

THE EQUITY.

No. 12, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

Conservation of resources means success.
Conserve YOUR assets by building up a Bank Account.
Savings Department at all Branches.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, J. D. KENNELLY, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open Monday and Thursday.
BRISTOL CORNERS SUB OFFICE, Open Wednesday and Friday.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.
The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".
It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.
Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

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 Cocks,
Fruit Jars and Flower Pots.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-4503

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 8½ 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

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

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

A. Dover's store will be closed for the day on Monday, 16th Sept.

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

Miss M. Foran, wishes to announce her Fall Millinery Opening, Sept. 14th. Over J. H. Shaw's store.

The work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. G. A. Howard.

A fine assortment of War Relics from the Battlefields of Europe on display at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

Balloon Ascensions, Parachute Drops, Merry-Go-Round, a lively Midway, good music, all attractions at Renfrew Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

The Murrell Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. M. McGuire, Sept. 18th at 7 o'clock p. m. Program: Reading by Miss Cook.

LIST OF DONORS —TO— SPECIAL PRIZES —AT— SHAWVILLE FAIR Sept. 16, 17, 18.

\$40.00—Geo. B. Campbell, Ottawa.

\$15.00—Wm. J. Horner and Sons, Chatteris.

\$11.00—O. D. Sullivan, Shawville.

\$10.00 EACH—

Hen. Geo. Bryson, Fort Coulonge.

Wm. Hodgins, M. L. A., Shawville.

Frank S. Cahill, M. P., Ottawa.

Bank of Ottawa, Shawville.

G. A. Howard, Shawville.

Thos. McDowell, Shawville.

G. Richardson, R. No. 1, Shawville.

F. Wanless, R. No. 1, Shawville.

Merchants Bank, Shawville.

A. Byers & Co., Montreal.

W. J. Eades, Shawville.

A. G. Brough, Shawville.

G. F. Hodgins Co., Shawville.

T. F. Barnett, Renfrew.

\$6.00—C. C. R. Co. Ltd., (per C. Roy), Ottawa.

\$5.00 EACH—

Dr. H. B. Fraser, Shawville.

Dr. C. F. C. Powles, "

W. E. Maitland, "

Wm. Graham, Bristol.

J. B. Armstrong, Shawville.

James Cahill, Dunraven.

John Caldwell, Caldwell, Bristol.

J. E. Dolan, Portage du Fort.

R. J. Hamilton, Shawville.

C. H. Hodge, "

C. W. Hodgins, "

R. W. Hodgins, "

G. L. Hynes, "

Roland Millar, D. M., Campbells Bay.

A. J. McDonald, "

S. A. Mackay, N. P., Shawville.

Gerald C. Hodgins, "

Murray Bros., "

Dr. S. L. O'Hara, "

A. Sly, B. No. 2 "

F. W. Thomas, " 3 "

P. E. Smiley, "

W. C. Young, Bristol.

\$3.00—J. A. Cowan, Shawville.

\$2.00—W. G. McDowell, Shawville.

\$1.50—H. D. Hunting, "

MILLINERY OPENING—Sept. 14th, 1918. MRS. D. S. KELLEY.

DRESSMAKING at moderate prices.

MISS EVA STEPHENS,

Campbells Bay, Que.

The Jr. Homemakers' will hold an afternoon Tea, Friday, Sept. 13th, on the lawn at Eastview, (Wm. Hodgins). Voluntary subscription.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Phyllis Black has been visiting Campbells Bay friends.

Miss Eva Stephens, of Campbells Bay, visited friends in town on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Smiley and Mr. and Mrs. A. Dover, and families, closed their cottages at Green Lake last week just in time to escape the big rain fall of Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

Dr. Morin, eye and ear specialist of Ottawa, was in town again Saturday to see Mrs. Scully, whose removal to the hospital he advised. The aged lady was accordingly taken down on Monday.

Mrs. James Wilson who has spent the past two months visiting relatives at McCord, Sask., and her son (Hermon) at Manville, Alberta, has returned from her western trip accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. Wilson and children—Jean and Roderick.

Rev. Mr. Tripp received a card from his eldest son Wilfred, which stated that he was writing it on ground that was held by the Germans the day before. Doubtless Wilfred was with the Canadians when they made their 15 mile smash through the German positions in front of Amiens.

Miss May Brownlee left this week for Macdonald College, where she purposes taking the "Home-makers' Course." In view of her approaching departure, a number of the young people of Shawville and neighborhood invaded Miss Brownlee's home on Friday evening, and accorded her a very pleasant little "send-off" party.

Red Cross Doings.

This month there has been shipped to Montreal Head Office:— 70 pr. socks, 39 suits pyjamas, 35 p. p. bags, 10 face cloths, 3 dressing covers, 4 amp. socks. Mr. H. T. McDowell has also handed in \$5.00.

Will the various clubs kindly remember that all Red Cross garments must have the tag sewn on the collar of each garment? These tags can be had from Miss Louisa Armstrong, Red Cross Room, Shawville.

The School Fair.

The Annual School Fair for the Clarendon Schools, held in the Exhibition Hall on Thursday last, when the handicap of very unfavorable weather is considered, came off very satisfactorily. There was a very creditable exhibit, and rather keen competition in some classes. The attendance included quite a number of parents of children participating in the competition, showing that they are not indifferent to this new role in which the youngsters are figuring of late years.

The judging in the several departments, was performed by members of the staff of Macdonald College as follows:— Misses Hill and Du Bois, Messrs. Gorham, Raymond, McQuat and Lang.

The Quyon Fair, which was held on the following day had the advantage of dry although cool weather.

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.

The season's latest styles in Millinery on display at Miss M. Foran's on Saturday, Sept. 14th.

Renfrew Fair, now the second largest county fair in Ontario, apart from the cities, is showing signs of further growth this year. Its grounds have been much enlarged, providing more space for both exhibitors and sightseers. Sept. 18, 19, 20.

WOUNDED.—Mr. Robert Hobbs received word Friday that his son Pte Willie Hobbs had been wounded in one arm and one leg.

Other boys from this neighborhood reported wounded last week were:—Privates L. Harris and Willie Crick of Starks Corners—the latter for the second time.

Mr. John A. Renuick is in a very serious condition as the result of a kick from a horse on which he was operating last Friday. The injuries sustained are in the head, one calk of the animal's shoe striking him in the region of the temple, and the other inflicting a wound a few inches lower towards his neck. Mr. Renuick was in an unconscious condition for several hours after the horse struck him.

THE EQUITY deeply regrets to report the very serious illness of Mr. James Hanna, of Yarm section, who was attacked with appendicitis on Monday of last week. On Saturday the physicians in attendance concluded that peritonitis had set in, and after consultation with Dr. Webster, over the phone, the latter decided that he could render Mr. Hanna no assistance; but later on he thought it would be better to come, anyway, which he did Sunday evening, motoring from Ottawa with Dr. Stewart and a nurse. When he visited Mr. Hanna he found his condition too critical to attempt an operation, and therefore did not attempt one. Strange to say, and altogether contrary to expectations, Mr. Hanna was reported to be much better on Monday evening, and hopes were revived that he might recover.

Marriages

At Nassan Baptist Church, Winnipeg, Sept. 3rd, Laura Helen Woodley, of Shawville, to Mr. Frank A. Fortier, of Kimberley. B. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fortier, of Westmount, Que.

Births

At Shawville on Sept. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Beckett, a daughter.

Deaths

At Chatteris on Friday afternoon, Aug. 30th, Willie Dagg, 5 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Dagg. The funeral took place at St. Matthew's Church, Chatteris, on Sunday, Sept. 1st. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Burton.

A BIG DRIVE

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

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

EXPERIENCE

VS.

EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.

139½ 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.

REWARD OFFERED—Lost on the P. D. Fort between Shawville turn and Ruggies Elliott's on August 25th, a gold riding stick pin. Finder will be liberally rewarded on return to Mrs. A. Dover.

PIANO FOR SALE by Mrs. S. Alexander, Shawville. Will accept \$90.00. Put in first class condition by George W. Pingle, Piano Tuner.

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.

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.

QUYON

The concert held in McCann's Hall, August 30th, under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of St. John the Evangelist Church was enjoyed by all, and has been pronounced a decided success. The proceeds amounted of \$43.00.



When Jean Was Brave.

Little Jean Labelle had no mother; she had died eight years before, when he was a baby. Neither did Jean have any playmates—that is, boy playmates—for there was not another boy within thirty miles.

Jean's father was a French-Indian trapper and hunter, and the school that Jean went to was the school of the woods.

This summer he and his father had come up Two-Falls Brook and were building a house of spruce logs. At least Jean's father was building it.

One day, when a cool summer breeze was tossing the poplar leaves, Jean was playing in the brook. By building a little dam of sand and stones he had made a tiny pond in which there were three shining, speckled troutlets. Up in the clearing Jean's father was putting the last log on the front of the cabin. The three small fish in the pond amused Jean; he lay flat on the sand beside the water with his face close to the surface and watched them.

He was about to search for a fat worm with which to tempt his little captives, when he heard a sound at the cabin that caused him to rise on his hands and knees. His father was not in sight. There had been a loud thump on the ground, and then silence. On his hands and knees Jean waited to hear the sound of his father's axe, but he heard only the ripple of the brook and the hum of a busy bumblebee.

After a moment Jean scrambled up the bank and ran to the cabin. A sight that filled him with fright and dismay met his eyes. There on the ground lay his father, white-faced and silent. "On his head was an ugly wound, and near by lay the spruce log. Jean saw at once what had happened. In putting that heavy timber into place, his father had slipped; the log had come down and struck him a glancing blow on the head.

"Father! Father!" cried Jean.

But there was no answer; and suddenly the great woods seemed more silent and lonely than ever before. Again and again Jean tried to rouse his father; he even put his lips close to his father's ear and whispered, "Please wake up; I'm going to cry; please open your eyes."

It was all in vain. Jean sat down and cried, and let the tears drip on his brown shirt. But presently he wiped away the tears with his bare hands and tried to think of something useful to do.

He was unable to rouse his father; he needed help, but where in all that great woods could he find it? Lonely lakes, stretches of dark forest, hills and swamps and streams surrounded him. Could he find anywhere in all that wide and silent land the help that he needed? He thought of the little trail that wound in and out through the trees for thirty miles before it came to the settlement at Bear Lake, and suddenly he made up his mind that he would go down that long path and get help.

He turned and, with heart beating fast and a big lump sticking in his throat, trotted away from the cabin.

For a long time Jean ran down the path. He did not know how far away Bear Lake really was; he did not remember that many trails branched off from the little path that he was following and that he could not hope to find the settlement. On and on he trotted into the forest. Once a partridge whirled up from his very feet, and once a fox ran across his path.

By and by Jean came to a stream that rushed and roared over rocks and boulders. The path followed the bank. He did not remember that he had ever seen it before.

Suddenly he stopped and stared across the stream. There on the rocks of the farther side were two figures—a dog and a man with a fishing rod. Jean shouted, but the roar of the water drowned his voice. The man did not hear. The dog, however, suddenly saw him and barked, and then the man looked across the stream and saw Jean. The little boy shouted again and waved his arms, and the fisherman shouted back, but they could not hear each other; and so the fisherman began to look for a place where he could cross the stream.

By jumping from rock to rock, while the dog jumped and swam behind him, the man succeeded in crossing the stream. Jean met him at the bank and tried to explain that his father was hurt back there at the cabin in the woods; but he talked such a queer mixture of French and Indian and English that the fisherman could not understand what he said. It was plain to see, however, that something pretty bad had happened somewhere, and when Jean beckoned and started back toward the cabin the fisherman followed, with the dog at his heels.

Straight back to the cabin Jean led them, and there they found Jean's father still lying on the ground motionless and white-faced. The fisherman seemed to know just what to do; he got water from the brook, sprinkled the injured man's face and got him into a comfortable position. After a little while Jean's father opened his eyes and tried to sit up, but sank back and put his hand to his head. Soon, however, he was feeling better, and after a while the fisherman made a bed for him and bound up his head with clean handkerchiefs.

That evening Jean's father fell asleep while Jean and the fisherman were cooking the trout. The little half-breed and his big new friend slept side by side that night with the dog at their feet. The dog's name was Prince.

In the morning, much to the surprise of Jean and the fisherman, Jean's father was the first one up. His head was sore, he said, but otherwise he was as well as ever. He was very thankful to the stranger and very proud of Jean for bringing him.

When the sun was high, the fisherman helped Jean's father put the last log on the cabin; then he and Prince said good-by and went back to the stream. Jean stood in the path and never stopped waving his hand until they were out of sight, and the last thing that he saw was Prince wagging his tail.

And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.—II. Kings, vi., 16.

The prophet's servant could not figure it out. It seemed to him that he and his Master were in a hopeless minority. But when he got his eyes opened wide enough to see the unseen and discover the invisible host fear faded out and a great confidence possessed him.

In this world war we are prone to think only of the armies we can count; and he is a fool who would discredit them. We must continue to speed up every effort to match force with force. It is marvellous what has already been accomplished.

France's slogan in this war is: "They shall not pass"; Britain's "They cannot win"; and America's, "Never again!" The Hun shall never again threaten civilization. That is what Canada too is saying in every powder plant and shell factory and munition works. It is the cry ringing on our anvils, pounding in our shipyards, purring in our victory motors, echoing in our army camps and roaring on our battlefield. Never again!

There must be no let-up in our efforts to rush every atom of force we can muster into this great conflict. But we must not forget that we have more than force. Time is fighting on our side. Every day that slips by shouts back, "Victory!" as its face fades out of sight.

Forces Aiding Us Nature is with us. There never was a time when we needed to grow such crops, for we must feed all who fight for freedom, and the fields are loyal. Nature seems to be saying to the flag: "I am with you in this war!" The soil from whose fertile lap the crops spring, the rains from heaven and the sunshine, the golden harvest fields and the green rows of corn are all shouting to their allies in France: "Fear not; you shall have bread enough and to spare!" Providence seems to be on our side,

sergent, the Italian sergente, comes from the mediaeval Latin word *serviens*, meaning a servant, a vassal, or a vassal soldier who seems to have acted as an orderly or striker. Tell this to your sergeant some warm day when he criticises your appearance on parade in his coarse, unfeeling manner. It will soften him. It may even melt him.

Corporal is derived from the same Latin word as captain, but with an admixture of the meaning and spelling of the English word *corps*. *Caporalis* in mediaeval Latin meant a chief or commander; hence the French *caporal*.

Origin of "Brigadier."

Brigadier is of course from common stock with brigade and means a brigade's commanding officer. The source of brigade is the mediaeval Latin noun *brigada*, from the Latin verb *brigare*, to contend. *Brigand* is an offshoot. Do not remind your brigadier of this; it would be unkind, also untrue. (Should you run across the German equivalent of a brigadier go as far as you like.) The Italian word is *brigadiere* and for *brigade*, *brigata*. A brigade is a party or division of several regiments, squadrons or battalions.

Adjutant is derived fairly straight from the Latin verb *adiutare*, to aid, and its primary meaning denotes a regimental staff officer who assists the colonel in the discharge of details.

Quartermaster has a bad heritage. It has been borrowed from the German *quartiermeister*. The Swedish form is *quartiermästare*.

Provost (French *prevot*, Italian *provosto*) hails from the Latin *praepositus*, a president or chief, and signifies one who is appointed to superintend or preside, specifically the head of the army police or other disciplinary forces.

"Admiral" From Arabic, Not Latin. There is a popular misconception of the source of the word *admiral*. Many people think it comes from the Latin adjective *admirabilis*—wonderful, amazing—as "admirable" does. The fact is that the source is the Arabic word *amir* or *emir*, meaning ruler, commander, with the Arabic article *al*, which usually has the force of "of." *Amir-al-umara*, is perfectly good Arabic for "ruler of rulers."



Pathetic picture of a Frenchwoman harvesting grain in the region of the Somme. She has no housework to do, because her home has been reduced to a heap of stones by the Germans. Her baby is playing placidly beside her.

The Spanish word is *almirante*, the Italian *ammiraglio*.

The prefix *vice* to the word *admiral* originally meant much what it does when prefixed to president. Rear admiral, the grade next lower, appears to have been a pure invention, as a name. Rear is the English adjective, the antonym of front or van.

Commodore and commander are forms borrowed and corrupted from the Spanish *comandador*, a knight, a commander, or the superior of a monastery. The French have the word *commandeur*, the Italian *comandatore*. *Commandant*, however, meaning the officer of a fortified town's garrison, &c., comes from the mediaeval Latin *commandator*, a commander, and *commandare*, to command.

Ensign goes back to the Latin *insigne*, a standard, by way of insignis, meaning distinguished or remarkable. A rank of ensign existed in the British army till 1871, when its title was changed to second lieutenant.

To Mill Mixed Grains In order to save for human consumption the large amount of wheat and barley which have been grown this year in many parts of Ontario, and thus to relieve the demand on wheat, mills are being prepared under the direction of the Canada Food Board, for milling such mixed grains.

Fall wheat was partly winter-killed in certain districts in Ontario, and it was necessary to re-seed the land with barley. As a result, many farmers will have mixed barley and wheat, which cannot easily be separated commercially except at undue cost. It is the intention of the Canada Food Board to standardize the flour manufactured from these mixed grains, and to give it official recognition as a substitute for wheat flour. The aggregate production of these mixed grains is estimated at about 1,000,000 bus.

Keeping a man's nose to the grindstone doesn't sharpen his wits. Blackleg, a disease attacking potatoes, and which is quite new in those parts, is reported in a few fields in Saskatchewan this summer.

British Columbia fruit growers have been warned of the danger of an invasion of locusts from the State of Washington.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.—II. Kings, vi., 16.

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ADVANTAGE OF GOOD ROADS

Add to Value of Farm Land and Improve Social Conditions

In the state of Indiana, the average selling price of land has been increased about \$6.48 per acre by improved roads. The Indiana farmers estimate that improvement of all roads would increase average land values \$9 per acre. They estimate also, the average annual loss due to poor roads at 76 cents per acre, which capitalized at 6 per cent., represents a depreciation of \$12.67 per acre. Another inquiry, carried on by the Office of Road Inquiry at Washington, shows that the increase in land values due to good roads ranges from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Nothing can show better than these figures how valuable an asset good roads are.

One of the first things the prospective purchaser of a farm wants to know about a district is the distance from the railway station and the character of the road from the station to the farm. Some branches of agriculture are much more dependent upon good highways than others. The man who is engaged exclusively in the raising of cattle which can be driven for long distances to a shipping station, is, in a measure, independent of the condition of the roads. The grower of corn and any other crops which can be stored for a time without deterioration, can manage to get along, even though the road to his shipping point be impassable at times. He is greatly hampered, however, by the necessity of doing his hauling in good weather regardless of market conditions and of whether or not his farm operations are seriously retarded by the absence of himself and his team. For the dairy farmer, the fruit and vegetable grower, and for the producer of perishable commodities of all kinds, ability to get his products to market at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather is undoubtedly indispensable to success. For all kinds of general farming, therefore, a good country highway is essential to the most profitable operation of the farm and to any considerable development of agriculture at a distance from a market town or shipping station.

Other advantages it confers are better school facilities for the children, better rural free delivery service, greater attractions for pleasure seekers and touring clubs, better attendance at country churches and an improved social life on the farm and in the villages.

Primarily, the benefits of good highways go to the farmer, but less directly they go to the merchants and manufacturers by giving them wider markets for their goods and by decreasing the cost of distribution. In road improvement lies one of the greater attractions for pleasure seekers, advancement, and Farmers Associations, Good Roads Committees, Automobile Associations and others can do much to further this work.

THE VALUE OF WHEAT

What Russia's Defalcation Means to a Hungry World.

The vegetable kingdom has the greatest bounty of all to offer to mankind. Although "man shall not live by bread alone," it is an undoubted fact that western civilization would find it difficult to get along without wheat and its products.

The world's total production of wheat approximates 4,000,000,000 bushels a year. It would take 4,000,000 of the largest freight cars, making a train reaching more than one and a half times around the earth, to move this great annual yield. Moving at twenty miles an hour, this train would take thirty days to pass a given point.

Take Russia, for instance. She has 288,000,000 acres of excellent wheat land. She was the greatest exporter of grain in the world before the war. It is to a great extent because of her defalcation that wheat is so scarce today. It is estimated that only one-third of her crops have been put in this year, while hunger grows apace among her people.

WHY SUGAR IS SCARCE

French Refineries Were Destroyed by Retreating Germans.

Here is one of the many reasons why sugar is scarce to-day—and especially in Europe.

Sugar production in France has fallen to less than 25 per cent. of the pre-war output because in the early days of the war. When the German troops were retreating from occupied portions of France, they took pains to destroy virtually all of the sugar mills that would have assisted the French to maintain their sugar stocks.

During the year 1912-13, 213 French mills turned out 967,440 short tons of sugar. For 1916-17, 65 mills produced only 204,405 short tons. To further complicate the French sugar situation the yield per acre of sugar beets decreased from 13.30 short tons per acre in 1912-13 to 11.70 short tons per acre in 1916-17.

If it had not been for the assistance given by the North American continent the majority of the French people would be going entirely without sugar at the present time.

The Curate—"Have you heard that Fred Sandy has got the C.C.?" Village—"Oh, lawks! I 'ope it ain't catching." My Bert's in the same regiment."

SUPERB VALOR OF THE CANADIANS

MANITOBA OFFICER SET AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Notable Achievements of the Various Canadian Battalions Will Go Down to History.

Numerous stories are coming to hand of individual gallantry and initiative in the field during the recent fighting east of Angiens. A Manitoba battalion was held up in the attack on Fouquetcourt, which lies within the old Somme defences, and was very strongly held by an elaborate trench system of machine guns and wire. Realizing, however, that the capture of the stronghold was essential to success of the entire operations, the commanding officer collected all the men available and personally led a dashing assault into the heart of the enemy position. A tank coming up, he led this through the streets, and his example so inspired all ranks that their advance was irresistible, and after the village had been mopped up the battalion consolidated a position to the east and held it against all counter-attacks for two days.

Central Ontario Distinguishes Itself.

A Central Ontario Battalion did equally good work in front of Beaucourt on August 8. The cavalry had been held up here by converging machine gun fire from the south of the Roye road and the woods to the north and east. The battalion was similarly held up, but its commanding officer realized that the key to the position was a small wood to the north-east, which was alive with machine guns. Taking advantage of the smoke screen afforded by a burning tank, he led in a hastily-collected party and rushed the wood, capturing sixteen machine guns. The battalion then took the town with a dash, the enemy retreating routed.

Very brilliant work was done by the scouting officer of a British Columbia regiment throughout the operations of August 8 to 10. On one occasion he single-handedly rushed an enemy machine gun which was holding up the advance. He shot two of the crew and took the other two prisoners, but received a severe wound himself.

These cases of single-handed attacks on machine gun positions are by no means rare. The corporal of a Western Ontario battalion on August 9 worked his way up a disused trench to an enemy machine gun post, which he bombed, killing two and taking four of the crew prisoners. He then turned the gun on the retreating enemy.

Devotion and Courage.

Throughout the battle signallers did splendid work by pushing ahead their lines of communication and maintaining constant touch with headquarters, enabling the latter to make the disposition necessary to success, and so rapid was the advance of the Canadian forces in the early stages that this task was very perilous. A private of an Alberta battalion is a typical case. This signaller was one of a party responsible for the maintenance of the brigade signal communication, and was continually in the front line, working under heavy shell and machine gun fire. His devotion and courage were an inspiration to the rest of the party.

Very valuable work was done by regimental intelligence officers. Such was an officer of a Quebec battalion who established his observation post with the forward companies and thence directed his snipers where they were able to inflict very heavy casualties on the enemy and put several machine guns out of action.

Deeds of Nova Scotians.

Men of the Canadian Royal Engineers worked continuously throughout the whole battle, repairing broken wires under heavy fire. One of the most notable exploits of the battle was the establishment by the observation officer of a Maritime battalion of his post in a house at Quenel. While the enemy still held the village, he was able to direct a devastating fire upon them, contributing materially to their defeat.

Some wonderful deeds are related of a Nova Scotia battalion which was set one of the hardest tasks of the battle. In front of Rosieres, on our left flank, there was a perfect labyrinth of machine gun nests, making the advance of the infantry very difficult. During and initiative, however, on the part of company commanders and all ranks cleared the way steadily and with a minimum loss until this very strong point was captured.

Our War Aims.

Great Britain went to war with a heavy heart but with a high conscience—in defence of those international engagements on which the civilization and the peace of the world depend and because of the violation of a treaty to which we had been a party equally with Prussia—a treaty which the German Chancellor admitted it was a crime to break and for his crime offered the slave's excuse of necessity. All this is clear. Let us not forget it. Let not the excitement and the horrors which have happened since, and must happen still, deafen our ears and hearts to these fundamental reasons for our engagement in this war. No mourning for sacrifices, however costly, must muffle the original conscience of our war.

ORIGIN OF MILITARY TITLES

REACHES FAR INTO THE DIM AND DISTANT PAST.

Many Army and Navy Titles Have Come by Slow Evolution From the Latin.

The titles of rank and command in most armies and navies either have been slowly evolved by service usage or else when the rank was created the word sprang full armed from the brow of some monarch or statesman who was better in his own line than in etymology. Not much system runs through these titles. Their resignations of grades have small connection with the original meanings of their parent words.

Marechal, which is marshal, is the highest rank in the French army. Field marshal in the English and German armies corresponds, but with regional limitations; there may be more than one at the same time. The Spanish or Portuguese is *mariscal*, the Italian *maresciallo*, though the army of neither country has the rank.

All these words are derived from the Anglo-Saxon *marah*, a horse, and *scalh*, a servant, which is Anglo-Saxon or Gothic. That is, a marshal was once a horse boy.

General, the noun, and the adjective general, the antonym of particular, go back to the Latin *generalis*, meaning belonging to a race or kind, and itself tracing to genus *genera*, from *gignere*, to beget. *Generalis* in Caesar's and Pompey's day had nothing to do with the army; the Roman general was an imperator. The title *general* primarily means an officer holding a general command.

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WOULD MOUNT GUNS ON FROZEN CLOUDS

THAT IS ONE OF COUNTLESS "FREAK IDEAS."

British Ministry of Munitions Receives Many Such Novel Plans For Winning War.

The inventions department of the Ministry of Munitions receives almost every day ideas of the most novel kind. All are carefully considered. Some are useful, but almost nine-tenths are wholly impracticable. In an article on the subject, published in the current number of the Ministry of Munitions Journal, it is said that the following extraordinary suggestions for dealing with hostile aircraft have been received.

The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissors or scythes, like Boadicea's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins afire; electric waves to paralyze the magnets. One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, get the light on the object, and shoot along the beam; but, unfortunately, the path of a shell is quite different from that of a ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy, comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hooters complete. To prevent the polished lines of a railway showing at night, the last carriage of the last train, according to another correspondent, was to camouflage them by dribbling blacking as it went along.

Other proposals were:

A balloon carrying magnets hung on strings to attract the rifles out of men's hands.

A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease.

A shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target.

The squirting of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them.

The sending of snakes into enemy trenches by pneumatic propulsion.

The throwing of live-wire cables carrying a high voltage among the advancing infantry by means of rockets.

Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way.

and in another by employing trained cormorants to fly to Essen and pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.

An Offensive Lawnmower.

One correspondent sent quite a number of original methods of repelling attacks, including large caliper-shaped devices which could be closed on any one intruding between the legs; a series of nets spread in front of our lines which could be drawn so as to entangle the Germans, and a machine of the nature of a lawnmower as large as a tank to make mincemeat of them.

The purpose of the article in the Journal is to warn inventors of this sort, and frequently they are genially argued with.

One gentleman had a powder, the composition of which he declined to disclose, which on being mixed with water turned it into motor spirit. At least, so he said. Another proposed base was the grease skimmed off soup. Various constituents which have been proposed on account of their cheapness would no doubt be more or less efficient, but the enthusiastic promoters overlook the fact that if they once came into use to any extent the advantages would disappear as the price would at once soar upward.

Black Beam to Obscure the Moon.

In the process of argument some interesting scientific information is given, as for instance:

Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights. But color cannot be imparted to a beam, as by passing it through a color screen, without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy. Color is, in fact, obtained by a process of subtraction from the total light. At great distances all the brilliancy possible is required for effectiveness, so that colored beams are of no value for general purposes. Flame are lamps for searchlights give colored light, generally slightly yellow, but this source of light is too large for the efficient optical projection of a parallel beam, and a parallel beam, or one nearly approaching parallelism, is essential in order to reach the great distances involved. The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon!

Another favorite subject with inventors is the "relay shell"—a shell acting as a small gun discharged in midair and expelling a smaller inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range, which has been supposed by some to be the principle of the long-range gun with which the Germans have bombarded Paris. As to that the article says:

The objections to this idea are twofold. First, it appears from elementary dynamical considerations that the energy of the relay propellant charge would be shared between the outer and inner shells in the inverse ratio of their masses, so that unless the inner shell were unduly small, a very large proportion of the propellant charge would be wasted. Secondly, a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, especially near the highest point, where the inner shell would be discharged, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible. Generally speaking, it may be said that any scheme which seriously reduces the bursting charge of a shell must offer some very remarkable advantages, before it can be considered promising.

Many of the inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation, and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and who wound up the correspondence with thanks and the admission that he was "completely cured" of his idea.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE

To Help Feed the Armies and Civilians of Our Allies

Baron Rhondha's last message to Canada before his death: "Dominion Day is a fitting occasion to express, on behalf of all those responsible for food administration in the United Kingdom, gratitude to Canadian men, women and youths for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and increased production."

Net exports from Canada of beef

have been increased by nearly 75,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent. over the average net exports for 1910-1914.

Net exports of pork have been increased by 125,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 571 per cent. over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war, Canada was importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 lbs. annually. This country is now producing enough butter to meet domestic requirements and, in addition, is exporting at the net rate of more than 4,000,000 lbs. per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent. more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported, had it not been for the efforts for conservation and organization of this country's resources.

By standardization of flour and lengthening of the extraction in milling, a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour per month is being effected.

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for it is estimated, at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons annually, as compared with consumption a year ago. Very large quantities of edible fats are also being released, out of normal consumption, for export.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss through spoiling.

An amazing reduction in waste is shown by reports to the Canada Food Board from municipal officials in all parts of the Dominion.

Profiteering has been greatly diminished and excessive profit-taking is being stopped. For example, flour sold at \$14.50 per barrel in the spring of 1915, whereas the farmer had received only \$6.93 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been kept down to \$11 per barrel, while the farmer had received \$8.32 for the wheat used therein.

PAIN? NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

German's Man-Power.

Many and varied have been the theories regarding Germany's manpower.

One theory is that, for twenty years before the war, Germany falsified her population statistics, thereby throwing dust in the eyes of the world. Hindenburg is supposed to have imparted this official secret to an American lady in 1918, declaring that Germany's population was not 65,000,000, but 90,000,000. But this hardly seems likely, and the existence of the odd 25,000,000 Germans is very problematical.

A more plausible solution of Germany's fighting might lies in the preamble to the Mass Levy of 1916, by which every male German from the completion of his 17th year to the completion of his 60th year is liable for some form of service to the Fatherland.

Twelve million Germans are reckoned to have been mobilized since 1914. Of these, about half must have been put out of action, leaving six millions, plus the resources of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, still in the field against us.

Some 9000 tractors and tractor-ploughs have been ordered in America for British use.

A Combination Of Materials



Here is the chance for a combination of materials in a most effective fashion. The sleeveless smock is developed in white heavy linen and a bright plaid is used for the sleeves and pleated skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8460, Girl's Sleeveless Smock or Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An interesting design for combination of materials. Developed in satin and serge, it is both smart and practical. McCall Pattern No. 8489, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

AN AMAZING ADVENTURE.

How Two British Airmen Escaped From the Enemy's Territory.

Reuter's special correspondent with the American army in France telegraphs:

Two British airmen have just achieved an adventure which must seem incredible to those who are only acquainted with conditions in other parts of the line. They were returning from a bombing expedition when their machine was disabled by anti-aircraft fire, and they were forced to make a landing in German territory.

In order to avoid observation, they trusted to the meagre light of the moon to effect a landing, but their caution almost proved their undoing, as they crashed into a quarry, which, however, had the advantage of completely concealing their machine. Only slightly injured, they started at once towards the German lines, running most of the way, their only chance being to reach them before daybreak. The distance proved to be over twenty miles, in the course of which they had to cross a river, apparently the Sella, a tributary of the Moselle. One of them swam the river three times, once to ascertain the conditions on the further bank, and returning to bring his companion over.

On reaching the enemy communication trenches, they had several breathless escapes from discovery, but by extreme adroitness and good fortune they succeeded in getting to the front trench, and crawling through the barbed wire into No Man's Land, in which, in this part of the line, considerable vegetation still flourished.

In creeping under a hedge for shelter they unfortunately attracted the attention of a German sentry, who fired several rounds in their direction. Luckily, he seemed almost as scared as they were, for they remained unhurt. They spent the day in the thick growth beneath a hedge, one watching while the other slept, and when darkness fell made their way without further adventure into the French lines.

Convenience in feeding should be the main object in locating the silo, but one should always pay attention to the direction from which extremely cold winds will come.

England Oblige.

When he was just a tiny little lad, He'd spend hours in the mullioned gallery Dreaming about the pictured panoply Of his great forebears: grim Lord Peter clad In shining mail; Lord Percival, who had Plumes, won at Naseby; young Sir Willoughby, Painted as ensign—he was lost at sea; And gay Sir John, who fought in Highland plaid.

"When I'm big I'll go fishing too," he'd say; And now, his wish fulfilled, he lies at rest In Picardy, the V.C. on his breast. His Colonel wrote: "Lord Julian was so gay, Such an example of brave hearted grace, He honored England and a fighting race."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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

Air-Raid Raiment

Whether the Hun airmen pay us a visit or not this moon, the enterprising salesman is never behindhand with his wares, says a London newspaper. At any big London store one can now purchase suitable raiment for air-raid evenings; and the most picturesque garb awaits the right when the moon is at her loveliest.

There is nothing really new about the idea, however, for a peep into the historic annals of old London show that during the great year of English earthquakes—1750—there was a stampede out of London to avoid destruction. "Earthquake gowns of the most fashionable cut" were largely advertised and sold. "Earthquake cloaks for sitting out of doors all night" were in great demand, while the quack took advantage of the scare to advertise earthquake drops and pills.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Longevity of Trees.

Regarding the longevity of European trees recent information gathered by the German Forestry Commission assigns to the pine five hundred and seven hundred years as a maximum, four hundred and twenty-five years to the silver fir, two hundred and seventy-five years to the larch, two hundred and forty-five years to the red beech, two hundred years to the birch, one hundred and seventy years to the ash, and one hundred and thirty years to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at the age of three hundred years. A sequoia gigantea, felled in Calaveras county, California, had attained the age of three thousand years. It was three hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, and measured fifteen feet in diameter, one hundred and twenty-five feet above the earth. The Bradburn yew, in Kent county, England, had attained the same great age.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Concerning Rhubarb.

The pieplant has a recorded history of over four centuries. It was first cultivated in the white walled gardens of Morocco and Algiers, amid fruits and flowers and fountains, and was brought thence by the Moors to Spain. Not until 200 years later did rhubarb really become known to English gardens, whence in due time it was brought to those of America to be employed first as a tincture, then as a sauce, and to attain a final apotheosis in pie.

Rhubarb, apart from its usefulness, has values for its beauty. The giant Chinese variety, with its enormous leaves, is often employed by landscape gardeners to produce bold sub-tropical effects; nor do they always disdain the charms of the more modest pie-plant itself, of which the tall, graceful spikes of white flowers and large leaves, deeply veined and stained, are as certainly handsome as the succulent stalks are palatable.

That logged-off and burned-off areas in the lower Fraser Valley (B.C.) should be seeded down by the Provincial Government, and thus provide pasture land and prevent bush or ferns from growing and adding to the fire menace, was a suggestion made by Mr. C. H. Hope of Langley to the New Westminster Board of Trade.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



Sugar Certificates Necessary

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Constables Pledge Assistance

At the annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association, the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by Chief Cuddy and seconded by Supt. Rogers, that the members of this association give every assistance in their power to the Canada Food Board."

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in an interview at Saskatoon, said he had seen one or two wheat fields in the West that would yield forty-five bushels to the acre, and others that are too poor to even furnish grazing for cattle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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

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.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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HIRST REMEDY COMPANY Hamilton, Canada

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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 B free.

ED. 7. ISSUE 36-18.

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THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 12, 1918.

The British charge d'affaires at the embassy in Petrograd has been murdered by a Bolshevik mob, and the lives of all British and French residents are reported to be in peril.

The number of troops for all fronts who have left United States shores up to August 31st is officially reported to be in excess of 1,600,000. In August alone 250,000 men went overseas. This kind of news will be rather discomforting to Kaiser Bill.

Quite a number of casualties to soldiers who hail from Renfrew and Pontiac counties were recorded in the long lists published last week, which indicates that our boys were in the thick of the heavy fighting which recently took place and in which the Canadian troops added new and even greater laurels to the many brilliant achievements that stands to their credit.

The Dominion Cabinet passed an important order-in-council last week giving the War Trade Board extensive power of supervision and direction of the Canadian steel industry. Such action has been taken with a view to co-ordinating the productive power of the Canadian steel plants and securing the greatest possible efficiency. The War Trade Board is given power to tell each company what it may produce and what kind of materials. Each plant will likely specialize on particular materials. This action of the Government has been made necessary, owing to the steel shortage in the United States, where, since that country entered the war, the demand is great and ever increasing. Canada may expect little steel from the United States except perhaps for American orders. The situation makes necessary the greatest economy in co-operation and production in Canada.

A succession of important gains marked the operations of the several allied armies which in different sectors of the line in France are exerting an invincible pressure against the enemy and forcing him to yield the ground he overran and desolated a few months ago. Many places of importance have been wrested from his grasp, and in the process of expulsion a heavy toll of prisoners and army equipment has fallen into the hands of the victors. Every day witnesses an important advance at some point on the line. One day it is the British, then we hear of some new enterprise being carried out by the Canadians or Australian troops; again it is news of a successful onslaught by the Americans and French which results in the capture of a town, or important position, the whole campaign seeming to be in observance of a well-planned program to prevent the enemy from stabilizing his positions anywhere along the line, and thus prepare for another offensive. This is the Foch strategy, and there is no longer any doubt that it will accomplish its designs in due season—if not this year, certainly next.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Sept. 3, 1918.
Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor Campbell and Councillors Campbell, Horner, McLellan and Killoran.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of Killoran and Campbell.

Complaints were read re. holes dug on the roadway opposite lots 21, range 1, lot 11, range 5, and lot 10, range 8.
Motion—Killoran and Horner—That A. Meldrum, T. Trudeau and Edward Keeler be notified to fill up these holes.

Motion—Campbell and Killoran—That the following bills be paid:
J. Cooney, whiffletree and clevises for grader, \$4.00

N. McKellan, powder, caps, fuse, 3.68
James Smith, road work for W. Hodgins, 7.00
Jas. Smith, inspecting Tubman's bridge, 1.00

A letter was read from M. Drummond re. damage to his fence by winter road.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Drummond that the road division was responsible in his case.

Motion—McLellan and Horner—That any ratepayer of this township be allowed to draw what gravel he requires for private use from any of the municipal gravel pits.

Motion—Horner and Killoran—That the Supplement to the Jury List as prepared be approved and accepted.

Motion—Campbell and Horner—That J. Nicholson be notified to repair the culvert on sideline between lots 13 and 14, range 4; also that P. Allen be notified to repair culvert on 10th con. line opposite lot 10.

Motion—McLellan and Killoran—That this Council do now adjourn.
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

London Times Sees German Army Crumbling

London, Sept. 5.—The Times today says editorially: "The Canadians have many glorious achievements to their credit, but have never surpassed the great deeds of Monday, when they pierced a defensive system which even the most sanguine experts believed would take much time to subdue."

"We seem to be confronted with possibilities which a month ago would seem fantastical. It is permissible to speculate, but not yet to count upon any developments suggested."

"What we know is that far more than the Wotan line was pierced on Monday. The reputation of the German army was vitally pierced. We can see their great army in the west crumbling before our eyes."

Potash in Canada.

If the report of the discovery of large deposits of potash in Saskatchewan is confirmed the find has been made at an opportune time. Germany has had almost a monopoly of potash deposits, and before the war was practically the only source of the world's supply of potash for fertilizing purposes. During the war farmers have been obliged to use other manures. It was one of the German boasts that without potash from Germany the farms of the Allies would fail and that they would be starved into submission. It has not been so bad as that, but a Canadian supply of potash would receive a hearty and unanimous welcome. It the reports of the quantity and accessibility are 20 per cent true it will be the duty of the Federal or Provincial Government to claim this deposit at the outset and secure it for the public benefit.—Vancouver Province.

I. W. W. Outrage at Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Four persons were killed and more than 75 others injured by the explosion of a bomb in a crowded entrance to the federal building at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The explosion, which not only wrecked the entrance to the building but shattered every window in the first floors of two buildings across the street, was attributed to the I. W. W. by Philip J. Barry, in charge of the local offices of the Department of Justice.

Raids on two headquarters of the I. W. W. within fifteen minutes after the explosion resulted in the arrest of nine men. Several more were taken into custody within the Federal Building and a woman, whose name was suppressed, was arrested in a nearby building.

"This outrage, in my opinion, was inevitable as an act of reprisal on the part of the I. W. W.," Mr. Barry declared after a hurried investigation, "following the sentencing of nearly a hundred of their members. We are certain that the I. W. W. committed this deed. I believe that the bomb was composed of nitro-glycerine. Several arrests have been made and we are questioning the prisoners as fast as we can."

Neighborhood Amenities.

Joe Uihlein, hunter of polar bears, polar stars, aurora borealis as well as other wild carnivorous harmless mammals, including ducks, swans and welsch rabbits, may be found at sunup and sundown with his trusty pruning knife and safety shears pruning and shearing all his plants and flowers, and Henry Thompson, his neighbor, says: "If Joe would only let nature take its course, the things that intended to come up this spring wouldn't wait until next fall." But Joe says: "I guess I know more about dandelions and pedegrees than Henry does. Why, just look at that statue of the replica of a polar bear I shot on the side of the house; he couldn't shoot a thing that looks like that even if he had a gun," and Henry in one of his dulcet neighborhood tones replied: "I wouldn't need a gun to shoot at a thing like that," and disappeared through a slim crack in the fence with his unlighted cigar.—Milwaukee Journal.

Mule Is Doing His Bit.

The Missouri mule is doing his bit, and doing it well, in the present world conflict, just as he did it in the Civil war. In many sections at the front and along the lines of communication are places where mules are almost indispensable and where horses and motorcars are virtually useless.

Pershing's engineers have testified to the worth of the mules in the requisitions they have made to Washington for the animals.

Gunnery Making Glorious Record.

The gunners of the armed guards on merchantmen have made a record of which we may be justly proud. The contests of the Silver Shell, which sent down the submarine which attacked it; of the Moren, on which the men stayed at their guns until the flames flared up to the top of the smokestacks on the burning ship; of the Campana, whose gunners fought for hours until their ammunition was exhausted; of the J. L. Luckenbach, which, though under a rain of shells, hit nine times and temporarily disabled, fought a submarine for four hours, before aid arrived, and later managed to reach port under her own steam; of the Armenta, which, though torpedoed, was saved through the courage and resources of its captain, crew and armed guard; of the Navajo, the Mongolia, the Petrolite and a dozen others are notable enough to be recorded in the naval history of the time.—Joseph Daniels in America Review of Reviews.

THE FRENCH FARMERS SAVED THE DAY

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress today in all lines attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the frugal, thrifty farmers of that fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay of that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them. The same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test today—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts at production. That they will carry into their savings an equal foresight in conserving their surplus against the future days of darkness and lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of tomorrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.



ONE CAUSE OF HIS SUCCESS

Letter of Charles Dickens Reveals Cause Which Great Writer Gave His Books and Readings.

In a recent sale of Dickens' autographs in London this letter, written while he was in the United States, appears:

"I should never have made any success in life if I had been shy of taking pains, or if I had not bestowed upon the least thing I have ever undertaken, exactly the same attention and care that I have bestowed upon the greatest. Do everything at your best. It was but last year that I set to and learned every word of my Readings, and from ten years ago till last night I have never read to an audience but I have watched for an opportunity of striking out or inserting somewhere. Look at such of my manuscripts as are in the library at Gads' and think of the patient hours devoted year after year to single lines. . . . The weather is very severe here, and the work is very hard. Dolby (his manager) having been violently pitched into by the mayor of New Haven (a town at which I am to read next week) has gone off boldly this morning with defiant written instructions from me to inform the said mayor that if he fail to make out his case he (Dolby) has to return all the money taken, and to tell him that I will not set foot in his jurisdiction, whereupon the New Haven people will probably fall upon the mayor in his turn and lead him a pleasant life."

Another 100,000 Men?

The character and extent of Canada's continued participation in the war will be one of the subjects to be considered by the Government when the Prime Minister and his colleagues come home with first-hand information from the Inner Councils as to the need of the situation.

The Military Service Act limits to one hundred thousand men the number of men which can be raised from its operation. With upwards of seventy thousand already secured it is expected, and also apparent, that by fall the full quota will have been obtained.

The question then will arise as to whether the limit is to be raised. If it is not, the specific limitation to one hundred thousand will probably be removed.

In some quarters the proposal has been advanced that another hundred thousand should be authorized, but the matter has never been officially considered. In the natural course of events all will depend upon how the military situation develops in the coming months and the extent to which reinforcements are needed. The Premier, as a member of the War Cabinet, will be fully advised as to what is called for overseas, while the man power essential to domestic requirements will be a big consideration in any further policy to be determined.

Scripture and Profanity Mixed.

The Bible and profanity were strangely intermingled in the congress a few days ago. Senator Overman made the statement that President Wilson "has been criticized in many instances, for instance, for not taking senators into his confidence." To which Senator Reed remarked: "Oh hell!" Senator Overman expressed the hope that this expression would go into the Record. Subsequently Senator Overman read into the Record a section of the eighteenth chapter of Exodus, describing how Aaron and Hur sat by the side of Moses and held aloft his hands throughout the day while the conflict between the army of Israel and the army of Amalek was in progress.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Pontiac, No. 1710.

ACHILLE VERHELST, plaintiff; vs. DAME ANNIE PICHIE, defendant.

1. The lots of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of Temiscaming under the numbers one A, two A, three A, and four A (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a), in the fourth range of the said township Duhamel, each of these lots comprising about twenty-five acres in area, and bounded on the north by the Petite-Riviere—with buildings thereon erected.

2. The lots of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre for the township Fabre under the numbers sixty two and sixty three (62 and 63) in the first range of the said township Fabre, county of Temiscaming, the first containing one hundred and nine acres and the second one hundred and five acres in area—with appurtenances and dependencies and the buildings thereon erected.

The lots firstly above mentioned to be sold at the registrar's office, in the village of Ville-Marie, in the district of Pontiac, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1918, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon; and the lots lastly above mentioned to be sold at the parish church door of Saint-Edouard-de-Fabre, in the district of Pontiac, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1918, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

BERNARD J. SLOAN,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's office,
Bryson, Que., 19th August, 1918.
[First publication, 24th August, 1918].

SHAWVILLE FAIR

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

September 16, 17, 18, '18.

The largest list of Specials ever offered in the several classes.

Numerous Special Features such as Highest Jumping with Rider, Hitch and Drive by Lady Hitch and Drive by Gentleman, Speed Contests, Most Ridiculous Outfit, etc.

Special Exhibit of Dried Fruits and Canned Goods, by the Home-makers' Clubs of Pontiac.

A new Machinery Hall has been erected and a fine display of Machinery is assured.

PROF. COOGAN will perform on the wire.

Good Grand Stand.

Procure Prize Lists from the Secretary.

WM. HODGINS, M. L. A., President.

R. W. HODGINS, Sec.-Treasurer.

Chapeau Fair

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

will hold their 41st Annual Exhibition on their Grounds

at CHAPEAU on

Sept. 23, 24 and 25, 1918

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Increased Prizes Good List of Specials
Good Special Attractions, Speeches by
Refreshments on Grounds, Production Advocates

Take a Holiday and attend the Fair.

Apply to the Secretary for Prize List and other information.

MICHAEL DUNN,
PRESIDENT.

P. McMAHON,
SECRETARY.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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

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

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

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

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
102 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS
AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

SHAWVILLE EXHIBITION SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18.

AUTUMN GOODS

Women's Collars

What will it be?—A pretty Collar, a Collar and
Cuff Set? Whatever it is to be, we have some new
and stylish Collars just arrived for Exhibition week.
Collars in piqué, in satin, in silk faille, in crepe-de-chene
—Priced from 50c. to \$1.25 each

Women's Boot Silk Hose

With lisle tops and double heels and toes, in black
white, brown, pearl-blue, champagne; also black and
white patterns. With the present-day style of short
skirts, a dressy hose is an absolute necessity.

Men's Underwear—Autumn Weight

The evenings will grow chilly from now on, and a
little heavier weight of underwear is now necessary.
See our new line of Merino at —75c a garment

Men's Fall Caps—Allandale and Eastern makes

—From 7c to \$2.00 each

Men's Fine Heather Mixture Socks

In ribbed cashmere at, —75c per pair.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

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 Plaunt St.,
Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for
years with indigestion and tried all kinds
of medicine. Two bottles of your Victory
Rheumatic and Kidney Cure com-
pletely cured me."

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of
this splendid remedy at once from Shaw-
ville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Cou-
longe Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.;
J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ot-
tawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; or direct
from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie,
Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.
Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting
for mail orders, add sufficient to cover
postage.

Local Agents Wanted

For "The Old Reliable"

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

Thousands of Orchard trees need
replacing.

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

The demand for Ornamental stock
in towns and villages is large.
Secure a paying Agency with lib-
eral commissions. Experience
not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

Equity Advs. Pay.

Leonardo da Vinci Amazes Surgeons.

Though written four hundred years
ago, Leonardo da Vinci's book on anat-
omy has only recently been published,
and surgeons are only now discovering
the marvels it contains.

Lecturing recently on it in London,
Prof. William Wright pointed out that
when it was written the circulation of
the blood, osmosis, oxygen and the
microscope were all unknown. All doc-
tors believed that the arteries were
full of free air and that the blood was
aerated in the heart. The interior ar-
rangement of the heart was also mis-
understood.

But Leonardo denied that air entered
the heart, and wrote that the blood
was "refreshed" in the lungs; he de-
scribed accurately the anatomy of the
heart and large blood vessels and the
action of the muscles of the chest and
abdomen in respiration.

Electrons and Atoms.

Atoms are minute particles of mat-
ter, each about one-three-hundredth
part of an inch in diameter. They are
so small that if the earth were made
up of baseballs it would be a fair
model of a drop of water made up of
atoms. The electron is smaller still. It
has a diameter of about one-hundred-
thousandth that of an atom, so that if
an atom were represented by a sphere
100 yards in diameter the electron
would be about the size of a pin's
head. It has been said that the elec-
trons which form an atom can be com-
pared to a swarm of gnats in a cathe-
dral or other large building. As atoms
are made up of electrons, so molecules
are made up of atoms.

Canada's Debt.

Canada's net debt at the end of
June amounted to \$840,973,167., an
increase during June of \$12,179,397.
Revenue on consolidated fund ac-
count during June amounted to \$23,-
469,304, as compared with \$21,828,-
580 in June last year.

War expenditure for June, 1918,
on capital account was \$14,291,523,
as compared with \$9,250,611 in June
last year. In this regard, however,
it is pointed out that the totals are
merely those of accounts which
have actually passed through the
books during the period.

For the first three months of the
fiscal year ending June 30 the revenue
totalled \$67,070,724, as com-
pared with \$68,322,589 for the same
period last year.

Found Old Sword.

While ploughing at Little Bras
d'Or, Cape Breton, a few days ago,
Henry King turned up an old cutlass
that must have been buried more
than two centuries, another relic of
the days of French possession under
Gen. Bouchard.

A Loss of Beauty.

"I suppose the young men do not
regard Miss Barrowcliff as so hand-
some now that her father has lost his
money."
"Well, they don't think she has
such a fine figure as she once had."

AVENGED HIS BROTHER.

Sequel to Famous Story of German
Brutality.

The sergeant of the Canadians
whose reported crucifixion after the
second battle of Ypres in 1915 aroused
such interest, has been amply
avenged. His brother joined the
Newfoundland regiment where he is
now sergeant-major. He received
what he considers ample confirma-
tion of the crucifixion, which actually
took place, having seen the man who
took the bayonets from the body
which was fastened against a door.
This brother has shown the most
extraordinary daring in winning de-
corations and promotion by his pas-
sionate offensives at every opportu-
nity against the Germans. During a
period of trench war he went out
at night after night, crawling up to the
German lines, bombing and sniping.
During the Somme fighting he re-
ceived the D.C.M. and Croix de
Guerre for his conspicuous gallantry
and resource.

On October, 1916, near Guedecourt,
when reaching the enemy's parapet,
he saw a hostile machine gun coming
into action and threw a bomb which
killed three of the crew. Then he
jumped upon the machine gun crew,
bayoneting the remaining six despite
serious wounds, and finally bayonet-
ing one giant German before he him-
self, blinded and almost helpless
from loss of blood, fell to the ground.
He received thirteen wounds before
the fighting finished.

"Whenever he sees Germans he
sees red. The vision of his crucified
brother is ever in his mind," said one
of his officers.

Not Accident, But Plot.

Having mastered the secret of
vicious psychological suggestion, the
Germans made such headway in Rus-
sia as to pave the way for the con-
quest of the world. It is possible
that they have even discovered cli-
matic secrets of meteorology hidden
from free nations. Battle weather
has been on the side of our enemy.
Having adroitly arranged the down-
fall of Russia the Italians were bet-
rayed. Wherever the Italian and
Austrian armies met our ally's army
showed the better men. But the
Papists clericals planted the seed that
enabled the socialistic pacifists of
Upper Italy and the simple soldiers
of certain regiments, wearied with
the war, to betray Gen. Cadorna.
Self-interest and sensuality were
the lures provided by Germany for
the corruption and destruction of
Russia and part of Cadorna's army.
As it was in 1588 so it is now. Not
by accident but by design the Pro-
vince of Quebec fought like a wild
cat to avoid conscription at the very
moment when the Roman Catholic
Archbishop of Melbourne attempted
to play the same game. Sinn Fein
and Nationalist Ireland threatens
rebellion if conscription comes to pass.
All part of the same plan. The
Irishmen claim to be left with the
women and children while the Eng-
lish and Scots are sent to the front.
This is a war of purification. It is
futile to shut our eyes to the fact
that our thirty thousand untrained
sensational civilians are at large
to form the business garrison of a
conquered England. — "Vancouver"
in London Referee.

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.

No More Rye.

Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walk-
erville, have definitely decided to aban-
don business as distillers, converting
their plant into chemical works to
be operated by the \$1,000,000 Hiram
Walker & Sons Chemical Co.

THINGS THAT GROW DOUBLE

Freaks of Nature That the Wisest of
Men Find Some Difficulty in
Explaining.

Nature does some strange things in
the formation of vegetables, nuts and
different kinds of fruits, an exchange
states. It is quite common to find two
or more growing together, and natural-
ists frequently run across some very
curious freaks.

Double ears of corn are quite com-
mon. They grow side by side, and are
sometimes of equal size; but usually
one has a little better chance to grow
and gets the advantage over the other.

A double ear on exhibition in one of
the Western states was certainly a cu-
riosity. One side was one variety of
corn, while the other side was so dif-
ferent that it was hard to believe the
two had grown so close together.

Double heads of wheat are quite
common, but double grains are scarce.
Grains of rye, however, are often dou-
ble, and the same is true of rice.

Onions, radishes, beets, carrots, tur-
nips, cabbages and other vegetables
are often found in double form.

The prettiest specimens of double
peaches are those with two seeds, as
they are most distinctly double, being
joined at a point about half-way from
the stem of the blossom ends.

? 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.,

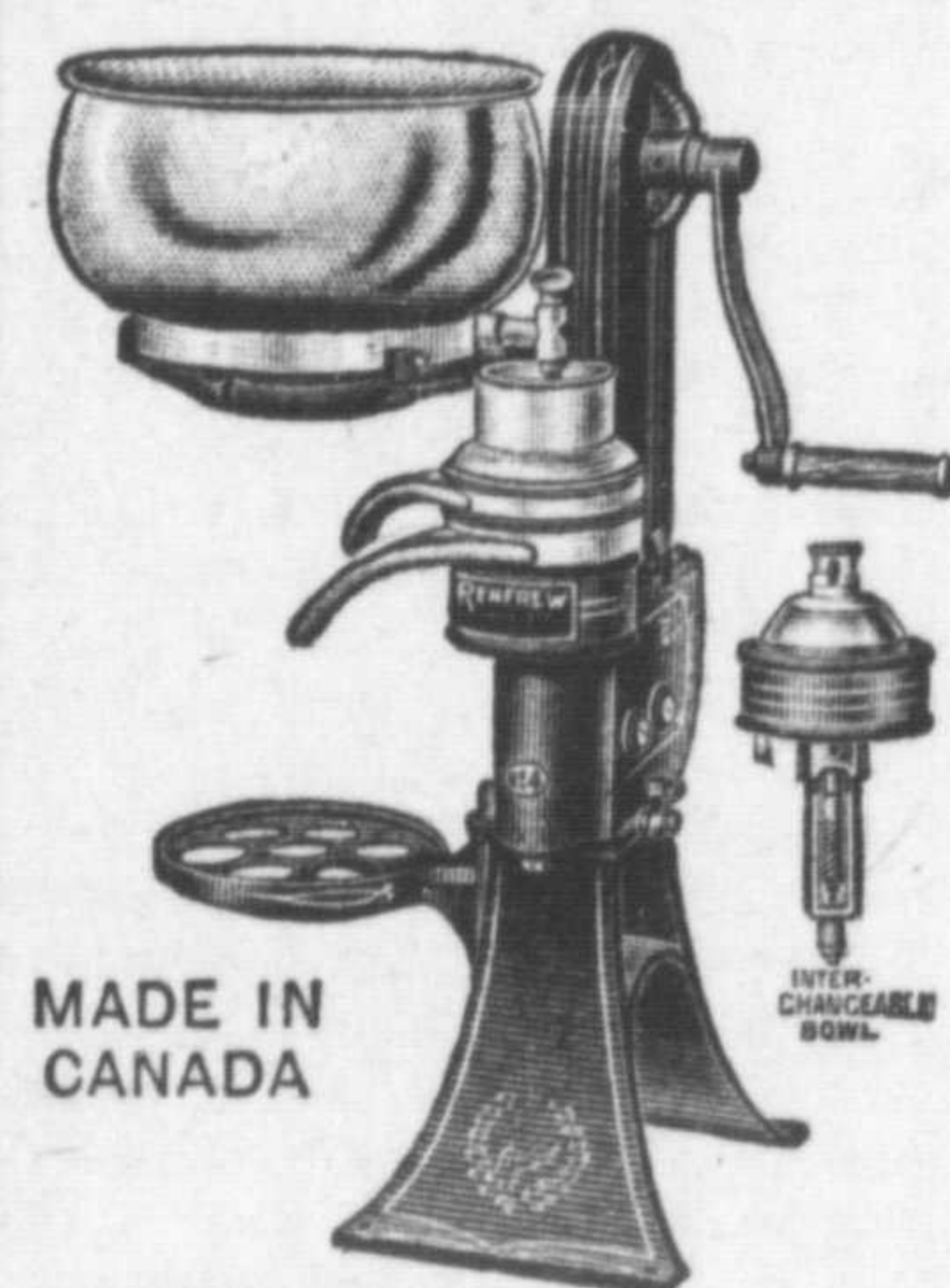
THE TAILORS

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.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Time Table.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA:
Lv Shawville (B) 7.35, a. m. Av Ottawa 9.30, a. m.
Lv Shawville (B) 7.04, p. m. Av Waltham 8.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MANIWAKI:
Lv Ottawa Central (A) " 9.00, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (C) 12.55, p. m.
Lv Ottawa " (B) 4.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line:
Lv Ottawa Central (A) 5.50, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (A) 6.40, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (B) 8.45, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " (A) 3.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—PEMBROKE:
Lv Ottawa Broad St. (B) 8.00, a. m.
Lv Ottawa " " (B) 4.45, p. m.

OTTAWA—Soo, ONT:
Lv Ottawa Broad St. (A) 12.25, p. m.

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Explanation of signs:—(A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Saturday
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For further particulars apply to
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Shawville Fair - Sept. 16, 17, 18

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Saving the Grain.

Our Government estimates that the farmer loses three per cent. of his grain each year through careless threshing methods, and very often it is the farmer himself who is most to blame. Anxious to speed up a wearisome but very necessary job, he forgets that the big idea is to get as much grain as possible instead of getting the work done in the shortest time.

While the causes of waste are comparatively few, every precaution should be taken for its prevention. Grain threshed when it is tough and damp is sure to represent a loss. It is impossible for the separator to remove all the kernels, and an unbelievable amount of grain goes over with the straw. The value of the time lost in waiting for the bundles to dry will be more than made up by the saving in grain.

A competent separator man will keep his machine adjusted and running at the proper speed, but he often becomes careless and thinks more about the number of bushels going into the feeder than of how much grain gets to the bin. From long association many farmers understand threshing machinery well enough to find out for themselves if everything is working properly, and should not neglect to see that adjustments are made whenever needed.

Where the portable elevator is used the waste in transferring grain from wagon to bin is very slight. However, not every farm is so equipped. Shovel grain is hardly child's play under the best of circumstances, and if the man with the scoop is compelled to reach a high door or work in a cramped position, not all the grain will reach its intended destination. A blanket on the ground and one from the grain door to the wagon will save considerable.

Careless and fast pitching into the machine is another cause of waste. On a neighborhood run, where help is traded back and forth instead of having a hired crew, more care is taken, as all the men are farmers and remember that their own turn will be next. But even your best neighbors get in a hurry at times, especially if they happen to be on the tail end of the run and it looks like rain. A separator will not stand crowding. The machine is set at what is considered a fair pitching speed, and at that speed is supposed to handle the grain properly. Overcrowding cuts

down the speed, which means a proportionate loss in efficiency, with the result that much grain is carried over into the stack.

Who Runs Your Farm?

"The government runs my farm, and I am quite willing to let them do so." Thus spoke a farmer whose financial credit balance is represented by six figures. He has made a practice of reading and adopting the results of the government's experience on the experimental farms, both Dominion and provincial, and has been rewarded handsomely.

This farmer was instrumental in forming a farmers' club in his neighborhood and securing lectures by the travelling representatives of government agricultural departments. He took advantage of these by adopting the good points from each. A government report advocated the installation of lightning rods on farm buildings. He put them on his buildings and advised his neighbors to do likewise. Some of them followed his lead; others ridiculed the idea, one of whom lost his buildings the following season by lightning. Neither was he too proud to make arrangements with the town store and livery to supply them with straw free that he might haul away the manure from their stables, and thus keep his land up to the highest producing point. He did not consider it too much trouble to so clean his seed that he could demand \$1.50 per bushel for his oats as seed, while his neighbor was getting but 65 cents.

Farming means production, just as truly as does manufacturing. The farmer, however, has an advantage over the manufacturer in that the latter must make his own experiments; he must pay for his experience. If the results of his experiments are satisfactory, they may produce financial returns fully warranting the outlay. If they are unsatisfactory, the expenditure upon the investigation is lost, and, in many cases, means ruin. How different is the farmer's position! Canada is making the experiments for the farmer, Canadians—the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every resident of Canada—are paying the cost of securing the experience by which the agriculturist may, personally, be the gainer.

It is only too true, however, many of our farmers neglect to profit by the help thus provided. Innumerable bulletins are left unread, and the information they contain is not utilized.

imals being shown for the first time should be previously led about so that they are accustomed to the noise of automobiles, shouting, etc. In teaching an animal to walk up beside the master, a long buggy whip held around behind one's back will be found quite useful. It is not necessary to mistreat the animal to teach him to lead. Most animals are easily taught if approached in a sensible sort of way.

In dealing with bulls they should, of course, be sufficiently handled so that they are tractable, but the only safe bull is a dead bull and most farmers make it a misdemeanor to bring a bull into the ring without a staff. The one thing to remember about handling bulls with a staff is to keep their heads up. As soon as a bull can get his head down, he can use the huge muscles of his neck, but as long as his head is kept up, he can be handled with considerable ease.

Animals started on feed at once. Showing has always been accounted a means of advertising and it has never been looked upon as a money-making scheme. The young breeder should by all means show at least at his local fairs, since a man usually gets his first and often his best advertising right in the home community. There is no "hocus pocus" about showing animals despite the fact that once in a great while a judge can be deceived into putting an inferior animal ahead of a good one. Animals with good individuality, well-fed, well-taught, well-bred and with all exterior appearances in first-rate form cannot help but be a credit to the breeder, even though they do not stand in first place.

Be Cheerful.

It doesn't help the boys out there To whimper that the foe is strong, It doesn't lift their load of care To wall that things are going wrong. It doesn't keep their spirits high For us to sit at home and sigh And prophesy in manner grim That grim disaster's sure to come.

Keep cheerful! though the task is hard And hopeful though the days are grim. Our own morale we now must guard, We must have faith when hope is dim.

Though hearts grow heavy now and bleed, This be our cry: "We shall succeed!" And though disasters round us fall Let's be courageous through them all.

War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods nor the fancy high priced ones. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard brands—the brands that were good in peace time and have doubly proved their worth in war time.

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MOTHER-WISDOM

All Day Long the Happy Farm Child Learns by Doing.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Education has a new slogan: "Learn by doing."

That is a way in which farm children always have received much of their education though neither they nor their parents nor their teachers have been in the habit of calling it education. Education has been considered something learned out of very dull books and the "higher" it has been the less practical use it has had.

All this is changing and something very odd is happening at the same time. You remember that when our little district school began to be not quite what we needed for our new farm life, we turned to the city schools and began to copy them. Soon we found they were not right either, at least not for our country children. So we developed a kind of school all our own, in which arithmetic is taught by working out farm problems, and English themes discuss the operations which occupy us day by day, and chemistry uses the kitchen and the soil for laboratories. The oddity is that suddenly this country idea has taken hold of the city, and the farm school at its best is being imitated in the most modern of the private city schools!

I do not mean that for their arithmetic city children are taught to calculate the shrinkage of hogs, nor to write themes about silos. That would be as absurd although no more so than were the old stock-exchange and banking problems formerly imposed on farm children and the compositions concerning the sewers of Paris. I mean that the principle of bringing knowledge into touch with life and of learning to do things which it is going to be our part in life to do, instead of only learning about things which have fallen to the share of other people to do, is making over the city schools as it has done the farm schools.

There are two very solid reasons for this; one of them is a business reason and the other a scientific one and each vital.

The business reason lies in the increasing difficulty and complexity of life. When you compare the business of farming to-day with the simple occupation which it was in our grandfathers' time, you will understand what I mean.

No one does anything more in a very small way. The whole world is tied together in a network and the threads of your business are knotted into the threads of other people's businesses so that you are obliged to take very good care of your own strand when you knot it into the net and do it very properly or else you will disturb the business of other people, who, in turn, will injure yours. Life having become so complicated, there is not much time left for merely thinking about things. Every man, woman and child must do things and do them well.

A new science has grown up in the last generation which consists of the study of the brain and nervous system. It has a very long name and very delicate and complicated instruments with which to make its discoveries. The truths the learned men establish through this new science, are taken up by educators and put to use in schools, and in this way many changes in methods of teaching have come about.

One of these discoveries is that our muscles play an important part in the growth of our minds. It has been found that those parts of the brain in which are seated the centres which control our muscles lie round those

centres which makes us think and that sometimes the centres for muscle control and for thinking are the same.

This scientific revelation must be a comfort to farm mothers. We have realized that our children ought to be taught to be good farmers and housekeepers but we have been afraid that if our schools filled up their time with "nature" and agriculture, manual training and domestic science our boys and girls would know nothing else. Now we have been shown that, occupied with these studies while they are young, they are not only learning useful occupations but at the same time are developing their brains in the very best possible way so that they will be quick to understand the higher branches of learning at a more mature age.

We know that only a small proportion of farm children continues through high school but the number is rapidly increasing. I believe that there is no stronger reason for this increase than the fact that more and more the elementary schools have been developing children's brains by teaching them through doing. The old dull way of committing to memory facts out of books is discarded in the schools of our more progressive regions and where it is discarded there are found the brightest, most ambitious children and the largest number going on into high school. As a result of mental development through muscular training they are full of energy and ambition when they finish the lower grades and they seize eagerly on the more cultural studies.

A great educator says that probably no city school can equal the good farm as an educator for the mind through the muscles. It offers a splendid variety of employments, demands accuracy and promptness, punishes forgetfulness, neglect and shirking and shows definite results from work done. This is easy to understand.

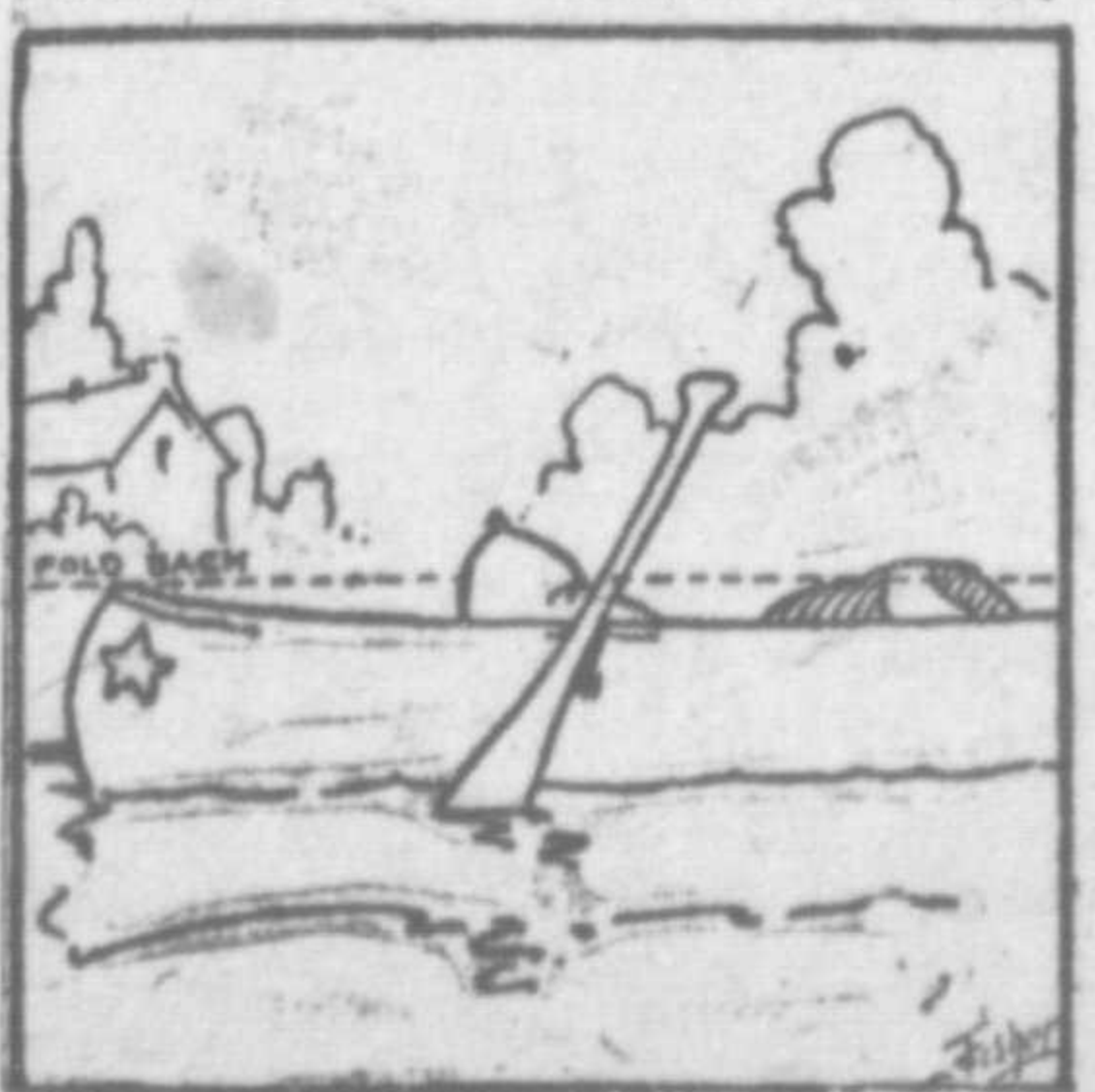
There are machines in use in some city schools which develop the same muscles which housework on the

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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.

The Meaning of Tonics.

No medicines are used by those who do not consult a doctor for their ailments to such an extent as tonics.

Many of these preparations are not tonics as advertised but simply mixtures in which the principal ingredients is alcohol.

But alcohol is not a tonic, it stimulates at first and then depresses and is the worst kind of a habit-forming drug.

But it is of great value in certain conditions especially when it is necessary to produce heat quickly and stir up a fainting heart.

It cannot possibly be useful when taken for weeks and months in preparations in which it forms 50, 60, or 70 per cent.

Such preparations surely are not medicines in the proper sense of the term.

A tonic is a substance which helps the organs of the body to improve the quality of their work, the heart to beat more slowly and vigorously, the lungs to expand and contract more forcibly, the digestive apparatus to dispose of food more effectively, the brain to think more clearly and persistently.

Perhaps it will not do all these things directly, but if it does one of them successfully this may be followed by a successful action in other directions.

The pure air of the mountains or the forest is a tonic to the lungs, but it also brings more oxygen to the blood and hence means better blood in the digestive organs, heart, liver, brain, and kidneys.

Therefore pure air is one of the best and cheapest tonics to be had, available to almost everybody.

People need tonics sometimes because they really have some kind of disease, and sometimes merely because their machinery is slowing down and needs bracing up.

The tonic in the first instance may not cure the disease, the disease may be incurable and yet it may make the patient feel better for a while and perhaps enable him to do much useful work before he is permanently laid by.

farm does—one, for instance, which repeats the exercise of scrubbing at the washboard; another which calls into use the muscles which are exercised in mopping up a floor. In some of these schools no arithmetic is taught out of books till the fourth grade. Before that time it is learned indirectly through the measuring and collecting of materials for making and doing things. These operations are only what every child on a farm grows up with, sees every one round him do and does himself.

So you will see that the farm is serving as an example, a copy, for those elementary city schools which represent the most scientific ideas and educate toward the most scholarly professions. The basis of brain development is now known to be muscle training and the occupations of farm life, whether learned in school or at home, are being copied artificially in elementary city schools because great educators know them to be the very best means of producing active, efficient minds, capable of making the most of whatever higher culture or business opportunities life may offer in later years. They produce the kind of men and women who act.

Three cheers for the Canadian farm! It is the best place in all the world to raise great citizens.

Fence The Garden.

Fencing for the farm garden is undoubtedly a necessary investment unless all stock in the neighborhood is maintained under good control. It should be high enough and tight enough to keep out poultry. Some farmers fence their poultry and leave the garden unprotected. Others fence their garden and give the poultry the freedom of the farm. My observation leads me to believe that the farmers with the fenced gardens raise the most and the best vegetables. A confined hen will fly out on occasions but a hen with the freedom of the remainder of the earth will often condescend to remain out of a fenced garden.

In order to do their best, vegetables need a little rain at frequent intervals. Light showers coming often are more conducive to growth than a heavy rain followed by a long dry spell. Some market gardeners install watering systems and they find the investment an insurance against the dry periods which sometimes nearly ruin fine crops of vegetables. Doubtless the installation of systems for supplying water to farm homes will be followed in some cases by an effort to irrigate the garden crops. This will prove an especially valuable asset if vegetable growing is to be depended upon for a part of the farm income.

Vegetable growing means hard work and a large amount of time expended on a small area. However, the effort to produce a fine variety of first-class truck for home use saves expense in keeping up the table and makes the farm a better place to live.

Many a woman has a fine carriage who never owned a horse.

Or it may be the means of putting the patient on his feet and making him well.

This is often seen in the use of tonics after severe sickness or surgical operations or any condition in which there has been great loss of blood.

Tonics are often needed after prolonged exertion which has exhausted the vitality, after intense heat or cold, and after prolonged confinement in an improperly heated and ventilated house or place of business.

The dull and listless feeling which comes in the spring is an indication for a tonic, and it is then that the highways and byways are alive with flaming advertisements of all sorts of patent medicines, presumably tonics, to deceive the unwary.

The tuberculous weakened by sweating, cough, loss of sleep, and absorption of poisonous material need tonics, and those should be selected which will help and not delude and disappoint them.

The anaemic, pale and weak from poverty of blood and impairment of functions require tonics and are often greatly benefited by them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. V.—1—Please inform me as to the symptoms, cause and curability of pink eye. 2. What is your opinion of one who cannot look out from a great elevation without a desire to leap down, and who starts in her sleep when such a situation is brought before her?

Answer—1—This disease is otherwise known as contagious conjunctivitis, being an infectious condition of the mucous membrane which covers the eyes. Its principal symptoms are swelling, redness, soreness, and a free discharge from the eye. This discharge must be removed with great care very frequently, and a solution of boric acid instilled into each eye, as often as the discharge is removed. It usually gets well in the course of a week or ten days. 2.—I should say that such a person should keep away from high places and avoid every opportunity for carrying out the desire to jump.

The Dairy

Cleaning Milking Machines.

Placing the rubber tubes and teat cups of a milking machine in an antiseptic solution while not in use will keep them clean with very little trouble. Salt water is often used, and whatever solution is used should contain salt because of its preservative effect on rubber.

Salt water alone is not very effective in keeping the tubes and teat cups sanitary. The addition of a small amount of chloride of lime will make the brine solution germicidal as well as antiseptic. The solution that has been found best is made of eight and one-half gallons of water, ten pounds of salt and one-quarter pound of chloride of lime. Fresh chloride of lime should be added each week to keep the solution at proper strength. The odor of chloride of lime can not be detected in the milk.

This solution has been tested just to determine what results it would give when used under ordinary farm conditions. When it was being tested, the tubes and cups were placed in the solution immediately after each milking, being first rinsed in cold water, while the tops were thoroughly washed with hot water and washing-powder and the pails sterilized with steam. Once a week the tubes and cups were thoroughly cleaned with hot water containing soda, and were scrubbed with long brushes. The milk drawn from the machines contained no more bacteria than is found in certified milk.



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Poultry

Feed, care and cleanliness this month and next are all important. If any important item is overlooked now that neglect will show in the results next winter, also next spring and summer.

All young stock should now be sorted and culled. Besides those showing very undesirable color and shape defects and serious disqualifications, it is important that any and all slow growing and slow feathering chicks be culled and sent to market. Never breed or attempt to get eggs from such stock. Youngsters showing leg weakness, twisted wing feathers or any inclination whatever to lack of vitality should be sorted out and sent to market as soon as possible.

Standard size and shape, which are obtained through strength, vigor, proper housing, feed and care, are necessary to success. Even strictly egg farmers must select and breed to a standard for size and shape. Pure bred fowls unless carefully culled will degenerate, showing different characteristics, different sizes, shapes, etc., and as a class difficult to handle. In large flocks, to house and feed them to insure uniform conditions. There are other reasons also why the young stock should now be culled, thus permitting more house and range room for the more desirable during the autumn months.

Green food in some form, as well as sour milk or buttermilk, should be supplied to both the old and young stock if possible. A good grade of meat meal, beef or fish scraps should also be supplied. These foods will develop better youngsters and will insure the adult stock being in far better condition this winter.

Training to Stand

There is no one thing that shows the amateur quite as much as to bring animals into the ring that are not actually broken to lead. The show animal ought to be taught to lead right up beside the master and not have to be pulled and hauled and tugged. An-

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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 V.

Marjorie, at first, had felt no near the war in Paris than she had been at Clinton. With the approach of a big defensive, the war seemed at her side. Whose wounds would be cleansed by the filthy material before her? English, French, Belgian, Algerian, African, Oriental—whose? Americans? She turned suddenly white but stooped the nearer her work that every tiny thread of raveling might be removed. No man brave enough to face death for his country should find infection lurking in the dressings she sent forth.

The opening of the big defensive came. It filled the hospitals with wounded and the country with fresh heartbreak. No word had come from Crane. Marjorie realized that now it would be many more days before he could find the opportunity of coming to her. She had made many inquiries about the work of the ambulance drivers. What she learned did not bring her happiness except that Crane would stand vindicated at home.

"Do they take risks?" The English woman who worked beside Marjorie, smiled. "My dear, there are few of the workers in the war zone who do not take risks but I doubt whether many of them are in more constant danger than the ambulance drivers."

"Some one was telling me the other day of a young ambulance driver. The stretcher-bearers had brought some of the wounded to his ambulance. Some of the men were badly hurt—one was an American. The ambulance driver was an American, too."

"An American!" Marjorie put her hand to her throat.

"Oh, yes, many of the ambulance drivers are Americans! You are the great automobile country—most of your boys have been tinkering with automobiles for years. Many of the ambulances are driven by plucky Americans. This one had to drive over a stretch of open road—in plain sight of the Boches and they do not hesitate to strike the ambulances if they can. They turned on him as he went along but he picked his way carefully that the jolting might be made less hard on the wounded. Suddenly things went black. When he picked himself up his ambulance was minus two wheels and the mangled men within had been dumped like so many dead cattle by the roadside. His own left arm was hanging limp and mangled at his side but he grabbed a stick from the ground and with his own pocket handkerchief made a tourniquet for himself. He turned to look for his fellow-sufferers to find only the American still living. He snatched his flask from his pocket and put it to the soldier's lips. The man opened his eyes.

"Hello, old pard," said the driver. "I'm from the good old U.S.A. too. Much hurt?" He felt over him carefully. "They're a bunch of horse thieves, they are. Just about as square in war as horse thieves. Foot smashed? Your shoe is blood-soaked. You can't walk and we're within walking distance. Throw your arm around my neck. That's the stuff. Now easy, easy—hold tight till I get this arm of mine around you." Some time after, a white-faced ambulance driver, staggering under the load of a wounded brother American, fainted in the doorway of the receiving station for the wounded.

"Did he live?"

"Who, the driver? Yes, he lived but he was hurt worse than the man he saved. The soldier would have bled to death on the road of course but they saved his foot. The driver lost his arm—it was too badly mangled to save. The soldier says that all the way in he kept cheering him up with funny stories and his laugh was a tonic. Miss Mann, it's the man who laughs in the face of death who is a hero in this fight!

"Since then he's kept the hospital laughing too and the doctors and nurses say he's been better for the rest of the chaps chained to their beds than all their medicine put together. It was only at first when he went out of his head that he sobbed. They're all the same. It's always because of some woman. He'd gone off and forgotten to tell a girl something important and he reviled himself for his stupidity. Wait—there's the telephone. Anyway, we must get back to work immediately."

Marjorie did not turn at once to her duties. The telephone jingle seemed to call her.

"Miss Mann? Yes, Miss Mann is here."

Marjorie went to the phone with a sinking heart. Her supervisor could not have described Crane better had she known him.

"Who is it, please? I can't hear." Marjorie held the receiver close. "Dr. Bacon? Yes—yes. I'm needed at the hospital? It is Crane, doctor? You are with him?" Marjorie steeled herself. "I am sure I can come."

Dr. Bacon met Marjorie at the door of a big, rambling old residence whose

stately halls now held row after row of cots for war-made invalids. Her eyes asked the question to which the doctor knew she was seeking an answer.

"He's living. You've got to be brave. He calls for you constantly. I was off on an important mission when the first of the wounded were brought in from the receiving station. When I got back and they sent me his record—when I saw old Crane's name down on that paper—it didn't take me long to get into my working clothes. He'd been calling for 'Marjorie' but of course no one knew who Marjorie meant."

Between the rows of white cots the doctor lead the young girl to Crane's bedside.

Tears started into Marjorie's eyes but Dr. Bacon laid a warning hand on her arm as she took a seat by Crane's bedside.

"Steady, Marjorie."

"Marjorie," moaned the man.

"Yes, Crane," she answered softly and reached out to smooth his forehead. The man stirred. Marjorie bent low.

"Yes, Crane," she said distinctly.

Many of the wounded comrades turned their eyes, now tear-wet, away from a scene that had become reverent. For a long time the girl sat, patiently answering the call to her name. Then slowly quiet came to the man on the bed and he raised his right arm as if to wave. A smile spread over his face.

"Chuck th' book," he murmured.

"Hike—in country—scars me—pink—Kaiser's nose."

Marjorie quickly took her cue.

"Yes, you'd pull the Kaiser's nose, you would," she answered with a ringing laugh. "You'd get spanked."

"Not—s' worse," Crane's eyes slowly opened and his right arm went out as if groping for some new-found treasure. Then he looked about and stared at the girl at his side. "Marj!" he whispered.

"Marj!" and fainted.

To-day the two who brought the war in reality to Clinton's doors were absurdly happy to have such grim messengers. Crane, invalided home under the care of his nurse-bridge, confessed that one good arm trained to double duty is as good as two working on half time. Yes, Crane probably will take up the law. Mr. Mann insists that he has laid aside enough to give a real man of a son-in-law no further worry. Still Crane thinks that he would rather like to do something really worth while on his own account.

(The end.)

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

Laying Cornerstone of Hebrew University on Mount of Olives.

Christianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism were represented at the ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone, on July 24 last, for the Hebrew university that is to be erected on the Mount of Olives as the first step in the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. A report of the celebration which has just been received by the Zionist Organization of America states that messages of congratulation were received from Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from the French government.

Dr. Chaim Weitzman, head of the Zionist Administrative Commission, who laid the stone, declared the dominant principle of the university will proceed from the old Hebrew vision:—"My house shall be a house of prayer for all the nations." Part of his address follows:—

"We are creating during the period of the war something which is to serve as a symbol of a better future. It is fitting that Great Britain and her great allies, in the midst of tribulation and sorrow, should stand sponsor for the university. Great Britain has understood that it is just because these are times of stress, just because we tend to become lost in the events of the day, that there is need to transcend these details by this bold appeal to the world's imagination."

Among those who attended the ceremony were General Allenby, commander in chief of the British army in Palestine; the senior members of his staff, the Military Governor of Jerusalem, staff representatives of the French and Italian detachments in Palestine, the Mohammedan Mufti of Jerusalem, Bishop Maginnis, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and prominent public officials.

Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is perhaps the most profound and beautiful treatment of the re-union of souls that is to be found anywhere. *British Weekly.*



Pulping Fruit.

Every housekeeper is anxious to build up safe reserves of fruit and vegetables for winter, and a good provider takes justifiable pride in well-filled shelves. To such women, twenty-five pound allotment of sugar, or even a more generous allowance for canning, will not provide a safe margin, unless there is a careful allocation—so much sugar for cherries, and so much for peaches—and this program backed up with generous supplies canned without sugar.

England has adopted a method of preserving fruit without sugar, known as "pulsing," that is employed both commercially and in the homes. This method is economical of jars, as no water is used in canning the fruit.

The method, according to the Bulletin of the Royal Horticultural Society, is as follows: Pack sterilized jars full of fruit, add no water, place rubbers and caps in position. Place pan on fire and bring water to the simmering point and keep it at this point half an hour. Remove bottles and fill them one from the other, replace rubbers and caps, and put the bottles back in the pan and bring them up to the simmering point again for another five minutes. Take them out one at a time and screw down the tops. Invert to cool and test the points. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place.

Cooking the fruit before bottling is a simple method of pulping, but the fruit will be darker than if the above method is followed. This method is as follows: Place fruit over a gentle heat until enough moisture comes out to prevent burning, then increase the heat until the fruit boils. Boil an hour, stirring all the time, and can, following the usual methods of sterilizing. In putting up apples a little water will have to be added to the fruit to prevent burning.

Pulsed fruit can be used for jam, stewed fruit, puddings and pies. The English housewife who has to be very careful of sugar makes up pulp into jam, one jar at a time, allowing half a pint of sugar to a pint of fruit. This does not make so sweet a jam as the usual quantity of sugar.

CANNING DON'TS.

Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.

Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.

Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.

Don't use two-quart jars. Use quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.

Don't neglect cleanliness—clean person, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.

Don't plan to can more than three

to six jars of fruit or vegetables the first day. Speed up gradually.

Don't assume that the water surrounding the jars will keep boiling without attention to fuel. The right temperature must be maintained for success.

Don't mistake simmering water for boiling water. "It was boiling just a minute ago," doesn't meet the requirement of boiling water at the moment of using.

Booklets on Canning.

There is an abundance of literature on canning for free distribution and even the most experienced housewives can get some pointers from it. Here are some useful bulletins which can be had for the asking:

Can, Dry and Store for Victory—Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

Home Canning (Bulletin 252)—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables—Macdonald College, Que.

Canning by the Cold Pack Method—Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables (Farmers Bulletin 853)—Div. of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Canning and Drying Book—National War Gardens Commission, Washington, D.C. (Enclose 2c. [or American] for postage.)

The Canada Food Board, Ottawa, will also supply, for 5 cents each, the following booklets which are carefully compiled and attractively gotten up: Fruits and Vegetables—Canning, Drying and Storing. Vegetable Recipes. Bread Recipes. Fish Recipes.

Canning Calendar.

mon	tues	wed
thur		fri
sat	and	holidays

The canning calendar for September tells you to can plums, peaches, tomatoes and corn. Nor must you forget to make some plum jam. Following is the recipe: 8 lbs. plums, 6 lbs. sugar. Put the plums and sugar together in a preserving kettle over the fire, with just sufficient water to start the cooking. Boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Stir as little as possible.

NAVY GROWS TO 6,500,000 TONS

SEA-FIGHTING FORCE HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1914

Only One Man Out of Every 6,000 Has Been Lost During Transport by British Navy.

The secretary of the British Admiralty makes public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies.

The British navy, apart from the American forces, which now forms an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at present of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about 750,000 have been lost, but the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel. The original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

U-Boat Menace Defeated.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built; and on the 30th of July, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons per month.

As to means of defence against submarines, figures now are available which show the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to ocean communications of the Allies. Whereas, in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamships sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades, suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent. of their total number, the figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from

March to June of this year, during which 93.8 per cent. of the ships were conveyed, the losses had dropped to 1.23 per cent. of the total number of sailings in these trades.

Share of U. S. Ships Important.

American troops who reached Europe by July 27 of this year totalled well over 1,000,000. Nearly half of these were carried by American ships and the United States furnished for them forty ocean escorts and 335 escorts of destroyers.

The total tonnage of ships of all nationalities conveyed in all trades since the introduction of the convoy system is 61,691,000, of which 373,000, or approximately .61 per cent. has been lost while in convoy.

Since August 4, 1914, the British navy has transported nearly 20,000,000 men to different destinations, 2,000,000 animals and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores. The men lost through enemy action during the transportation bear the proportion of one to every 6,000 carried.

To prevent the knees of children's stockings from wearing out, get the top of an old kid glove and place it under the stocking at the knee. Then herring-bone it loosely round; turn the other side and run it several times round.

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



It's Pure
Cleans sinks, closets
Kills roaches, rats, mice
Dissolves dirt that nothing else will move



His shady character never kept a man cool.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

STOCKS AND BONDS
(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange)

105 Transportation Building, Montreal, Main 1345

Invest a portion of your earnings

each month through our

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

No order too small

It provides a mode of saving, encourages thrift, and thereby wealth and independence.

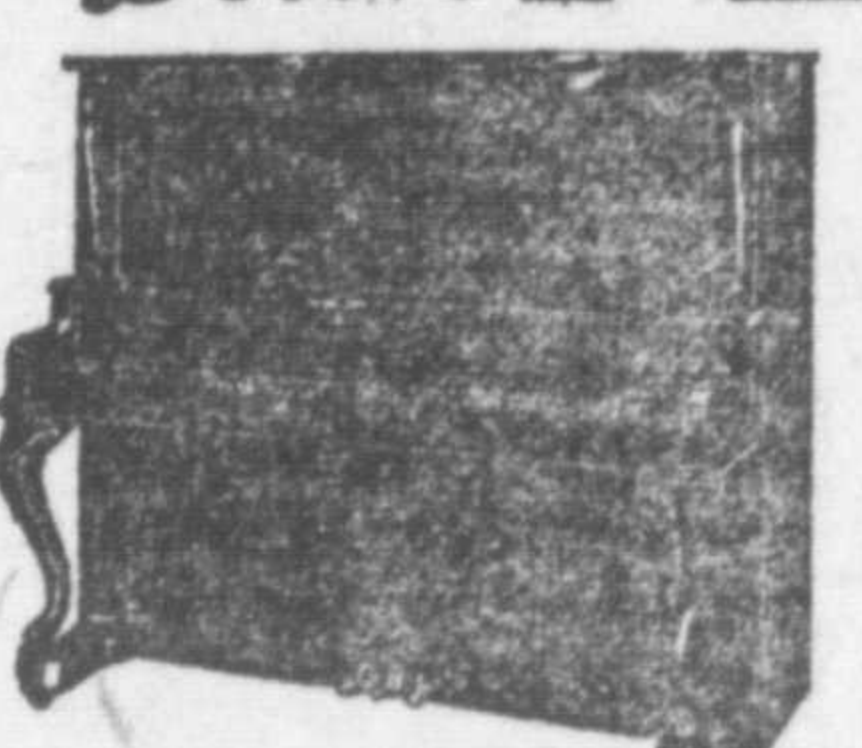
Subscribe for VICTORY BONDS

through this Plan!

Do not allow your money to remain idle.

Information on any Stock or Bonds gladly furnished.

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

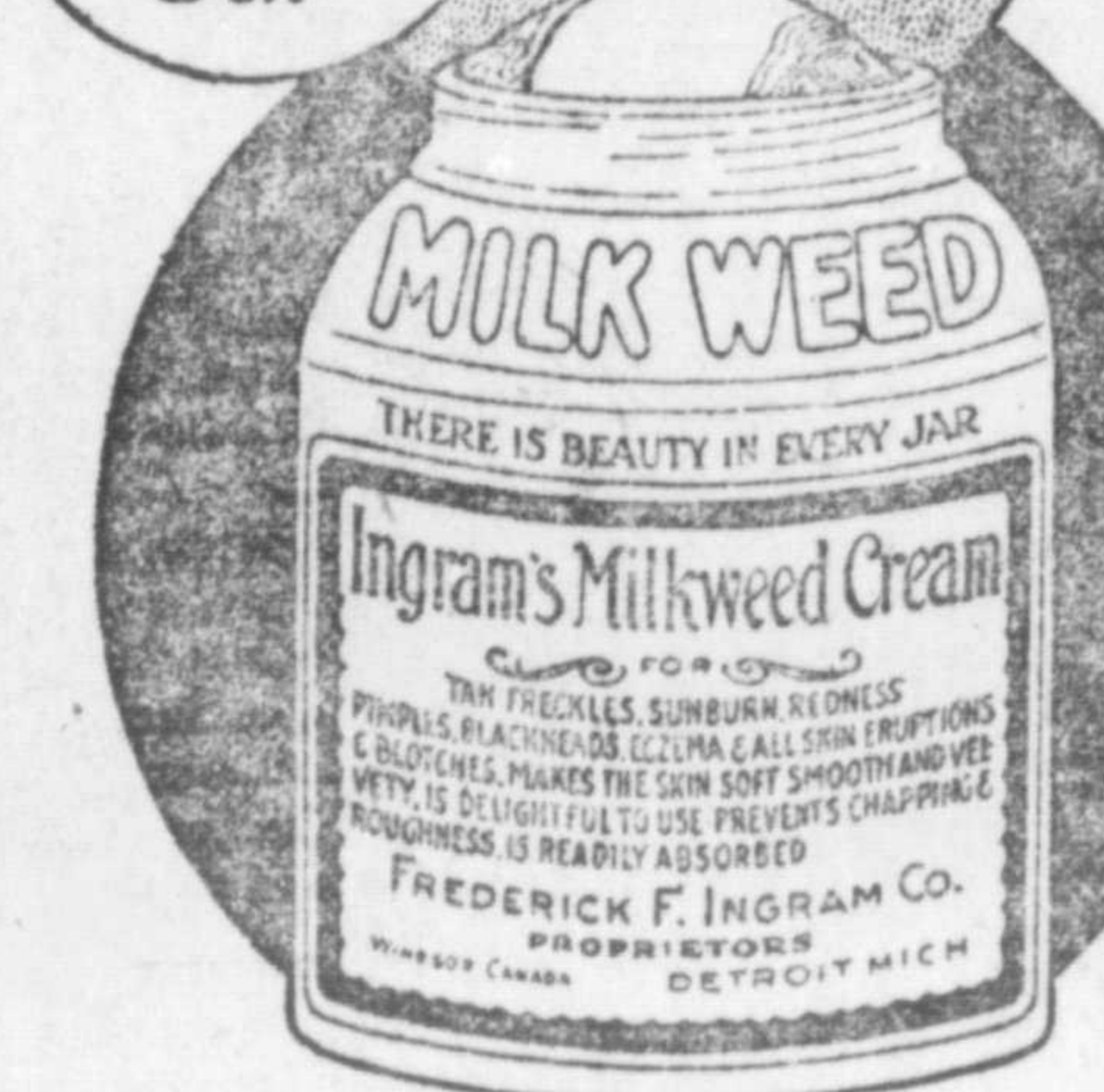


THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great Artists.

Louis XV Model, \$550.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

There is Beauty in Every Jar



Ingram's

Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and \$1

You are young but once, but you can be youthful always if you care for your complexion properly. Daily use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream prevents blemishes, overcomes pimples and other eruptions. Since 1885 its distinctive therapeutic quality has been giving health to the skin and youthful color to the complexion. It keeps your skin toned up, soft and clean. The refined way to banish oiliness and shininess of nose and forehead induced by perspiration, is to apply a light

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

A Picture with Each Purchase

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

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor Ontario

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.

Local and District.

An auto truckload of "wet goods" on the way to Thurso, was seized at Hull a few days ago. A truck of this kind, it seems, is not recognized as a proper vehicle for transportation purposes. The incident involves a legal decision.

Mr. Hodge, under whose supervision the School Fairs were held last week, had his time so fully occupied for some days previously, attending to the numerous details in connection with those events, that he overlooked the necessity of propitiating the weather man, and the latter handed out a stamp of goods that was anything but choice.

A copy of the Lemberg (Sask.) Star reached us last week. This is the paper which Mr. A. S. McDowell recently purchased, and which our late staff member, Elwood Workman, has gone West to manage. In a new country where things generally are on the hum, the Star should have a successful future, if Lemberg's prospects of development are good, and the townspeople give their home paper a fair show.

UP AGAINST IT.—The members of the Shawville H. M. Club and other lady workers, may have to discontinue their war-work activities owing to lack of funds to purchase the necessary material for that purpose. The men of Shawville are responsible for this condition of things, and they should endeavor to remedy it as quickly as they can dig up the coin. It is not creditable to them, nor is it fair to the women that they should be forced to beg for what they require in this case.

For home preserving the pure white corn syrup gives the best results. The yellow or golden corn syrup, with which many people are familiar as used on the breakfast table, may be employed in preserving, but it has a distinctive flavor which makes it less suitable than white corn syrup. The fruit jar should be filled with the prepared raw fruit, then covered with syrup and finished off in the usual way.

The September meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club, held in the Masonic Hall last Thursday evening was an event of more than ordinary interest made so by the fact of the attendance thereof of several members of the staff of Macdonald College, who were here attending the School Fair, and also by the presence of Mr. Wm. Watson, (student in charge of the Baptist congregations) who contributed to the program an interesting address on some of his varied experiences in the war zone on the Western Front.

After the business of the meeting was disposed of a short program was carried out as follows:

Solo—Miss Brown.
Address—Mr. W. Watson.
Remarks by Rev. Mr. Tripp.
Miss Hill, Head of the School of Household Science, of Macdonald College, addressed the meeting on the subject of Food Conservation, particularizing such articles as sugar, butter and flour.
Solo—Mrs. C. H. Hodge.

The singing of the National Anthem closed the meeting which was presided over by the President, Mrs. Wm. Hodgins.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Hon. R. Lemieux, formerly P. M. General, has lost his only son in the war. He was a bright, popular lad who enlisted at the age of 18.

It is stated that the Ottawa Government is considering having Thanksgiving Day in November, to divide the period between Labor Day and Christmas more equally, and to coincide more nearly with the American Thanksgiving Day. The last Monday in October is a little early, too early for the turkey market.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

[This question, since the above was written, has been definitely settled by fixing the date for Thanksgiving Day on Monday, October 14th.]

The sugar shortage was fully realized in town last week when not a pinch was to be had in any of the stores. Distress pervaded the atmosphere of several households, where preparations for preserving fruits had been made up to the point of adding the sugar. When, alas, none could be had! Conditions should improve materially this week as large consignments of the much sought for commodity reached Ottawa last week—seven car-loads in one lot and fourteen more to follow. This will relieve the situation for a few weeks if our merchants are lucky enough to get a fair share of the stock.

Regina, Sept. 5.—Dor Courier, a weekly newspaper published here in the German language, with a circulation of about 20,000 copies, two-thirds of which are distributed in Saskatchewan, has issued its last edition. The paper has ceased publication as a foreign language newspaper and the question as to whether publication will be resumed in the English language or not is yet to be decided upon.

Keep This in Mind.

Under the Dominion Inspection and Scales Act a bushel of potatoes must weigh 60 lbs., a peck must weigh 15 lbs., and a gallon 7½ lbs. A bag of potatoes must weigh 90 lbs. A barrel must contain 165 lbs. of potatoes. A purchaser of a bag of potatoes who receives less than 90 lbs. may invoke the penalties provided by the Act—for the first offence a fine not exceeding \$25.00, for each subsequent offence a fine of not less than \$50.00 with imprisonment in default of payment.

NOTICE

TO PARTIES USING TRACTORS.

All parties running tractor engines on roads within this municipality are hereby notified to carry planks for use when crossing bridges or culverts, otherwise damages will be collected where bridges or culverts are broken.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

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.

TRIBUTE TO OUR MEN.

Behaviour While Overseas Has Been Highly Praised.

The following has been received by the Militia Department at Ottawa from Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada: "The finest behaved soldiers that we have to deal with." This is the reply of an Imperial authority responsible for the conduct of all soldiers in London to the question, "How do the Canadian soldiers conduct themselves in London?"

From time to time statements are circulated in Canada which tend to give the impression that all is not well with our troops overseas. One time it takes the form of criticizing the Pay Corps; another time it is Argyl House; still another time it involves the behaviour of the troops at the front, or in London or elsewhere. They are always at variance with the fact. It is a coincidence that those who start such tales are usually men who have failed to make good, and who desire to pull the rest of the world down to their level.

The Imperial authorities are not only unanimous about the splendid conduct of the Canadian men, but pay equal homage to the administration of the Canadian overseas forces. "We could not ask for better, abler, and straighter men to work with. The Canadian headquarters do everything possible to assist us, and, of course, we reciprocate, the results of co-operation working out most successfully."

Regarding the conduct of the Canadian troops in both England and France, it will be reassuring to know that the percentage of crime is less than it is in the army in Canada, and than it was in towns in the Dominion before the war.

A very senior British officer just returned from long service in France, and now connected with the Provost Marshal's staff in London, in reply to a question regarding the conduct of troops, said: "I don't know much about your men here, but they are without doubt the best troops we have in France—best behaved, smartest and keenest."

The Canadian Provost Marshal and his staff have the reputation for being an exceedingly able and efficient force. They work on the basis that a man is innocent until the evidence proves him guilty. An old offender fares hard with them, but a boy gone wrong is given a sharp jerk up. He is shown the error of his ways and the right course is pointed out to him.

But the number of criminals and wrong-doers in the Canadian force is remarkably small—smaller according to the Imperial authorities than in any other force—even the Guards. This, it is said, is largely due to the splendid moral standard pertaining in our army, but the work done by the provost marshal's department is also an important factor.

The Canadian Provost Marshal's staff in London, England, is composed as follows:
Major G. S. Clifford, of Calgary, Alta., A.P.M.; Capt. R. Corbett, of Victoria, B.C.; Capt. J. F. Wandless, of Toronto, Ont., and Major F. C. Turner (temporary attached), of British Columbia.

All members of the staff (with the exception of two clerks), who are not physically fit, had overseas service. Some of them have as many as four "wound" stripes.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

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

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

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS,
W. Com. in Com. Com. Secite.

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.

FOR SALE

Reg'd Ayrshire Bull.
"Burnside of Green Lake," three years old—registered (No 51683).
Apply to
JOHN MCCORRISTON,
R. R. No. 1, Maryland.

STRAYED

A red and white cow strayed on to the premises of the undersigned on Sept. 2nd. Owner by calling at once may have her by paying cost of advertising.
MERVIN DALE, Shawville.

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.

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, 150, 200, or 300 acres, 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.

Fair Week

When you are attending Shawville Fair next week don't miss the opportunity of seeing our extensive display of

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

Nothing to surpass it in town and we can show you a big range to choose from at dollar-saving prices.

We shall esteem it a pleasure to show you our goods.

ARCHIE DOVER.