

THE EQUITY.

No. 11, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branche in Canada.

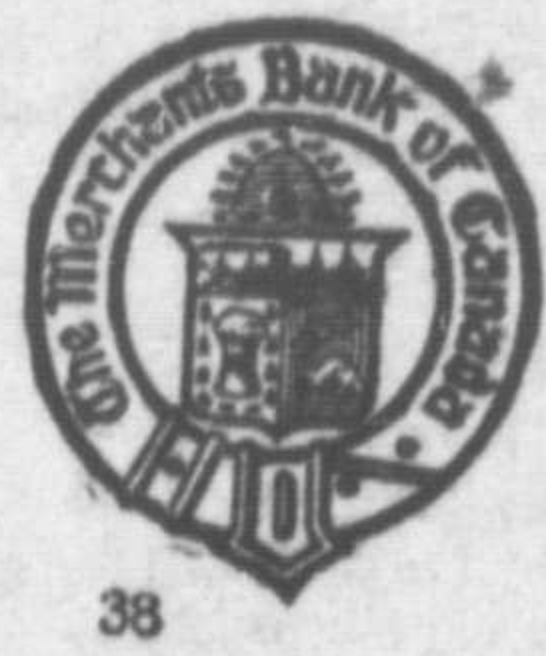
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A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

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

It saves time and possible loss.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
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To Our Town Subscribers:

Owing to the difficulty of keeping a boy "on the job" to deliver THE EQUITY to town subscribers, we have decided to discontinue the custom, and, henceforward will leave the papers at the post office, every Wednesday at noon. Nearly everyone calls at the post office, anyway, so that no particular interests are likely to suffer.

Get a prize list Shawville Fair—Sept. 16, 17, 18.

Chapeau Fair—Sept. 23, 24, 25. See advt. on 4th page.

Arnprior Fair and Trials of Speed, September 16th, 17th and 18th. \$1,000 in purses.

The cooking of wheat substitutes. See the demonstration at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

The work meeting of Clarendon H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Alf. Brownlee on Sept. 11th at 2.30, p. m.

Since the crop outlook in the West has greatly improved, the question of help has become more serious. It is reported that \$4.50 per day is now being offered for harvesters.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.—It is expected notices will be issued in a day or two proclaiming Wednesday next, Sept. 11, a Civic holiday, to enable Shawville citizens to attend Ottawa Fair.

What kind of farm buildings should a good farmer have? See the models at Renfrew Fair on Sept. 18, 19, 20. Something every farmer who counts himself a good one ought to see.

The Elmside H. M. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. R. R. Cuthbertson on Sept. 11th at 2 p. m. Program: Spelling match; Roll call—First recitation you remember having learned.

The editor has been favored with complimentary tickets to "L'Exposition Provinciale" at Quebec, Aug. 29-Sept. 7. The delights of a trip to the ancient capital this year are not for us however, thanks to the pressure of economic conditions at home.

Renfrew Fair's position as the second largest in the province (apart from the cities) naturally brings to it all the best attractions. The show people all want to come to Renfrew, so Renfrew gets the pick, and visitors to Renfrew Fair therefore get the jollity. Sept. 18, 19, 20.

The monthly meeting of the Shawville Homemakers' Club will be held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday 5th at eight o'clock. Mr. Wm. Watson of Wyman, will give an address on "War Conditions at the Front" and as he is a returned soldier who speaks from experience, it will be very interesting. A collection will be taken up to aid the ladies in their Red Cross work. Everyone cordially invited.

Killed in Action.

Mr. Joseph E. Dolan, of Portage du Fort, received intelligence through the Canadian Record Office on Thursday last, that his son, Crawford, had been killed in action in the recent heavy fighting in which the Canadian army has been engaged. Crawford had been at the front a long time, and had participated in some of the hottest fights of the war, last year, in one of which he was slightly wounded.

Thursday's published list of men killed in action included the name of Pte. Harry Eldon McDowell, of Massey, Ont., formerly of Shawville. This young man, also, had been at the front a considerable length of time and had seen much service.

To the bereaved relatives in each case THE EQUITY tenders its warmest sympathy.

The Afternoon Tea, as arranged by the Junior Homemakers for Wednesday afternoon, is postponed until further notice.

While the half-mile track is not yet built for Renfrew Fair, there will be some lively speed events at this year's Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. D. S. Kelley returned from Toronto last Thursday.

Messrs. A. A. Reid and T. Grant, of Quyon, favored THE EQUITY with a call last Wednesday.

Miss M. Foran is home from attending the millinery openings in Toronto.

Mr. R. J. McCredie, of the Printing Bureau, spent the week-end with his parents in town.

Miss Alfreda Elliott, of Ottawa, was here on Monday visiting relatives.

Miss Violet Scharfe, Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Marjorie Hodgins, this week.

Mr. Dave Woods, Ottawa, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hodgins, over Sunday.

Miss Florence Horner is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Haines, at Mayfield, N. Y.

Mrs. A. E. Bourke, of Ottawa, accompanied by her two boys, arrived last week on a visit to friends in town.

Arthur Phillips, of the Royal Air Force, is at present enjoying a holiday with his brother, the Rev. A. T. Phillips, at the Rectory.

Dr. W. Bowman Tucker, of the Montreal City Mission, purposes making his annual visit to Pontiac next week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gardner, brother-in-law and sister of Mr. H. S. Barnett spent the week-end and Labor Day with the latter in town.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp, and son Thomas, who have been visiting relatives in Montreal, for the past three weeks, returned last week.

Mrs. A. D. Maitland, of Webbwood, Ont., is on a visit to her mother and other relatives in this section, accompanied by her youngest boy.

Miss Edwards, of Montreal, who has been visiting her friend, Mrs. Burton, at the parsonage, Charteris, for two weeks, left for home Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Burton.

The Misses Inez Wilson, Phoebe Corrigan, Maye, Lila and Grace Hodgins and Lola and Nina Mee, returned home on Thursday evening after occupying Mr. Young's Cottage at Norway Bay for a week.

Mr. Black, of St. John's, Que., accompanied his daughter Miss Dora Black, B. A. to town on Saturday. Miss Black has been engaged as asst. principal and specialist in French at the Academy this year.

Miss Jean Masson who has been spending her vacation at her home in Smiths Falls, returned on Wednesday evening accompanied by her mother, who will visit her daughter, Mrs. Ellard L. Hodgins, at Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort.

Mrs. Frank Venn, of Ottawa, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Roy Macfarlane, of Clarendon Front, dropped in last Friday to have a short chat with ye editor, who is an old acquaintance. Mrs. Venn's husband is overseas with an ambulance corps. Mrs. V. was accompanied by her niece, Miss Doris Kenhy.

Mr. Andrew Martin, of Cache Bay, agent for the Geo. Gordon Lumber Co., spent a day or two in this neighborhood last week. Mr. Martin informed THE EQUITY that thus far the firm have had no great difficulty in procuring all the men they require for their lumber camps, in which respect they are faring better than some other concerns we have heard of.

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.

Mrs. Frank Scully, of Leslie, is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Dale in town, suffering very much from a tumor on one of her eyes.

It is stated that there was between 45 and 50 automobiles and 160 other conveyances at the funeral of the late Miss Margaret Horner on the 26th ult.

The funeral of the late John Lunam, of Upper Litchfield, took place on Wednesday last to the Presbyterian Church, Campbells Bay, and was one of the largest witnessed in that neighborhood for many years.

Births

On August 21st to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Richardson, of Charteris, a son. Both well.

ERROR—In birth-notice published last week the name Lawrence L. should have read: Clarence L. Hodgins.

Deaths

At Campbells Bay on Saturday morning, Aug. 24th, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Parker, Mrs. Queale, 174 Pretoria Ave., Ottawa, widow of the late Michael Queale, formerly of Leslie. The deceased, who came up from Ottawa to visit relatives, contracted a severe cold which developed congestion of the lungs, but she was only confined to her bed about four days.

The late Mrs. Queale, who was 76 years of age, leaves to mourn her death, three sons and two daughters, namely—Thomas and William, of Ottawa; Jeremiah of Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. W. J. Craig, of Otter Lake and Mrs. James Bennett, of Rouleau, Sask.; also one brother and one sister, namely, Mrs. Robt. Queale, of Otter Lake, and William Gardiner, of Holton, Wisconsin.

The funeral, which was largely attended took place on Sunday morning to the Union cemetery, Otter Lake. The service being conducted by the Rev. I. Strowbridge, of Otter Lake.

The following residents returned home from their summer outings last week:—Mrs. G. A. Howard, and W. J. Eades and families from Green Lake; W. F. Drum and H. S. Barnett and families from Norway Bay.

Messrs. Thos. Shore, R. C. Woodley and Doc. O'Hara accompanied by their good wives, spent the latter half of the past week in the rare enjoyment of a fishing trip to Lake Dumont, which is well-stocked with a variety of the finny tribe.

Mrs. Seaman, daughter Helen, and sister Miss May Aiken, who have been visiting Shawville friends for some time, left for Montreal on Friday. They were joined at Ottawa, by Rev. Mr. Seaman, who was just returning from a visit to his mother and sister in Saskatchewan.

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.

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN OPTICAL

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

WANTED—At once, girl for light house work. Good wages.
MRS. D. S. KELLEY, Shawville.

OUTBOARD MOTOR FOR SALE—Magneto and Automatic Reverse. In perfect order—good as new.
DR. BEERS, Campbells Bay.

WANTED—Nine tons of first-class hay for driving horses; to be delivered as needed through the winter, beginning Oct. 1st. Also two tons of pressed straw.
Apply to DR. C. F. C. POWLES, Shawville.

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

WANTED—A young girl to do general housework. Family of three. Good home and good wages to suitable party.
(Jennie E. Morrison recommends this lady to any young girl who wishes to accept a position in the city.)
Apply to Mrs. A. GOODMAN,
227 Coursol St., Montreal, Que.

Proprietors of public eating places throughout Canada have been notified that they must obtain a sugar certificate from the Canada Food Board by Sept. 1st. A sworn statement must be filed with applications for certificates stating amount of sugar used between January 31st, 1917, and December 31st, 1918. After September 1st it will be both illegal and impossible for public eating houses to obtain sugar without a certificate.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Pickles

Now is pickling time. We are ready with the same old reliable brand of

... Vinegar ...

We have sold it for years, and every customer satisfied. The last drop of it fully guaranteed.

A full line of—

Spices, Butter Crockets,
Fruit Jars and Flower Pots.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 84503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Velveteen

For Fall Suiting in Black, Navy

Matolet, Seal Brown, Tobac Brown, Copenhagen, Cardinal, Myrtle Green and Ivory. No better value will be shown in Suit or Dress material.

—Price only 75c. per yard

Corsets

We sell the famous D. & A. Corset. Our new Fall stock has just arrived and we have a complete range of styles.

—Priced from 75c. to \$3.00 pair

Hose ...

For this week we offer an extra

good Cashmere Hose (sizes 8 1/2 to 10) at 75c. per pair. This is a line that is worth at least \$1.00 on the present market.

Underskirts

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts — 3 dozen left in stock — worth around \$1.00.

—Our price to clear 75c. each

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

Never known to disappoint the Most Critical Tastes— "SALADA"

A Tea-pot Test is better than a page
of Advertisement.

Black—Green or Mixed . . . Sealed Packets Only.



A PROPER KIND OF SLACKER.

There was an awful lazy woman in the little village where I grew up. At least, the most of the neighbors said she was—and they could prove it. She didn't work afternoons! And she had a husband and three children and a great big ten-room house. How any woman could do all the work that meant, and find time to sit around afternoon, reading or doing fancy work, or maybe gadding the streets, was beyond the virtuous housewives of our town. That is, it was beyond most of them. Some, secretly, and two or three quite openly, were frankly envious, and wished they could do it, too. But they couldn't. "What would folks say?" was too strong for them.

A neighbor girl found out how it was done. One spring the woman was ill and the girl—this was the good old days—went in to "help out." When the woman got up again the girl stayed on and they worked together.

"I've always planned every way I could to do my work in the quickest and easiest way," explained the woman, "whether it was the way my grandmother did or a way I just thought up myself. When I was first married I made a solemn vow I would not spend all my time doing housework, and I haven't. I've always had time every day to change my dress and rest and read in the afternoon unless there was sickness. Even in canning time I make it a point not to work every minute."

"To begin with, I have a schedule. I never could get through just working haphazard. Monday I tidy up, mend and put the clothes to soak; Tuesday, wash; Wednesday, clean silver and cupboards; Thursday, iron; Friday, clean the house except the kitchen, and Saturday clean the kitchen and do all the baking that is done for the week. No woman can do all the work expected of her and keep up, so I leave out half what the rest do. My 'man' thought when we were married he had to have home-made bread, but it didn't take him long to decide that he'd rather eat bakers' bread and have a companionable wife, than to have home-made bread and a wife who was always tired out and catty. He used to like rich frosted cakes, too, and he always had stomach trouble. He's found out with a simple sponge cake once a week and fruit or plain puddings for dessert he is just as well pleased and much better as to health. So I've not only

saved myself a lot of work, but I've saved money and improved our physical condition by cutting out so much baking.

"Washing I've robbed of its terrors by using preparations to loosen the dirt and save rubbing. Paraffin will not injure the clothes, and if melted with the soap and added to the boiler of clothes, half the rubbing is cut out. Of course, I have to rinse with hot water, but that is easier than breaking my back over a washboard. Ironing is made simple by putting away at once all knit underwear, stockings, bath towels, dish towels and dust cloths. I've seen some of our women stand in a hot kitchen on a boiling August day and iron salt-bag dust cloths. But not I. I'd rather be on the porch.

"The beds we all throw open as soon as we get up, and leave the windows open. At noon two boys go upstairs and with one on each side it takes only a jiffy for them to make them, while the other boy and I whisk the dishes out of the way. The boys might better be doing that than hanging around a street corner, I figure, and they still have plenty of time for play before the bell rings.

"When I get fruit to can I always have it delivered late in the afternoon. Then we all sit down after supper, and with five working it is soon cleaned. I let it stand in the sugar over night, or put it on the cellar bottom, and can it first thing in the morning.

"You see I work it by letting everybody help. I figured it out that an unselfish mother meant selfish children and a selfish husband, and worse—a mother always tired and scolding. If each one does a little no one is ever tired out, and all have a little time to play. Of course, there are days when things pile up, but I stop the minute I begin to feel exhausted. I figure it out that the work will be here to-morrow, and if I keep on too long I may not. So I stop and rest, and let the work wait for me. It always seemed wicked to me, for women to work all day long and then entertain the family at night with a tale of how tired they were and how abused. I hate a dusty room, but not half so much as I do a nagging woman. So if I have to choose between dusting and losing my temper, or keeping both dust and temper, I pick the latter. It is surely as necessary to feed your mind and soul as to feed your body, so I try to take care of all three."—D.H.

THE DRUM AND THE BOY

Power of Music on Character of An
Outcast Child

That wonderful worker among the outcast children of England, the late Dr. Barnardo, once wrote a most interesting letter, in reply to the questions of the editor of a musical journal concerning the use of music in the Barnardo Homes. Music is, he wrote, to the undeveloped souls of those children of poverty, misery and crime what bread is to their starved bodies. As to its effect on character, Dr. Barnardo told this story:

One of the very roughest lads I ever had, a boy who was perpetually getting into hot water, and whose glory it was that he could fight—and often "lick"—his master, provided a radiant example of the power of music. We found that he had a good ear, and put him into a band to play a side drum. From that moment his evil spirit was exorcised, as indeed, in the olden times, spirits were driven out by music. It became the object of his life, first, to play his drum well, and then to learn the cornet. That involved a self-restraint on his part to which he had hitherto been a stranger, and of course a radical change of conduct. He became steady, orderly, painstaking. Eventually, he was apprenticed in our Homes to the shoemaking trade, and he blossomed out by degrees into a very admirable cornet player and all round musician.

On leaving the institutions he carried with him his altered character and prospered accordingly. He is now the leader of a band in one of the Midland counties, and, I learn, the instructor of every bandsman on his own instrument. Besides that, he can serenade music for every single instrument in his band. A little while ago I heard that that band had been yoked

to the services of the village church, and that my quondam lad was at once precentor and choirmaster, and organist too. He lately came up to see me, and I found him a fine, well grown fellow, married, with two children—and with music written all over his face.

"Ah, sir," he said, in the course of our interview, "I gave you a lot of trouble when I was young! But it was that band that saved me."

Sojourning in the Land of Moab.

General Allenby has crossed the Jordan where the Israelites crossed it long ago, but in an opposite direction. He has done so in the face of considerable resistance on the part of the Turks. The strategic interest of this move lies in the railway that runs down back of the steep hills of what was once the land of Moab. That railway had a certain religious interest in that it is the highway of Turkish and other northern Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca. But its value as a military highway dominating Arabia makes it for the time being more precious than a shrine. That railway, though only 25 miles off, is by no means reached; for the ravines and precipices on that side of the Ghor or Jordan gorge, are the counterpart of those by which the army climbed down to the Jordan. The Jordan valley widens to 14 miles in front of Jericho, but there is a deeper gully about a mile wide which becomes flooded once a year. We are told that "Jordan overfloweth all his banks at the time of Harvest," which is April, the time when the Children of Israel passed over; but the rainy season is months earlier. When summer comes the Gorge which is 1,200 feet below sea level, becomes intolerably hot.

For lubricating automobile springs a tool has been invented to spread the leaves and insert grease.

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 IV.

Marjorie had not returned when Mr. Mann came home. Mrs. Mann did not stop for preliminaries.

"Edward," she asked, with straightforwardness, "Why did Crane go to see you the other night?"

"I told you at noon."

"You did not tell all."

"Humph!" Mr. Mann indulged in his favorite expletive.

Mrs. Mann was relentless. "He spoke to you of Marjorie? He loves her?"

"He spoke to me of Marjorie if you want to know," he replied with annoyance. "Of course he loves her. He'd be a chump if he didn't, wouldn't he? He's got energy enough to know a good thing."

"Edward!" Mrs. Mann's voice was not gentle. "And you made him promise not to tell her?"

"Regular Sherlock Holmes, eh? That's just what I did and I'm glad of it."

Mrs. Mann's reply was to resume her work. Silence is not given its due appreciation as a woman's weapon. Her air of finality as to the conversation was as disconcerting as it was intended to be. Mr. Mann picked up his evening paper but he was not as happy as he had been.

Marjorie came in presently and tossing her hat aside took a chair by the window.

"Mother," she said quietly, "will you help me start a nurse's course?"

"A what, dear?" queried Mrs. Mann.

"A nurse's course—a Red Cross home-nursing course. Mrs. Chapman tells me she had a talk with Ted Spear the other night when Crane brought him home after the lecture and he says that Red Cross workers are badly needed. We should have a branch here and learn emergency nursing and the making of surgical dressings. The French and English women are working night and day. Girls who never before have had a real task are working in the fields in England. If they can do that, have we a right to be comfortable and taking life easy here? We're not in the war but it seems to me we must help the others who are in distress. A lot of city girls—girls who can afford to bear their own expenses, you know—are getting into training to go over."

"Bally nuisances they'll be, too," put in Mr. Mann. "That's the trouble with a time like this. It gives a lot of feather-brained women a chance to—"

"Do something for their country and so be of use," interrupted Mrs. Mann. "Go on, Marjorie."

"Father's right, Mother. Untrained girls will be nuisances—so are untrained soldiers. But if the boys can get ready to defend us, the girls can get ready to take care of them. They're sending over trained nurses to work with the doctors—nurses as capable in their line as Dr. Bacon is in his; but what they are asking of us who are untrained is preparation for emergency. Why, it takes more than nine thousand dressings for one bad case! These must be made. We've got to be the background, the workers, the servers, anything, that we may be props if we are needed. I'd like to get up a class in Red Cross work. Mrs. Chapman will help and I don't believe it will take very long to get the girls and women of Clinton interested. We're so near the city we can have some one come down and organize our unit. You will? I knew you would. I'll write Ted Spear."

"First thing you know she'll be wanting to go to France," remarked Mr. Mann from behind his paper as Marjorie mounted the stairs to her room.

"Well?"

"Do you mean to say that you'd let her—! After he's gone over?" Mr. Mann's anger was rising. "Annie, I don't know what to make of you. I honestly believe you'd like her to marry Crane Chapman."

"Edward, I want the best man in the world for Marjorie but most of all I want her to marry the man she loves."

"All I have to say is, I have spent my life trying to protect Marjorie from this very thing, Annie. I've educated her and filled the coffers for her. Now she wants to go out into the world—"

"To fill her place just as she has a right to do, Edward. You can't direct Marjorie's life as you have directed the business of Clinton. That belongs to her."

"Well, I'll be—!" began Mr. Mann. "If I live to be a thousand, I'll never understand you fool women!"

But what Mr. Mann really did not understand was that in this war of wars, women were destined to play such a part as never in history she had played.

The fact that Marjorie Mann started the Red Cross assured its success. Most of the girls and women of the town entered the classes. Marjorie went on to Chicago to prepare herself for Clinton's supervisor, for while to many the work was the next "new thing under the sun," to Marjorie it was a serious, sacred service she was undertaking.

Somewhere within her she felt that some day, somehow, somewhere the knowledge was to serve her and serve her well. Only her mother knew that down in Washington her name already was registered among those of other girls of wealth who had volunteered not only to give up home and comfort to do their part in the world disaster but to ask not a penny's return for the doing.

Then came the April day when America awoke to find she was at war. The expected had happened. Prepared? Who ever is prepared to meet the expected? The boys, hurried into training camps, looked shy in their new uniforms and only the elders whose minds turned back to other

er war days or whose memories were of stories told vividly before the grate fire by bereft grandmothers, realized fully that war brings more than glory in its wake.

The fame of Clinton as a Red Cross centre had gone abroad. Marjorie found herself called upon to direct the "drives" for the women just as Mr. Chapman was directing the work for the men. Then came the Liberty Loans, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. drives. Over the top went Clinton; over the top again and again. Marjorie's cheeks grew thinner but the brightness in her eyes told her pride in her work. Clinton was awake.

"By George, Annie," said Mr. Mann one evening, "I didn't know Marjorie knew so much about public things! Where did she learn 'em?"

"I don't know, Edward. Sometimes I think the spirit-to-do is a splendid teacher."

They had just settled themselves for the usual wait for Marjorie. Nowaday's dinner was served an hour later than she might give the added time to her Red Cross duties. She came in a bit breathless.

"Father! Mother!" she said, turning to them both. "What would you say if I left for France to-morrow night?"

Mrs. Mann's heart pounded. Mr. Mann laid down his paper.

"I told you so!" he muttered. "What's this next thing, Marjorie?"

"Some of us are well known as supervisors, Father. The Government can use us. Please say I may go. We're to be a Red Cross unit and we're to go to France to supervise the making of surgical dressings and look after the unpacking of ours when they come. They must have girls who can pay their own expenses. Father—Daddy," she went to him in the old impulsive way, "I never was proud of your money before! Let me have part of—my share now."

"It's for your mother to decide," Mr. Mann reverted to his old-time method of avoiding difficult family decisions.

The real friendship of mother and daughter needs no words.

"If you'll send the telegram saying I'll join them in Chicago to-morrow, Daddy," replied Marjorie, "Mother and I will do some packing before dinner."

Many of the old "crowd" were at the station to see Marjorie off on her way to France. Marjorie wondered if soldiers felt as she was feeling—of how small she was in relation to the need of that for which she was called.

Days of nerve-wrecking ocean voyage brought the unit finally to France. They journeyed on to Paris where through long days they labored over the little and big pads of gauze that were to stay the wounds of brave poilus.

If Crane had learned that Marjorie had reached France, he had had no opportunity of communicating with her. From Dr. Bacon, busy at one of the hospitals, she had had a line of greeting but friendly visits had no part in that day's work.

(To be continued.)

NEW USE FOR THE TELEGRAPH

How the Turks Regarded This Western Invention

When Western civilization first began to make its way into the Ottoman Empire, it provoked some very interesting reactions upon the Oriental mind. One story that Sir William Whittall tells in Turkish Stories and Parables shows how unquestioningly even the wisest of the Turks attributed the triumphs of Western invention to magic or diabolism.

During the Crimean War, says Sir William, the first telegraph was established in Turkey. This wonderful invention created tremendous astonishment among the Turks, who were quite unable to understand its workings. Among the more intelligent the discussions were not concerning the scientific principles that lay behind it, but whether it was good or a bad thing for humanity.

To solve the question it was at last decided to have a full debate by the ulama of the province of Smyrna, over which at that time a very wise old mullah presided. The meeting was held, and fierce was the contention. Half of the ulama declared that the telegraph was a good thing, because it quickened communication; the other half asserted that it could not be good, because it was an invention of the devil.

There seemed to be no way of arriving at a conclusion, when some of the Turks perceived that their chief, the old mullah, had not yet expressed an opinion. Both parties, therefore, eagerly pressed him for his view on the subject and agreed to abide by his decision. The old mullah replied:

"My children, the telegraph is a good thing."

"What?" said the conservatives indignantly. "Do you mean that it is not a work of the devil?"

"Oh, yes," replied the old man. "Assuredly it is a work of his; but why are you so dull of understanding, my children? Can't you see that, if the devil is occupied going up and down the wires with each message sent, he will have less time to trouble us mortals on earth below?"

All the ulama acknowledged the wisdom of their chief.

Canada Food Board ordered the Union Confectionery, Calgary, to cease making candy forthwith.

A FAMILIAR TRICK

When King Albert, Then Heir to Belgian Throne, Visited the Congo

Two incidents that occurred during the trip to the Congo that King Albert made while he was still the heir to the Belgian throne are entertainingly described by a contributor to the London Field.

On state occasions the prince and his staff always donned their uniforms. Albert was a general, and consequently appeared in a very dark frock coat and dark trousers, while his principal aide-de-camp, Col. de Moore, of the Guides, was adorned with the gorgeous uniform of that regiment: short green tunic, covered with gold braid across the chest and on the sleeves, red breeches, high boots, and a busby with an egret. One chief, when led up by the master of the ceremonies, looked round, stared at the colonel, and then said to the prince, with a smile:

"Young man you can play your tricks on others, but you can't catch an old, experienced man like myself."

The prince inquired what he meant. "I mean that you can't play a game on me that I have played so often on others. When the district commissioner comes to my village I never know what his visit has in store for me; maybe he comes to give me a present, maybe it means trouble. I don't want trouble, and so I have a slave who impersonates me on those occasions. If he receives a gift, he has to hand it over to me; but if there is trouble, he can keep it to himself. Now you are up to the same trick, but you don't know how to do it. Look at yourself; look at that dark, ugly coat of yours; do you think anybody but a fool would take you for a prince? Why, there is the son of Bula Matari!" he exclaimed, pointing triumphantly at the colonel. "I know when I see him! And notwithstanding all the eloquence of the interpreter he stuck to his opinion."

But not always did the interpreter serve so faithfully as that one did, and many a blunder was disguised by careful editing. One troublesome chief refused to shake hands with the prince, and muttered excuses that were translated by an official as follows:

"Mighty prince, I am your slave. Trample me under your feet, take my life if so unworthy an object can be of use to you, but ask me not to presume to touch your august hand."

What he really said was this: "Your minions, those thieving rascals who ought to be chopped to pieces as food for the hogs, prevented my warriors from coming with me to you. They have stolen my bow and arrows, and dragged me here unarmed. Do you think I am going to be such a fool as to put myself entirely at the mercy of such a big chap as you, by letting—you grasp my right hand? Now you look sharp!"

In a second he had disappeared in the bushes.

Wheat or defeat? Which?



Bob Long
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

NEW TEST OF PROOF OF DEATH.

French Academy of Medicine Will Use a New Experiment.

Uncertainty as to whether a person be alive or dead is especially great on the battlefield and prompt decision in such cases is far more important than in civil life. Dr. A. Terson has just recommended to the French Academy of Medicine a new test, those already known having proved insufficient. The best of these latter has been the injection of fluorescein, as devised by Icard. But even this is uncertain, for in some cases men who are still alive do not show the green coloration of the whites of their eyes following injection, which the test is supposed to produce.

Dr. Terson recommends placing in the eye a minute quantity of 33 per cent. solution of dionin (ethylmorphine), glycerine. If death has already taken place, nothing happens, but if the man has the slightest trace of life still in him the white of his eye will immediately turn purplish-red and swell, but this inflammation will disappear rapidly and leave no ill effect.



Young Men on the Farm Who Cannot Go to War

CANADA Must Have Greater Agricultural Production.
CANADA Needs Men Trained in the Best Agricultural Practices.

YOU will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you acquire all available information regarding your business as a farmer. You can obtain this information during the Fall and Winter months at the

Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

THE COLLEGE TERM.—The College opens September 20th and closes April 12th. This is convenient for most farm boys, as the hardest work of the summer is completed before the commencement of the term and students can return to their homes for the spring seeding.

COURSES.—The Two-Year Course is particularly designed for young men intending to be good practical farmers. It includes studies which are of practical value in all the work of the farm. The Four-Year Course for the degree of B.S.A. is a two-year continuation of the two-year course.

EXPENSES.—In order to encourage young men to attend the college, the fees are fixed at the lowest possible figure.—Board, \$4.00 per week; Tuition Fee, \$20.00 per year.

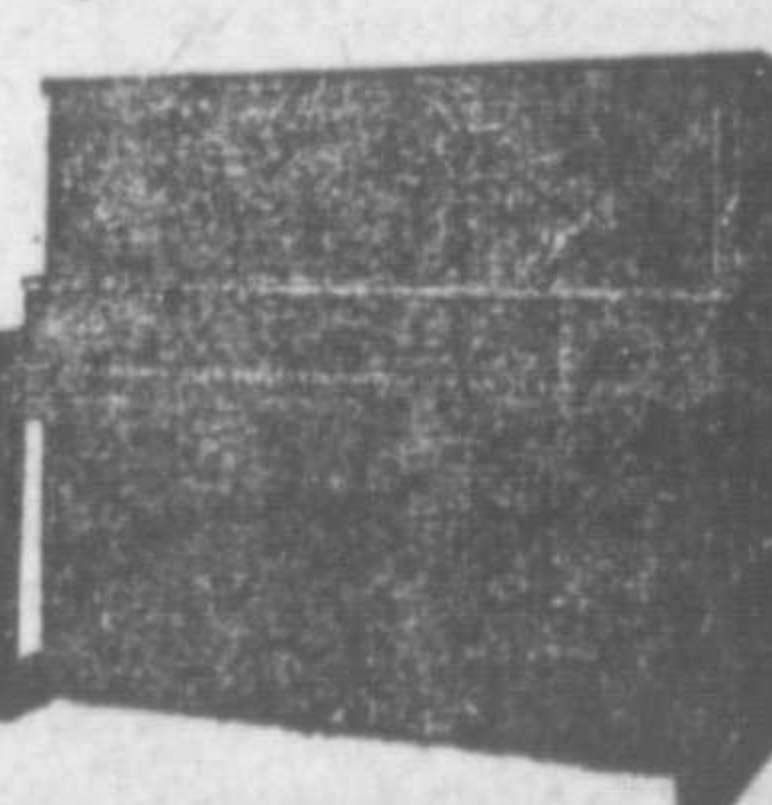
Public School Education is sufficient for admission.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20TH

Write for a Calendar giving full particulars

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., L.L.D., President

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



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

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

TEN ACRES AND A LIVING

She Was Young, Popular, and Had Been Reared in the City.
Everybody Laughed When She Decided to Farm—
But That Was Four Years Ago.

When she decided to be a farmer everybody laughed. She was young, popular, unusually fond of frocks and fun. She had been reared in the city. She didn't know a Jersey from a Hereford, or a Wyandotte from a Plymouth Rock.

"You'll be back in six months," her friends said.

Four years have passed. Mrs. Charles S. Tupper still is "buried" in the country. Moreover, she is supplying eggs, chickens, honey, and home-canned goods to those of her former associates who are willing to pay for quality.

"Farming," said Mrs. Tupper, "is the ideal vocation for the woman who feels the modern desire for a job and the need of marriage and a home."

"I never wanted a job so keenly as when I found myself in a small city apartment without enough to do to keep me busy. After I'd swept and dusted and prepared meals for two. I had hours of time on my hands. The corner bakeshop, the laundry, and modern conveniences had thrust upon me more leisure than I could use. Mr. Tupper is a young engineer whose work takes him to various parts of the Dominion. In his absence I felt strongly the need of filling up my idle hours in some interesting, useful way."

"I didn't quite like the idea of spending all my spare time on cards, calling, women's clubs, and social pleasures. I longed to be a real partner to my husband and to share in making the family income as well as spending it."

"We had a few thousand saved for a home, and were trying to decide where to build. One day it flashed upon me: 'Why invest in city property? Why not a little farm? Then we'll have a home; I'll have a job, and can make our living.'"

The idea materialized into a modern bungalow on a 10-acre farm in Ontario, an hour's drive from a small city. Mr. Tupper's salary furnished working capital for the enterprise and Mrs. Tupper has found congenial work as farmer-in-chief.

Poultry, bees, and a vegetable garden are Mrs. Tupper's specialties. Her side lines are a pig and a registered Jersey cow. She looks after the poultry, works in garden and aviary, and milks the cow herself. She employs very little help.

"It wasn't difficult to get a start in learning to farm," Mrs. Tupper explained. "I visited farms and studied the methods of farmers and their wives. I asked lots of questions."

"I didn't have any old fogies to unlearn, and I didn't acquire any. I went straight to the agricultural college and the provincial poultry experimental station for instructions. While I was living in the country supervising the building of the bungalow, I read and digested every bulletin I could get. I'm still studying bulletins. I subscribe for several farm papers and a bee journal."

"Of course, I learned a great deal from the practical experience of the people about me, but I checked up everything to the rules and directions of government provincial agricultural experts, which may be had for the price of a postage stamp. I tried to take orders intelligently. I ignored old rules for poultry and beekeeping."

Mrs. Tupper's chickens are hatched in incubators, hatched in a coal-heated brooder house, fed according to experiment-station directions, and reared in poultry houses built from experiment-station designs. From the first they have been practically free from lice and disease. She gets winter eggs. Even in zero weather and fed present costly feed, her spring pullets more than pay their way.

"Bees responded as readily to proper treatment," she said. "My second season I harvested \$265 worth of comb honey from twenty working swarms. And I was stung not a half-dozen times at that."

Some of Mrs. Tupper's neighbors were inclined to joke at first at her appetite for bulletins, her belief in experts, and her rigid insistence on pure-bred stock and poultry. They admit now that her faith has been justified.

If Mrs. Tupper had trod in the well-worn neighborhood ruts, she would have marketed her produce by the country-store-commission-man-retailer-consumer route; but again she did not. From the first she planned to plug the leakage of farm profits in middlemen's commissions. When she had anything to sell she put on a good-looking tailored suit, a becoming hat, smart shoes and gloves, and went to the city to talk to ultimate consumers.

The consciousness of being dressed appropriately—not expensively or ornately—is a valuable aid to the farm saleswoman, Mrs. Tupper thinks.

"If a salesman comes to me shabbily dressed or flashily dressed, I can't give him a fair hearing," she said. "I may let him talk on, but I decide against him the instant I look at him. So I reasoned that a trim, pleasing appearance would be as valuable an asset to me as to the men who sell pickles, insurance, or gilt-edged bonds. It would mean a favorable first impression and open the way to show samples and make a sales talk."

"If I tried to interview a prospective customer handicapped by the consciousness that my skirt hung badly or that my shoes were shabby, not only would I be timid and ill at ease, but my appearance would suggest to the city buyer the very slipshodness and lack of reliability he fears in buying direct from the farm."

"I go strong on attractive samples. It would be useless to try for fancy prices if I brought home to town in mean-looking cases or rusty cans. A slight drip down the side of a package might not be proof positive of poor

quality, but it would frighten away a careful buyer. Likewise, I do not illustrate my egg sales talks with a sample dozen of odd sizes and shapes. It is needless to add that goods delivered to customers must be of the same quality and appearance as the samples, and that one must keep one's promises to the dot. A little well-directed enterprise will land a customer, but only good service can hold him."

When the current wholesale price of honey was \$3 a case, Mrs. Tupper's comb honey has been in demand at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. She disposes of every pound to private customers and to one grocery store which caters to "fancy" trade. She sells eggs from her 400 Wyandottes at from 4 to 6 cents more a dozen than the country store is paying its patrons who bring in eggs and "take them out in trade."

Mrs. Tupper figured that if a trademark has advertising pull for a manufacturing concern, it would help the farm business. She christened her 10-acre "Graceland Farm," and this name is stamped on everything that leaves her place. She had cards printed bearing the name of the farm, its telephone number, and its products. Graceland Farm is also emphasized on letter heads.

"Prompt attention to correspondence is an easy method of advertising a farm business," she suggested. A typewritten letter on letterhead stationery, mailed promptly, creates a pleasant impression on the man who has written to inquire the price of a setting of eggs or a trio of chickens.

"Suppose I delayed a week and wrote the reply with pen and ink, or worse, with a pencil on ruled tablet paper? I'd stand a good chance of losing a customer, wouldn't I? If I didn't miss an order outright, I should certainly leave a suggestion of inefficiency and carelessness which could only be charged to the debit side of the business."

She has found that a \$50 typewriter and a letter file have helped greatly to create the good-will which is as essential to the farmer business woman as to the woman who runs a millinery shop or an insurance office.

Mrs. Tupper has encouraged auto mobile trade. Her aviary is within sight of the road, and a "Honey for Sale" sign brings many a customer. Many of her city patrons have the habit of driving to the farm and returning with a hamper laden with eggs, honey, butter, or canned stuff from the vegetable garden. The garden last summer supplied material for more than 900 cans of vegetables.

The neighbors smile at her zeal for fairs and poultry shows.

"It isn't fun altogether: it's business," she tells them.

It was cold, disagreeable work, for instance, to prepare an exhibit for the National Exhibition at Toronto last fall; but Mrs. Tupper felt repaid. She won first prize on pen, first and second on pullet, and fourth on cockerel. Then she exhibited at the County Fair with even better success.

"These prizes will add to the value of every chicken I have, and to all my poultry products. They give me another advertising point," she said.

"The shows gave me a fine opportunity to meet possible customers and to make friends for my business. I was on the job for days. I met scores of people and distributed hundreds of cards. I learned a lot, too, in talks with judges and experienced breeders."

The Tupper bungalow is neat and attractive. In spite of her duties in the poultry house and aviary, Mrs. Tupper serves appetizing meals. She finds time for church work and neighborhood calls, and gives every Thursday to the Red Cross.

The housework is speeded up with such conveniences as hot and cold water in kitchen and bathroom, and steam heat. The kitchen is an efficient little workshop lined by cupboards and shelves. Mrs. Tupper can sit before her kitchen cabinet and prepare a meal without moving about for ingredients and utensils. A service wagon saves steps between kitchen and dining-room.

The floors of the bungalow are of hard wood. They are waxed a few times each year, and a little work each morning with dust mop and carpet sweeper keeps them in good order. The washing is sent out.

"I couldn't earn an income from the farm if I had a farmhouse without modern improvements," Mrs. Tupper declared. "Reducing drudgery to a minimum is only plain business sense. Laundry work, scrubbing, and dishwashing has a low economic value. Such unskilled labor eats up the time and strength one needs for the more profitable and interesting tasks of farm management, accounting and correspondence, advertising and marketing."

Britain's Revenue.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30th, shows a net increase of £23,794,034 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Of this amount £21,869,000 was from excess profits and duties. The total revenue amounted to £155,753,320. The total expenditure, chargeable against revenue, was £728,975,677.

You pay the same war tax
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that you pay on Red Rose.
In other words you pay 10¢ war
tax on a cheap tea which will
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Hogs

Hogs suffer more from heat than any other class of farm stock. If kept in open yards exposed to the sizzling rays of a hot sun they will do well to keep alive, even though they are consuming sufficient feed to make two pounds of pork a day. Sunshades mean comfort, and comfort brings economy in the use of feed, rapid gains in flesh and increased profits at the season's end.

Hogs do not perspire. Other animals are provided with pores to carry off excretions and remove the heat from the body, but not so with the hog. A few large pores on the legs provide the only means of carrying off excretions, while the thick layers of fat check the radiation of heat from the body.

As a rule hogs are fed more heat-producing food than other farm animals and in the work of converting this feed into meat there is a great amount of heat which cannot escape.

It is astonishing to note how many farmers compel their hogs to lay in the sun and suffer during the summer days. If the herd has the run of an orchard or shaded lot they will not need artificial shade. However, if they are confined in open lots sunshades should be built to protect them. A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours at practically no cost aside from labor. A few posts, some old boards or saplings and a straw or hay roof makes an excellent shade and is preferable to one of boards, as the straw or hay roof is cooler than one of lumber.

Plan the yards so that the sunshades may be erected at the highest point so that the hogs will get the full benefit of every breeze. Losses from overheating can be guarded against only by providing a retreat for the animals during the heat of the day. If the days are extremely hot sprinkle the ground under the shades with water. One barrel of water used to sprinkle the ground under the shades will help keep down the temperature several degrees, during the heat of the day.

Poultry

Few poultrymen realize the importance of fresh water to fowls. It is not only required from the standpoint of health, but it is a big factor in egg production. Keep a liberal supply of fresh water before the fowls every day throughout the year.

In winter usually once a day is sufficient for fresh water, but during warm weather twice a day is imperative and three times will be better.

The drinking receptacles must be kept clean. Wash them daily during warm weather and two or three times a week during cold weather. Disease lurks in dirty water.

In cold weather feed first and then water with tepid water. Early hatched chicks should not have cold water, it chills them and sometimes they drop dead soon after drinking. Tepid water, on the contrary, acts like a tonic.

Clover is one of the most valuable feeds, containing shell forming material, and should be a part of every ration. Hens fed clover will lay better than those without it. Clover can be chopped and mixed with meal and with mash. Clover is the cheapest green food that can be grown for poultry.

Clean out the houses thoroughly twice a year, four times is better. Clean the windows and every part of the house. Keep the floors clean as often as necessary. Use tobacco stems in all nests. Keep the setting hens out of the poultry house. Broody hens are always lousy.

The walls and perches, nests, floors

and ceiling can be sprayed with a 5 per cent. solution of cresol. When this has dried spray with 1 part crude carbolic acid or cresol and 3 parts kerosene. Fill or flood every crack, crevice and smooth surface with the spray. After the whole house has been thoroughly cleaned, swept and washed a 5 per cent. solution of formic acid also makes a good spray.

These solutions must not touch the skin, and if they do wash it off at once. Be particularly careful not to get them in the eyes, which might cause loss of sight.

It Will Never Die Out.

If you and I had a farm as big as might be covered by the sheets of paper that have been written over by men and women complaining that this world of ours is growing cold and selfish, we should have more land than any of us ever will own. Let me say all I have to say in reply to this wicked charge against the men and the women of our day in just four words. It is not so!

A neighbor of ours had a nice young horse get sick one day. I know of men with so much of human interest and love in their hearts that they went to the help of that neighbor, sat up with the poor suffering animal night after night for days and days. It was cold in the barn, but they did not mind it. They gave the horse its medicine, rolled up in horse blankets, and wormed their way into the haymow until it was time to care for the animal again. Only a horse, but it was a living thing, with a heart in it; and it belonged to a friend.

No; love will never die out of the human heart. It may seem sometimes as if men are too busy to be good and kind; but let anything happen to the humblest farmer in the community and the grass will be all tramped down about his door by those who come to do him a good turn.—E. L. V.

For lubricating moving parts of machinery an inventor has patented a perforated bolt containing a wick to be soaked in oil.

Wool to be reknit should be raveled in a colander and set in the steam over a vessel of boiling water. Cover the colander and let steam until the wool is straight. Dry in the air and then wind.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



THE SUN IS BRIGHT, THE WATER'S WARM. I THINK A SWIM WILL DO NO HARM.

SO ONE FOR THE MONEY TWO FOR THE SHOW THREE TO GET READY AND IN I GO—



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.

Blood Medicines.

Blood medicines are evidently those which are supposed to improve the quality of the blood—to "purify" it, as so many people say who have no very clear idea of what this statement means. The largest portion of the blood is water. In addition, it contains the red and white corpuscles, the blood cells; furthermore, it contains, in solution, various mineral salts, albuminoids, and fats.

These various substances are derived from the food, and distributed over the body for its upbuilding; if there is too much or too little of any of them, disease would be the result, and the best way to remedy it would be to supply foods containing the elements which are wanting.

But the wastes of the body are also carried by the blood—chiefly as carbonic acid and urea—the first of which, is carried to the lungs for elimination, and the second to the kidneys. The blood may also contain substances which are foreign to it, like sugar, bile, disease-producing bacteria, and animal parasites.

In diabetes, sugar is circulating in the blood. In inflammation of the liver bile, filaria is one of the parasites found in the blood; and there are many kinds of bacteria. A blood medicine is therefore, something which will have some sort of effect on these different substances directly or indirectly, and the number of these is very small. Quine will kill the germ of malarial fever, and is, therefore, a true blood medicine. Mercury and arsenic will destroy the germ of syphilis—sometimes. Iron, in proper organic form, will be taken up by the red corpuscles when their number is too small, or when they are deficient in iron—as is the case in anemia.

One very common form of patent medicine is preserved beef blood, which when properly prepared, may be useful, just as anemic and tubercular people sometimes seem to be benefited by drinking freshly drawn blood at a slaughter house. This is equivalent to taking any other album-

noid food—beefsteak, for instance. But blood decomposes more quickly than other animal tissues, and when you try to preserve it with alcohol or other preservatives, you destroy some of its important constituents, or make them unsuitable for digestion and assimilation; hence, most, if not all, of the preparations made from blood, will not do what they are advertised to do.

I do not say that such preparations may not be harmless; but that is not what people are after, when they pay their good money for them. When you see advertisements of sarsaparilla compounds and sure cures, burdock and willow dock syrups, iron and prickly ash strengthening blood vitalizer, and mixtures containing motherwort, dandelion, mandrake, poke root, rumex and many other herbs, do not let your imagination cloud your judgment. These are all harmless substances when of good quality, but have very little influence on the body or the blood. When they are of poor quality, they are about as useful as dried sticks.

Many people will remember the sulphur and molasses they used to be compelled to take when children. If you want something which will stir up your blood and most of your other internal arrangements, try a few doses of this useful remedy rather than the blood medicines with fancy names with which the market is filled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. L.—Am bow-legged and my position requires that I walk seven miles or so, a day. Is such walking desirable for a bow-legged person?

2.—Is there any way of straightening bow legs?

Answer.—If you can accomplish your walking without pain or unnecessary effort, I do not see why you may not continue to do so.

2.—An operation is possible, but it consists in breaking the bones and despoiling them. Of course this is very much more difficult in an adult than in a child, but it is sometimes done very successfully.

Some Low-Priced Meats

Certain parts of the butchered carcasses which provide us with meat are comparatively low in price. These parts have not been generally popular in this country, although they are in great demand in Europe and also in the United States. Beef hearts, livers, tripe, ox tails, sheep's heads, calves' heads, pigs' feet and many other parts of the carcasses might well be used more freely in Canada than they are, thus relieving the pressure of the demand upon roasts, steaks and other higher priced cuts. Any good recipe book will tell you how to cook these cheaper meats and make of them delicious, tempting dishes.

The Dairy

When a cow gives bloody milk, get a separate sample of milk from each quarter of the udder to determine if the blood comes from one or all.

If it comes from all quarters, general congestion of the udder has caused rupture of minute blood vessels in the glandular tissue. This is not uncommon just after calving and soon subsides. When it occurs in the udder of a cow that has been milking for several months, an injury or an attack of garget is the cause.

Bleeding often comes from growths in a teat or teats which are irritated by the act of milking. Such growths sometimes can be removed by operation. If that can not be done the secretion of milk should be dried off in the affected quarter. This also is the best course in a case of chronic garget.

Kindness and gentleness always accomplish more than the application of a milking stool or a number twelve shoe to the back or belly of a nervous or fractious cow that holds up her milk. A gentle, expert, scientific milker may possibly bring back the normal function, but it is certain that brutality will have the opposite effect.

The habit which calves have of sucking each other's ears or udders is a bad one and should be stopped as quickly as possible. The sucking of the udder stimulates an unnatural secretion of milk; when that starts and sucking then is prevented; subacute and usually unnoticed garget results. Where that has happened the udder will be almost certain to go wrong when the heifer has her first calf, and we regard this as one of the very common, but least understood, causes of mammitis (garget).

Horse Sense

An expert stockman says that nothing speaks so well for a farm as a well-mannered, well-groomed horse shown at a fair, even if the animal does not bring home a blue ribbon.

Draft horses are shown at halter except in case of draft teams. Rope halters are all right to use. Draft stallions should be shown with heavy bridles. Horses should be taught to stand and to lead before they are placed in the ring.

Good condition and good manners in the show ring will not be of much value unless the horses are well groomed. Use the comb and fibre-brush followed by the hair-brush every day. To remove dirt, dampened sawdust should be rubbed into the hair and brushed out with a stiff bristled brush. The mane and tail should be combed daily. Tangled parts should be separated with the fingers, since the comb is likely to pull out the hair. The appearance of the animal is improved by singeing the long hairs about the jaws and ears with a lighted candle.



The Choice of all Ranks

Shaving under trench difficulties at the front will quickly convince "him" that the AutoStrop is the only practical razor. It is the only razor that sharpens its own blades and consequently is always ready for instant service.

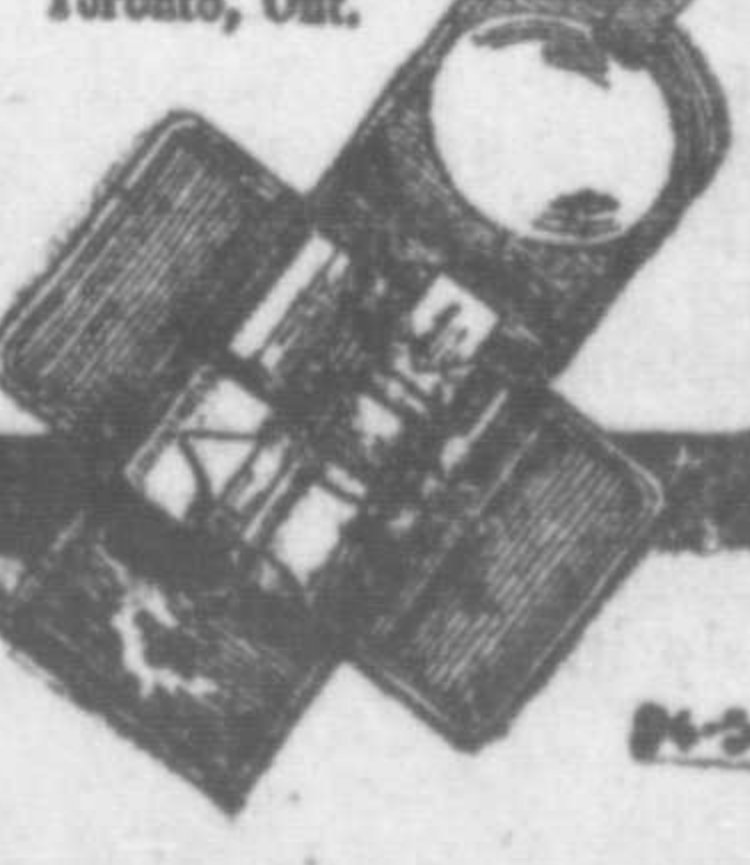
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Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.



THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 5, 1918.

It looks as if Germany's ruthless, insane submarine policy is going to drive Spain into the war on the side of the Entente. Spain all along has preserved rather a friendly neutrality towards the Hun, although she has had occasion more than once to act otherwise, as is also the case of every neutral nation using the high seas.

A partial reorganization of the Alberta Government, expected for some time past, was announced last week. The main object of the shuffle was to get rid of C. W. Cross, whose methods were not satisfactory to Premier Stewart. By the new arrangement Hon. C. R. Boyle, formerly minister of education, becomes attorney general, and Hon. A. Mackay will become provincial treasurer. The portfolio of education was not settled when the above appointments were given out.

The allied armies operating in different sectors during the past week have made some very important strategic gains despite a very stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy. Baupame, Roye, Noyon, and later on Mount Kemmel, which the Germans captured last spring at terrible cost, are again in the hands of the allied troops, and the city of Peronne was gradually being outflanked and its fall merely a matter of time, according to Saturday's reports. Coupled with these successes the toll of prisoners taken has been enormous, the total exceeding 115,000 with about 1500 cannon and many thousands of machine guns and rifles. All these operations are believed to be only preliminary to the main objective which Marshal Foch is planning to carry out before this year's campaign closes. It is the opinion of war experts that the enemy will make a general retirement to the new Hindenburg line and there make a supreme effort to check the allies' advance. If Foch decides to attempt the forcing of this position before adverse weather conditions set in there is bound to be some terrific fighting before many weeks roll around.

As foreshadowed above, Monday's despatches tell of the capture of Peronne by the Australian troops with 2,000 prisoners.

Government Railways to be under one Management

The new board of managers which is to take charge of the Canadian Northern Railway system, and which is expected to be announced this week, will also have charge, it is stated, of the Intercolonial and Transcontinental roads. In this case the advice of the Drayton-Acworth report may be followed and a new corporation formed called the Dominion Railway Company, which would hold in trust the stock of the C. N. R. and the other public owned lines and operate them for the Government.

The new board of management will not include Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann or R. J. Mackenzie, of the old C. N. R. directorate. W. K. George, Graham Bell and W. J. Christie are already on the board as Government representatives and will remain.

Bad Mine Disaster in Washington

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 29.—Eight miners are known to be dead, and 13 others who have not been reached, are believed to have been killed, the result of an explosion in a mine at Burnette, a small mining town in Pierce County, 30 miles southeast of Tacoma at 7 o'clock last evening.

Four men who were taken out of the mine injured, were brought to a hospital here, where their condition is reported as serious. They were rushed to Tacoma on a special train on the Northern Pacific railway.

There is little hope that the 13 men left in the mine are alive, but all possible efforts are being made to reach them.

The cause of the disaster has not been learned.

Occupy Ground that has been in Enemy Hands since 1914

London, Aug. 30.—The Times editorially says: "The fine advance of the Canadian and Scottish troops has now been carried up a good deal further than we got in the spring and early summer last year. These troops are moving in localities where the Allies have not set foot since the first months of the war."

"The question arises whether, are the Germans retiring to, to gain time, which they need very urgently."

"It would suit the Germans very well, after their severe reverses, to leave us in possession of dismal wastes of the Somme battle field and the areas of Hindenburg's line of retreat. If we could stand on the line and not too far beyond. Our obvious purpose is not to give them the advantage of choice if we can help it."

U. S. Authorities Seize over 2,000,000 Seditious Letters

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Upwards of 2,000,000 letters and other mailed documents of alleged seditious import have been seized recently. As a result, more than 300 search warrants were issued secretly to post office inspectors co-operating with United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne.

According to reports, practically every pro-German and anti-war organization has been made a target and the use of the mails is denied them.

Among those named in the search warrants are: The Socialist Party, their officials and publications and the I. W. W., its defence fund organizations, propagandists and officials.

Shocking U-Boat Atrocity

London, August 28.—Details of the sinking of the French steamer Lydiana of the north coast of Spain on July 16 show that the crew of the German submarine deliberately murdered most of the 38 persons lost. The U-boat torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew.

While a boat was being lowered from the Lydiana, a second torpedo struck the vessel. The boat was torn from its davits, but she kept her keel. Seeing this, the submarine rammed her and cut her in two. The enemy then turned and rammed a second boat, which had been launched successfully. A young woman of 23, one of the passengers, was thrown high in the air by the impact and instantly killed. The captain of the Lydiana was killed in the same crash. The Germans then endeavored to sink a raft carrying the remaining survivors. At first their efforts were without success. When one of the ship's officers left the raft to swim back to the sinking Lydiana, the submarine turned and the officer was killed by its propellers. After finally disposing of the Lydiana by shell fire, the U-boat made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the raft amid laughter from the U-boat's captain and crew. The submarine then turned and disappeared towards the east. The eight survivors were picked up from the sea by patrol boats.

General Foch Picked Canadian Troops for Smashing Blow

Cables received from France by the Government show that the Canadian forces have again covered themselves with glory and have made another smashing blow against the Germans. Details of the battle are not yet available, but apparently the Canadians have been the spearhead of the attack upon the Hindenburg line. This is the view of the Ottawa authorities.

Reports of the decisive attack of Aug. 18 and 19 in which the Allied armies made their big successful drive against the Huns show that the Canadians were chosen by General Foch as the pivot of the whole attack. The Canadians attacked in the centre with the British on the left wing and the French on the right. Everything depended upon Gen. Currie's men. If the Canadians had failed the whole attack would have collapsed. But the Canadian offensive was so successful that they made the greatest penetration since trench warfare began—some 15 miles. They were given the hardest task of the whole army and more than lived up to the expectations of General Foch and Sir Douglas Haig.

As they were the spearhead their casualties were naturally heavy, although they were light considering the objects attained and the prisoners captured.

While there as yet no details it is thought likely the Canadians have been again given the place of honor along with some of the most tried British and Scottish battalions as the shock troops in the smash to force the Hindenburg line.

Scouts' War Gardens.

The food production and garden campaign of the Boy Scouts of America is well under way, says Boy's Life. Every scout and, indeed, every troop and every local council, according to reports, is definitely interested in some way.

This year every scout is asked to be responsible for securing one adult to agree to work with him on the scout's individual garden or on the troop garden or on the local council garden. The adult might be a scout's father, his brother or his sister's best fellow, his uncle or indeed any man who will faithfully stick to the job until the crops are harvested.

Spruce Used in Airplanes.

Because the government needs all the spruce for airplanes, the piano manufacturers of the country are having a hard time to get sounding boards for their instruments. Spruce is the best wood the piano manufacturers can get for this purpose and they have used it in immense quantities for many years.

But sounding boards and airplane beams call for the same quality of stock—clear, straight-grained, tough-fibered and free from blemishes. In their desire to assist the government in airplane construction the piano manufacturers have agreed to curtail their output 30 per cent during the war. They can get along with the spruce stock now on hand for some time, they say. Meanwhile they will try to find a substitute for spruce. Several of the big spruce producing mills in the Grays Harbor district of Washington and along the Columbia river in Oregon that always have made a specialty of piano stock now are giving their attention to airplane material.



Scientifically prepared. Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen

Chewing Tobacco

Is the world's best chew.
"It is the most economical chew."

\$500 for Pair of Pyjamas.

The New York Sun tells of a subscription "bee" for the Sun's fund to buy tobacco for soldiers, held at the Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach. Pte. Peat made two speeches and did some of the auctioning of articles contributed for the fund. The Sun proceeds:

And, besides several others, there was Alfred Rogers, merchant, of Toronto, Canada, present, with his wallet, a generous heart and an abundance of patriotism.

The first article offered for sale at auction was a pair of Billy Burke pyjamas, wonderfully dainty and pretty.

"What am I bid for this adorable garment?" called Miss Tucker.

"Five hundred dollars," shouted Mr. Rogers.

The first bid was the winner. "Thanks a thousand times," said Miss Tucker in delivering the purchase.

"No thanks are due me," Mr. Rogers protested. "I'm a Canadian, and I was moved by that speech of Pte. Peat's. Peat's one of us, you know. And, besides, I lost a brother in France. If I can help any of the fellows over there I'm doing only my little bit. And I don't know of any better way of helping than through the tobacco fund."

Halibut Catch Dwindles.

The Vancouver Province publishes the following news item: There is no doubt that the halibut are vanishing from the known banks up north and are seeking new grounds, for the halibut fishing fleet is having very bad luck. Steamer after steamer arrives and hails small catches, although the weather has been good. In many cases, the fish brought in do not pay the expense of the voyage. The steamer Kingsway has come in with 20,000 lbs. of halibut and 15,000 lbs. of cod after a trip of three weeks. This is very expensive fishing. Not so many years ago the steamers used to bring in from 200,000 lbs. to 300,000 lbs. and sometimes 400,000 lbs. a trip, and were only out a week or ten days.

The declining supply of halibut has placed this fish in the luxury class, and people who wish to provide cheap substitutes for meat must turn to other varieties of fish. There is a large number of edible fish which are available at low cost. We have no right to complain that the cost of fish is high if we limit our demand to halibut and a few such luxury varieties.

Gets Order of British Empire.

Mrs. Watt, of Victoria, B.C., whose name is among those honored by inclusion in the Order of the British Empire, is one of the Canadian women who has done good work on this side of the water. She has organized successfully Women's Institutes in the United Kingdom, and has been active about food production. Mrs. Watt, who was Miss Madge Robertson, an M.A. of Toronto University, has a young son in the army. After being wounded twice fighting with an old country regiment, he is now on Gen. Currie's staff.

English Slang Has a Come-Back.

Investigation of the origin of certain slang terms necessitated in the elucidation of a Thames police court case in London recently disclosed that the English of two centuries ago used to speak of "roasting" a person, just as Canadians have used the term in recent years.

Nova Scotia Ale Soon Evaporates.

Nova Scotia inspectors lately seized five barrels of ale and went for a vehicle to remove their loot. Returning, they discovered the ale had vanished.

A Real Patriot.

In the vicinity of Winnipeg, a new scheme is being tried. One of the municipalities just on the edge of the city contains a large amount of land, which has never been brought under cultivation. Just before the war part of this municipality was purchased by a land company and resold in lots running from five acres to fifty acres. It is beautiful virgin prairie soil, and adjoins the farm of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The real estate man who had the most to do with the sale of this property conceived the happy idea that it would be easily cultivated by the Agricultural College staff if a lease could be obtained, and he set himself to the task of securing the consent of the 200 odd owners of the property. The area involved is 700 acres. In less than a month's time he had the consent of all the owners, who appointed him their agent to make the lease. The land is leased to the Agricultural College for a term of three years, absolutely free, and the college has to turn into the Red Cross fund of Manitoba every dollar of the net profit derived from the crops of this land.

Dough Saved the Ship.

"Saved by a ton of dough" might be the title for an account of the adventures of the steamship Armenia in the submarine zone. The vessel was struck by a torpedo. Aboard was an armed guard of American seamen under the command of Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, U. S. N. The naval men made all preparations for placing the passengers in lifeboats, for the ship had a wide breach below the water line and a second torpedo was momentarily expected; but they did not intend to abandon their vessel until they were sure it was going to sink. Going below they succeeded in checking the inflow of water to some extent by a patch made of a collision mat and some pieces of canvas, but there was still a formidable leak. Thereupon the sailors proceeded to smash open a large number of barrels of flour which they found in the hold and shoveled this material into the breach. Soon it was filled with an enormous mass of dough, which so effectually checked the leak that the ship was brought into port by her resourceful crew.

FAIL TO GERMANIZE HOLLAND

Dutch Character Has Successfully Resisted All Efforts Made by Its Powerful Neighbor.

That Germany covets Holland is no diplomatic or other secret. Everybody knows it. Considering the Dutch character and pride in national independence which they have manifested ever since the Dutch language assumed final shape as evidence of distinct nationality, it has seemed best to the Hohenzollerns to proceed by peaceful means, among which none is more patent than intermarriage among influential families. And especially there is desired marriages of German princes and princesses into the House of Orange, which for some centuries, either as stadtholders or kings, has been the governing head of the Dutch state.

There has been great success in securing German marriages. The mother of Queen Wilhelmina was a German princess and her husband is a German prince.

But, while there has been success in securing German husbands or wives for the House of Orange, the assimilation has been from German into Dutch and not from Dutch into German. We recall no German prince or princess who has married into the House of Orange who has not turned out to be as loyal a Dutchman or Dutchwoman as the most ardent Hollander could desire, observes the San Francisco Chronicle.

The fact is that the sturdy Dutch character persists from generation to generation and forms one of the most distinctive types of the human species. This is not because the German rulers have not constantly tried to mold it over, but because they have failed to do so.

And . . . the modern Germans are impatient that they have dallied so long with peaceful means and are for taking by force what they cannot get otherwise.

"TEDDY" FAILED TO MAKE HIT

Roosevelt Tells of Amusing Experience of His Youthful Days in the Cattle Country.

In the oldtime cattle country and in the backwoods nobody was supposed to think of any necessary work as degrading. Alluding to oldstyle American conditions in a recent issue of the American, Theodore Roosevelt narrates his experiences as a shoe black. He says, reminiscently:

"I remember that once, when there was a lull in outdoor work, I endeavored to be useful in and around the house. I fed the pigs; and on an idle morning I blacked all the boots. Ordinarily our boots did not need blacking—most of them were not that kind. On this occasion I started, with an enthusiasm that outran my judgment, to black the dress boots of every one of both sexes. I coated them with a thick, dull paste; only a few knobs became shiny; and the paste came off freely on what it touched. As a result I temporarily lost not merely the respect but even the affection of all the other inmates of the house."

"However, I did not lose caste because I had blacked the boots. I lost caste because I had blacked them badly. But I was allowed to continue feeding the pigs. The pigs were not so particular as the humans."

SHAWVILLE FAIR

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

September 16, 17, 18, '18.

Apply to R. W. Hodgins for Prize List and all information required.

Chapeau Fair

The Directors of Agr. Soc. Div. B., Co. of Pontiac

will hold their 41st Annual Exhibition on their Grounds

at CHAPEAU on

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Increased Prizes Good List of Specials
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Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse
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"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.

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

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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.

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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.

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FONTHILL NURSERIES.

Thousands of Orchard trees need
replacing.

War Garden call for small fruits,
early bearing fruit trees, Aspara-
gus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

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Secure a paying Agency with lib-
eral commissions. Experience
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HAS CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA

English Writer Satisfied That Coun-
try's Spirit is Undefeated and
Undefeatable.

The soundness at core of the modern
man has had one long triumphant dem-
onstration. Take that wonderful little
story of a certain British superintend-
ent of the pumping station at some
oil wells in Mesopotamia. A valve in
the oil pipe had split and a fountain
of oil was being thrown up on all
sides; while thirty yards off and noth-
ing between, the furnaces were in full
blast.

To prevent a terrible conflagration
and great loss of life, and save the oil
wells, it was necessary to turn off the
furnaces. The superintendent, without
a moment's hesitation, sprang through
the oil spray, turned off the furnaces,
and died. Modern man has been doing
things like that all through this war.

We Britons are an insular people,
ignorant, for the most part, of any-
thing outside our own empire; and it
has struck me as a rather wonderful
tribute to America that one could go
the length of Britain and find hardly
a creature who was not confident that
Americans will display the same endur-
ance, bravery and unselfishness
that we have seen displayed by our
own men all these years. Instinctively,
we know and feel it.

There is something proud in Ameri-
cans as in ourselves, something unde-
feated and undefeatable. It comes of
our common cult of freedom and of the
individual conscience, and in both our
countries is a growing, not a withering,
quality.—John Galsworthy in Harper's
Magazine.

Learning French.

One difficulty that our soldiers in
France have in learning to speak
French like the natives is that collo-
quial French has so many humor-
ous or slang synonyms for the per-
fectly good words that might be used,
says the Outlook. A French-English
dictionary, with a suggestion of Dr.
Johnson's habit of interpolating the
lexicographer's personality into his
definitions, hits off this idea under
the word centre: "Belly, abdomen;
in the slang of those who never call
things by their proper names, stom-
ach."

The war has seen an astonishing
list of these variations from normal
words, invented by the lively fancy
of the poilu (itself one of these in-
vented substitutes, standing, of
course, for the good word soldier).

Another difficulty that the Cana-
dian soldier has in his struggle to
pick up French is humorously illus-
trated by the remark attributed to a
Tommy "over there": "These people
know how to spell their language,
but they don't know how to pro-
nounce it. Here's vin, for example;
do you know what they call that?
Why, van. And when you've learn-
ed how to spell cat in French—they
spell it with an h, chat—they pro-
nounce it sha!"

COPENHAGEN

CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen is used differently
from ordinary chewing tobacco.
Take a small pinch, for a start,
and put it between the lower lip
and gum, in the centre.

Afterwards you can increase the
size of the pinch to suit the
strength of the chew you desire.
Copenhagen is strong, because
the tobacco of which it is made is
cut into fine grains, which makes it
impart its strength thoroughly and
quickly.

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

THE WAR-WEARY HUN.

Poem Distributed to Men in the
German Trenches.

An interesting letter has been re-
ceived by Mrs. H. J. Johnson, of To-
ronto, from her husband, Lance-
Corporal H. J. Johnson, now with a
machine gun section of the 102nd
Battalion in France. The letter is
in German and is one of many, which
were dropped from allied airplanes
while flying over the German lines.
The idea is said to have been con-
ceived by Lord Northcliffe, and is
designed to give the Huns a true in-
sight into conditions as they actually
exist.

The letter, translated into English,
follows:

"A Voice From the Grave."
(Poem from the diary of a German
soldier, who fell a victim to the
proud lust for power.)

"A Soldier's Fate:

"I was a soldier, but I was so re-
luctantly. They did not ask me to
enlist but dragged me away to the
barracks. I became a prisoner,
hunted down like a wild beast. I
had to go from my home, from the
heart of my beloved, and from the
circle of my friends. When I think
of this I am filled with yearning and
my heart burns with indignation.

"I was a soldier, but only against
my will. I did not like the gaudy
uniform. I did not like the hard
military life. A stick would suffice
to defend me, and if I am to go
into the field, then I am to kill my
brothers, not one of whom has done
me any harm. For this, a cripple,
reap care and humiliation, and starv-
ing. I would then cry—I was a
soldier!"

"I was a soldier! Day and night
I had to march instead of attending
to my business. I had to be on guard
instead of being free. I had to sa-
lute and behold the arrogance of
many a knave.

"Oh, tell me, why are there soldiers
at all? Every nation loves rest and
peace alone, but only for the lust of
power and to cause injury and to
cause the gold fields to be trampled
down.

"Therefore, up Brothers! Germans,
French, Hungarians, Danes or Flem-
ish—whether your trousers be white,
black, red or blue. Extend a brother-
er's hand instead of a leaden greet-
ing. Up! Let us advance to a strug-
gle for peace and free our nation
from its oppressors! Let those who
wish wage war. I, faint, would be a
soldier of liberty."

GOOD COOK TO BE ENVIED

Always Sure of Popularity is the Per-
son Who Can Concoct Dishes
That Are Appetizing.

To prove that there is nothing in-
trinsically humble or shameful in cook-
ing it is only necessary to mention a
hunting or fishing party. The man who
can turn out a palatable dish is envied
and lauded. The college girl who can
concoct midnight suppers over a can
of frozen alcohol or a gas jet is sure
of popularity. Many of the great of
the earth have practiced cooking as an
accomplishment. Louis XV, one of the
extremest connoisseurs in the art of
living, prided himself on his coffee.
One of the most famous of table sauces
was invented by a gentleman of Wor-
cestershire. Many great ladies of the
olden times used to exchange recipes.
Sir Kenelem Digby, an adventurous
and scholarly soul, left a fat volume
full of them, ranging from simple ap-
ple sauce to the most refined elabo-
ration of game.

It is not even necessary that cook-
ery should aspire to the phase called
"fancy" to be artistic. Above all, the
sauce, that idol of the professional
chef, should be dethroned from its bad
eminence. The sauce is the mother of
nightmares. The dish itself and not
its accompaniments, is the thing. Cook-
ing is real, cooking is earnest, and the
gravy is not its goal.—Exchange.

Canadian and American Soldiers.

"Man for man our soldiers have a
higher moral standard than the men
of any army of any other nation en-
gaged in the war; and when in this
connection I speak of our soldiers of
Canada as well as the soldiers of the
United States. Any man who tells
you the contrary is a liar, and the
truth is not in him. This is not an
affair alibi; statistics compelled by
our own surgeons form the truth of
it; and any man who stands up any-
where on our continent and says that
the soldiers who have come from our
side of the Atlantic to help lick Ger-
many are contracting habits of
drunkenness or that they are being
ruined by the spreading of sexual
diseases among them utters a delib-
erate and a cruel slander against
North American manhood which
should entitle him to a suit of tar-
and-feather underwear and a free
ride on a rail out of any community."
—J. S. Cobb, in Saturday Evening
Post.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LAST CALL FOR

FARM LABORERS

\$12 TO WINNIPEG

Plus 1½c. per mile beyond.

Excursion Sept. 10th, 1918

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Pro-
vince of Ontario—Windsor, Pembroke and East, but not north of Parry
Sound.

FARE RETURNING: ½c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting
point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS between East and West on the C. P. R.

For information apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent or to

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

? 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.,

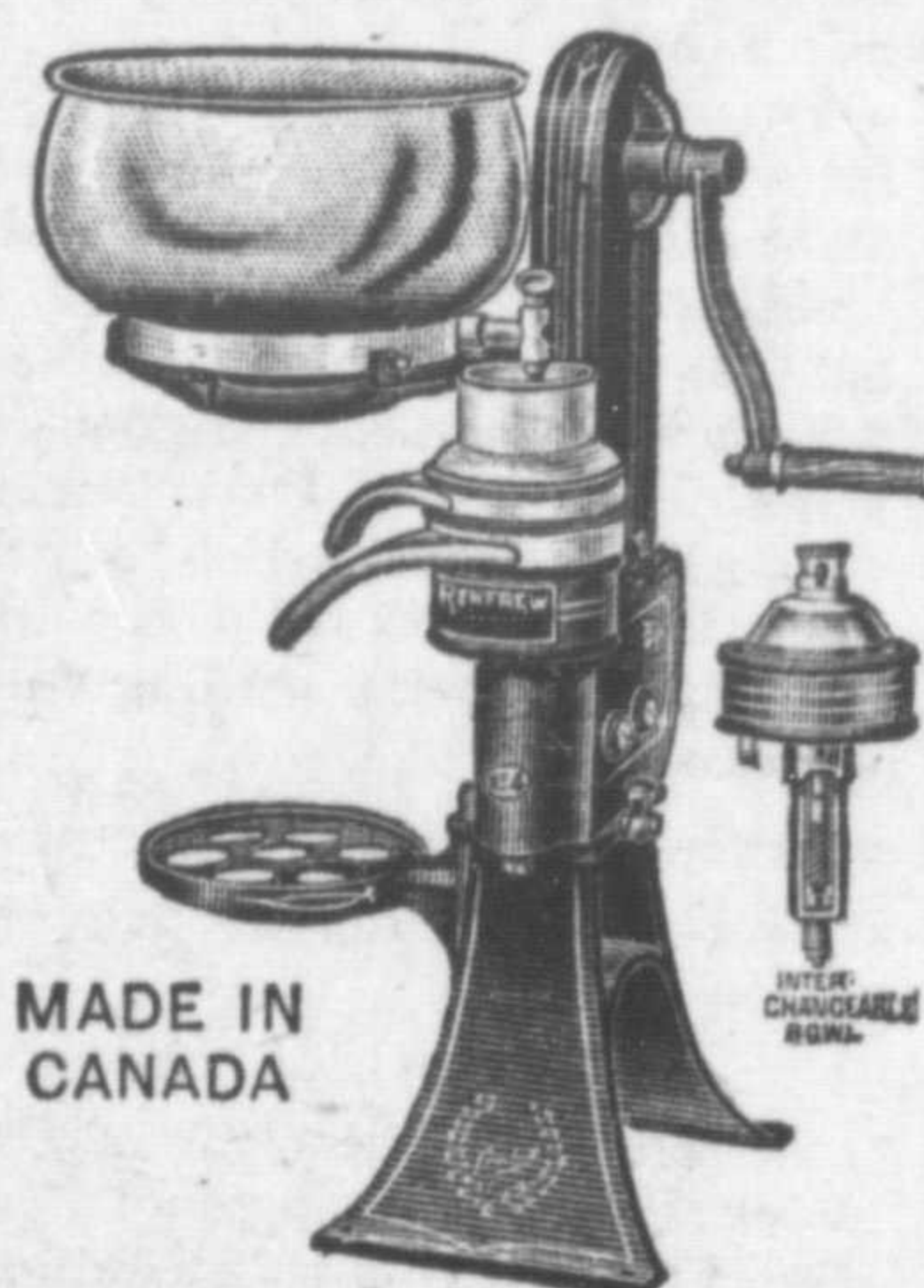
THE TAILORS

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.

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 re-
commended 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.

Shawville Fair - Sept. 16, 17, 18



The Fight.

It was Bobby's very first day at school, and really he didn't quite know what to do. It seemed to him it was a very important day; the day, in fact, when he had definitely started toward the greatest desire of his heart—being a man.

His curls had been cut short; he'd a full-size handkerchief, exactly like his father's, and a brand new cap that didn't in the least resemble a baby cap. He had, in short, if his own feelings were anything to judge by, stepped clear of babyhood. Even his mother, when she had kissed him at the gate, had said, "Good-bye, little man," and Dad had done even better, calling, with sort of an off-hand nod, "wish you luck, young man."

At the gate he joined Tom Matthews, and together they marched toward the great brick building which was to mean so much hereafter to both of them.

"Tell you what," said Bob, and he appeared somehow about an inch taller as he spoke, "it makes a fellow feel good when he knows he's going to be a man."

Tom nodded. "Bet yer boots," he agreed. "I s'pect we'll get into 'bout forty-seven fights before night."

"What-t-t?" Bobby's eyes widened. "Course. If a chap's going to be a man he's got to be one," declared Tom emphatically.

Bobby tucked the thought away in the back part of his mind. He was no coward, but somehow that wasn't quite as he had been taught. Yet, after all, most likely his mother didn't really know, because she was a woman, and maybe women shouldn't be expected to know what men had to do.

As the two lads reached the school-yard gate the master of the building came briskly from the opposite direction and stepped in just ahead of them. Their eyes followed him up the walk. "I'd like," said Bob, watching the swinging stride, the broad shoulders, the keen, alert face, "to be that sort of a man."

Tom nodded. "Bet yer life," he said, "he can fight."

Next instant the gong sounded, and a moment later school had begun.

As the day wore along Bobby's eyes grew very bright and his cheeks very red. Often he glanced from his work to the bright-eyed teacher who, next to Master Wardwell, seemed the very embodiment of wisdom.

He liked to watch the little glints in her eyes, and he wondered once or twice if he was to fight a great fight some day if she would not be proud of him. He felt quite eager to try, and then there was a sudden resolve came to him that he would make her proud of him some day.

His eyes shone a little brighter at the mere thought, and then, just as Miss Archer turned for a moment to the window Tom caught his eye and twisted his face into such a queer

knot that before he knew what was happening he had snickered outright. Miss Archer turned. The room was very still. "Who was it laughing?" she inquired.

"Tick, tick, went the clock. The song of a bird floated in, but other wise there was not a sound. Bob's eyes were fixed steadily on his book."

Yet again the teacher spoke. "I asked," said she very distinctly, "who it was that laughed."

As the silence continued she turned away. "Very well," said she, and there was no more light in her eyes.

Slowly the hands of the big clock crept around toward four. Bobby's head was bent low over his work. His cheeks were scarlet. He wished there were no such thing as school.

"Course," he said to himself, "twas all right. I didn't tell a lie. I just kept still." And his mother's voice seemed to answer, in the very words he had so often heard her speak, "You can tell a lie, my son, as much by action as by words."

A few minutes before four Master Wardwell came in.

With keen eyes he looked searchingly into the forty boy faces before him. "I've just time to greet you as coming men, boys," he said heartily. "You're headed toward the upgrade, and I hope you'll all make the top without a single break. But not many of us do. Yet if we all stand together and pull together we'll get there in time."

The short hand of the clock lacked just a minute of four, and suddenly Bobby was on his feet.

He didn't understand why, but he knew that unless he told he could never face his mother. His face was very white; a great lump was in his throat. The teacher's face and the master's tall form seemed to waver in a mist. "Please, Miss Archer, I laughed."

Behind him someone tittered. Then it was very still.

He sat down, thinking drearily that he'd have to give up making that great fight after all; that most probably they'd tell him he couldn't come there to school any more. Then, very clearly, the master's voice went on:

"There are a great many ways," said he, "of winning a fight, and a great many kinds of fight. But the biggest fight of all is the fight a boy has with himself. And when he wins that he proves, beyond a doubt, that he's a man."

Turning, he spoke in low tones with Miss Archer, and the very next moment walked down the aisle and stood, hand outstretched, before Bob. "My lad," said he, "I want to shake hands with a boy who won the good fight of a man. You and I are bound to be chums." And as Bob slipped his hand into the big, firm one his eyes met Miss Archer's, smiling face once more, and full of light.

teuffel defeated the French on November 27, 1870.

Battles of St. Quentin.

St. Quentin.—The army of Philip II. under Philibert Emmanuel defeated the French under Constable Montmorency on August 10, 1557. The Germans under Von Goeben defeated the French under Faidherbe in 1871.

Agincourt, a village in Pas de Calais.—The English under Henry V. gained a victory over the French under Constable d'Albret on October 25, 1415. The French were said to have numbered 50,000 and the English only 15,000.

Lille, belonging to the House of Hapsburg, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1792.

Bouvigny.—The French under Philip Augustus defeated the army of Otto IV., Germans, Flemings and English, on July 27, 1214. Otto's loss was 30,000.

Landreles, Department of the Nord.—Taken from the French by Charles V. in 1543. It passed from Spain to France and back several times and was besieged and taken by the Allies in 1794 and by the Prussians in 1815.

Crecy, a village on the Somme.—The English under Edward III. defeated the French under Philip VI. on August 26, 1346. The French lost 30,000 in the engagement.

Waterloo.—The Allies under Wellington gained a decisive victory over Napoleon on June 18, 1815.

Lens, Pas-de-Calais.—The French under Conde gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards under Archduke Leopold William on August 20, 1648.

Fortunes of Lorraine.

At Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain by the Swiss on January 5, 1477. It was taken by the French in 1633, restored in 1631 and passed again to the French in 1766.

Wavre.—The Prussians under Thielmann checked the French under Grouchy, preventing them from interfering with Blucher, who was thus enabled to arrive at Waterloo in time.

Ramillies.—The Allies under Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, which led to the capture

of nearly all the fortresses held by the French in the low countries.

Quatre-Bras.—The French under Ney met the Allies under Wellington two days before Waterloo. Ney was forced to retreat (June 16, 1815).

Fleurus.—Duke Christian of Brunswick and Count Mansfield defeated the Spaniards August 29, 1622; the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under the Prince of Waldeck on July 1, 1690; the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Coburg on June 26, 1794.

Steenkerke.—The French under the Duke of Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England on August 3, 1692.

Belle Alliance.—A farm occupied by the centre of the French infantry at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, Napoleon himself being stationed in the vicinity. By this name the Prussians designate the battle of Waterloo.

Ligny.—Napoleon beat the Prussians under Blucher, June 16, 1815.

Turnhout.—The Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards, January 22, 1597. The Belgians defeated the Austrians on October 27, 1789.

Rocourt.—The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Austrians and their allies on October 11, 1746.

Victory Over the Austrians.

Jemmapes.—Famous for the decisive victory of the French under Dumouriez over the Austrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teschler on November 6, 1792. It was the first battle won by the Republic and was followed by the occupation of Belgium.

Tillemont.—Taken by Marlborough in 1705, and near it Dumouriez defeated the Austrians on March 16, 1793.

Senefé.—An indecisive battle fought by the French under Conde and the Dutch under William of Orange on August 11, 1674. The French under Marceau defeated the Austrians in 1794.

Hasselt, capital of Limbourg.—The Dutch under the Prince of Orange defeated the Belgians.

Sedan.—German army under William defeated the French under Napoleon III., MacMahon and Wimpffen. This defeat led to the fall of the French Empire (September 1, 1870).

Rocroi.—The French under the great Condé defeated the Spaniards on May 10, 1643. The town was taken by the

Allies in 1815 and by the Germans in 1871.

St. Dizier.—Charles V. besieged the town in 1544, and it was the scene of several combats between the French and the Allies in 1815.

Arcis-sur-Aube.—Scene of an unsuccessful attempt on part of Napoleon to prevent a junction of Schwarzenberg and Blucher.

Laon, residence of the early kings, suffered in the English, religious and League wars. Blucher was victorious here over the French in 1814.

Rheims.—The ancient Gallic town Durocortorum, chief town of the Remi. The ancient cathedral was the place of coronation of the kings of France. Clovis was crowned here in 496. Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII. here in 1429. Napoleon defeated the Russians near Rheims on March 13, 1814.

Little Lad

One still September day you ran to me
High up a hill where I was waiting
you.

How gold your hair gleamed in the sun
And oh, your eyes—so blue, so blue!

Your head held back to breathe the
autumn air,
Your arm flung round me and your
eager smile—

How precious is this thought of you
to keep,
Now that you have left me for
awhile.

They tell me when you climbed that
other hill—
Was it for one brief month ago?
You held your head thrown back to
breathe the air

And your young soldier face was
all aglow.

As though you saw, beyond the hill's
high crest,
Some joy too deep to tell, a sign
As though there waited for you there
A greater love than mine.

Versatility.

Jones (to Brown, amateur dabbler in chemistry)—Do you do anything with that great invention of yours for annihilating the German army?

Brown.—No. It wasn't quite strong enough; but I'm bringing it out this year as a slug-killer for allotments.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.—Romans, 8, 18.

Saint Paul was able to draw this conclusion because his vision was clear enough to enable him to see beyond the here and now. Without vision it is impossible to understand the relations, and inter-relationships, of nations and peoples in such perspective that we may appreciate why, it may be necessary that trial and suffering play a part in the struggle, not only for the development but also for the salvation of the soul of a nation.

Whenever the destructive forces of selfish and sinful men clash with the constructive forces of a righteous God there follows a conflict in which righteousness is bound to triumph. That righteousness may overcome the resistance of evil it becomes necessary, through a period of conflict, to so adjust and readjust the powers of life as not only to permit but to compel an unfolding and development of the life of the soul.

To Save His Soul

It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that it always has been difficult to make men know and understand themselves. They are slow of heart to believe, and are often so dense and stupid that they will not live in the enjoyment of the heritage which is theirs as the children of God. The problem of human happiness would be solved if men would only relate their lives to the programme of human advancement by a closer walk with God. When they will not do this they become entangled in endless difficulties and are made to suffer. Let us reflect a moment:—The suffering is not

sent to crush the soul of man but to rid his soul of that which is destroying his life and to save his soul for the glory of God and his own eternal good.

A New and Better World

It is too awful even to suggest that the titanic struggle now being waged between the nations of the world is to be permitted to fill the earth with nothing but sorrow, sadness and bitterness. Our faith forbids us to accept such a conclusion, but rather makes very clear that the world in this struggle is being led out of that condition of thinking and living which made the conflict possible. The fighting, which is with weapons of steel and which is strewn the earth with the bodies of men, is nothing less than a soul struggle. Mankind had lost itself in the confusion of Egyptian darkness, where as strangers they wore the yoke of bondage. They will find themselves only when they reach the land of promise and stand face to face with God in the recognition that they are His children. The pathway from Egypt to the land of promise lies through the wilderness of testing, of trial, of discipline and it may even be, of suffering.

It is a long way from slavery to freedom. It is a real and not an imaginary struggle. The battle may be fierce and the price demanded may be high, yet it is a contest from which no self-respecting nation or individual would dare withdraw until victory had crowned its efforts.

God grant to us the faith and consecration of Him "who for the joy that was set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." —Rev. H. Percy Silver.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

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

ITALY'S NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Early in last June a thrilling story was told of the successful adventure of Lieutenant Commander Rizzo of the Italian navy in a small torpedo boat, attacking in the open sea an Austrian squadron attended by ten destroyers. Protected by a few escorting destroyers Rizzo succeeded in forcing his way through the enemy line and sank the leading battleship, also fired one torpedo into the second battleship. Previously a story was told of a daring entrance by this same Commander into an Austrian harbor at night, where he destroyed a large transport.

It was inferred that these were isolated cases, but according to an article by an Italian writer in the North American Review, not less than eleven successful adventures of this kind have been made by these swift Italian torpedo boats, and much damage done to the Austrian navy.

The activities of the Italian navy have been confined to the penetration of harbors with torpedo boats which have been given the name "Bersagliere of the Sea," bersagliere being a title that properly belongs to a class of infantry sharpshooters. Perhaps no more brilliant and daring acts than these harbor attacks have been made during the war. It is related of an entrance into the port of Trieste by two small torpedo boats under command of Rizzo, that they went in a dense fog on a very cold night, and the men were obliged to spend two hours cutting eight large wire ropes across the harbor entrance, and to lower the connections of large mines, in order to pass over them safely.

Two big dreadnaughts were at the extreme interior of the harbor, their exact location having been learned through the day by seaplanes. The Italians sank one of these ships and threw torpedoes against another of equal size, but they were unable to learn whether or not the latter sank, because of the necessity of haste in getting away.

In this quiet manner great damage has been done to the Austrian navy, while the Italian fleet has suffered scarcely any harm. Commander Rizzo is a popular hero in Italy, and has been honored by the government most fittingly for his heroism.

He is not the only officer who has engaged in these raids, but has been the most successful.

Lieutenant-Commander Pellegini entered the port of Pola and torpedoed a large ship, but signalled "We are sinking our boat." He and his crew were taken prisoners.

While we hear but little of Italian raids and accomplishments, as they are seldom spectacular, Italy is justly proud of her navy, and extols these wonderful acts of bravery and daring displayed by her heroic seamen.

LLOYD GEORGE'S WARNING.

The premier's recent review of Great Britain's record in the war is told in his usual felicitous way, and

EGYPTIAN SCARABS.

Effigies of the Beetle, the Sacred Insect of the Ancient Nile Country.

The ancient Egyptians made the cat a god. They similarly deified a bird, the ibis. Likewise a reptile, the crocodile. And, not to leave out the fourth branch of the animal kingdom, they adopted a beetle as an object of worship.

From our heretic point of view, there is scarce any humbler insect than the common dung-beetle, which devotes its most important energies to pushing about a little ball of material that is meant to serve for the housing and incubation of its eggs.

But to the Egyptian of old it was a sacred creature. To his imagination, the ball typified the world, and the beetle that pushed it about was a living emblem of immortality.

The beetle in question is known to

the story of achievements is worthy of the empire's history. He refrains from boastfulness, but is proud of the record, as well he might be.

In the closing words of his memorable speech, are words of warning that the Allies will do well to heed. After four years of bitter struggle, of alternate high hopes and great disappointments, the chosen leader of the British nation sees the tide of battle turning definitely, and we trust permanently, toward allied victory.

He acknowledges, without any reservation, the important part that America has already played in effecting this change of fortune, and pays high tribute to the fighting quality of her soldiers and the superb worth of her officers: he predicts that the American army will soon exceed that of Germany, and these seem to be the chief factors in his confidence of the military defeat of Germany which is not now merely possible, but certain.

But like we in America he hears about him the voices of those who urge a compromise peace. Lord Lansdowne's piping utterances for peace he disregards and summarily dismisses; but he hears others, too, advocating peace parleys and talking in loose terms of a so called "league of nations." He wants peace, and believes in a league of nations, but he doesn't want it till Prussianism is forever crushed. He sees that there is grave danger in seeking peace prematurely and warns against it until we are assured that it will not become the instrument of selfishly ambitious powers.

"The people who made the war," he declares, "are still prosecuting sinister aims. You cannot have peace as long as they are predominant in the councils of our chief enemy."

We all know it would be folly to accept any peace offer, for it would be dishonest and the motive behind it one of betrayal and assassination.

We expect the enemy will offer peace terms, for they will have to do this to escape defeat. Its last card to play now.

As the premier states "The people who made the war" must be dispossessed of power. The only Germany with which a peace can be made safely, is a Germany freed from Prussia, and this severance is not likely to take place until Prussian Militarism is crushed.

No league of nations can include Germany until Kaiserism is dethroned and disarmed. A league of nations that excluded Germany would be a league organized for war rather than for establishing peace.

But if Germany should be admitted while Prussia is still the dominant power, as the premier states, "Every time you came to a decision the Prussian sword would clank on the Council table." That sword must be broken, and is the work yet to be done by Foch, Haig and Pershing, and the less we say or do to hinder it, the sooner the hour will come when a real peace may be made and the league of nations formed for keeping it.

the modern naturalist as a "scarabaeus." It is a tribe that has many species, but the one that achieved celebrity before the Pyramids were built is an insect common enough in the Egypt of to-day. It is about an inch long, and has thirty "toes," one for each day in the month.

Ostensibly, the insect was of no account. Viewed with the eye of religious imagination, it signified unspeakable things. The soldier wore it to make him brave; the married woman to bring her children.

Effigies of the beetle were made in all sorts of materials—amethyst, onyx, agate, lapis lazuli, jasper and, in humbler substances, even clay. They were supposed to possess the same miraculous attributes as the veritable insects.

The oldest of such scarabs date back to 3900 B.C., and are of clay, covered with a green glaze. In all the ancient centuries they were worn in finger-rings, in necklaces, and as amulets. They were commonly put into coffins with mummies to express a faith in resurrection. As many as 3000 of them have been found in one tomb.

People nowadays often wear ancient Egyptian scarabs as "charms." But their authenticity is not always beyond doubt. In recent years, to supply the great demand, machine-made scarabs have been turned out by millions in Cairo, for sale to the gullible. In workmanship they are superior to the veritable article.

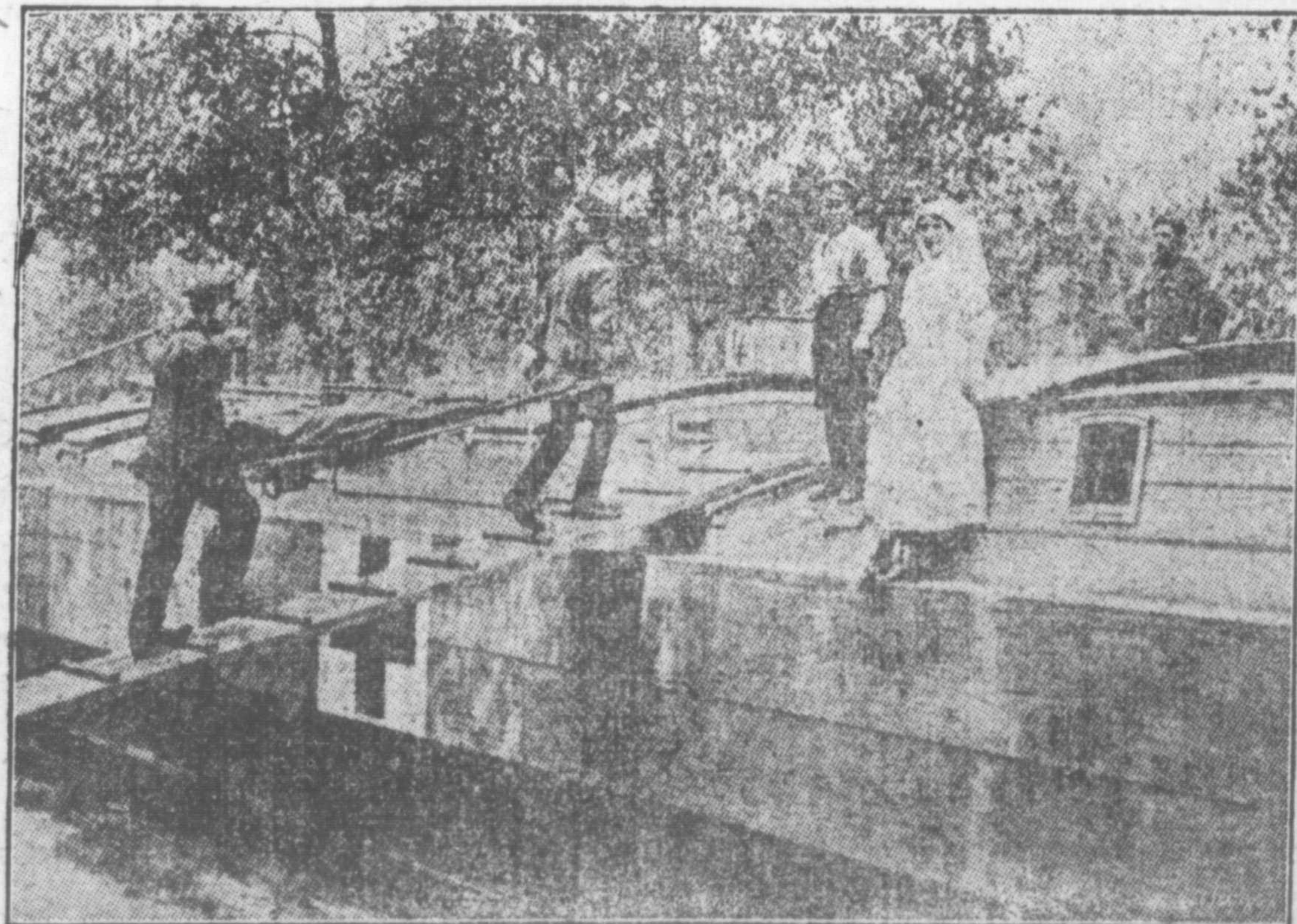
Women On the Farm

I am now converted to the practical usefulness of women on the farm." Dr. G. C. Greenham, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Flammerwerfer: literally "flame-hurler" is a device used by the Germans for throwing fire at their foes.

Getting money is not all a man's business; to cultivate kindness is a valuable part of a man's business," was said by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Vase and flowering plants protected from the early frosts will look well in the fine weather that usually follows. Newspapers spread over the plants and tied or weighted with stones will protect them.



A Hospital on a Canal Barge—Taking on wounded en route to "Blighty" on a hospital barge on a canal in France.

"THE COCKPIT OF THE WORLD"

WHERE MANY FAMOUS BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Belgium and Northern France For Nearly Ten Centuries Battleground of Europe.

France and Belgium have been the battleground of Europe for nearly a thousand years. The course of history has been altered many, many times in the centuries past by the struggles that have occurred in the territory that is embraced now in the western front. Our boys literally are fighting in the "cockpit of the world." A glance over the map will show, among hundreds of others, these battles which have had direct influence on the fate of nations and peoples:—

Catalaunian Fields.—A plain near Clons-sur-Marne, France, famous for the victory of Aetius and the Gothic King Theodoric over Attila and his Huns—451 A. D.

Oudenarde.—The Allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Vendome and the Duke of Burgundy—July 11, 1708.

Courtrai, West Flanders, the Ancient Cortoricum.—Twenty thousand Flemings defeated forty-seven thousand French under Robert of Artois in the "Battle of the Spurs," July 11, 1302. The Fleming revolt began on May 19 and was led at Bruges by Philip de Conyac, master of the cloth weavers, and John Beydel, master of the butchers.

Fontenoy, Belgium.—The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, Hanoverians and Austrians under the Duke of Cumberland, losses on both sides being very great—May 11, 1745.

Roulers, 27 miles west-southwest of Ghent.—The French under Pichegru and MacDonald defeated the Austrians under Clerfayt on July 13, 1794.

Ambiens.—The Germans under Man-



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

Mourning

Shall I wear mourning for my soldier dead,
I—a believer? Give me red,
Or give me royal purple for the King
At whose high court my love is visiting.
Dress me in green for growth, for life made new;
For skies his dear feet march, dress me in blue
In white for his white soul—robe me in gold
For all the pride that his new rank shall hold.
In earth's dim gardens blooms no hue too bright
To dress me for my love who walks in light!

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

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

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

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

HOW BEES KEEP WARM.

Wonderful Way in Which They Generate Heat in Winter.

The bee upholds his reputation for industry throughout the winter months as during the summer. Being susceptible to cold, the bee must have some means of supplying warmth.

It was found by experiment that only the shell of the cluster made by the bees in cold weather is compact. This is formed by one of several layers of bees all solidly arranged with their heads inward, their hairs interlacing.

This arrangement is perfect for conservation of the heat within. Except for an occasional shift of positions the bees forming the shell are quiet. But within the shell strange things are going on.

It is here that the heat is generated. And the antics are not unlike our own when we are cold.

The bees are packed loosely within the shell so that there is plenty of space for many bees to be exercising at a time. Rapid fanning of the wings, shaking the body from side to side, rapid breathing and other movements are all parts of the scheme for raising the temperature.

In one particular instance, when a bee had been rapidly fanning with his wings for seven and a half minutes, the thermometer nearest him rose half a degree Fahrenheit.



The Wear and Tear on that boy during the active years of childhood and youth necessitates a real building food.

Grape-Nuts

supplies the essentials for vigorous minds and bodies at any age.

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 4-124

The Elastic Globe.

To the layman nothing may seem more rigid than the crust of the earth, but men of science say that it bends and buckles appreciably under the pull of the heavenly bodies.

Observation has shown that the shores on opposite sides of a tidal basin approach each other at high tide. The weight of water in the Irish Sea, for example, is so much greater at that time that the bed sinks a trifle, and in consequence pulls the Irish and English coasts nearer together.

Thus the buildings of Liverpool and Dublin may be fancied as bowing to one another across the Channel, the deflection from the perpendicular being about one inch for every sixteen miles. It has also been shown that ordinary valleys widen under the heat of the sun and contract again at night.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

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

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

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

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

Feed The Bees.

Now is the time to save out the honey for fall feeding. It is the poorest kind of economy to skimp the bees on their allowance of food. Be sure to take honey for feeding only from healthy colonies. Examine the brood nest carefully and see that there are no dead larvae in the cells. Boiled honey is not fit for winter food for bees.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Curly Hair a Blemish in Japan.

Curly hair is not admired in Japan. There are many people who have curly hair, but it is difficult to say how many, for Japanese ladies try as hard to straighten their hair as American ladies do to curl theirs. In these modern days various preparations for straightening hair are sold in drug stores, and there are beauty parlors in the principal street of Tokio which advertise to "straighten hair by new devices for making it lasting straight—and no injury to the hair."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Lady Kathleen Scott, widow of Captain R. F. Scott, who lost his life in his effort to discover the South Pole, is doing her bit by acting as secretary to the Ministry of Pensions in England.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.

Concerning Tile Drains.

It is not enough to think that your tile-drain outlets are all performing right. Best go and see. Muskrats, or boys trapping or hunting rabbits, may have plugged up the tiles, thus stopping the free flow of water from the outlet. Maybe a sod from the bank above has dropped down, obstructing the flow. Caving dirt from the creek bank will shut off an otherwise good outlet. In fact, so many things can happen to close these much-needed drains in spring-time freshets, that you can do no better half-day's work than to take a spade over your shoulder and make an entire round of all these outlets. We once found a rabbit wedged tightly into one of our farm drains several yards from the outlet, and we had to dig out a number of tiles in order to remove the obstruction, which would have made the drain useless for many months. See to it that all outlets are kept open.

A basket cradle for babies, which can be suspended from an automobile seat or folded compactly when not in use, has been invented for the use of most youthful motorists.

Scalloped corn can be made in a baking-dish, putting the corn on in layers and seasoning with pepper, salt, butter and grated cheese. Bake till the top is brown.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Two Useful Designs



One of the reasons why the kiddies like parties. And why shouldn't they if they may wear a charming little frock like this? McCall Pattern No. 8440, Child's Dress. In 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



Cool and dainty as a nightgown. This design developed in silk or other material makes a charming negligee. McCall Pattern No. 8437, Ladies' and Misses' Negligee or Nightgown. In one size. Price, 20 cents. McCall Transfer Design No. 848. Price, 10 cents.

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

FOR SALE

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.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000. YOU can make it in your county 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. Beliman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood Ont.



FREE

THIS is FREE PALMOLIVE WEEK for every user of this famous soap.

The week in which you buy one cake at the regular price, and secure another full sized cake absolutely free by presenting the coupon which appears below.

Every dealer who sells soap is acting as our agent, in this great free offer. Each will accept the coupon in exchange for a cake of Palmolive provided you buy another cake of Palmolive at the same time.

With all soap selling at war-time prices, this gift will be doubly appreciated—act now, while the supply holds out. Tear out the coupon, sign it and take it to your dealer at once. Don't risk losing your free cake of

PALMOLIVE SOAP

No need to tell you how good Palmolive is. How its smooth, creamy lather is considered the greatest of all toilet luxuries.

Make this your introduction to the luxury you have been missing if you don't already use Palmolive—

—or accept this opportunity to enjoy a cake free if you do.

Palmolive contains Nature's greatest cleansing agents—the Palm and Olive Oils prized since history began as the greatest of all toilet luxuries. Its delicate Oriental perfume adds to the pleasure of its use. Its lasting qualities make it the economy soap.

If You Present This Coupon



FREE SOAP COUPON

This coupon will be accepted (if presented within thirty days) as full payment for one cake of Palmolive Soap when the holder purchases another cake at the regular price of 15c (two for 25c.)

Only one coupon may be presented by each family and the name and address of the party receiving the free Palmolive Soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have this day purchased one cake of Palmolive Soap from my dealer and received one cake Palmolive Soap Free.

Name

Address

NOTICE TO DEALERS: We will replace the soap given with this coupon only under the following conditions: Coupon must be returned direct to the Palmolive Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. It must bear the full name and address and be signed by the party receiving the soap. We positively will refuse to return coupons not fully obtained by dealers.

The average daily expenditure of Great Britain for the war is now \$34,250,000.

"Truth can be outraged by silence quite as cruelly as by speech."
"Till Harvest or Bust," is the wheat thrift slogan.

In one week in July 4,370 cattle were on Calgary market, as compared with 337 for the same week last year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in 10 Mins

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.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Local and District.

A heavy day's rain Saturday was welcomed by those who had started plowing and found the ground too dry; but it came at an inopportune time for farmers who were threshing from the stock and had a lot of grain ready.

While most of the business places remained open Labor Day, the banks in town were closed, and some of the employees took advantage of the holiday to visit the Capital.

There was quite an exodus of the town young people on Friday evening last, the objective being Green Lake, where preparations were made by Mrs. P. E. Smiley and Mrs. A. Dover for enjoying a good old-fashioned corn roast before the cottages are vacated and the peaceful little summering place resumes its wonted solitude till another year rolls around. An abundance of corn was provided, and "all hands" did ample justice to the feast, which was supplemented with a supply of coffee and cake.

Mr. H. S. Barnett has had a letter from his son Willie, who went overseas a couple of months ago. The letter states that when the contingent was released from quarantine, after reaching port, the soldiers were given two weeks' leave and provided with a special train which took them up to London. From there the boys had an opportunity of visiting different parts of the old land where their inclinations directed. Willie Barnett went to Scotland, and among other places of historic interest that he visited, he had the pleasure of a view of beautiful "Loch Lomond," famed in song and story.

Prospective Electrical Power.

Mr. R. Leger, of Campbells Bay, and Mr. P. E. Marchand, electrician of Ottawa, were in town a few days ago, seeking to interest some of our citizens in the development of a water power for electrical purposes, which they claim could be utilized satisfactorily by the villages of Coulonge Campbells Bay and Shawville. This power is about twenty miles from here and is located at the foot of Long Lake on Bernard Creek, where there is a magnificent head and an abundant water supply. It is claimed about 1500 h. p. can be developed at comparatively small cost in dam construction.

Glucose is Recommended

The Canada Food Board says: If you lack sugar for preserving try glucose. Glucose prevents fermentation of fruit and crystallization of the syrup in jams and jellies which sometimes occurs on the top. Glucose can be bought in all grocery stores in the form of syrup put up in cans under different names, or you can buy glucose five pounds at a time and make the syrup at home, adding 10 pounds of sugar and 3 quarts of water to each 5 pounds of glucose. After boiling a few minutes the syrup is ready for preserving purposes.

Almonte, Aug. 27.—The big flannel mill, owned by William Thoburn, ex-member of Parliament, here, burned down this morning. The loss will be about \$100,000. The fire started at 10 o'clock and at noon was well under control, thanks to the hard work of the town firemen, who, in addition to operating their own hose, also used those of the Penman Company and the Mississippi Iron Works.

It is known that the blaze started first in the picker room. Either a hot box or a nail in the picker is supposed to have been the cause. The blaze spread with great rapidity. Employees had to leave the building at once, and there was no opportunity to use the mill's fire fighting appliances, which included a hose system in the rooms.

Sir Horace Archambault, Judge in Chief of Quebec, one of the most distinguished jurists in Canada died at his home in Montreal on Monday of last week.

Renfrew Fair

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
Sept. 18, 19, 20, 1918

\$4,000 offered in Prizes.
Grounds Greatly Enlarged.
More Space for Exhibits.
More Space for Sightseers.
Exhibit of Model Farm Buildings.
Special Speed Events.
Demonstration of Cooking with Wheat Substitutes.
War Relics from Battlefields of Europe.
Baseball Matches—Renfrew vs. Barry's Bay; two days.
Balloon Ascension and Double Parachute Drops by Capt. and Madam Farley; two days.
The Merry-Go-Round.
Big, Noisy, Fun-making Midway.
Grounds Brilliantly Lit at Nights.
Square Deal for Exhibitors.
Courtesy to Visitors.
Good Music by Brass and Pipe Bands.
Fine Displays from Good Farms.
Best Apple Show in Ottawa Valley.
Enlarged Poultry House.
Valentine's Splendid Orchestra at Night Shows.
A Jolly Big Crowd of Pleased People.
Be one of the Crowd.
For Prize List or other particulars write
W. E. SMALLFIELD,
Sec.-Treas.
T. F. BARNET, President.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANCE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

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

Fowls for Sale

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

FOR SALE

Strip of land running from government road to the river, part of the front of Lot 6, Range 1, Bristol. Splendid pasture lands, well wooded and timbered, unfailing water.
Fifty or one hundred acres as purchaser may desire.
J. A. MACFARLANE,
Bristol, Que.

STRAYED

Strayed from the Craig Farm in Bristol about August 15th, a 2-year old Steer, mostly white. Information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by the owner.
HAROLD CUTHBERTSON,
R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned about last of July a red and white yearling Heifer. Owner may have same by identifying property and paying expenses incurred.
GEORGE CAREY,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

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

The club house of the Britannia Boating Club, located at Britannia, along with about 200 canoes and many thousand dollars' worth of personal belongings, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Major Firmin Bissonette, of Montreal, who was connected with the French Canadian recruiting work in Montreal, was arrested last week, on a charge of having given divers sums of money to persons to secure the exemption of men from military service. Not a very desirable kind of man, this, to have anything to do with recruiting, and the sooner he is shorn of his military decorations and his salary the better.

Shawville Fair
Sept. 16, 17, 18

BERT WAINMAN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE.

A stock of—
Victor Victrolas
and **Victor Records**
—Just coming in
Watch for our Exhibit at Shawville Fair.

REPAIRS

Bring in your watches and jewelry needing repairs to us. We specialize in this class of work and assure you satisfaction.

FOR SALE

1 Holstein Heifer, 1½ years old,
1 Holstein Bull Calf,
1 Durham Bull Calf,
1 Durham Heifer Calf,
1 year-old Shropshire Ram,
Also some Ram Lambs.
All registered.
Apply or phone JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

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.

FOR SALE

Good Stock and Dairy Farm—Part of Lots 4 and 5, 1st Concession of Bristol.
100 acres valuable bush.
Will sell 115, 120, 200 acres, or what block as purchaser may desire.
For particulars apply to the owner.
D. J. CRAIG,
Bristol, Que.

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.

While Going back to School

May not be a very pleasant thought for most school boys, the thought of getting a new suit to start back with will certainly make a big difference, especially if that suit happens to be

A Dover Suit.

— Most boys look to this store for the new —
— est in styles, and cloths at right prices —

We are Showing the Most Beautiful Range

In fact the **LARGEST** and **BEST** assortment we have ever shown, at prices much below their present value

Bring Your Boy in and Look Over

Our assortment. A pleasure to show them.
May we have that pleasure soon?

ARCHIE DOVER.

P. S.—15 per cent. off any Boy's Suit until School opens.