestines.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**E. M.—**Can the appendix be located on the left side? I have a dragging pain, occasionally, in this part of the abdomen, and have had it during the last three or four months.

**2—**Will vinegar or lemon juice harm the hair?

**Answer—1—**It would be unusual for the appendix to be transposed from the right side, where it belongs, to the left side, although I believe it has occasionally been found there. It is more likely that you are suffering from gas in the intestines, or from adhesions, than from a displaced appendix.

**2—**I do not think that either vinegar or lemon juice would work either harm or benefit to the hair, but I would suggest that it would be better not to use either.

**A Reader—**Will you kindly inform me whether a leaking valve is a serious heart trouble, or whether it can be cured and, if so, how?

**Answer—**It is sometimes serious and sometimes it is not very serious. I would suggest that you send stamped and self-addressed envelope and an article on Valvular Disease of the Heart will be sent you, which will inform you in regard to this disease.

version of some of our dune areas to this purpose."

**Jewels.**  
Sapphire days, sky so blue,  
Mountains, hills, waters, too;  
Emerald days, meadows green,  
Every little field between;  
Topaz days just at dawn,  
Rose-pearl days, sunset gone;  
Opal days of light and mist,  
Twilight hours of amethyst;  
Diamond days of ice and snow—  
Oh, the lovely days I know,  
Set together, fair and dear,  
In the crown of one sweet year!

**Increase Wheat Profits by Increasing Wheat Yields**  
The average increase in yield of wheat obtained from using fertilizers by two British and three American Experiment Stations over periods ranging from 5 to 51 years' test, averaged 11 bushels per acre.

**Fertilizing Fall Wheat Pays**  
Eleven bushels per acre increase on your 25 acres of wheat at present prices would amount to 11 bus. x 25 acres x \$2.20 per bus. = \$605.00  
Fertilizing at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre will probably cost you for your 25 acres = \$187.50  
Your return from the increase on 25 acres fertilized \$417.50  
Send for our Free Bulletin No. 8, on Fall Wheat Production.

**The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau**  
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association  
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

**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 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

**SMOKY TICKETS T&B CUT**



## Attractive Models



An original little romper or sleeping garment in peg-top effect. Developed in novelty material, it is a delight to the kiddies. McCall Pattern No. 8472, Child's Bedtime Romper. In 4 sizes, 1 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



Warm summer afternoons call for cool, dainty dresses. The one illustrated serves this purpose most admirably. It is developed in contrasting materials. McCall Pattern No. 8464, Ladies' Sleeveless Over-blouse. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8447, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

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

An excellent coloring medium for gravies is strong tea. Many people prefer this to the usual burnt sugar and water, as the tea colors without giving the sweet taste which is to many people so objectionable.

To clean old jewelry, make a lather of warm soapsuds and add to it half a teaspoonful of sal volatile; brush the jewelry in this, afterward polishing with an old silk handkerchief or piece of wash-leather.

## Grape-Nuts

One of the finest teachers of food values is Grape-Nuts

It's brimful of Nourishment Combines nicely with other foods and is Delicious Requires little milk or cream No Sugar and there's no waste Give It A Test

Canada Food Board License No. 2-034

## WHAT THE WAR IS DOING

### THE REACTION UPON US OF COURAGEOUS YOUTH.

#### The Convictions and Consecrations of Our Sons in France Are Keeping Us From Despair of Life.

Never has there been an era in which youth has reacted upon age so powerfully and so profoundly as in this one through which the race is so painfully passing in this day of grace. The ancient saying, "Old men for council and young men for war," has lost at least one-half of its relevancy, because we are sitting meekly at the feet of the boys who are fighting in France like pupils at the feet of teachers. Not only are they outfighting us, but they are outthinking us. Their philosophy of life is finer, deeper, nobler than our own. When sitting at the "council" board our lips are sealed, while they discuss the deepest mysteries of this mortal life with an unexampled wisdom. Like the Jewish doctors in the temple when confounded by the testimony of the youthful Jesus, we are "amazed at their understanding and their answers."

See how these glorious young men have reacted upon our half-hearted loyalty to the Government by their unselfish devotion. Such has been the enthusiasm of the volunteers and the humble obedience of the conscripts at the chance to serve the nation that we stand abashed and have been compelled to revalue our responsibilities and our duties as citizens of Canada. See how they have reacted upon our love of luxury and ease by their cheerful abandonment of all those privileges and instruments of modern civilization which have become to most of us the very essentials of life.

#### Faith in a Better World

See how they have reacted upon us by their "hilarity of heroism" in the presence of danger and the endurance of pain. Is there any man living who is not a bigger and a better man for hearing how those boys of ours have endured the horrors of the trenches, the battlefields and the hospitals of France?

See how they have reacted upon our philosophy of life and particularly of death. In simplicity and sincerity and with an astounding conviction and faith they have accepted the fundamental ideas that life is service and death is immortality. Hear one of them say on the eve of battle: "If wounded, Blighty, if killed, the resurrection!"

"I am no longer afraid of death; I have learned to consider it as an investment!" said another.

The prevailing conception of life on the battlefields of Europe to-day, among the Allied soldiers, anyway, is that it extends beyond the grave. So profound is this conviction that it has all but eliminated the skepticism produced by modern science, "falsely so called." Like radiating circles the hopes conceived by these young men in the presence of death in all its most horrible forms have swept around the world and changed the convictions of millions of human beings about the nature of existence.

It is the hopes, the convictions, the purposes and the consecrations of our sons in France that are keeping us from despair of life. We whose sun is setting could not endure the strain of seeing our old world splitting asunder but for their indomitable faith in a new and better one.

This is their world now. They are saving it and will reconstruct it, and us old folks with it, we believe.

#### SEA-BEANS GROWN ON LAND.

Gulf Stream Bears Them Northward From Caribbean Shores.

Along the Atlantic beaches in Florida are picked up great numbers of "sea-beans"—very pretty things, about the size of a hickory nut mostly, and utilizable for the making of trinkets. Often they are worn as watchchains.

They are almost incredibly hard and susceptible of a high polish, being first sandpapered and then finished by industrious rubbing with chamois-skin. Sailors and fishermen prepare them in this manner, and, by cutting in odd ways, for sale to tourists.

They are of many varieties, and formerly there was a good deal of mystery about their origin—the supposition being that they were seeds of plants that grew somewhere in the depths of the sea. This theory easily accounted for the quantities of them thrown up on the shore by the breakers.

It is now known, however, that they are in reality the seeds of pod-bearing vines that grow profusely along the Caribbean littoral. Each pod contains several of them, arranged like peas in a pea-pod. The vines grow most commonly on or near the banks of streams, by which the beans (dropped from the ripened pods) are carried to the sea.

The gulf Stream, sweeping northward up the Florida coast, brings with it millions of the floating beans, which are cast up on the beaches. Some of them are as much as three inches in diameter, but deemed of no value.

In Europe violin pupils usually receive two or three lessons a week the year around.

## INTRODUCING THE FISHERETTE

### A New Experiment in War Work For Women—Plucky Nova Scotians Take to Fish Cleaning.

This is not the kind of wartime occupation that can reasonably be advocated for Canadian girls in general. But it is a stimulating example that should prove an incentive to men and women alike. These hardy Eastern women have eschewed the easier paths open to them and have deliberately chosen the rocky trail which has known no other feminine feet in the history of Canada's industries.

Early in the season though it is, glowing accounts are coming from British Columbia of what girls have done in berry-picking in the far West. In the middle West they are operating tractors and driving cultivators and standing shoulder to shoulder with their men in running the farms. But in the far East they have gone a step further. They have donned men's oil-skins, rubber boots, and sou'westers. They are not farmerettes; nor are they berry-pickers nor dairy-maids. They are—well, let us introduce them to you—Canada's first fisherettes!

Anyone who knows the native life of Scotland can summon up in this connection a vivid picture of the Highland "fishwives." So they call them in the land of cakes and herring! They were really the precursors of our fisherettes—with a difference. These Canadian girls are young and strong, and the necessity

Fish Corporation of Canso, Nova Scotia, to employ this dozen or so of girls to handle the big fish in sheds—to clean them and skin them and prepare them for the market.

It was of the fisher folk that the plaintive song was written, "For men must work and women must weep." It does not look much like it when you see this picture! You feel more inclined to say "Cheero! for Canada's daughters. Men must fight and women must work."

These women are not weeping—although their sweethearts and brothers are in France and some of them are beneath the sod. They are—cleaning fish.

It sounds prosaic enough, but patriotic work is often prosaic and hard and tedious. There is little romance about it on this side of the Atlantic. There is not even the inspiration of direct contact with war's actuality. It is simply a hard level grind—sometimes objectionable, often monotonous.

What these girls are doing is not even easy. They are not playing with suckers. These fish are big fellows—heavy to handle, cumbersome and slimy. In learning the girls get their hands cut with the fish knives often enough. But they are mighty deft about it and are fast earning a reputation for rapid, skillful work.



These girls are replacing men who have gone to the front.

of war rather than the custom of the ages has led them to take up this work.

But the Highland fishwives—who can ever give them full credit for the faithful labor of years, the toil of their lives, the rigor of their work? Many of them grew old and bent before their time because of the everlasting burden of fish they bore in the creels on their backs. They were picturesque to look at—but they were beasts of burden, more like the women of France who dragged along the plow yoked to their bodies, than like normal human beings. In the days before the war when their business flourished, they wore about as many striped petticoats as Miss Hook of Holland. On their heads were shawls or "mutches."

Very different is the Canadian fisherette! Her outfit is all-enveloping, smart and utilitarian. She is recruited from the ranks of the younger women on the fishing coast. She is taking the place of her sweetheart or her brother. She has entered into the "big fish" game. In other words, she has cut ice in an entirely new spot. For years the large fish companies of the East coast have been bringing girls out from Scotland to work in their factories, to can and pickle and pack—to handle the herring and other small fish.

But it remained for the Maritime

The Canada Food Board has been telling Canadians for months past that they must eat more fish. At last people are beginning to realize it, with the result that the demand for fish is increasing, and the Atlantic dealers are having a busy time keeping the markets supplied with the now-famous ten-cent-a-pound fish. So many of the fishermen have heard their country's call to arms that it is doubly hard to cope with Dominion and European demands.

And here is where the fisherette comes in.

If women can help on the farms, in the factories, in industries of every kind, they are surely fitted to take their places by the fishermen, and if they cannot go out in dories to catch the precious sea food, they can at least have a share in handling it on shore.

There are hundreds of girls by the coast who might take this to heart. They are on the spot. Their strong young hands and stout hearts are needed in the fishing business. The trail has been blazed. Will they follow in the wake of those pioneer fisherettes? And will the example set by this handful of girls inspire women in other parts of the country to cast about for the most useful and necessary forms of work to engage in—even if they have to break new trails?

A business succeeds only as it serves.

The present American sugar ration is three pounds per person per month. That in England is two pounds; in France one and one half pounds and Italy one pound. Sometimes in France and Italy it is not possible to get sugar enough to give out this meagre ration.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID CAKE

For MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES

SMOKE TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CHARTERS—CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

Somewhere.  
Somewhere fighting for the right  
In some stricken land,  
In the garb of war bedight,  
Gallant soldiers stand.  
Somewhere sleeping on the breast  
Of the kindly ground,  
Lie the noblest and the best,  
Lost but also found.  
Somewhere caring for the pain,  
Often, even now,  
Gentle nurses wipe the stain  
From the wounded brow.  
Somewhere in their charity  
Men and women give  
Prompt relief to misery,  
That the poor may live.  
Somewhere praying in their love,  
Mothers, sisters, wives,  
Call on Him who reigns above  
To protect dear lives.  
Somewhere One who cannot swerve  
From His promise given,  
Writes the names of all that serve,  
In the book of Heaven.

#### LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

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

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

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

#### DRESSED FLEAS OFF MARKET.

This Mexican Product, As Well As Others, No Longer Profitable.

Bad news comes from Mexico. Dressing fleas for market is no longer a profitable business, and the little insects have disappeared from the showcases of curio stores.

Dressed fleas were long a staple article in the stores and shops in Mexico. In little boxes no bigger than the blunt end of a lead pencil these adorned fleas could be seen through reading glasses in all the glory of their wedding or christening finery. Mexican women toiled for days dressing the diminutive insects, using the point of a needle to attach the bits of bright cloth and lace to the bodies of the wee pests. Through a microscope the dressed fleas appeared as miniature persons, with hats, dresses and suits covering their tiny forms.

When the United States government limited passports to persons on necessary business the tourist travel to Mexico ceased, and automatically so did the demand for dressed fleas.

Jumping Mexican beans, another offering of the curio stores, have ceased to be sold for the same reason. Hundreds of these little, wormy beans were sold to travellers from the United States.

Drawn work, pottery, hand carved canes, mantillas and Mexican confections are rapidly disappearing from the shops, and many of these curio stores have closed their doors since the tourist embargo became effective.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

##### He Wanted to Know

At his customary rising hour of 4 a.m. the employer got up, dressed, lit a lantern and went forth to start the chores. He fed the stock, milked three cows, split some wood, and single-handed, ministered to the chickens, meantime filled with wonder, which turned to disgust, at the unaccountable tardiness of his employee.

At ten minutes after five o'clock, when the first pink streaks of dawn were reddening the eastern sky, the new hand came around the corner of the barn.

The farmer dropped the fork he was wielding and stared long and hard at the tardy one.

"Wall," he asked in tones of heavy sarcasm, "what have you been the hull forenoon?"

##### MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm which has been inspired by the Food Board's campaign for the cultivation of vacant land the St. Thomas Horticultural Society proposes to lease from 200 to 500 acres of land for 1919. They expect to raise from \$5000 to \$10,000 by \$10 shares for this purpose. Cereal crops are to be raised to help meet the food shortage.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Sir Frederick Bridge has been the organist at Westminster Abbey since 1882.

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA

BAKING POWDER COMPANY LIMITED

#### England From the Clouds.

The magic and beauty of England can only be understood when viewed from the romance and mystery of the clouds, writes an airman in the Westminster Gazette. No other country has such color in the air, such varied and mysterious forms and shapes of clouds, such ceaseless change and multiform beauty. The mystery and wonder of the universe are always waiting for us to explore and are always open to our airman. It may be dull November and a smoky city; we climb into the machine and mount aloft, and in a few minutes we are under the bright sunshine and deep blue sky. The gloom of earth is replaced by pearly white clouds with their infinite variety of shape rimmed with the rainbow.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.

##### Corrupted of Him.

Professor Phirstboy prided himself upon his advanced and enlightened views concerning women and their place in the scheme of things.

He sat next a very clever woman at a little dinner he attended the other night, and, in reply to a remark of hers, cried:

"My dear lady, I go farther than believing in women's suffrage; I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."

"Oh, professor!" said the lady very sweetly, "Now you're bragging."

#### Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

To strengthen shirt or blouse buttonholes, stitch round and round with the machine after the buttonholes have been worked over.

#### FOR SALE

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

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

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

PEDIGREE BLACK SIBERIAN Fur Hares weighing fifteen pounds at maturity. Charles Reasbeck, Van-kleek Hill, Ontario.

#### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000. YOU can make it in your country with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks \$388.55 the first month. Another agent sells 20 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

T&B PLUG

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Promptly relieves rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache and all similar troubles. Hirst's stops the pain. Sold for 40 years. Should be in every household. All dealers—or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.

HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c).

HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup of Marshmallows and Eucalyptus, (50c) BOTTLE

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CHARTERS—CUT COARSE FOR PIPE



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUGUST 22, 1918.

The wheat crop of Canada this year is now estimated at 232 million bushels. Recent heavy rains in Alberta and other parts of the West have greatly improved the outlook.

Reports from Vladivostok say that Russians are being conscripted into the German forces on a small scale. With the growing hatred of Germany that is daily becoming more pronounced in Russia, this Hun expedient to procure reinforcements for their war-worn, shattered armies is not likely to be very successful. The old bear may become dangerous again sooner than expected.

It is announced that the Expeditionary Force which it is proposed to raise in Canada for service in Siberia will be in command of Brig.-General Emsley, of Toronto, who has a distinguished military record. It is understood this force will be raised by voluntary enlistment.

Le Canada, a French-Canadian newspaper of Montreal, appeals to deserters to give themselves up, as they can hope for nothing by continuing their efforts to evade the Military Service Law. The advice is the best that could be given, but unhappily a good many of the evaders are ignorant of the law and have no idea of the seriousness of the situation they have created for themselves and those who have been befriending them.

### Results of Conservation

Conservation methods and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month as compared with pre-war consumption. Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons per annum as compared with a year ago.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss from spoiling through regulations of the Canada Food Board.

Net exports of beef from Canada have been increased by nearly 75,000,000 million pounds per year, or 6,795 per cent increase over the average net exports for 1910-14.

Before the war Canada imported butter at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds annually. This country is now exporting at the net rate of over 4,000,000 pounds per annum.

Canada exported from 25 to 30 per cent more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported had it not been for conservation and organization of our food resources.

By standardization of flour and increasing the percentage of flour extraction from wheat, Canada is saving 20,000 barrels of flour per month.

—Canada Food Board.

### Good Progress in Canadian Ship Building

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The Government is making good progress with its sixty million dollar shipbuilding program for the year. With the completion of the Imperial Munitions Board's contracts berths for new ships for government order are now rapidly becoming available. Altogether twenty ships are now under contract for the Marine department with three additional freighters of 10,500 tons each, to be laid down not later than November 1, in the Halifax yards.

Contracts for seven new steel vessels aggregating 28,650 tons have just been made.

The Davies Company of Levis will build two of 3,450 tons each, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company two of 3,400 tons each and the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company one of 3,750 tons.

### Each Dominion to Keep a Minister in London.

London, Aug. 19.—The Times announces that the Imperial War Cabinet has decided that each Dominion will be represented by a permanent minister in London, who will attend the periodical meetings of that body.

Possibly Sir Edward Kemp will continue to represent Canada and presumably General Smuts will represent South Africa.

It would be very unwise to jump to the conclusion that Premier Hughes desires the post of Permanent Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia. Editorially the Times recommends this "Useful Innovation," and says: "The expedient is unlikely to be a final solution of the problem of Empire Government."

"We imagine it will still be necessary that the heads of the Dominion Governments should periodically come to London, but the permanent ministers here

IN RE:

J. HENRI MERLEAU,  
Marchand,  
Fugerville,  
Assigned—Failli.

The said Insolvent having made a judicial abandonment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, on the 10th day of August, 1918, Creditors are notified to meet at the Prothonotary's Office, in the Court House, in the village of Bryson, Co. Pontiac, on the 30th of August, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to advise as to the appointment of a Curator and Inspectors.  
(Signed) ALPHONSE MARTINEAU,  
Prothonotary Superior Court,  
District of Pontiac.

should be able to keep in personal touch with events and act as channels of communication between the British War Cabinet and their Governments."

### Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, July 2, 1918.

Shawville, August 5, 1918.

Regular session of Clarendon Council held on the above date in Hynes' Hall, Shawville.

Present: Mayor Fred W. Thomas, and Councillors Bert Hodgins, W. T. McDowell, M. Sinclair, A. Horner, W. T. Barber and T. Smiley.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. Hodgins and Sinclair.

Motion—Couns. Horner and Hodgins—That Rural Ins. Verry Eades be notified to visit proposed sideline between lots 23 and 24, range 12, and lay out a road and have a process-verbal drawn up and signed by parties interested.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sinclair and Horner—That John Stewart be given an order to D. T. Hodgins for 300 6-inch tile, to be used in ditch on 5th con. opposite lot 28.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McDowell and Horner—That Wm. Hodgins be paid \$15 each for 13 ewes and 1 ram killed by dogs, \$210, and \$4.66 for 1 lamb killed.—total \$214.66.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Smiley and Barber—That the following bills be paid:

John Sparling, road bill,	\$140 50
W. J. Horner,	205 25
Charles Workman,	157 25
A. J. Davis,	115 30
R. A. Hodgins,	40 00
Adam Elliott,	15 00
James Belsher,	183 00
Stoning and gravelling,	173 00
W. C. Horsfield, 12 days on grad-	
er at \$2.50,	30 00
Peter Davis, on cedars,	25 00
Harold Elliott, tile,	19 00
A. Desjardins,	4 50
Earl Fulford, on grading,	75 00
Joseph Kilgour, road bill,	201 90
R. Richardson,	154 00
George Dunlop,	108 25
Geo. Connelly,	102 10
Josey Sly,	136 00
James Crick,	15 00

—Carried.

By-law levying 12 mills on the dollar for municipal purposes was then passed.

Council adjourned on motion of couns. Smiley and Horner.

E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

### Three Million Americans to be in France by next June.

Washington, August 15.—In reporting the Administration man-power bill, extending draft ages, today, Chairman Chamberlain disclosed to the senate that General March, chief of staff, had told the Military Committee it was up to the United States to put men enough in France to win the war on the west front.

The report revealed that the new American war program calls for eighty divisions, or something over three million men in France by June 30 next year, with eighteen more divisions in training at home.

All of the men called for active service under the proposed new draft ages—18 to 45—General March told the committee, would be in France by next June, according to the program.

### German Super Subs. not Sent to this Side of Atlantic.

Washington, Aug. 16.—German submarines carrying out raids in American waters are of the cruiser type, very probably converted merchantmen like the Deutschland, which made two successful trips to the United States before this country entered the war. They are low speed craft with great cruising radius, carrying large crews, 5.9 inch guns and mine-laying equipment as well as torpedoes.

These conclusions have been drawn by naval officers from detailed reports which have been gathered from time to time since the u-boats first appeared off the Atlantic coast last May. The largest of them is not more than 300 feet long and officers are satisfied they are not the super-submarines which frequent reports of late have said Germany was building.

It may now be stated that the raiders have made no effort to attack troop ships leaving for Europe and that none of them ever has been sighted by outbound transports or conveying war ships. This fact, together with the general character of the operations of the submarines, is accepted here generally as proof that the sole purpose of the raids is to hinder commerce as much as possible and incidentally to carry the German campaign of "Frightfulness" to America.

### Next Saturday, 24th, Defaulters' Last Day

It is hoped by the military authorities that all outstanding absentees and deserters will take advantage of the opportunity given them to escape punishment, by reporting for duty not later than the 24th instant. This chance is afforded them by the Governor-General's proclamation of Aug. 1st. Those who report for duty up to 24th August will be free from punishment, and such of them as are entitled to it will be given harvest or other leave.

All who are affected by this proclamation should realize the seriousness of their position. The military authorities intend to deal rigorously with offenders, and to allow no one failing to report by 24th instant to escape punishment.

Absentees and deserters failing to report during the period of amnesty must understand that they have no clemency to hope for. Instructions have already been received at district headquarters to try by court-martial and inflict severe penalties upon all outstanding absentees and deserters apprehended after 24th August, 1918.

### Saturday's Official Statements of the War Situation

#### BRITISH.

London, Aug. 17.—The text of the British statement today reads:

"The pressure of our troops north of the Roye road and north of the Ancre continued, and progress has been made by us in both sectors."

"In the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin our patrols had sharp fighting yesterday and further encounters took place during last night. Our troops made progress in this sector and in the neighborhood of Merris and have taken prisoners."

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity about Mount Rouge and Scheerperberg and in the vicinity of Zillebeke Lake."

#### FRENCH.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The text of today's statement reads:

"In the region west of Roye there was heavy artillery activity during the night."

"South of the Ayre French troops continued to make progress in the Bois des Loges and reached the eastern outskirts of the wood."

"Between the Matz and the Oise we repulsed two heavy enemy attacks against Monolithe and Carnoy farms and maintained our positions."

"Northwest of Rheims an enemy raid near Neuville was without results."

#### THE CANADIANS' BIG PUSH.

London, Aug. 17.—The Canadian Press learns authoritatively that the total capture of prisoners by the Canadian Corps in the recent operations now reaches 10,000, with 150 guns and machine guns in thousands. They penetrated territory to a depth of 22,000 yards, including 24 towns and villages, some of them of considerable size.

The number of prisoners taken since the allied offensive began exceeds 73,000.

#### THE BRAVEST SOLDIERS.

Heroic Nurses Never Flinched During Bombing Outrage.

"They are the bravest soldiers in France," said a returned Australian in London, speaking of the Canadian nurses subjected to a bombing outrage. "They obeyed orders without flinching, and faced death with a calmness seldom seen on the battlefield. We Australians, with the help of the Canadians, will avenge the outrage." Among the Canadians the outrage is felt most keenly, but even in anger and sorrow there is great pride in the steadfast courage shown by the nurses. The matrons and doctors state in that period, and the bombing lasted intermittently for hours, not a Canadian neglected her duty or hesitated to obey a command. One Vancouver nurse was in a hut which was destroyed, but she was not injured, and carried on after the dreadful ordeal. I know our boys will make the Germans regret they ever did this," she declared.

"The Germans knew we were here," said the matron of one of the wrecked hospitals. "Wait until our army hears of this," and it was possible to give the assurance that the army knew and only waited for an opportunity for revenge. "The German cowards," she concluded, "wanted to kill our wounded." The Australians were highly wrought up over the deed. They rendered every assistance and kindness to the Canadians, and the outrage has strongly cemented the ties between these men of Dominion.

It is understood the Germans desire a cessation of bombing behind the lines and the use of gas. The Canadians have been victims of German gas and bombs, and if they can influence the decision no such arrangement will be made with the Germans, but their efforts will be redoubled to punish them with the war weapons they originated.

# TIP TOP TAILORS'

## CLOTHES

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ONE PRICE  
\$17<sup>50</sup>  
To Measure

EVERY  
GARMENT  
MADE  
TO  
MEASURE

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TO THE MEN

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For Every Man  
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Tip Top Clothes at our one-price direct-from-maker-to-wearer gives you practically every demand in clothes you desire. Value supreme—style up to the minute—patterns the season's choicest.—Every order backed by our iron-clad guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back.

You owe it to yourself to come and investigate this wonderful value—it will mean to you true economy—value gained—money saved.

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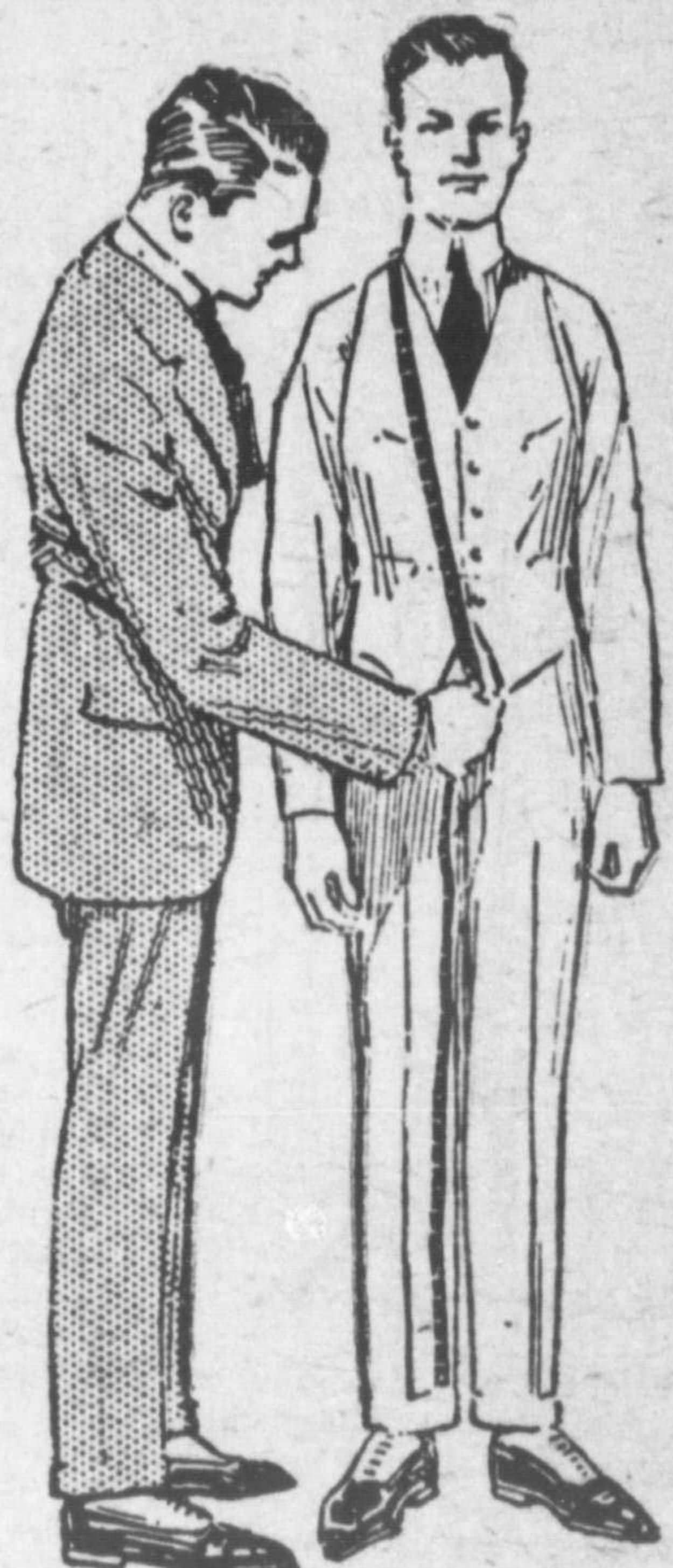
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**R. G. HODGINS, Prop.**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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**Custom Sawing.**

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

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

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

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

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

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

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J. K. PAISLEY, Manager and Secretary



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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.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for  
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each  
subsequent insertion.  
Business cards not exceeding one inch  
inserted at \$5.00 per year.  
Local announcements inserted at the  
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion  
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.  
Commercial advertising by the month  
for longer periods inserted at low rates  
which will be given on application.  
Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.  
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-  
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
declined.

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All kinds of Job Printing neatly and  
cheaply executed. Orders by mail  
promptly attended to.  
JOHN A. COWAN,  
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**Professional Cards.**  
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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.  
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ADVOCATE  
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All calls will receive prompt per-  
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AGENT FOR  
Singer Sewing Machines  
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SHAWVILLE - QUE.

**PATENTS**  
PROMPTLY SECURED  
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-  
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
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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, Ren-  
frew, 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 Plaut 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 doses 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 1887)  
TORONTO, ONT.

Equity Advt. Pay.

### TOMMIES LEARN BOXING.

Trainer From the Dominion Talks of  
Manly Sport.

Boxing is to be an essential part  
of the training of every British sol-  
dier henceforth. The average train-  
ing period of the British recruit now  
is not more than six months, but sev-  
eral hours of each week will be de-  
voted to boxing, partly in an effort  
to counteract the deadening influence  
of continuous drilling, and partly be-  
cause boxing is regarded as the best  
possible means of developing the  
"combative spirit" in soldiers. Dur-  
ing the present summer a compre-  
hensive program of boxing tourna-  
ments will be carried out in every  
training camp in England.

In an instruction leaflet Col. H. G.  
Mayer, Director of the Canadian  
Army Gymnastic Staff, says:

"The cultivation of the fighting  
spirit is the greatest problem with  
which we are faced. For some time  
past the bayonet has been our es-  
pecial weapon, and no other nation has  
ever achieved such success with cold  
steel. But there is something still  
lacking in the training. The soldier  
is taught the spirit of the bayonet,  
taught that he must strike hard to  
kill, but he is not taught to take as  
well as give, punishment."

"There is practically only one pas-  
time to give our men this essential  
experience. That is boxing. In no  
other sport is the spirit of give and  
take so strongly developed. And that  
is why a new era in the training of  
the British soldier has come into ex-  
istence. We are going to try to teach  
our men that an offensive, com-  
bative spirit is the greatest asset a  
soldier can possess."

"In order to beat the Germans, the  
average soldier must realize that a  
tremendous effort has yet to be made,  
both physical and mental. Courage  
is created or largely based on con-  
fidence. Boxing teaches a man self-  
confidence, how to take a blow or a  
succession of blows, knowing that his  
opportunity is coming."

"What we owe to boxing and other  
sports in this crisis it is impossible  
to calculate, notwithstanding that  
only ten per cent. of the nation par-  
ticipated. The mere fact of watching  
boxing and other sports has tended  
in a measure to keep alive the com-  
bative instinct of the British race,  
although it must be remembered that  
watching a game may increase an  
individual's spirit, but does not im-  
prove his physique."

**An Historic Farm.**  
In 1812-15, when there was a  
brush with the Americans, the  
priests of the Quebec seminary gave  
over some farm land for the train-  
ing of French-Canadian young men.  
More than a century later, the priests  
of this same seminary offered this  
self-same farm, at Malberets, on the  
Beauport shore, to the military for  
the training of young men who will  
join the Canadian Officers' Training  
Corps, organized under Major Paquet  
for college boys and Laval students.  
Among the recruits is Eugene Cao-  
quette, a nephew of Archbishop  
Mathieu.

### ECONOMY BECOMES LAW.

Citizens Who Are Not Thrifty Will  
Be Punished.

Enforcement of the Canada Food  
Board's regulations as to food con-  
servation has been placed in the  
hands of the police machinery of the  
municipalities and of the different  
provinces throughout the Dominion.

It is the duty of the provinces to  
enforce Federal laws and the orders  
of the Canada Food Board have the  
effect of Federal law, being passed  
upon authority of orders issued by  
the Privy Council and published in  
the Canada Gazette. It, therefore,  
becomes the duty of police officers  
throughout the Dominion to acquaint  
themselves with these regulations re-  
garding our food supply and to see  
to it that they are obeyed. At this  
stage of the world's food situation,  
when 4,750,000 people in Europe  
have starved to death as compared  
to 4,250,000 soldiers who have died  
as the result of battle, it is beyond  
cavil or dispute that these food regu-  
lations are absolutely necessary. In-  
deed, many people in communication  
with friends in England or in France  
think our Canadian regulations mild  
in view of what people on the other  
side are undergoing. Patriotism as  
well as duty should inspire submis-  
sion to these restrictions by the pub-  
lic and vigilant enforcement of them  
by the officers of the law.

In cases of convictions secured by  
the municipal police officers, it  
should be noted that where these  
convictions result in the imposition  
of fines, the money from these fines  
is to be paid to the municipal treas-  
uries, and similarly in the cases  
where provincial officers secure con-  
victions. The Canada Food Board  
has circularized these orders in of-  
ficial form throughout the police ma-  
chinery of the various provinces, be-  
ginning with the Attorneys-General  
and continuing through the lists of  
Crown Attorneys and Crown Prose-  
cutors. In some provinces the chief  
constables have also received copies  
of the various orders affecting the  
public. As a result, throughout  
Canada of recent weeks, there has  
been a crop of convictions. In all  
cases the magistrates have stood  
firmly behind the regulations and im-  
posed the penalties as provided.  
These run from \$100 to \$1,000, in  
fines or imprisonment up to three  
months or both. Restaurant keepers,  
who have served meat on prohibited  
days and hours, served sugar on the  
tables or wasted food, have been  
brought to task and the widespread  
publicity this has entailed will do a  
great deal more to assure conserva-  
tion of food in public eating places  
than anything else.

The anti-loafing law, also bearing  
upon our war-time food production,  
has likewise been enforced. Magis-  
trates have seized the opportunity of  
dealing with loafers, tramps and  
"sports" by putting them to work  
on the farms. "Non-essential" indus-  
tries have been interpreted by some  
magistrates into more or less defi-  
nite groups and men who had no bet-  
ter excuse than employment in said  
questionable industries have been or-  
dered to get into more useful oc-  
cupations. In Winnipeg a great change  
has been observed in the streets since  
this law went into effect. The idlers  
and loafers have disappeared.

### Batoche.

Thirty-three years ago the death  
blow was given the Riel rebellion in  
the Battle of Batoche, fought by a  
miscellaneous Canadian force under  
Gen. Middleton, of which the 10th  
Royal Grenadiers of Toronto formed  
the advance guard, and in which that  
famous citizen regiment was a very  
active and effective participant. Ba-  
toche, more than any other battle  
that has been fought on Canadian  
soil by the home defensive force, de-  
monstrated the disciplined courage  
and resource of Canadians under  
arms. The spirit of Batoche to-day  
is again exemplified by the sons of  
the Maple Leaf on the far-away fields  
of France, against an enemy infinite-  
ly more resourceful and scientifically  
efficient, but on a par with the worst  
Red Indians in savagery and rejection  
of the ethics of civilization.

The Toronto officers of the Grena-  
diers surviving of those who fought  
at Batoche are Lt.-Col. Grasett,  
C.M.G., head of the Toronto Police  
Department; Surgeon-General Ryer-  
son, Brig.-Gen. James Mason, now  
chief of the Organization of Re-  
serves, and Col. C. Grevelle-Harston,  
at present in England. Major D. M.  
Howard, an inspector in the R.N.W.  
M.P., was also an officer of the reg-  
iment, but not in action at the historic  
battle. Of the rank and file, approxi-  
mately one hundred are left in To-  
ronto. The officers of the Batoche  
Column Association are: Hon. pres-  
ident, Lt.-Col. J. K. Leslie; honorary  
vice-president, Lt.-Col. A. Curran;  
president, J. A. McDonald; vice-pres-  
ident, A. Devitt and secretary-treas-  
urer, W. J. Bewley.

### Cultivating Vacant Land.

Mr. F. Abraham, honorary chair-  
man of the Vacant Lot and Home  
Garden Section of the Canada Food  
Board, estimates that production  
from vacant lot and back yard gar-  
dens this summer, judging by the  
reports of increased acreage now un-  
der cultivation, will be two or three  
times in excess of last year. The  
Agricultural Gazette of Ottawa states  
that last year Canada produced be-  
tween \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000  
worth of garden truck.

### Trapping In Old Ontario.

A. G. DeBruge, trapper and fruit  
grower, of Tin Cap, near Brockville,  
has the past season caught twenty-  
one skunks, eight coons, twenty red  
foxes, four minks, twenty-four weas-  
els and 108 muskrats. For the pelts  
he received \$511. The trapping was  
done in Leeds and Grenville.

### Fifty Thousand Men Wanted.

It is estimated by a Parliamentary  
Committee that 50,000 men will be  
needed for the harvest in Canada,  
from August 1st to September 1st.

## City of Montreal 6%—Five Year Gold Bonds

The Security of the Metropolis of Canada.

Issued in coupon form in denominations of \$100,  
\$500 and \$1000, with privilege of registration as to  
principal.

Principal and semi-annual interest — May and  
November—payable in gold in Montreal or at the  
Agency of the Bank of Montreal in New York.

PRICE: PAR (100) AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For further particulars and application forms, apply to

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INVESTMENT BROKER  
160 St. James Street - Montreal  
Telephones: Main 1266 and 1261.  
(ESTABLISHED 1901)

**VERSAILLES,**  
**VIDRICAIRE, BOULAIS, LTD.**  
Montreal Quebec  
90 St. James Street 198 St. John Street  
AND ALL BRANCHES OF THE  
**BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA**  
WHO IS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERWRITING SYNDICATE

? Does your Boy need a New Suit  
for School? - The time will soon  
be here.

We have nice patterns made up in the  
latest styles, and the prices will be re-  
duced for the next fifteen days. Call in  
and see the quality of these Suits

## MURRAY BROS.,

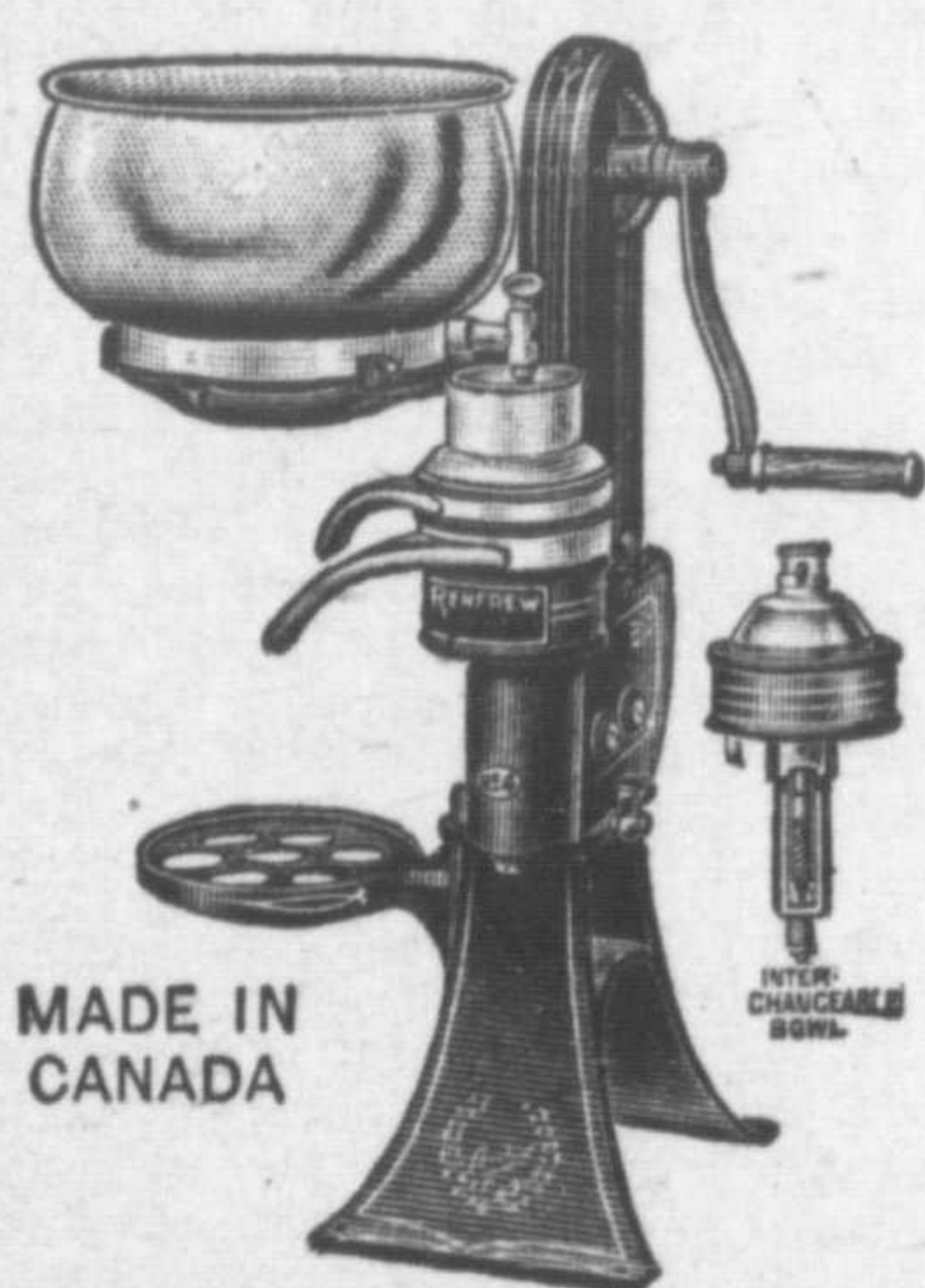
THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

## 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.

A CALL SOLICITED.

H. E. MITCHEM -- Agent.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS \$12 TO WINNIPEG

Plus 10c. per mile beyond

Excursions August 15 and 27, 1918

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

FARE RETURNING: 10c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to  
NO CHANCE 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.



Fresh as a Flower,  
and just as fragrant!

# "SALADA" TEA

is just the tiny buds and young leaves from  
hill-grown shrubs—So economical because  
it yields so generously in the teapot.

## 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.

"What are girls made of?" remarked Mr. Mann to his wife that night. "There's a man who is a man and she sits unmoved by his side!"

Clinton was not the only spot where the news of the outbreak of the world war made little impression upon the average citizen. Clinton, like many mid-western cities, large enough to boast of opportunities and yet not too large to spoil its friendliness, lay in the midst of land upon which the gods of nature had smiled. Its harvests yielded plentifully for man and beast; herds of cattle browsed on its pastures; sheep dotted its farms; pigs grunted happily in the sties. Altered into great mounds veined in coal. Its woods were full of fine timber. Want or the possibility of want was a stranger. It had nestled in this spot of comfort for more than half a century, always building, never destroying. Many of its people knew wealth, most of them knew abidance, none knew real poverty. Of what importance to Clinton was this far away rumble set rolling by ambitious kings and princes? America was the land of the free and Clinton represented well the benefits of that freedom.

Clinton jumped the first year of the war, arguing that America as a nation of peace could not fight. Mr. Mann with the instincts of the financier too well cultivated to be set aside lightly, made war investments that netted good profits but he gave generously of the returns to the first of the war movements. He accepted with pride the chairmanship of the Clinton committee on Belgian relief and increased his original donation that Clinton might take its place among the leaders in giving.

Socially, also, Clinton changed its program. Without argument, most of the entertainments grew into benefits "for the Belgian baby fund" and few were arranged solely for the pleasure of those who attended. At these events Marjorie Mann and her debutante friends, dressed in their prettiest, "assisted" while Crane Chapman and the young men of the "crowd," hurried from stores and offices where they were employed, to dance with them as a fitting close of an evening spent in work for others. Driving home in the family car from one of these entertainments, Mr. Mann remarked to Mrs. Mann, at his side:

"Doc Bacon came to me this evening to tell me he is leaving for France."

"What's he doing that for?" asked Mrs. Mann in an injured tone.

"Well, it seems they need more doctors over there and a lot of the young medical men are going. You remember he said he would. Sorry to see him do it but I don't blame him. He's giving up a fine practice here to go when there must be a lot of men not so valuable at home who might go over but that's his business and he's got the courage to do it all right."

"It hardly seems fair for our best doctors to leave us stranded," began Mrs. Mann. "Still, I suppose there'll be some one to take his place. Didn't Marjorie look pretty to-night?"

Mrs. Mann's sudden changes of topic always mystified her husband. He made no attempt to keep abreast of them or to understand them. When interest in his own flagged, he remained silent; so, wrapped in individual thoughts, the two drove home.

Small cities make gala events of the leave-takings of prominent citizens. This is not because there is rejoicing over the departures but because there is the wish to send with them the good will of the big town family. Clinton sent out a call to the old school friends of Tom Bacon to return, and add their numbers to the newer group known as the friends of Dr. Bacon. Ted Speer, fresh from the fields of war, ran back to Clinton to serve as the speaker of the evening and say the word that was wanted at his old friend's party.

"I've always been proud to be Tom Bacon's friend," said Ted as he closed an impassioned plea for the Belgians; "but to-night I'm more proud of him than ever. Would to God that America had more of his vision! Dr. Bacon leaves all he has builded to go to give of his science and his experience to those who have fallen fighting our fight for us. It is our fight, old friends, just as much as if it were being fought in our own land. Pray that the war may save the Tom Bacons to be returned to us but thank God that we have them to give!"

"Some speech, Ted, old boy, some speech!" Ted turned to find a welcoming hand out-thrust and a smiling face. "If they ever put you up against William J., he's a goner. Glad to see you."

"Crane Chapman—and still laughing exclaimed Ted. "It's good to see you fellows again. What are you doing for your country these days?"

Crane laughed.

His face sobered. "What can a fellow do clear out here in Clinton? We can't believe all you fellows print, you know, but this talk of yours makes me want to do something."

"If I made you want to do something, Chapman," Ted returned, "I must have Billie Bryan backed off the boards. Why don't you organize a citizen soldiery? Many of the towns are doing it. Won't hurt to be prepared, you know."

"You really don't think we'll be drawn in, do you?"

"If you fellows with football figures wait to be drawn in, you are boobs. How can you keep out of a world game like this, much less stay out, is too much for me. I tried to get in but I'm undersized. To miss this opportunity to serve God and humanity by a few inches and pounds! You big, padded, well-fed, smiling mucker, why don't you get in?"

It was said in the spirit which prompts one friend to speak to another in terms not to be endured from an enemy but the force back of it made Crane wince.

"I come up for a pleasant how-do-you-do and I get this," he parried. "Now that my one cheek is slapped, try the other. Nuts, Speer—that's what the war has made of you. You got too near." He patted Ted's head and turned away.

"All right," Ted called after him, "but a lot of you fellows are going to get a dinged sight nearer if you don't buck up."

Crane wandered on to the club of the small town—the favorite corner of the boys had preceded him. Ted's speech and Doc Bacon's departure took the place of the usual topics of the town in the discussion.

"Say, fellows," put in Crane, "let's rig up a citizen soldiery."

A loud guffaw greeted this remark.

"Aw, shut up!" said Crane. "I mean it. Ted's right. We're a lot of cads to sit tight on the good things here at home and let some one fight our fights. Up to now we didn't know the truth but now we do. Let's get ready. We can drill. The setting up exercises will do no harm and if we're needed we can go. Oh, I know what you're thinking—that I'd be a lot of help in the trenches but, by jiminy, I can do something over there if it's only to help the Belgians smile! I'm for those folks if all Ted says is true, and I know it is if he says it. All right, laugh. I'll set up alone. I'll do better—I'll go to France!"

He stalked out of the store.

Crane did not go home. Something impelled him to go past the bank. There was a light in the president's office. He wondered what it meant. The talk of the evening had opened new doors to him. Over the top of the half-lifted shade he saw a familiar head. As nearly as he could remember it was the first time in his life that the sight of that head had not given him a sinking sensation. Was it because new life stirred within him?

He shook the door gently and the figure within rose and came to turn the lock.

"What do you want?" Mr. Mann's tone was not cordial.

"May I come in?" Crane's voice and knees were unshaking. "I'd like to talk to you."

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Mann. "I'm doing some important work but if you think you've anything worth saying, come in."

"Mr. Mann," began Crane, "you don't care much for me."

"I don't know as I'd stop at this time to carry that word."

Crane paid no heed.

"I'm sorry," Crane went on. "I've always hoped you would like me for I've loved Marjorie since we were kids. No," he motioned the older man to keep quiet, "I haven't told her and I won't tell her until you say I may but I want some one of your family to know it for I'm going away to-morrow."

"Away?" Mr. Mann's tone was incredulous.

"Yes. I'm going to war."

"To war, you say? You're going to war?"

"I know what you're thinking. You're thinking I'll be a rotten soldier. Well, maybe I shall but I'm a rotten law student too—and keeping men out of the hell Ted pictured is more to my liking than putting them into prison. I want to tell Marjorie that I'm going. I've never gone to your house since we've been grown that you haven't made me feel like a sneak thief. I'd like to go once feeling like a man. May I?"

Mr. Mann looked into the boy's eyes. He had never before seen him serious. "Crane, no real man ever is denied my house. I don't like you, I never have. You're not my style. Marjorie is too big a prize to give to a monkey-on-a-stick. I'm afraid she likes you. I've been afraid of it a long time. If she thinks you're going over to be sacrificed, she'll get a notion that the romantic appeal is love. I don't want her tied to an

ideal. I want the genuine article of a man for a son-in-law. I'm afraid you'll backslide. If you're serious, go to her but promise you will leave her free. You'll abide by your statement that you'll tell her of your love only when I say you may?"

A gasp escaped Crane's lips but a new determination was in his eyes. "I will, Mr. Mann."

Clinton refused to believe the word that passed from house to house. Most of the citizens smiled at "Crane's grandstand play." Crane had hoped to slip away suddenly and quietly. He had planned to run back to the city with Ted Speer and from there to make his preparations for going straight for enlistment with the ambulance corps in France. Crane acting on Ted's advice chose the ambulance corps because the family automobile had been one of his playthings. He needed no long months of preparation before he could get into the fray and now that he had determined to go he was eager to be on his way. (To be continued.)

### Three Kings.

"He who opposes me I will break in pieces."  
—William of Prussia.

"We kings must stick together."  
—Charles of Austria.

"We democrats must stick together."  
—George of England.

Three kings came out of time's shadow grey.

Came to the dawn of the earth's new day;

Each doffed his state and his golden crown,

And, low to the Babe, he knelt him down,

And the morning light, I trow, was sweet

To the longing eyes and the faring feet.

Three kings there be on the trail to-day,

Who ne'er have traveled those shadowy grey.

Wending along while the noon is high,

Under the blue of the patient sky,

And this suffering earth, where the three kings be,

Moans as it turns, full wearily.

One wears his crest with a haughty scorn,

Blind to the noon and the Star of Morn;

His own dark shadow is all he knows;

His hands are red with the people's woes;

His base heart, beating its pulse, "All's well,"

Echoes Amen to the hate of hell.

One wipes his lips where a knavish smile,

With its wan delight betrays his guile,

Vain vassal of vice he fain would hide,

A cur he cowers by his comrade's side.

Weighted, bought and sold—ah! me, the goal

When Justice speaks to the perjured soul!

But one—all thanks to the God of Grace—

Greets earth and sky with an unshamed face.

His sceptred might is a holy thing;

He lifts his kinship over the king;

And girt with the love from service won

Sees God in each brother-man undone.

"God Save the King," from our hearts we pray,

Who plays the man on the King's Highway.

### The Army Chaplain.

These sodden, slimy trenches are my pews;

This is my flock—rude, blood-bespattered men.

Some boys are here whom I once taught at home;

Far closer are we now than in those days.

Then I have other lads who say the church

Breeds superstition and hypocrisy.

Some swear and gamble—till I won their hearts

I heard them curse me for a "Holy Joe!"

Yet with what awe I minister to them,

As fine a breed as God put on earth!

Irreverent—true! But by their scoffs

they mask

The altar fires aflame within their breasts!

I do not preach to them that bloodless Christ

Whom artists picture haunting No Man's Land—

Aloof and shuddering at the things He sees.

Instead, I tell them of that Man who met

With fearless heart you despot's cross and sword,

And died, that through His death the soul might live.

They nod their heads; they understand this Christ,

They take Him with them to their Calvary!

### Perfect Politeness

There is an aged colored woman,

who has been cook for many years—

both in private families and in boarding houses—and she often comments

upon the fact, as alleged by her, that quarrels and harsh words are much

more frequent in the families than in the boarding houses.

Finally, it appears, she obtained a situation in a private family where peace reigned. One day she said to her mistress,

"Excuse me, ma'am, but is this all yo' family?"



### CAUSES FOR FAILURE IN DRYING.

A recent institute speaker in our community said: "Don't can anything that can be kept without canning, and don't dry anything that can be kept without drying." In other words, don't can up onions when they keep well in a dry cellar, and don't dry potatoes and turnips when they keep so well in root cellars. The same speaker gave it as her opinion that drying should be resorted to in comparatively few cases and with special products. A few cherries should be dried for use instead of raisins (the pits should be left in); apples and peaches should be dried, because they have such a good effect upon the health of the individual; corn and peas should be dried, because they may be more easily saved through drying than through canning.

I have tried drying various things and find that it falls largely for four reasons. Either the heat is applied too quickly, the pieces are too thick, the materials are not prepared thoroughly or the stuff is allowed to become contaminated by flies and millers.

The sun is the safest drier of them all, for Old Sol never scorches the product. But sun drying is very slow, especially if a few dark days follow in succession. Where much is kept in this way, stove drying is often followed instead. The usual inclination is to put the product into the oven or in a commercial drier and get the heat to going. Experience has taught that the heat should be kept as low as possible and the material should be frequently turned. If the heat is applied too rapidly, the result is that the outer part of the pieces becomes seared over and the moisture of the interior is "bottled" in. The stuff seems to be dry but in a few days it smells a little sour or becomes moldy.

Examination shows that the interior is still soft and moist while the exterior is flinty and dry. After the bulk of the moisture has been driven off, the product should be tempered; that is, it should be poured into another vessel each day for four or five days.

Stuff that is to be dried should be sliced, the slices being from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch thick. The pieces can be too thin but they usually are not. An ordinary vegetable slicer is very convenient to prepare materials ready for the drying trays. It is not satisfactory to have the vegetables to be dried more than one layer thick on the drying tray. In many cases, the molding that appears is caused from too great a depth of the product.

The root crops of which the carrot, beet, parsnip and turnip are examples must have special care in the preparation in order to make an edible dried product. These crops will retain the earthy flavor unless carefully washed, scrubbed and peeled (not scraped), and a single piece of contaminated carrot will spoil a whole container full of the dried carrot chips. It is desirable to blanch most of the vegetables and some of the fruits, such as apples. The blanching sets the milk in corn and makes it less pasty and soft to work with. It keeps the kernels entire and for this reason, hastens the drying and gives a better looking dried corn. The corn should be blanched on the cob for five or ten minutes, then cold-dipped and immediately cut from the cob.

After the products have dried until they are tough and leathery, the next thing is to store them. If sun drying is resorted to, the drying pans or trays should be brought in about four o'clock and covered up until the next day. Most of the contaminating insects and moths fly in the evening. Place the dried stuff in wide-mouthed bottles, pasteboard boxes, paper sacks and in fact, anything that happens to be tight. Paper sacks can be made to exclude insect enemies by rolling them about in a pan of paraffin. Storing in small quantities will eliminate many losses. Good stuff in the winter should not be expected from scorched material or that which has been poorly prepared.

Keeping Fruit Juices Without Sugar. Fruit juices can be kept without sugar for use later on in jelly making. This enables the housewife to get along with fewer jelly glasses. Moreover, with bottled juice a greater variety of jellies can be made, as juices that will not jell can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combined later with fruits that will jell, or fruits ripening at different seasons can be combined. Juice of strawberries, cherries or pineapple can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful made into combination jelly.

It is really surprising how much fruit is allowed to go to waste in the ordinary garden. Until one has made an effort to save all the fruit grown, including the windfall apples, no idea can be had of the large amount wasted. An effort to save all the fruits and vegetables will result first in the housewife learning that there are probably only about one-third or one-quarter of the necessary cans on hand and finally that to save all the food drying will have to be resorted to in some cases.

The next noticeable result will be



that more fruits, vegetables, jellies and jams will be served all winter, the family will fare better and enjoy better health and meat bills will diminish correspondingly. It may be even necessary to supply less fortunate neighbors with some of the preserves to finish them up at the end of the season, or some may be carried over, as unsugared sterilized juices of currants, apples, crabapples and grapes keep from nine to eighteen months and then make excellent jellies.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making, proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cook the fruits until they are soft and strain out the juice through a flannel bag. Heat and pour while hot into bottles previously scalded. Fill the bottles full, leaving no air space between juice and cork or seal. Place the filled sealed bottles on their sides in water near the boiling point, and keep them in the bath for about thirty minutes. Make sure that the corked or sealed end is under the hot water. As soon as the bottles are cool cover the cork with a paraffin seal. Thorough sterilization and sealing are absolutely essential to success.

To make jelly from the sterilized juice, test its jelling quality; add the proper amount of sugar, and proceed as in making jelly from freshly expressed juice.

### CLAIM SUN MAY EXPLODE.

Scientists Consider Such a Thing Possible—But Not Yet!

Is our sun in danger of blowing up? Scientists say that it is.

All suns, they tell us, shrink as they cool externally, and ours has been cooling and shrinking for untold myriads of millions of years.

There was a time when the sun was big enough to fill up all the space clear to where our earth now is, and farther. To-day it is ninety-three millions of miles distant from us, owing to its having shrunk so enormously.

But as it shrinks and cools externally, so does the heat of the interior core increase with the pressure brought to bear on it. Some day this pressure will become too great to be borne any longer, and the sun will explode.

There will then be no longer any sun, but in its place an inconceivably enormous mass of super-heated incandescent gas, a white-hot fog that will reach to the extreme limits of the present solar system.

Caught in this flaming maelstrom our earth will flash once like a bursting shell and disappear, shrivelled to nothingness in an instant. But thank goodness, that won't happen in our time.

Paint may be removed from windows with hot vinegar. This latter will in the same way soften paint brushes which have become hardened.

## Cream Wanted

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### EX-CZAR'S LAST HOURS.

Collapsed Before Rifle Squad, Says German Newspaper.

Given two hours in which to prepare for the end, Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Emperor, was taken out by his executioners in a state of such collapse that it was necessary to prop him against a post, says the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which claims to have received from a high Russian personage an account of the ex-Czar's last hours.

Nicholas was awakened at five o'clock on the morning of the day of his execution by a patrol of a non-commissioned officer and six men. He was told to dress and was then taken to a room where the decision of the Soviet Council was communicated to him. He was informed the execution would be carried out in two hours.

The former Emperor, it is added, received the announcement of the sentence of death with great calmness. He returned to his bedroom and collapsed in a chair. After a few minutes he asked for a priest, with whom he was allowed to remain unattended. Subsequently he wrote several letters.

When the escort arrived to take him to the place of execution, Nicholas attempted to rise from his chair but was not able. The priest and a soldier were obliged to help him get to his feet. The condemned man descended the stairs with difficulty and once he fell down.

As he was unable to stand without support when the place of execution was reached, he was propped against a post. He raised his hands and seemed to be trying to speak, but the rifles spoke and he fell dead.

The Italians were first taught music by the Belgians and Netherlanders.

An organ was built in Westminster Abbey expressly for the coronation of King James II.

French engineers have estimated that Italy could secure 5,000,000 electrical horse power from the water powers of her rivers if they were all harnessed.

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





#### How Robert Fooled Himself.

Robert walked up to the path to where Ruth was waiting. He had been to the lower end of the field, and there was a shrewd look on his freckled face. "I'll tell you what! You take the first three rows, Ruth, and I'll take the next three. We'll pull by threes all the way. There aren't nearly as many weeds in the first three rows," he added magnanimously.

The children had undertaken to weed out the onion bed, and they were to get ten cents a row.

"Huh, it's just as easy! I can pull three at once," Robert boasted.

"But it doesn't get the roots out clean," replied Ruth conscientiously.

"Yes, but what's the difference?" Robert questioned. "It all looks the same. My rows look as well as yours."

"It may look just as well, but it isn't," Ruth persisted, firmly. "I'd be ashamed to cheat father."

"But it isn't cheating. He never said we were to get out every last one of the roots, and anyhow, I'll get ten cents apiece for my rows, just the same as you do," taunted Robert.

Anxious to prove his dexterity, he soon passed his sister, and was working at the other end of the field when Ruth had progressed sufficiently to see why Robert had been so anxious for her to take the first three rows. They were considerably longer than any others in the field.

But there was one thing he had not seen—he had not gone over the entire field, and did not know that the last three rows, which, counting by threes, would naturally fall to him, had not been worked with the rest of the field, and, being nearest the fence row, were unusually full of grass and weeds, and that the ground was hard and full of roots.

He was of a sociable nature, and soon tired of working ahead of Ruth, and fell behind, so they could talk.

"You see how easy it would be to beat you if I wanted to," he boasted grandly. "It would make my arms ache to work as slowly as you do."

"Well, they don't need to ache on my account," Ruth retorted hotly.

"What's the matter, sis?" he questioned boldly, flicking her hand with a thorny weed. "Mad?"

"No, I'm not mad, Robert Reynolds! I'm disgusted," she said with dignity, not lifting her head. "Before I'd stoop to anything so small—"

"Small? How'd you s'pose I knew these three rows were longer, than the rest?"

"Why, you saw them, of course," Ruth remarked dryly; then she refused to talk.

"Fore I'd be mad about a little thing like three rows of onions," Robert taunted, when the silence became unbearable. "See here! I'll bet you haven't got an onion in your row as big as that."

"Maybe not," Ruth retorted, "but I soon will have if you don't do a better job weeding."

When they neared the end of the field Robert stood up and looked

beaten. He took off his hat and began to mop his heated forehead. "Whew! Who knew this was here!" he said, as he viewed the weedy rows. "That's what a fellow always gets when he tries to cheat somebody else," remarked Ruth. "If you'd been willing to share the long rows at the other end I might have shared the hard ones at this end with you."

Just then the children's father came through the field, sizing up the rows.

"Who did the three long rows at the farther end?" he asked quizzically. "Uh, huh! I see! Working by threes, are you? Drew a lemon at this end, didn't you, son?" Robert looked ashamed.

"See here! I have an idea," Father Reynolds put his hands in his pockets thoughtfully. "This onion patch will have to be gone over at least twice more. Now I suggest that you each keep on as you have begun—Ruth take the first three rows, and so on, through the field. At the end of the season, when the onions are pulled, I'll give a prize of five dollars to the one of you who can get the most onions out of any single row you have weeded."

"But how about those extra long rows father? That wouldn't be exactly fair."

"Well, if Ruth did the extra work it seems as if she ought to have the advantage of it," He looked at the children shrewdly.

"No, it wouldn't be fair," Ruth decided liberally. "We'll just cut off the ends of the long rows when it comes to harvesting."

"All right," father agreed, proud that his little daughter was so just.

When it came to a second weeding Robert saw where Ruth's thorough work had given her the advantage of him. The weeds that had not been thoroughly pulled but only broken off at the surface, lost no time in springing up again, and in a few days were almost as riotous as ever. Their strong roots doubled themselves in vigor, and when it came to a second pulling Robert found it almost impossible to get them out of the ground; besides, they had starved and crowded the onions till he saw with alarm that they were only half the size of those in Ruth's rows.

In trying to get out the weeds he loosened many of the small onions, too, and was obliged to set them back, though he felt sure they would only wither and die.

"It isn't the way things look on the top so much as the way they feel down under that counts," Father Reynolds explained as he gave Ruth her merited five dollars. "Good, conscientious work will always tell, even if it doesn't show from the surface. It isn't the fact of things looking right, but of their being right, that gives us an easy conscience and makes us know that things are going to work out right in the end. No matter how much we think we've fooled folks, it always turns out that we've fooled ourselves the worst."

And Robert hung his head, for he couldn't help admitting that it had certainly worked that way in his case.



German Naval Gun Captured at Ramadie in Mesopotamia and repaired by British artificers for use against the Turks.—British official photograph. Crown Copyright.

#### LOOPING THE LOOP.

Thrilling Description of Feat Accomplished Making a World's Record.

Many a man who has sat down to describe a supreme emotion or experience has given up in despair because of the seeming feebleness and inadequacy of words. To him they appear to fall short of the mark. To the reader, however, those same despised words often seem inspired. Vividness and thrill are in their very letters. The young American aviator who wrote the following account of his first experience in looping the loop doubtless found words inadequate to express his full sensation, yet they cannot fail to thrill the reader whose imagination, like the aeroplane, is ready to take flight.

In knew, of course, that I should loop before my flying career ended, he says, but the test would be so much harder in the early stages that I wanted to see if I could make it. Lampke, a clever flyer, who flew for Carranza in Mexico, tells me that I have made a world's record for looping with the least number of hours' practice. Previous to the flight in which I looped I had had three hours and fifteen minutes of solo flying.

As a matter of fact, the loop is a very simple stunt, but the first time is hard—mighty hard. I was flying alone at thirty-five hundred feet altitude. The motor was turning over fourteen hundred and fifty revolutions a minute, and the plane was traveling at about sixty miles an hour. I looked down at the bay, and could see the city of Pensacola to my left and in front of me; way down on the water a boat was churning across the bay. I was nearly at the northeast corner of the course, ready to turn south. It was the first time I had been over thirty-two hundred feet—high enough for a safe loop.

"Now is the time," I said to myself. If you don't nose her over now, you are a coward and no flyer."

You see, I had figured the thing all out and knew how to do it. I was making myself prove to myself I was no four-flusher. A gust threw one of my wings up. I looked down and realized how far it was to the ground, how delicately balanced I appeared to be, although perfectly safe; and then I gritted my teeth and shoved down on the flippers.

Such a rush of speed I have never experienced. I shot down like a dead weight pulled on by the motor. I watched the tachometer, which registers the revolutions of the motor, climb to 1680-1700. Then I shoved her still farther down and reached 1950. I was going about ninety miles an hour. Then I pulled back on the flippers, and here was the nose of the machine coming up to meet me—up, up, up! I was hunched way forward in the seat up against the cowl. We poised, absolutely without movement, there. I was virtually upside down. What a frightful, delightful sensation! Then the nose swung over and slipped a little to one side: my motor stopped for a second, then, as the nose swung down straight toward earth, picked up again with a roar, and we were plunging straight down at terrific speed. I gradually pulled the flippers up, which I had eased forward as we passed over the top of the loop, and gradually we came into horizontal flight.

I say "we" because it seemed as if the machine were a very obedient, understanding bird, obeying my least impulse. Oh, but I am master of that airplane! I can do anything, absolutely anything, with it. I know you think I am foolhardy and overconfident, but I know what I can do and what I cannot.

The second time I looped it came easier, but going over the hump was still pretty hard. I was forty-two hundred feet then, and it was a fine-feeling loop and, according to those who saw it, very good-looking. I got up two thousand revolutions, or about

one hundred miles an hour. After I had looped I flew on to the spiral field at the end of the course, although we are not supposed to spiral until we have had ten hours of flying. I put her into a reversed control spiral, that is, banked over nearly vertical, when your flippers become a rudder, and rudder flippers. I shot down in a corkscrew spiral, and came out of it just at the right time to shoot back in front of the station, land, and rush to the beach.

#### Poultry Diseases Responsible for Big National Loss.

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys, and ten per cent. of the adult birds, die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that should be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen as far as possible should stop this enormous leak. To do this every breeder should pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock. When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of failure than the lack of practical knowledge and the extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or, in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water, plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant). Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water, plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slaked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plough and cultivate before sowing. Rape is a good crop for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combating many disease conditions affecting poultry, which if left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

#### Knights Organizations of Britain

The Most Honorable Order of the Bath is one of the oldest of the knights organizations in Great Britain. It was established in 1399, fell in decay in the reign of Charles II, and was revived by George I. It consists of 65 military and 27 civil members, exclusive of the Sovereign, Princes of the blood royal, and distinguished foreigners who may be nominated to the honorary distinction. The Most Distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George is conferred, exclusive of honorary members, natural-born subjects of Great Britain who may hold, or have held, high and confidential office within the British territorial possessions, and is the reward for services in relation to the foreign affairs of the empire. The Knights Grand Cross are limited to 100, exclusive of honorary members. The order was instituted in 1818.

To increase the Canadian supply of substitutes for wheat, the largest milling concern of its kind in Canada will be opened in Peterboro on August 15 by the Quaker Oats Company, according to an announcement by the Canada Food Board. Corn flour, oatmeal and oat flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day. Mr. J. R. Short, manager of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, and Mr. George McDonald, of the company's branch at Peterboro, have been visiting the Canada Food Board offices to make final arrangements for the operation of the mill.

## DEMobilIZATION AFTER THE WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN ALREADY IS PREPARING.

Comprehensive Scheme Adopted For Return of Soldiers With Pay and Insurance Good For One Year.

Although the end of the war may be far distant, projects for demobilizing the British army when the proper time arrives are well under way, says a London despatch. The military authorities, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, are perfecting the scheme by which the soldiers will be returned to civil life with the utmost celerity, and at a camp not far from London there has already been a rehearsal of the methods to be adopted for dispersing the men.

"Big as was the job to get men into the army," said an officer engaged in the work, "it will be a bigger job to get them out of it. But the country may be sure that everything will be done to enable the soldiers to reach their homes and get employment with the minimum of friction."

The scheme is far reaching. The authorities have had to consider not only the situation at home but also how the project will fit in with the convenience of France, Italy and the overseas dominions, and with transport facilities from Salonica, Mesopotamia, Palestine and from other parts of the world. How long it will take to demobilize the millions of troops is a question to which even those occupied in the task are not prepared to give a definite reply.

#### Out of Work Insurance Policy

Eighteen dispersal depots are to be established in England, Scotland and Wales. Every step has been worked out in detail. Before the men in France are ordered home they will be assembled in the order of the districts from which they came, so that all may be sent in a body direct to the dispersal depot closest to the locality from which they joined the army. Each man will take with him his entire kit, including his arms and personal equipment, steel helmet and box respirator. Previously he will have been deprived of his ammunition.

On reaching the dispersal stations the men will hand over their equipment. Everything must be given up, except the uniform which the soldier is wearing and his great coat, although the coat must be returned after the month's furlough to which each man will be entitled. He will be permitted to retain his uniform.

The soldier will pass through several huts before he is sent on furlough. In one he will receive a protection certificate, containing all particulars regarding his regiment, length of service and destination. In another he will receive an advance on the pay still due him, and post office money orders in three equal instalments for the remainder.

On application, the soldier will obtain with an "out-of-work" insurance policy, for a year. This will enable him to receive a fixed sum for a definite period from a post office, if unemployed.

Finally the men will be grouped in different huts, according to the locality to which they are to be sent. Railroad tickets already will have been made out. Then will come entertainment, and the start for home.

#### The Tongue

(Anonymous)

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak, Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde" The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith, "A lengthy tongue an early death;" Or sometimes takes this form instead, "Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed," Say the Chinese, "outstrips the steed," While Arab sages this impart, "The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew writ the maxim sprung, "Though feet should slip ne'er let the tongue." The sacred writer crowns the whole "Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

#### Used That One

The young housewife, looking very pretty and workmanlike in a big green overall, was cleaning out the pantry cupboard.

"Dickie," she called to her young husband, who was smoking in the spick-and-span little drawing room, "I want you to bring me a mousetrap home to-morrow."

"But, angel," cried the young man, "I only brought you one home yesterday."

"I know, pet" called back the young bride; "but that one has a mouse in it."

At the age of 80, Beethoven became afflicted with deafness from which he never recovered.

Hymns are essentially the people's portion of the musical service and every effort should be made by the organist to encourage them to sing.

#### MORE HUN VANDALISM.

Germans Wreak Vengeance in Destruction at Chateau Thierry.

Evidence accumulates that during their brief stay in the Marne salient the Germans indulged in wholesale acts of vandalism. In a message sent from French army headquarters, the correspondent gives details of their conduct while in possession of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans were in the town for some time and apparently thought they would remain there indefinitely. When they found they would have to give it up they apparently determined to take the only vengeance in their power. The injuries which have been inflicted on the town are such as could not be the result of shelling, the correspondent points out, as those houses which suffered most were entirely uninjured by shell, shrapnel or bullet. He says:

"These houses were magnificently furnished, the walls hung with costly tapestries and admirable pictures. The furniture was of exceptional elegance and impressive mirrors and charming statuettes were numerous."

"To-day there is nothing that has not been destroyed. The tapestries have been hacked to pieces, the pictures slit from corner to corner, the leather and other chair coverings have been ripped and all the delicate marquetry and the irreplaceable examples of craftsmanship of past centuries have been smashed. The legs have been torn off the tables and used in further work of destruction. There is not a mirror which has not been broken and the glass and china flung at them lie in fragments before them."

"The costly carpets have been soiled and rent in every possible way and in pots flung at the silken papers on the walls. This vengeful fury has been carried even to the extent of smashing nurseries and doll houses. The fashion in which beds and rooms have been defiled is difficult of description. It would seem the work of lunatics."

#### I'm Glad I'm Home

Were you ever in a country where the sky is seldom blue,

And the rain just patters ceaseless on the clay,

Or the snow melts drab and chilly as it flickers out to you.

And the nights are weird, while dawn or noon is grey?

Where you rarely taste the sugar, which less frequently you see,

And you tramp or sit, or sleep in sticky loam?

Then you'll understand the feeling and the thrill that comes to you

When I shake your hand and say: "I'm glad I'm home."

Have you heard the belching cannon play a ceaseless serenade?

Have you ducked in muddy ditches from the shot?

Have you known the M.G. whistle or the "s-dang" of a grenade?

Have you lost your pal—and could not mark the spot?

Did you walk where death was master and the earth seemed filled with slain,

And the law was—kill, or perish—on the Somme?

And your vermin-eaten body was half-frozen, starved, in pain—

Then you'll know the meaning of "I'm glad I'm home."

If you've only lived in Canada, where clear skies dawn the land

And the food you get in plenty keeps in store;

Where the sugar's on the table, and the milk is close at hand,

And the native bread—pure white—comes to your door

And the great expanding country and the silver lakes and streams,

And mountains call you from the city's boom—

Kneel to-night and thank your Maker for His gifts and peaceful dreams

And the plucky lads now fighting for your home.

—Sergt. E. T. Calloway

Hypocrites confess the sins of others, and overlook their own.

## THE WEEKLY SERMON

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price.—Isaiah, 55, 1.

There are some wonderful chapters in Isaiah's prophecy which have been a comfort to Christians in all ages. Who can ever pass over that beautiful fortieth chapter with its opening cry, "comfort ye, comfort ye my people?" In the oratorio of "The Messiah" it is the opening hymn, and when one has heard it sung in a clear tenor voice he knows that God is love. And then there is the fifty-third chapter with its declaration of the sufferings of the Messiah, and the sixtieth chapter, the great missionary chapter, and the sixty-first chapter, which our Lord Himself read at a Sabbath service in Nazareth. No wonder Isaiah is called the "Gospel Prophet."

This fifty-fifth chapter, God's gracious invitation, is like a great symphony, singing and pleading and throbbing with God's love. In the eastern cities, where water is scarce, men used to go about the streets selling water and calling out the excellency of the spring whence the water came and exciting interest and trade by making a kind of song to advertise the water and draw buyers. In some of our large cities to-day, where the water is not very good, we can see wagons with advertisements that such and such a spring has the purest water in the world.

The need of pure water is one of our greatest needs. So God presents Himself as one who gives water to satisfy thirst. So did our Lord speak to the woman by Samaria's well, saying, He had the water of life to give, which, when taken, thirst would never more be known. And again St. John tells us how He cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto Me and drink" (St. John, iv. 14, and vii. 37). And in the Beatitudes He cried, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

Trusting and Serving

But above all else, this gracious invitation tells us of God's love. How He longs for our salvation from sin and our happiness in life! How He thus, 700 years before the Messiah came, declared that "a leader and commander" for His people would

surely appear! Nay, how He declares the final story of a redeemed world when all His people should—"go out with joy and be led forth with peace!" Centuries have passed and yet the fulfillment has not come; but God's word can never pass away and His promises are "yea and Amen." Wars and sorrows, life and death, generation succeeding generation, and still the old world is struggling on. No matter! A thousand years are with God as one day. And your life and mine may be completed in spite of all if only we "trust and obey." For God is saving individual souls all the time, and as they "come to the waters," they are refreshed, and as they "seek the Lord," they find Him and know Him as their Best Friend. In spite of thorns and briars the way is clear and beautiful, for He goes before us and we need not be afraid. Oh, the beauty of a Christian life as one goes on loving and trusting and serving!

#### A Gracious Invitation

How blessed we are in praying and reading God's word! How happy is the service we render to our fellows even in giving a cup of cold water to the thirsty! I think we should learn this lesson of the glory of living when life is consecrated to Christ. What are the trials, the troubles, the loneliness, the misunderstandings when we know that God loves us and will take care of us, and permits us to work with Him? This gracious invitation comes to you, dear friend. Read it aloud and change the personal pronoun and see how it rings with a music all its own. "Ho, thou thirsty one, come to the waters; though thou hast no money, yet come thou, buy and eat without money and without price. Thou shalt go out with joy and be led forth with peace!"

My dear Lord, I thank Thee for this message. Long have I sought for peace through the things of earth which have cost me much, and vainly have I tried to satisfy my hunger with stones and not with bread. Now I come to Thee, and lo! my thirst is quenched, my strength is revived, and I live in Thee. Keep me in Thy paths. Make me brave in trouble. Open mine eyes that I may see all the blessings Thou hast provided for me. And at last bring me to Thy holy hill and to Thy dwelling. For Christ's sake, Amen.—Rev. F. W. Tompkins.



# 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.

By-elections in Manitoulin and Lennox, Ont., to fill vacancies in the Legislature of that province are fixed for: Nominations Aug. 29; polling eight weeks later, Oct. 24.

A farmer named Hulet, of Oxford County, Ont., is credited with having harvested this year 910 bushels of barley from 14 acres of ground. Value \$1,150.

Detectives working on the case of Major W. J. Sharp, of Ottawa, intimate that the major was not drowned and that they are tracking him. Enough information was secured in Kingston to convince them that his clothing was placed on the shore near Kingston Junction by someone other than himself.

Ottawa, August 14.—One hundred and twenty thousand and thirty-two people now reside in the cities of Ottawa and Hull, according to figures published in the forty-fifth annual volume of the Ottawa city directory. The population of the cities has decreased by just 2,288 since the last directory was published in 1917.

When driving an automobile in stormy weather considerable annoyance is caused by moisture collecting upon the windshield. The following mixture applied to the windshield with a piece of soft gauze or soft cloth, stroked downwards is effective, says an authority—to one ounce of water and two ounces of glycerine add one drachm salt.

During his inspection of the Military Camp at Rockcliffe, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, (who is touring Canada at present) took occasion to present Mr. Andrew Holland with the Military Cross won by his son, the late Capt. Ernest Holland, who was killed in action on March 21st, while in command of B. Battery Canadian M. M. Guns. He was recommended for the M. C. during the latter part of 1917.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 15.—A farmer named Laporte living at Astorville, was brought before the magistrate and fined \$100 for harboring a deserter from an Eastern company. In the course of the trial it was found that previous to Laporte taking him in, another farmer in the same locality had sheltered him for some time. The police have gone out today to arrest this man. The deserter was said to be a relative of Laporte.

A resident of Harlem, named William George Prumley, went to Ottawa one day last week to spend a holiday, and shortly after his arrival there was nabbed by the Dominion police because he failed to carry his military papers. He confessed that he had taken no steps to obey the Military Service Act, and had not registered under the Canada Registration Act. He spent the night at the police station and was put in uniform the following day.

A serious fire occurred in the Grand Trunk yard, east of the Central Station, Ottawa, on Thursday evening, when the freight shed and 28 loaded freight cars were destroyed. Estimated loss \$100,000. The fire is said to have started from the explosion of a big gasoline tank which was hurled through the air a distance of one

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

H. IMISON,  
Artist in Portraiture.

hundred yards. As the fire progressed among the freight cars several other minor explosions were heard. Three employees, who were working around the sheds were injured.

### FALL FAIRS.

Shawville	Sept. 16, 17, 18
Arnprior	Sept. 17, 18, 19
Bancroft	Sept. 20, 21
Beachburg	Sept. 23, 25
Cobden	Sept. 26, 27
Lanark	Sept. 12, 13
Pakenham	Sept. 23, 24
Perth	Sept. 5, 6, 7
Renfrew	Sept. 19, 20
Carp	Oct. 24, 25

### No Food to Waste.

The fact that the restrictions on the use of bacon and other pork products have been removed for the time being does not mean that food economies are no longer necessary. The facts are that there is not an ounce of food too much in the world and that every man, woman and child is under the sternest necessity of saving whatever he or she can of those foods most needed overseas. Any temporary relaxation of the restrictions, such as in the case of pork, must not be construed as notice to the public that extravagance in any food is again endurable.

### Labor Men Vote for National Schools.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—The Trades and Labor Council here a two-thirds majority of which is French-Canadian, last night, on a vote of 52 to 25, supported a minority report of a committee in favor of national schools directly controlled by the state and with free and compulsory education.

Two reports were handed in and they both agreed to the extent of free and compulsory education and the establishment of a Ministry of Education in the province of Quebec. The majority report, however, advocated no change in the management of the schools.

The minority report as carried will be placed before the forthcoming Labor Congress.

### The Fattening of Chickens.

The profits obtained from marketing lean, poorly fleshed, unfinished chickens are so small as to be frequently discouraging. Many of the packing houses and larger produce dealers find it necessary to go to considerable expense to provide the necessary premises and equipment to properly finish such poultry. The best place to feed poultry is on the farm, and, if it pays the packing houses to take the trouble, it obviously would be good business to do the work on the farm.

Proper feeding and finishing will not only greatly increase the weight of the birds, but will also enhance the value of every ounce of flesh on the carcass, and greatly reduce the proportion of offal in relation to the amount of edible meat.

There is generally a difference of from three to seven cents per pound in the price paid for well-fleshed birds as compared with

## 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.**

### NOTICE OF MEETINGS

**ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:**

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

E. S. H. WORKMAN, IRVIN HAMILTON, W. M. Rec. Secy

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month

HERB HODGINS, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

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

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

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

**TIME OF MEETING:**

Austin - First Tuesday,  
Elmside - Second Wednesday,  
Clarendon - Last Wednesday,  
Murrells - Third Wednesday,  
Bristol, - - First Thursday,  
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.  
Wyman, - - First Friday,  
Shawville - First Thursday,  
at each month.

### Fowls for Sale

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

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

lean unfinished stock just off the range.

There is always a market for prime quality poultry, while the poor quality has to be sold at whatever price can be obtained, depending on the market and the amount of effort put forth on the part of seller.

Birds generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months of age, and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding.

Chickens can be readily taught to feed by lamplight; this is a great convenience, as it is desirable that the time of feeding be spaced as nearly as possible twelve hours apart.

The crate system of feeding is much more economical and efficient. In practising this method, one is able to carefully note the progress being made by each bird and the feeding period of the more thrifty can often be shortened or lengthened as desired. Also the flesh of the crate-fed birds is invariably softer than that of pen-fed birds.

For amplification of the foregoing information apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 88 of the Division of Poultry of the Experimental Farms entitled "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

### LOWER LITCHFIELD

(Too late for last issue.)

Some of the farmers in this vicinity have started to cut their harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brooks, of Starks Corners, visited friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Morris, of Ottawa were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stewart.

Mrs. W. Lothian and daughter of Ottawa, are at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stewart.

Misses Lydia and Ethel Wall of Morehead, were week-end guests of their aunt, Mrs. Robt. Dale.

Miss Jessie Durrell, of North Bay, is spending her holidays among her friends here.

Mrs. Tom Farrell, of Ottawa, and Mrs. J. Fenisee, of Renfrew, were guests of Miss Margaret McLean last week.

Mrs. John Forde, of Portage du Fort, was visiting friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Connelly, of Murrells and Miss Amy McCagg, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Allen of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale last Sunday evening.

Some of the ladies attended the knitting bee at Mrs. Stewart's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dale and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLean last Sunday.

### 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.**

### 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.

### British Rural Life Changes.

With women taking the place of men workers, conditions in many parts of the country are undergoing a remarkable change. This is most noticeable in parts where woman land workers are making their homes.

The Woman's Institute is largely responsible for the movement, which is gradually revolutionizing village life, making it more attractive and stimulating a sense of citizenship. In conjunction with the food production department, a parliamentary meeting is called which elects a democratic committee representing farmers' wives, cottagers and landed women, who thereafter manage affairs, arranging for monthly social gatherings where useful lectures are given, exhibitions of housecraft or gardening skill held, and old, treasured recipes and household hints exchanged.

Several hundred villagers already have their committees and the food department is inundated with demands for organizers and lecturers.

### Surgical Dressing Work.

Some skeptical people, who usually aren't doing anything themselves, think that the production of surgical dressings by patriotic women is being overdone. If they could see conditions in some of the French villages, where not a single able-bodied man remains, they would not feel so.

In these colossal battles, where hundreds of thousands of men are engaged, all previous wars and needs are outclassed. A great many men are wounded in these battles. With prompt care and abundant material handy, the vast majority of the wounded are saved.

Vast storehouses should be filled in France at all times for this need. A Red Cross doctor who recently returned from France reports a case of a soldier so badly wounded that it took a whole case of dressings to save him. Under the strain of such demands, a great mountain of supplies will quickly melt away.

### New Disease.

A disease new to science and provisionally called "X" has broken out in the west and northwest of New South Wales and has already caused a number of deaths. The symptoms somewhat resemble those of cerebrospinal meningitis, but it differs pathologically from that disease and in some respects is somewhat akin to pneumonia.

## 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**