THE EQUITY.

No. 10, 40TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922. $1.50 per annum in advanc / 2.00 to the Unite States

Laying the Foundation

The large majority of business successes have had their inception in a savings account.

Not only does a savings account aid in accumulating capital for a start, but it gives a young man confidence in himself because he knows that no matter what may happen, he has something in reserve.

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Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
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J. H. STEWART
MANAGER - SHAWVILLE.
Branches at Portage du Fort, Campbells Bay and Fort Coulonge.

LOCAL NEWS

Delightful scenery and hearty hospitality will be enjoyed at North Onslow on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

A few evenings before her marriage a number of Miss Fern Elliott's friends from Bonnechere Point, Shawville and Starks Corners, and Austin, held a miscellaneous shower for her at her home.

THE EQUITY notes with regret that Mr. W. E. Maitland, formerly of Shawville, was among the sufferers in the fire which destroyed $25,000 worth of property in Pembroke last Tuesday afternoon. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combusion, started in a large frame warehouse in which several tons of wool and rags were stored. This warehouse adjoined a large brick double house, tenanted by Mr. Maitland and Mr. Abram Millar. Both families happened to be away at the time—Mrs. Maitland and children being on a visit to Clarendon relatives, and Wm. himself engaged at the shop, several blocks distant. The fire spread so rapidly that when he reached the scene a few minutes after the alarm was given, it was impossible to approach the house, owing to the intense heat and smoke. Others who were near at hand, however, had by this time succeeded in removing the piano and parlor and dining room furniture; but everything else in the house was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $1,200.00, which is fairly well covered by insurance.

Ritchies' Saw Mill Burns

The large, well equipped saw mill, at Aylmer, owned by T. and R. Ritchie, was destroyed by fire between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening last. The mill was not running, but was undergoing repairs, preparatory to beginning operations in September. The structure caught fire in the north east corner of the mill, where the electric wires enter the building, which leads to the opinion that defective wiring may have been the cause. The loss is estimated at $75,000 with insurance of about $35,000.

Ritchie Bros. have been particularly hard hit by fires in recent years. In 1910 their lumber yard, one mile east of the town was burned with a loss of $225,000, covered by insurance. In 1914 a saw mill occupying the site of that destroyed on Wednesday was burned down, loss $80,000; insurance $50,000. Last year their farm buildings on the Aylmer road went up in smoke—loss $20,000; insurance $8,000. Thos. Ritchie also lost two houses, valued at $5,000, in the big fire which swept the town of Aylmer last year.

Despite these repeated losses and setbacks, it is quite likely the firm will rebuild their mill, which was the main industry of the town, employing from 90 to 100 men when operating to capacity.

Harken to, and follow the Renfrew Highland Pipe Band to North Onslow on Wed. Aug. 30.

Our artistic skill makes a photograph of your loved ones a cherished possession. A good portrait is an investment that becomes increasingly valuable.
H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mary Foran is attending the Miilinery Openings in Toronto, at present.

Miss Jessie Phair, of Ottawa, has been the guest of Miss Grace Hamilton for the past week.

Dr. Schachter, dentist, will be at the Pontiac House from August 29th to September 1st—noon only.

Miss Laura Sally, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Maude McDowell, this week.

Miss Patterson, of Ottawa, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Jno. Gibson at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Dale, of Renfrew, are visiting his father, Mr. John F. Dale, in town.

The cream of the baseball talent of two counties will perform at North Onslow, Wed., Aug. 30.

Miss Lorna Forward, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Connelly, over the week end.

Mrs. J. M. Argue and children returned Wednesday last from a visit of several weeks to the home of her mother at Carthage. N. Y.

Miss Amy McCagg, of Ottawa, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Connelly and other relatives, in town, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. R. A. Dennis and children, returned home on Sunday after having spent the week with friends at Wakefield.

Mr. G. A. Howard left Tuesday morning by C. N. R. to undergo treatment at the Royal Victoria, Montreal.

Miss Margaret Millar, of Ottawa, who has been the guest of her cousins, the Misses Millar, for the past couple of weeks, returned to her home on Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Tuck and son, Billy, of Kemptville, Ont., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Trueman Tuck for a few days this week.

Mr. J. J. Turner, who has not been in good health for some time, left on Thursday last to undergo treatment at the Royal Victoria, Montreal.

Miss Leila McDowell entertained on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Hazel Nesbitt, of Ottawa, who has been her guest for the past couple of weeks.

Mr. Fred Klock, arrived home Wednesday last from North Temiscaming district, where he is employed with the lumber firm of H. H. Klock & Co. at Douglas Farm.

Mr. W. F. Drum, formerly manager of the Merchants Bank here and now of Ingersoll, Ont., has been spending a part of his vacation with friends in town.

Miss Inez Shouldice, formerly a member of the Merchants' Bank staff in town, and now of the Civil Service, has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. S. and Mrs. O'Hara.

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It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

John E. C. Elliott, B. C. L.
Advocate
Civil and Criminal Practice
187 Main Street
Hull - - - P. Que.

BASE BALL

The "Outlaws," plus the pitcher and one or two more of the Senior team, went to Bryson on Wednesday last, to return the compliment of the game given here on Friday previously by the boys of the county town.

The match which ensued was not exactly of the gilt-edge type, as both teams piled up scores which would have done credit to amateur cricket teams; but the roughness of the field was held to be largely accountable for this, owing to the difficulty in fielding. The "Outlaws" won by a score of 22 to 16.

Marriage.

On August 9th, Austin Church was the scene of a very pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Fern Russell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Elliott, of the River, and Mr. Thomas Stephens, a prosperous young farmer east of Shawville.

The bride and groom were proceeded up the aisle by Winnifred Horner, Bessie Olmstead, Ray and Amy Elliott, four Sunday School scholars, of the bride, each carrying large bouquets of water lilies.

The church was beautifully decorated, the aisle and pulpit being a mass of fern and flowers arranged in a most artistic way, showing very much respect for the bride, who was a most diligent worker in Sunday school, choir and church.

The bride was daintily dressed in white Pailette, and wore a veil caught up with orange blossoms.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. I. Robinson, of Shawville, assisted by Rev. Guscott, of Portage du Fort. Rev. C. Allum was also present.

The wedding march was ably rendered by Miss Maye Dean, of Starks Corners.

After the ceremony the bridal party, accompanied by the most intimate friends, motored to the home of the bride where a most sumptuous tea was served.

The presents were numerous and useful, among them being several handsome cheques.

In the evening the young couple left for the groom's home, carrying with them many good wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

Those present from a distance were: Mrs. Willie Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Johnson, Miss Carmen and Mr. Wallace Johnson, Foresters Falls.

On the following evening a number of friends and neighbors of the groom met at his home to welcome his bride to their corner and presented them with two handsome chairs. The address was read by Mr. Horace Hodgins and the presentation made by Gordon Wilson, Lyall Hodgins, George Coles and Sydney Draper.—COM.

Dr. J. G. Young, of Warsaw, Illinois, is at present visiting his mother and other relatives in Bristol.

Mr R. G. Adams, of the B. A. Nickel Corporation, Ottawa, also Mrs. Adams and children, are spending a few days with Shawville friends.

Miss Belle Caldwell, nurse-in-training at the P. G. Hospital, Ottawa, accompanied by her friend, Miss M. Coburn, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Caldwell, in town.

Mr. W. Wallace, of the Government Printing Bureau staff, accompanied by his son and daughter, have been enjoying a couple weeks' holidays in this section, the guests of his sister Mrs. Thos. E. McDowell, east end.

Miss Annie Hamilton, assistant to the Postmaster has resumed her duties after enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Winchester and other points. Miss Jean Hynes, former assistant, relieved during her absence.

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GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA
Admits students any business day. Individual instruction. Thorough courses. Good teachers.
Write for catalogue of Ottawa's Greatest School of Business, Shorthand and Civil Service.
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Advocate, Barrister, etc.,
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At Campbells Bay every Friday, Saturday and Monday.

DR. S. J. SCHACHTER, D.D.S, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
SHAWVILLE, QUE.
Office—In Pontiac House.

DR. H. KENNETH NEILSON
Physician and Surgeon
(Graduate of McGill University)
OFFICE AT - BRISTOL, QUE.
Private Telephone.

DR. S. EARL McDOWELL
PHYSICIAN
Has opened an office in Quyon
Next door to Grant's Barber Shop.

FOUND — Part of a set of Harness. Apply to James Young, Sand Point, Ont.

LOST — Somewhere in Shawville on Monday evening, August 14, a Lady's Wrist Watch—7 jewel Merie. Finder will oblige by leaving at this office.

FOR SALE—1 used Waterloo Threshing Mill, with Stacker. Also the following Lots at Norway Bay:—9-38, 9-94, 9-22 9-91, 9-92, 9-93, 9-79, 9-60, 9-61. Apply to Duncan Campbell, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House on King Street—Seven rooms, kitchen, woodshed and garage. Also screened-in porch 10x 18 feet. Good well, furnace and cistern. Good garden and some fruit trees. In a very desirable location. Apply to Box 171 Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Ayrshire Yearling Bull, also 3 Milking Cows. Will sell or exchange for beef cattle. Write or phone Thomas Hobin, 8th Line—R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Two English Saddles.—Apply to Mr. S. Woolsey, c/o Dr. Powles, Shawville.

LIME FOR SALE.—Fresh Lime for sale—about 3-quarters mile from Hodgins post office. Good road. Apply to W. J. Devine.

FOR SALE—1 Dodge Touring Car, and a 1 h. p. Stationary Engine. Apply at Wilson's Garage, Main St., Shawville.

TO LET—Three rooms and Board, if desired. Apply to Mrs. Rae McTiernan, opposite Grist Mill.

Eastman Kodaks are down to the old level in price. I can quote you Brownie Cameras from $2.00 upward. Finishing and enlarging for amateurs a speciality. H. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies.

Clarendon Methodist Circuit.

Sunday, Aug. 27
Wesley S. S. 10 a. m.
Church 11 a. m.
Norman Church 2.20 p. m.
Radford S. S. 10.30 p. m.
Church 7.30 p. m.
The pastor in charge. His subject will be: "I Will."
Yarm 7.30 p. m.
Supplied by Mr. Earl Hamilton.

Births

☞ Notices under this head—25 cents.

At Shawville, on Monday, Aug. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fleming, a daughter.

At the Parsonage, Yarm, on Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, to Rev. and Mrs. Lalond, a daughter.

He who loves good horse races will be at North Onslow on Wed., Aug. 30.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 17th, a dance was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corrigan in honor of their guests, Mrs. T. A. Corrigan and daughters, Misses Jessie, Effie and Verline, of Fort William, Ont.

Up to 3 p. m. on Thursday, the past week gave opportunity for saving a large quantity of grain that had been in stook over the previous week-end. With the mercury hovering in the region of the nineties most of the time, harvest hands had a pretty hot time of it.

THE HARDWARE STORE
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Threshing Time

Steam Fittings — Cylinder Oil
Machine Oil — Cup Grease
Packing — Belt Lacing, etc.

Building Supplies

Locks, Nails, Hinges
Roofing, Building Paper
Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris.

C. J. CALDWELL.

W. A. HODGINS
SHAWVILLE

Threshing Season

White Cups and Saucers $2.40 per doz.
Clover Leaf " 3.00 "

Knives and Forks, $4.00 per doz.
Tinned Tea Spoons, .40 "
Aluminum Tea Spoons 50 "
" Table " 10 each

Natural Linen Towelling, 25c. per yd.
Strong Table (Linen) 75c. "
Table Oilcloths, 50c. "
Wide " 60c. "

Pickling Supplies

W. L. B. Proof Vinegar,
The Best, at 50c. per gal.

Choice Pickling Spices---
Mace, Turmeric,
Celery Seed, Cayenne, etc.

Always the Best Goods
:: at the Best Prices ::

W. A. HODGINS

Bovril invents tasty dishes for you

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Dr. Hardy, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a motoring trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attended a Socalist meeting. When delivering coal at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

The climax seemed to be reached when Mr. Duncan invited Dave to accompany him to a dinner at which a noted thinker, just crossing the continent, had consented to speak.

"It will be evening dress," said Mr. Duncan. "I suppose you are hardly fitted out that way?"

"I guess not," said Dave, smiling broadly. He recalled the half-humorous sarcasm with which the Metford gang referred to any who might be seen abroad in their "Hereford fronts." He had a sudden vision of himself running the gauntlet of the ridicule.

But Mr. Duncan was continuing. "I think I can fix you up," he said. "We must be pretty nearly of a size, and I have a spare suit." And almost before he knew it it was arranged that Dave should attend the dinner.

It was an eventful night for him. His shyness soon wore off, for during these months he had been learning to accept any new experience gladly. "Life is made up of experience," his teacher had said, "therefore welcome every opportunity to broaden your life by travelling in new tracks. There are just two restrictions—the injurious and the immoral. You must grow by experience, but be sure you grow the right way. Only a fool must personally seize the red iron to see if it will burn. . . . But most of us are fools." And as he sat among this company of the best minds in town he felt that a new and very real world was opening before him. His good clothes seemed to work up in some way through his sub-consciousness and give him a sense of capability. He was in the mental atmosphere of men who did things, and by conforming to their customs he had brought his mind into harmony with theirs, so that it could receive suggestions, and—who knows?—return suggestions. And he was made to think, think, think.

As he walked home with Mr. Duncan under the stars he spoke of the subtle sense of well-being and ability which came with good clothes. "I don't mind confessing I have always had something like contempt for stylish dressing," he said. "Now I almost feel that there's something to it."

"There is some good quality in everything that survives," said Mr. Duncan. "Otherwise it would not survive. That doesn't mean, of course, that the good qualities outweigh the bad, but the good must be there. Take the use of liquor, for instance: perhaps the greatest source of misery we have. Yet it touches a quality in man's life—sociability, conviviality, if you like—but a quality that has virtue in it none the less. And the errors of sex are so often linked with love that one can scarcely say where virtue ceases and where vice begins. I know; convention placards them plainly enough, but convention does not make virtue vice, nor vice virtue. There are deeper laws down beneath, and sometimes they may set at defiance all accepted codes.

"Yet I would not quarrel with the accepted codes—until I knew I had something better. Accepted codes represent man's net progress through experience to truth. The code, for instance, 'Thou shalt not kill'; we accept it in general, but not completely. The State does not hesitate to kill in self-defence, or even to carry out purposes which have no relation to defence. And shall we not allow similar exception to the other codes? And yet, although we may find our codes are not infallible, are they not still the best guides we have?

"To return to clothes. Clothes won't make you, but they will help you to make yourself. Only, don't become a clothes-tippler. You can run to intoxication on fine raiment as well as on fine wines. It has virtue in it, but just beyond the virtue lies the vice."

CHAPTER VIII.

The summer was not far gone when Dave, through an introduction furnished by Mr. Duncan, got a new job. It was in the warehouse of a wholesale grocery, trundling cases and sacks of merchandise. It was cleaner than handling coal, and the surroundings were more congenial, and the wages were better—fifty dollars a month, to begin.

"The first thing is to get out of the dead-line," said Mr. Duncan. "I am not hoping that you will have found destiny in a wholesale warehouse, but you must get out of the dead-line. As long as you shovel coal, you will shovel coal. And you are not capable of anything better until you think you are."

"But I've liked it pretty well," said Dave. "As long as I was just working for my wages it was dull going, but it was different after I got to see that even shovelling coal was worth while. I suppose it is the same with groceries, or whatever one does. As soon as you begin to study what you handle the work loses its drudgery. It isn't a man's job that makes him sick of his job; it's what he thinks of his job."

A light of satisfaction was in his teacher's eyes as Dave made this answer. Mr. Duncan had realized that he was starting late with this pupil, and if there were any short-cuts to education he must find them. So he set out deliberately to instil the idea that education is not a matter of schools and colleges, or courses of reading, or formulae of any kind, but a matter of the five senses applied to every experience of life. And he knew that nothing was coarse or common that passed through Dave's hands. Coal had ceased to be a smutty mineral, and had taken on talismanic qualities unguessed by the mere animal workman; and sugar, and coffee, and beans, and rice, and spices, each would open its own wonderful world before this young and fertile mind. As a heritage from his boyhood on the ranges Dave had astonishingly alert senses; his sight, his hearing, his sense of smell and of touch were vastly more acute than those of the average university grdauate. . . And if that were true, might it not fairly be said that Dave was already the better educated of the two, even if he, as yet, knew nothing of the classics?

As Dave parted from the Metford gang he felt that he knew what Mr. Duncan had meant by the dead-line. These were men who would always shovel coal, because they aspired to nothing better. There was no atom of snobbery in Dave's nature; he knew perfectly well that shovelling coal was quite as honorable and respectable a means of livelihood as managing a bank, but the man who was content to shovel coal was on the dead-line. And, by the same logic, the man who was content to manage a bank was on the dead-line. That was a new and somewhat startling aspect of life. He must discuss it with Mr. Duncan.

Dave's energy and enthusiasm in the warehouse soon brought him promotion from truck hand to shipping clerk, with an advance in wages to sixty-five dollars a month. He was prepared to remain in this position for some time, as he knew that promotion depends on many things besides ability. Mr. Duncan had warned him against the delusion that man is entirely master of his destiny. "Life, my boy," he sad said, "is 50 per cent. environment and 40 per cent. heredity. The other 10 per cent. is yours. But that 10 per cent. is like the steering gear in an automobile; it's only a small part of the mechanism, but it directs the course of the whole machine. Get a good grip on the part of your life you can control, and don't worry over the rest."

To economize both time and money Dave took his lunch with him and ate it in the warehouse. He had also become possessed of a pocket encyclopaedia, and it was his habit to employ the minutes saved by eating lunch in the warehouse in reading from his encyclopaedia. It chanced one day that as he was reading in the noon hour Mr. Trapper, the head of the firm, came through the warehouse. Dave knew him but little; he thought of him as a stern, unapproachable man, and avoided him as much as possible. But this time Mr. Trapper was upon him before he was seen.

"What are you reading?" he demanded. "Yellow backed nonsense?"

"No, sir," said Dave, rising and extending his arm with the book.

"Why, what's this?" queried Mr. Trapper, in some surprise. "Tea—What's the idea, young man?" What s the idea, young man?"

"I always like to read about the stuff we are handling," said Dave. "It's interesting to know all about it; where it comes from, how it is grown, what it is used for; the different qualities, and so forth."

"H'm," said Mr. Trapper, returning the book. "No doubt." And he walked on without further comment. But that afternoon he had something to say to his manager.

"That young fellow on the shipping desk—Elden, I think his name is. How do you find him?"

"Very satisfactory, sir. Punctual, dependable, and accurate."

"Watch him," said Mr. Trapper.

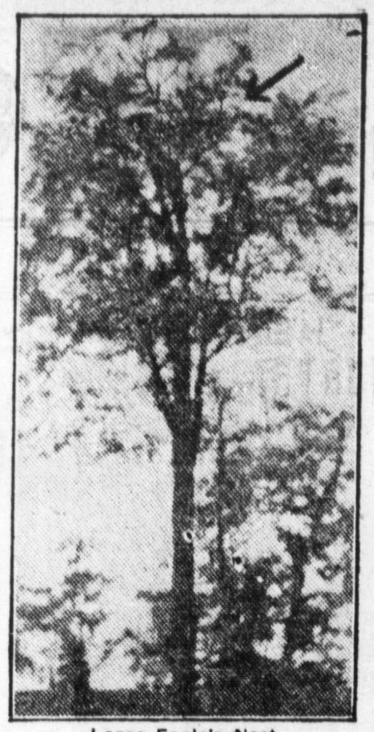
The manager swung around in his chair. "Why, what do you mean? You haven't occasion to suspect——?"

Mr. Trapper's customary sternness slowly relaxed, until there was the suggestion of a smile about the corners of his mouth, and rather more than a suggestion in the twinkle in his eye.

"Do you know what I caught that young fellow doing during noon hour?" he asked. "Reading up the encyclopaedia on tea. Tea, mind you. Said he made a practice of reading up on the stuff we are handling. We, mind you. Found it very interesting to know where it came from, and all about it. I've been in the grocery business for pretty close to forty years, and I've seen many an employe spend his noon hour in the pool-rooms, or in some other little back room, or just smoking, but this is the first one I ever caught reading up the business in an encyclodaedia. Never read it that way myself. Well—you watch him. I'd risk a ten-spot that he knows more about tea this minute than half of our travellers."

But Dave was not to continue in the grocery trade, despite his reading of encyclopaedia. A few evenings later he was engaged in reading in the public library; not an encyclopaedia, but Shakespeare. The encyclopaedia was for such time as he could save from business hours, but for his evening reading Mr. Duncan had directed him into the realm of fiction and poetry, and he was now feeling his way through Hamlet. From the loneliness of his boyhood he had developed the habit of talking aloud to himself, and in abstracted moments he read in an audible whisper which impressed the substance more deeply on his mind, but made him unpopular in the public reading-rooms. It was well known among the patrons of the rooms that he read Hamlet. This fact, however, may not have been altogether to Dave's disadvantage. On the evening in question an elderly man engaged him in conversation.

(To be continued.)



Large Eagle's Nest.

Five and one-half miles south of Dunnville, on Lake Erie, an eagle's nest is located near the top of an old elm tree. The nest measures eight feet across and has been used by eagles for over ten years.

There are 147 National Forests in the United States and the total area is 156,666,000 acres, of which more than 150,000,000 acres are located in the mountainous regions west of the Missouri river.



Fruit and Vegetable Salads.

In preparing fruit salads, there are numerous points to be kept in mind, such as the general form of the salad, the combination, the dressing and the garnishing. If these are considered one may have an infinite and appetizing variety.

A salad may be served in delicate green or rosy apples which have been hollowed out, or in small or large melons, tomatoes, peppers or other vegetable casings in like manner. The salad proper may be just a salad, or it may have a meat value by the addition of hard-boiled eggs, nuts, meat leftovers or cheese. Celery, head lettuce or any of the dainty vegetables may be combined with fruit. Bananas and melons cut in cubes may be combined with cherries, plums or strawberries. Pineapples, oranges and grapefruit may be combined with cucumbers, pears, apples, grapes or olives. Other combinations, such as lettuce, half of a tomato, chopped cucumber and green pepper or lettuce with cream cheese moulded with chopped pimento and olives or lettuce with moulded spinach and hard-boiled eggs, and beets or dandelions with watercress and tomatoes cut in quarters, are excellent when served with French dressing. In fact, there is no fruit or vegetable to which cannot be successfully combined with another fruit or vegetable to make a palate-tickling salad.

The garnish appeals primarily to the eye, although it is a decided addition to any salad. Cress, lettuce, parsley, nasturtium leaves, rose leaves or currant sprigs may all be used as a garnish, according to the individual taste.

Last, but by no means least, comes the salad dressing. It is a very important part in salad making, and in many cases the choice of the dressing is really the making of a salad. One must choose the dressing best suited to the combination of the salad. The following are some very good salad dressing recipes:

French Dressing—With one teaspoon of lemon juice, fruit vinegar, or vinegar, mix one-half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper. Gradually pour this on three teaspoons of olive oil, stirring constantly. Beat well and toss the salad in this. Melted butter may be used instead of the olive oil.

Cooked Mayonnaise—Place in a double boiler one teacup of vinegar and let come to a boil, and add a teaspoon of salt, a bit of cayenne pepper, three teaspoons of mixed or French mustard, three tablespoons each of sugar, olive oil or melted butter. While this is heating, beat the yolks of three eggs with a level tablespoonful of flour. Whip this lightly into heated mixture and cook until thick, stirring constantly and not letting it boil. Take from stove and cool. This will keep a long while without ice and is good.

Sour Cream Dressing No. 1—Use cream that is sour but not old enough to be strong. Rub smooth the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs and slowly add five tablespoons of sour cream. Thin with either lemon or fruit juice or vinegar.

Sour Cream Dressing No. 2—Make a smooth paste of a cup of sour cream and a tablespoon of flour. Heat three tablespoons of lemon juice or vinegar, two of butter and one-half teaspoon each of sugar and mustard and a bit of cayenne. Mix cream and flour in this and cook three minutes, stirring constantly. Just before removing from the fire add the beaten whites of two eggs. Then remove and cool.

Parsley Mayonnaise—Chop and pound one tablespoon of parsley, adding a few drops of alcohol to start the juices and coloring. This gives a very spicy flavor to the dressing.

Helping the Children to Appreciate Music.

Children are notoriously ungrateful until it is too late to be anything else. This is not so much from inborn viciousness as from the thoughtlessness of childhood and youth. While it may be true that it is no more a parent's duty to give children all possible advantages, that does not absolve the child from feeling and showing gratitude and appreciation, and this is easiest done by trying to please father and mother. Children may rest assured that nothing pleases parents so much as the success of their sons and daughters in anything they undertake, and especially music.

If young people, even quite young people, were taught the virtue and value of work and industry and honesty, the beauty and power of gratitude and consideration as far as their music is concerned, it would have a tendency to make them industrious, honest and considerate in other relationships. So do not imagine that a moment or two spent in inculcating the virtues mentioned would be time misappropriated. On the contrary, it would be time well spent. This is not intended to suggest preaching or long-winded digressions. Just a few words, a well-considered remark now and then might work wonders. Try it.

What About the Vitamines?

One of the most comforting things to know about the vitamines is the fact that they are nothing new and that anyone who is reasonably careful to eat a mixed diet of good natural food needs to give them little thought. The chief value of the new theory to the average man has been to explain why certain foods which contain no great amount of nourishment are so indispensable to health. Take the leafy vegetables, for example: we know that they were good in promoting regular habits of the bowels because they contained the "roughness" in their cellulose content necessary to stimulate the bowels to action. But we did not appreciate the fact that they were also amongst the very best foods for "pep" and energy and good digestion because of being unusually rich in vitamines. Now that we know this fact it gives us a good deal more interest in seeing that our gardens are encouraged to produce such vegetables as lettuce, spinach, chard and cauliflower, as well as the more utilitarian cabbage.

It is undoubtedly true that the process of cooking destroys the vitamines to a certain extent, but the average diet is so rich in the elements needed that plenty remains for our needs in spite of this impairment.

The most important consideration is in reference to milk given to infants as the sole article of diet. Warming fresh milk to a temperature suitable for feeding makes so little differenc as to need no attention. But it may be necessary to boil, or at least pasteurize the milk for some good and sufficient reason. In such cases it is important to provide vitamines in some other way or the child will become ill with scurvy. Orange juice, given in small quantities, from a few drops to a teaspoonful daily, will fully make up the vitamine deficiency. If orange juice is not readily obtainable the juice of fresh or canned tomatoes is an efficient substitute. It should be given guardedly, however, as it does not always agree with the infant digestion as readily as the orange juice seems to do.

So long as our food contains a reasonable amount of whole milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, such as apples and cabbages, and cereals, such as bread and oatmeal, we need have no fear of not getting enough vitamines.

Practical Pointers.

Do not garnish a dish that has to be carved.

Never allow the silver to stand unwashed overnight.

Put a teaspoonful of salt in the cooked starch and the iron will not stick.

Brown sugar that has become very hard may be grated on a common fruit grater.

Tomato rubbed into the hands will remove fruit stains.

A coarse grater is an effective utensil for scaling fish.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from teacups.

The more butter used in a cake the higher the temperature required to bake it.

Try serving hard sauce with hot apple pie.

White of egg applied to a burn will exclude the air and prevent inflammation.

Melt the odds and ends of soap, and to each cupful add a tablespoon of kerosene. Use this to clean the sink and tubs, rinsing afterward with hot water.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

The grasshopper has a torpedo tube for planting its eggs deeply into the bark or earth. The cuttle-fish's outer skin is buckled about its throat by a system of snaps such as we use on gloves. Your elbow was the original hinge. Your heart was the original pump.

Paper-Making Experiments in Western Australia.

Experiments are to be made in western Australia to ascertain whether it is possible to produce paper pulp from Australian timber. Contributions of funds from the western Australian and the Federal governments, as well as from private sources, will provide equipment and salaries for carrying out these experiments, and a laboratory will be built.

When children reach the age of fourteen or so, they are apt to disregard their parents as an absolute authority. Then the wise father or mother should drop the leading-string and adopt the role of comrade.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

A wolf that shakes hands with visitors an Australian dingo, or wild dog, that plays with his keeper, and a five-year-old fox which was reared on a bottle, are all special pets of the keepers at the London Zoo.

When in Toronto visit the
Royal Ontario Museum
253 Bloor St. West, Near Avenue Road
Largest permanent exhibition in Canada. Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Zoology. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. Bloor, Belt Line, Dupont and Avenue Rd. cars.

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Thrilling Trip Through Western Canada.

Completing the thrilling and at times hair-raising pathfinding run from Edmonton to Vancouver, the entire distance through Canadian territory, the Edmonton Automobile Club automobile pilots C. W. Niemeyer and Frank Silverthorn, who ended their journey at Victoria recently, gave a graphic account of the trip.

They described their journey as one of marvelous beauty and remarkably hard work, but they said they had opened the pathway to Edmonton and that the expenditure of but a comparatively small amount of money would make it a permanent and pleasant trail for the tourist. They encountered muskeg, burned bridges, rock slides, grizzly bears, railroad trains, windstorms and furious rains; but they came along with only three blowouts, and those caused by rail spikes.

Leaving Edmonton June 17, the car proceeded westward with a heavy load. It weighed 1,800 pounds, carried two to four men, and 1,600 pounds of baggage. The outfit consisted of picks and shovels, axes, hammers, four twelve-foot, ten-inch planks and several shorter pieces; a complete set of tools and spare parts; two spare tires and a spare wheel; fifty gallons of gas and five gallons of oil. They made the entire run on forty-one gallons of gas and six quarts of oil, and came every foot of the way on their own wheels, via deserted railroad grade, active railways, tote roads and the Yale road.

From Edmonton they proceeded through the Yellowhead Pass trail, taking the abandoned Grand Trunk Pacific Railway grade near the mountains and following it to Jasper.

They picked up Baldy Robb, a well-known mountain guide, who was with them throughout the trip. At Jasper they took to the steel railway and bumped the ties to Lucerne, resuming the abandoned grade one mile west of there and following it to Red Pass. Then they took steel to Tete Jaune Cache and the old tote road thence to Alfreda, steel to Blue River and Avola, thence tote road to Lytton, steel and tote road to Hope, and the Yale road to Vancouver, and then by Canadian Pacific ferry to Victoria.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF THE MARITIMES

EMPLOYMENT TO 12,000 PEOPLE.

Provincial Governments Are Safeguarding the Future of These Valuable Resources.

More than seventy per cent. of the area of the province of New Brunswick is forest land, or roughly about thirty-two acres of timber for every person in the province. Crown forest lands comprise 7,500,000 acres, or more than half the forest area of the province, whilst it is estimated that 4,500,000 acres are owned by large companies. Forests of farmers' woodlots and of small owners aggregate about a million acres. So far it has not been possible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the extent of standing timber. A considerable portion of the province of Nova Scotia is most suited for forest growth, the timbered area being estimated at 7,812 square miles. There are no real forests in Prince Edward Island, timber occurring only in small isolated stands, many of which are merely farmers' lots, and the material is sawn almost entirely by small neighborhood or custom mills.

With these rich forest resources it can readily be imagined that the forest industries of the Maritime provinces of Canada constitute a most important industrial activity of that area. It is, in fact, the first industry of New Brunswick, the second in Nova Scotia, and the fifth in Prince Edward Island. Taking the three provinces together, a total of nearly forty million dollars is invested in eight hundred plants, of which two hundred and fifty, capitalized at thirty-two million dollars, are in New Brunswick. Over twelve thousand people of the Maritimes are engaged in the various phrases of the industry, receiving in wages and salaries the sum of seven million dollars and accounting for a production in excess of thirty-five million dollars.

Many Logging Plants and Sawmills

In the year 1920 there were in New Brunswick 69 plants engaged in logging operations and 224 sawmills working. In the sister province of Nova Scotia there were 117 logging outfits and 476 sawmills. The capital invested in forest operations was, New Brunswick, $44,477,410; Nova Scotia, $789,143; Prince Edward Island, $700. The corresponding capital in mills operations was $33,437,543; $8,203,251; and $187,327. A total of 8,000 employees engaged in sawmill operations received $6,500,000 in wages and 3,500 engaged in logging were paid $2,700,000.

In Nova Scotia the most important single item of forest products is ordinary sawn lumber. There are besides pulp, cordwood, railroad ties, barrel staves, pit props, ship timber, box shooks, laths, and shingles. A considerable amount of hardwood is used in the manufacture of furniture, clothes pins, shoe lasts, shoe pegs, etc. The marketing of the provinces' substantial fish and apple crops each year accounts for the consumption of large quantities of barrel staves.

In New Brunswick, whilst sawn lumber still constitutes a very important item in the province's forest products industry, it is being rapidly outstripped by pulp and paper in the value of production. Modern mill machinery has had the effect of centreing the manufacture of lumber in large plants mainly at the seaports, as has been the case in other industries, and about seventy-five per cent. of the province's lumber is so produced where it can be most conveniently and expeditiously shipped. Upwards of a million railway ties are made each year out of New Brunswick jackpine, cedar, hemlock and tamarac for Canadian railways, whilst several thousand cedar telephone poles from the same source find uses within the Dominion annually.

Prince Edward Island's principal trees are spruce, balsam, fir, birch, hemlock, and white pine, and whilst this little province's cut does not figure largely in the Maritime's total, hardwoods form about thirteen per cent. of the total cut.

Development in Pulp Manufacture.

The greatest forest products development which has taken place since the beginning of the century, or more exactly in the past decade, has been in the manufacture of pulp. New Brunswick has now five pulp mills producing sulphate, sulphite, and groundwood pulp. In the last year for which records are available this province produced 89,069 tons, of which it exported 82,356 tons valued at $10,707,313. The total wood used in the year, mainly balsam and fir, amounted to 180,723 cords, worth $2,553,613. Nearly twenty million dollars was invested in this particular branch of the industry, which employed about fifteen hundred men and paid them nearly two million dollars.

In Nova Scotia there are six pulp mills, which in the same year had a production of 23,384 tons, of which the entire amount was exported at a selling price of $1,067,455. A total of $1,067,455 was invested in the pulp industry, which gave employment to more than five hundred employees receiving in wages and salaries $332,795.

The marketing of pulpwood in the Maritimes has meant closer utilization than is possible in sawmill operations, and in a higher valuation of timberlands, especially in young growth and the smaller diameters. It has meant increased prosperity for the settler and the farmer and yearly employment for more men at the mills. It has, however, also meant a considerable reduction in the supply of spruce and fir, and in the next few years machinery will in all probability be introduced which will make possible the utilization of other species of wood.

The forest products industries of the Maritimes are first in order of importance in that rich area, and with the tremendous resources at their disposal should for years, and indeed for all time, occupy the important place in Dominion activity they at present hold. To effect this they must be conserved, safeguarded, and intelligently utilized, and these things the provincial governments are ensuring, as far as lies within their power, by continually extending the scope of forest fire precautionary measures, by sane cutting legislation, and by confining the export of raw pulp and unmanufactured timber to that cut upon privately owned lands.

Deposits of Soapstone in Northern Ontario.

What promises to be an important and valuable source of soapstone has lately been investigated by Mr. H. S. Spence, of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines. The deposit occurs one mile west of Wabigoon, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Dryden, Ontario, and is but 500 yards from the railway. There is very little overburden, and the outcrops indicate a large body of soapstone.

The stone may be termed soapstone, though, beyond being soft enough to cut readily with an ordinary saw, it bears little resemblance to what is usually classed as soapstone. It is a dark, greenish-grav rock, composed largely of talc, and is very similar in appearance and in composition to the so-called "alberene stone" of Virginia, which is extensively used for switchboard panels, laboratory equipment and laundry tubs, and for lining furnaces and digesters, etc.

The Wabigoon deposit is the most promising, from an economic standpoint, of any of the soapstone occurrences as yet found in Canada; there appears to be large tonnage available, the location is ideal for quarrying, and close proximity to the railway provides satisfactory transportation facilities.

Goods to the value of about $9,000,000 arrive in the Thames every day.

Many men are unhappy merely through not realizing how well off they are.

Forest Products Laboratories Aid Mining Industries.

The great importance of the forest industry to Canada decided the Dominion Government in 1913 to establish the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada for the investigation of all problems connected with the use of these products. The laboratories are conducted under the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Industries.

The Laboratories, which are affiliated with McGill University, Montreal, had only got well under way when the war broke out, and for the next four years its technical men, especially the chemists, were largely engaged in combating, with their technical knowledge, poison gas and other forms of chemical warfare.

Since the close of the war the work has been thoroughly organized, and the staff now consists of forty persons, of whom nearly one-half are technical men. The appropriation by Parliament for this purpose is about $100,000 per year.

One of the most striking successes of the Laboratories was the discovery of a substitute for pine oil, used in the oil flotation process of refining ore. This process is extensively used in Canada. As originally developed, the process could only be worked by the use of pine oil, a product of the pines of the Southern States. Owing to the enormous demand for pine oil which the discovery of this process created, the price rose to ten and fifteen times its original figure, and frequently for months at a time Canadian reduction plants were unable to get it at any price. In this extremity a number of Canadian mine owners appealed to the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister directed the Laboratories to investigate the question. The investigators succeeded in making pine oil from Canadian red pine stumps, but at a cost too high to render its use commercially feasible. They went further, however, and after eight months' work succeeded in utilizing a waste product of the wood distillation industry. This waste product, slightly refined, was found to do the work in the reduction plants just as well as the original article. In this investigation the Forestry Products Laboratories had the co-operation of the Department of Mines, the experts of which tested in practical ore reduction the different oils produced, until a satisfactory one was obtained. Canadian mining companies expressed their great appreciation of the work of the investigators. There are already many achievements to the credit of the Laboratories, and the volume of work is constantly increasing.

Trees' Great Value.

With the growing interest in forestry the landscape effect of the trees used for reforesting purposes should not be overlooked. As country homes increase in number the esthetic features in both cultivated areas and wood-lands become more and more important. Progress in this direction in Canada may be classified into three distinct periods.

First: The early clearing of the native woods growth with waste and destruction alike of the natural foliage effects and the irreparable loss of the timber supply, without consideration being given to future needs.

Second: The awakening to a realization of this suicidal policy as manifested in the conservation movement which has now become a subject of nation-wide importance.

Third: The prospective period when the beauty of the forest growth will in the treatment of forestry land be recognized as an important factor of development in connection with the utilitarian purposes of the forest.

The fact is now everywhere appreciated that a treeless landscape is like a treeless city, an unattractive and depressing sight.

Preserving Antelope in New National Parks.

Three new areas for the preservation of rare species of wild life have recently been proclaimed National parks. These are Nemiskam and Wawaskesy parks in Southern Alberta and Menissawok Park in Saskatchewan. These reserves, which include a total area of fifty-eight and a half square miles, have been set apart for the protection of the prong-horned antelope, one of the most interesting of all Canadian native species, and the only member of a special family of the ungulate, or hoofed, animals now found nowhere else in the world except in Alberta and Saskatchewan and some portions of the United States.

The rapid reduction in numbers of the antelope has been a matter of grave concern to wild life conservationists of the continent for some years. In spite of closed seasons and attempts at breeding in captivity its numbers have been steadily decreasing. The creation of the Nemiskam Park represents one of the most interesting and successful experiments yet made for the preservation of the species in America. After repeated attempts to capture antelope and breed them in the other animal parks had failed, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior decided to try the experiment of enclosing a herd in some area in which they were already found to be feeding. In the spring of 1915 about 40 of these graceful but excessively timid animals were discovered in the vicinity of Foremost, Alberta. With considerable difficulty a fence was built about them, and the herd was placed in charge of a caretaker. Their numbers have increased to about 100 and the animals appear to be in a thrifty and healthy condition.

Two other parks recently created as yet contain no antelope, but it is expected that they will be stocked in the near future. The name Waweskesy is Cree Indian for "antelope," while Menissawok means "common or national property," the nearest Indian expression to national park.

Have You Leased Your Independence?

Many employees seem to think that their opinions, their convictions, as well as their ability, are leased to their employer; that they are not supposed to have convictions which run counter to his; that they must think and vote as he does.

Now, a man's individuality is sacred to himself. His independence of thought is an inalienable right. It does not matter how poor a man is, or in what extremity he may happen to be, there is something about him that is too valuable to part with, too sacred to sell or lease or hire out at any price, and that is, what he stands for; his beliefs, his convictions, what he is. There ought to be something in every man, no matter how humble his position, which will show to all men, however great or powerful, that though he may have to sell his services for a living his manhood is not for sale. This independence is a very different thing from stubbornness or egotism. It is a principle of one's nature that cannot be violated without ruining one's character.—O. S. Marden.

The Plain Truth.

"So you are engaged, dear?"

"Yes."

"How romantic! Is he your ideal?"

"No," said the other candidly, "merely the best offer I could get."

One weed allowed to mature seed this year may mean several thousands of plants to destroy next year. Weeds multiply very rapidly if given a chance. Now is the time to make a vigorous attack on all weeds.

Compass North and True North

One of the essentials in the equipment for a trip over unbroken trails is a good magnetic compass. The impression is generally prevalent that the needle of the magnetic compass points to the true north. This, however, is very far from being the actual case. By following the compass only the traveller would from certain points only reach the generally accepted location of the north pole. In the work of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior two north poles are recognized—the true, or geographical, north, and the magnetic north. The needle of the compass points to the magnetic north.

The earth is like a huge magnet, obeying more or less closely the same laws as govern the common horseshoe magnet and the magnets used in the generation of electric power. It possesses both a north and south magnetic pole. Were these situated at the geographical poles the magnetic compass needle would always point true north and south. This is not the case, however. The locations of the geographical poles are fairly generally known, due to the prominence given to the several discovery expeditions in recent years.

But the magnetic poles do not coincide with the geographical poles, the north magnetic pole being situated in King William Land, on the Arctic coast of Canada, and the south magnetic pole in King Edward VII. land, south from New Zealand.

As the magnetic needle always points towards the magnetic poles, it follows that the direction of the magnetic needle in relation to the true north changes quite considerably as the compass is carried across country. Thus the direction of the compass needle points 26 degrees west of north at Sydney, N.S.; 19 degrees west of north at Quebec; 13½ degrees west of north at Ottawa; 6½ degrees west of north at Toronto; nearly true north at Nipigon, Ont.; 13½ degrees east of north at Winnipeg; 25 degrees east of north at Calgary; 33 degrees east of north at Peace River, Alta.; 44 degrees east of north at Fort McPherson, N.W.T., etc.

These angles, which change slowly from year to year, have been carefully measured all over Western Canada by the Dominion Land Surveyors of the Department of the Interior until nearly 20,000 observations have been obtained. Magnetic maps, compiled from these observations and published from time to time, are available to the general public upon application to the Surveyor General, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

This information is invaluable to navigators, aeronauts, explorers, pioneers, prospectors, timber cruisers, etc., as it affords a ready means for locating true north. Moreover, when the stars are hidden by clouds, the compass is the only method by which to obtain direction.

Similar magnetic surveys are carried out by almost all countries, and the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington sends land and water expeditions all over the world to survey the gaps left between other surveys. In the case of the magnetic survey of Western Canada, the work was carried out practically without cost, by having it done in conjunction with the land survey.



The Mount Everest Expedition

The latest news from the Mount Everest Expedition records an ascent by Captain Geoffrey Bruce and George Finch to an altitude of 27,200 feet. At this point they were only 1,941 feet below the summit. It is stated that the mountaineers climbed only 400 feet higher than Mallory, Somewell and Norton did on May 21 without oxygen. The latter group broke the record of the Duke of Abruzzi, made on Bride's Peak, which was 24,600 feet. From the physiologic standpoint alone, these are stupendous personal feats, says the American Medical Association Journal. The passive ascent by railway to the top of Pike's Peak at an altitude of only 14,110 feet is productive of noticeable physiologic reactions and, in some persons, of symptoms of respiratory distress. Strauch, who has reviewed the experiences of early explorers with mountain sickness, calls attention to the fact that this malady befalls some persons at a lower and others at a higher altitude; but that for all there is a critical line beyond which escape is impossible. In some it may occur at 10,000 feet, while only a few can venture to 19,000 feet without the experience.

The usual explanation of the exchange and distribution of the respiratory gases in the lungs and tissues has involved the view that the gases diffuse from regions of high tension to those of lower tension and that the membranes interposed are entirely passive in the process. This purely physical hypothesis has not passed entirely unchallenged. The apparent adaptation of many persons to live under conditions of oxygen tension seemingly too low for the normal functions has long attracted attention and led to speculation. Haldane, of Oxford, has been the foremost scientist to express the belief that an essential factor in acclimatization to altitude consists in a secretory activity for oxygen on the part of the lungs. Obviously, if diffusion is the sole force in the interchange, the oxygen pressure in the arterial blood cannot exceed that in the alveolar air.

The Anglo-American Pike's Peak Expedition of 1913, however, reported oxygen tensions in the arterial blood greater by from seven to forty-four millimeters than in the alveolar air. This seemed like clear-cut evidence for active oxygen secretion by the lungs into the blood. The technique of this work has been assailed.

The proponents of the secretory theory have assumed that, although the capacity for oxygen may always exist, it is called forth only during extreme oxygen lack. C. W. and C. H. Greene have given it a rigorous test by studying the arterial blood in animals under conditions of breathing air at a greatly reduced oxygen tension. The lowest inspired oxygen in one experiment corresponded to an equivalent altitude of 53,000 feet, or ten miles.

These now available experimental facts make the performance at Mount Everest all the more remarkable.

The Ocean as a Gold Mine.

Of what does the sea consist? The obvious answer, of course, is water, but the ocean contains many other things.

No fewer than thirty different chemicals have been discovered in seawater, and probably there are many more of which we know nothing. Salt, magnesium, calcium sulphate, and gold are among those which have been found. The gold exists only in very small quantities, and although a number of attempts have been made to extract it, it has cost as much as $20 to obtain a single dollar's worth of the precious metal.

The amount of solid matter in the sea varies considerably, for while in the Atlantic there are, on an average, about eight and a half parts of solids in every hundred parts of water, in the Baltic Sea there is only half a part of solids in every hundred of liquid.

Since ordinary light rays will not penetrate water to a greater depth than 252 feet, it is always pitch-dark at forty-two fathoms below the surface. Actinic rays—the rays that affect photographic plates — can penetrate much deeper, and experiments have shown that in clear water it is possible to mark a photographic plate at a depth of fifteen hundred feet.

Water is a bad conductor of heat, and consequently the temperature of the sea is often much higher than that of land or air. In the Arctic and Antarctic the water is warmer than the land; while in the tropics it is cooler. At the Equator the temperature of the sea is never more than eighty-seven degrees, while on land a hundred and thirty degrees is quite common.

A Good Provider.

Social Worker—"Isn't your husband a very good provider?"

Poor woman—"The best ever."

"Really, I'm glad to hear it!"

"I ain't, lady. He's always going to do something, provided—"

Indifference is not good nature. Old age is comparatively tearless.

The world would be a better place if it were as ready with our applause as we are with our growls.

There Will Never Be Any Chance for—

The lazy, the indolent, the time squanderer, the fellow who kills time as a profession.

The fellow who lacks zest, enthusiasm; who doesn't fling his whole life into his work; who is always grumbling about his hard luck and his lack of opportunity.

The fellow who doesn't play square; the liar, the sharper who depends upon his cunning, his long-headedness; who takes advantage of others whenever he has the opportunity; who says "business is business" and does questionable things just because others do.

The fellow who takes no pride in his work or in his personal appearance; the slovenly, the slipshod, systemless, orderless, ambitionless chap, who is always beginning things and half finishing them; who hasn't enough energy or gumption to plan anything definitely and put it through to a finish.

The fellow who is always looking for a "soft snap," for something that will not get him out of bed too early in the morning, or keep him hustling all day; who would rather take an easy job with no outlook, no chance for advancement, than one which offered great opportunities to the ambitious man, the one not afraid of work or long hours.

For the weak, vacillating man, who is always on the fence, never quite able to make up his mind as to what he should do, what course he should take; who always wants some one to advise or help him to make up his mind.

For the timid, self-depreciating fellow who is afraid to say his soul is his own; who is always dodging responsibilities, always shrinking from notice, excusing himself from taking the initiative in anything, saying somebody else could do the thing so much better than he could.—Success.

In Harmony.

The Sunday school class was singing: "I want to be an angel."

"Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"I'm singing as loud as I feels," explained Bobby.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 24, 1922.

The strike situation in the coal districts of Cape Breton is reported to be somewhat improved by the return of the maintenance men to work in the mines, and the starting up of the pumps. But two or three mines have been flooded since the work was suspended, and it is said they are unlikely to be operated ever again. There is a prospect also of the prolonged coal strike in the United States coming to an end shortly as the result of negotiations now in progress. The mines in Michigan are again in operation after a period of five months idleness.

It is now estimated that the total death toll from the typhoon which struck the district of Swatow, China, on August 2nd, is 60,000 persons! Probably a good many people will learn of this disaster with cool indifference—China is so far away, you know, and then out of its hundreds of millions of population, the loss of 60,000 human lives, is not, after all a very serious matter—in China. But, fancy a calamity of this magnitude occurring on the American continent, what would be the effect?

Labelle County returned D. Lahaie, the Government candidate, over C. Langlois, Opposition, in the by-election to the Legislature, held last Thursday, by a majority of over 500, it is reported. This is not surprising — in fact any other result would have been little short of a miracle, under the circumstances. The Government threw the full force of its power and influence into the contest. Most of the cabinet ministers made the constituency their home for several days before the vote was taken, and from what is reported resorted to tactics that were anything but honorable, yet only what could be naturally expected from the coterie of alleged statesmen who are now administering the affairs of this province.

Bristol Council

Bristol, Aug. 7, 1922.

Bristol Municipal Council met on the above date. Present: Mayor McLellan and Couns. Ross, Henderson, Manary and McNeil.

Minutes of last meeting read and on motion of McNeil and Ross were adopted.

The report of Coun. Glenn re. a proposed diverged road on lot 3, R. 6, was read and on motion of Henderson and McNeil was accepted.

Coun. Stanton took his seat at the Board.

Motion — Henderson and Manary— That the following bills be paid:

W. Marks, 4 cedars	$ 5.75
C. J. Caldwell, dynamite, caps and fuse	6.83
W. Lucas, bridge on Black creek Con. 7,	20.00
F. Bourgeau, 1 day man and team Bristol-Onslow town line	4.00
J. Stewart, 6 days work Norway streets	18.00
J. Stewart, 1½ days man and team	7.50
P. Ellis, 5½ days work N. Bay streets	16.50
J. B. Duff, 2 sheep, 3 lambs valued at $6. each	30.00
A. Dumas, valuing Duff's sheep	1.50
A. Foley, 11 days building culvert	49.50
J. Kimberly, 11 days building culvert forms	38.50
P. Murdock, 128 feet cedars	11 52
Edw. Stanton, 126 feet cedars	11.34
C. Hodgins, 1 sheep valued at	7.00
P. Kelley valuing Hodgins' sheep	1.50
P. Cooney, 2000 ft. spruce lumber	60.00
P. Cooney, 772 ft. hemlock lumber	19.30
G. F. Hodgins, balance account for cement	38.44
W. C. Jandrew, auditing municipal books	10.00

Motion—Stanton and Ross — That T. A. Lucas be allowed to erect his hay scales on the roadway opposite his property, he to pay a yearly rental of 2 dollars for the privilege, also that he agree to remove the scales at any time the council considers them a nuisance to the road.

Correspondence was read from H. T. Hurdman, County Secretary, re. the report of John Moyles re. apportionment of the work of maintainance of a part of the Bristol-N. Onslow town line from the 9th line of Bristol to the rear end of the township of Bristol.

Motion—Ross and McNeil—That in our opinion this award is unjust as a part of this road runs through North Onslow and should Bristol township be held responsible for one half of the maintainance of this diverged road, then we would respectfully ask that this road be made and maintained on the original survey of the Town Line.

Correspondence was also read re. report of J. Moyles on Bristol-South Onslow Town line. No action taken.

A delegation composed of Messrs. Nolan, Alexander, Mulligan, Young, Sparks, Helmer and Tucker waited on the Council and discussed several matters of interest to the residents of Norway Bay as well as the council generally.

Motion—Ross and Henderson—That P. Ellis be appointed constable at Norway Bay, salary to be arranged with the Secretary Treasurer.

Motion—McNeil and Stanton—That the Secretary write the Attorney General recommending the appointment of Mr. J. H. Tucker as a justice of the peace in this Township.

Motion—Henderson and Manary—That Howard Walsh be appointed road commissioner in Div. No. 12.

Motion—Ross and Henderson—That Jonu Stewart be notified to repair the west end of Strathcona Avenue; also any other parts of the streets in need of attention.

W. C. Jandrew's report of his audit of the municipal books was read.

Motion—Ross and Henderson—That the report be ignored as we consider the auditor's appointment irregular.

Moved in amendment by McNeil and Stanton—That the auditor's report as read be accepted.

A vote being taken the amendment was declared carried.

Motion—Manary and McNeil—That the Mayor arrange a date with S. A. Mackay, preferably August 22 on which to accept the bonds of the new Secretary Treasurer; also to discharge the bonds of the old Secretary Treasurer and his bondsmen; also that he notify the interested parties.

Motion—McNeil and Manary—That our present Secretary Treasurer be hereby notified that his services as Secretary Treasurer will cease on August 22, or whatever day his surety bonds are discharged.

Motion—Stanton and Ross—That we do now adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

South Onslow Council.

Beechgrove, Aug. 7, 1922.

A general meeting of the Council of the township of South Onslow was held on the above date at the usual place of sittings. Members present were Mayor Herbert Young and Councillors William O'Reilly, Wm Draper, James Thomas, Victor Young, F. H. Cornu, John H. Henderson.

On motion of Crs. Draper and O'Reilly the minutes of former meeting were adopted as read.

On motion of Crs. Thomas and Draper the following bills were ordered to be paid, viz:—Jas. A. Bradley for superintending road labor, $18.00; Wm Westbrook, $5.00; Wm A. Craig, $42.00; Wm O'Reilly, for legal advice, $3.00.

On motion of Crs. Young and O'Rielly the Sec.-Treas. was authorized to order one road grader from J. B. Dore & Sons, Lappairie; also one road drag from the Canada Engineering & Construction Co., Ottawa.

On motion of Crs. Draper and O'Reilly Percie Burden was authorized to repair the bridge on the 4th concession, known and called by Poole's bridge, and to leave the same fit for public travel for the present year.

On motion of Crs. O'Reilly and Henderson James Kilroy was authorized to finish covering Meadow Creek bridge; also to put on any new stringers which it may need. The necessary material can be procured at or from P. J. Moore's sawmill.

Motion—Crs. Thomas and Henderson—That whereas the name of Samuel Hamilton (deseased) yet appears on the Collection Roll as owner of Lot No. 19 on the 5th range, that the same be erased and Milton Hamilton inserted instead.

On motion of Crs. Draper and Cornu Arthur Draper was authorized to clean out a water course across the west half of Lot No. 24 on 5th range.

On motion of Crs. Cornu and Thomas the valuation of the property which belongs to J. R. Booth Co., to the amount of $8,500.00 be accepted, the same being one sawmill, fully equipped, and other suitable buildings surrounding, and the Sec.-Treas. is hereby authorized to notify the Co. by registered letter, inclosing the bill of taxes that have accrued thereon. Also that the Sec.-Treas notify all ratepayers whose names appear on the Collection Roll, their taxes yet unpaid; and after a reasonable time to give the same to a bailiff for collection.

JOSEPH CLARK,
Sec.-Treas.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, Kinsella, Alberta, writes, "I took two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy and have not felt a touch of rheumatism since."

Mr. F. Ducharme, Grocer, Renfrew, writes: "I suffered for over ten days with a sore back. At times I was hardly able to move. Three doses of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy removed all the soreness."

C. Neill, Smiths Falls, writes: "For years I was troubled with stomach and kidney trouble, and could only get temporary relief from doctors and medicines, but found relief after taking two doses of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy, and feel perfectly cured after using two bottles. I fully recommend it for stomach and kidney trouble."

W. F. RITCHIE,
Manufacturer,
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Being Lot 6-c in the 18th range of Bristol, Que., containing 75 acres of good land—clay and loam. A bargain. For further particulars apply on premises to MRS. PATRICK CONNORS, Onslow Corners, R. R. No. 1.

Shawville Milling Co.

. . . Revised Price List . . .

We have received another car-load of Flour and Feed at the following prices:—

Oats, per bushel	$ .80
Gold Medal Flour, per bag	4.00
Five Roses Flour, in cotton,	4.60
Five Roses " in jute,	4.50
Bran, per cwt.	1.65
Shorts, "	1.75
Corn, "	1.75

J. L. HODGINS

CENTRE ST. - SHAWVILLE

DEALER FOR

McCORMICK, DEERING and INTERNATIONAL FARM MACHINERY

Grey Dort Automobiles,
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A Big Price Reduction for 1922.

AT GRANT'S, BRISTOL

Still the Cheapest and Best Place to Buy

We handle only the better class of goods and owing to the larger volume of business with which we have been favored, are in a position to work on a very close margin.

Corn Flakes,	3 for 25c
P. O. Soap,	3 for 25c
Laundry Soap,	3 for 25c
Cheaper Soap,	6 for 25c
Coffee,	35c per lb
Salmon,	2 for 25c
Raisins,	20 to 25c
Black Tea,	3 lbs. for $1.00
Green Tea,	50c per lb
Flour (Purity)	$4.50 per cwt.
Sugar,	8c per lb

R. A. GRANT - - BRISTOL, QUE.

P. S.—A clean-up week on Feed.



THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT WEEK

$35,000 in Prize Money for Live Stock and other Exhibits

Wonderful Grand Stand Performances Each Afternoon and Evening

AUTO RACES — AUTO POLO — HORSE RACES — WHIPPET DOG RACES — SPECTACULAR FIREWORKS

Immense Midway *New Features*

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Do Not Delay!

FEEDS ARE ALWAYS IN STRONG DEMAND during July and August—hard to procure and expensive. ☞ NOW is the time to buy. Save money and get what you want.

FLOUR—CREAM OF THE WEST, ROSEBUD, EMPIRE, WANLESS.

BRAN, SHORTS, OATS, CORN
SCRATCH FEED, SAMPSON FEED,
.. OIL CAKE ..

THE EGG CIRCLE - W. E. N. HODGINS.

See the New MEHRING Milker.

Foot Power. Easy to Operate. No Gasolene to buy. No Balky Engine. Guaranteed to Milk 20 Cows per hour.

Price .. .. $135.00.



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Sept. 18, 19, 20.

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JOHN A COWAN
Publisher.

INSURE NOW

—o—o—o—

A Word to Car-Owners :

As the car season is now in, and accidents are likely to occur at any time, how about that Public Liability and Property Damage, also Fire and Transit Insurance for your car ?

Plans and rates given on application.

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Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

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All calls will receive prompt personal attention

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

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

(REV.) W. B. MACCALLUM, W. M.
REG. HODGINS, Secretary.

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

W. H. CORRIGAN, W. Comp. in Com. — REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 852 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.

SIR KT. F. W. BRAY, W. P.
SIR KT. JOSEPH STEELE, REG.

L. O. L. No. 65, Charteris, meets first Thursday of each month.

W. C. MCCORD, Master.
HARVEY SPARLING, Rec. Sec.

SHAWVILLE LODGE I. O. O. F. No. 40

Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. p. m. Rebekahs meet on 1st and 3rd Mondays, same hour.

Lodge Room — Orange Hall. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

G. F. WANLESS, Secy. — R. A. DENNIS, N. G.

G. F. HODGINS CO'Y, L'TD



How Long Will Your Farm Buildings Last ?

Barns, Silos, Implement Sheds—what a valuable investment they represent! It cost you good money to erect them and it is therefore a matter of true economy to safeguard your investment by providing them with a reasonable amount of surface protection.

Made by the manufacturers of the famous "Elephant Brand" Genuine White Lead.

HOMESTEAD LIQUID RED

is a Canada Paint Product specially made to furnish such valuable farm buildings with a protective coat durable enough to withstand the severe Canadian climate.

Being made of the very best Canadian Red Oxides, carefully combined with a heavy-bodied oil, Homestead Liquid Red will make the roughest lumber building wonderfully durable, giving it at the same time a very glossy and handsome appearance.

Ask us to furnish you with an estimate of the amount of Homestead Liquid Red (or Grey) you require for the job you have in mind. We carry a complete stock and will be glad to co-operate with you in every way.

(18)

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Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Co-Operative Agricultural Ass'n Limited, Shawville, Que.

PREPARE FOR HARVEST

Crops have not looked better for years. Place your order for machinery required as soon as possible and be prepared for the harvest.

Binder Twine is lower than it has been for a number of years. We handle the INTERNATIONAL Twine—treated for insects.

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MANAGER

MAIN ST.

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All wool White Blankets
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Bannockburn Tweeds
Home Spun, in light and heavy weights
Canadian Wheeling Yarns
Sweater Yarns
Men's Work Pants

—At greatly reduced prices

STRAY STEER.

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned a two-year old Black Steer with two white hind feet. Owner may have same by paying costs.

WILLIAM H. HORNER,
Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being West Half of Lot 26 in 1st range of Clarendon. 100 acres of level, rich soil ; the balance bush and pasture lands. This is a part of Elmhurst Farm, recognized as one of the best stock farms in the County of Pontiac.

For terms and all particulars apply to ELLARD HODGINS,
Portage du Fort.

Trespassing Forbidden

Parties found trespassing on the Camp Grounds of the Holiness Movement congregation, or in any meddling with the buildings thereon, after this notice, will be dealt with as the law directs.

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

FARM FOR SALE.

Two hundred and fifty acre farm—150 cultivated , 100 acres good bush. Soil clay loam. Well built and supplied with lake water. Brick house with ten rooms. Barn 35x85. Stabling for 25 head of cattle and 6 horses. Machine shed and pig house. Rural mail and telephone. Easy terms. Apply

W. C. HODGINS,
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The Tobacco with a heart

PACKAGES 15¢

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H. C. FORTIER, Selling Agent, MONTREAL.

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We have taken over the HOWARD GARAGE and are in a position to do all classes of Repair Work. Prices right.

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White Rose Gasolene,
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I have secured an expert Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repair Man

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Give us a trial.

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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.

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DOORS, SASH, MOULDINGS, DRESSED LUMBER, Etc.

CUSTOM SAWING.

Prompt Service. — Terms Reasonable.

Shawville vs. Campbells Bay and Renfrew vs. Arnprior at North Onslow, on Wed. Aug. 30.

Litchfield Happenings

August 21.—Miss Martha McVeigh, nurse-in-training, New York, along with her friend, Miss Humphries, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John McVeigh, for a couple of weeks.

We are glad to report that Mrs. D. M. Stewart, who went to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in May, and underwent four operations, has returned home much improved.

A number of the young people of this vicinity spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Elisha Beaman.

Misa Annie Stark visited her friend, Mrs. D. M. Stewart, for a few days last week.

Mr. Jim Stickler, who has been suffering from blood poisoning in his arm, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. William Guy, of Ottawa, spent a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Smiley and children, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of Murrells, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Stewart on Sunday last.

Mrs. Shea and family are spending the summer at Colton Bay.

Mrs. W. Letmore, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Durrell motored from Pembroke on Sunday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Stewart.

The boys are still enjoying the base ball practice twice a week.

Miss Violet Stewart and Miss Etta Stickler are home on their vacation.

Mr. Joseph Fleury has started butchering again in Bryson.

Mr. Young, Miss Annie Naismith, Mrs. Baker and her son, all of Almonte, paid a flying visit to Litchfield on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dagg. of P. D. Fort, visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Manwell on Sunday last.

Mrs. John McVeigh and son, Raymond motored to Ross and spent the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar. —LOLLY POP.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Hot Weather Hints for Poultrymen.

Much has been said as to winter practices in the poultry yards, but in too many cases, particularly in farm flocks, as soon as summer comes, the hens are allowed to look out for themselves. This is possibly due to the excellent production received during an early summer which comes without extra exertion on the part of the farmer. We find that at this time of year any hen will lay, but the spirit of hard work is short-lived with the culls, and they again fall off in June and July.

At this time of the year the culls are most easily identified. With a little training and study these unprofitable individuals can be taken out even earlier. Those hens showing lack of vitality, small round bodies, or the big beefy type, will not stand up long in the summer. The yellow pigment returns to the beak and shanks. They go into an early moult and are all through for another year. Get acquainted with the slacker-hen and learn to cull these out. This will materially decrease your cost of feeding and also get the benefit of a better market. Space will not permit a long discussion on culling. Attend a culling demonstration this summer and learn how.

The condition of the poultry house in summer should be given every attention. A hot, stuffy house is not conducive to health and high production. Make some arrangement for summer ventilation. This can easily be done by putting ventilators at the top of house to carry the hot air off. Bring fresh air in from opened windows, thus creating a constant circulation of air. In houses having shed roofs, fresh air inlets can be placed along the back. This can be done by hinging the cornice board so that it can be dropped, allowing air to enter between the rafters. This draft is prevented from striking the birds by lining up inside the house for a short distance over the roosts and down to the dropping board. This allows air circulation over the birds and keeps the house fresh and sweet.

Houses which have high roofs can use straw lofts to good advantage. These can be made by placing some loose boards over the joists and covering with a foot or fifteen inches of straw. This acts as an insulator, prevents the suns rays beating down on the roof, heating up the house. This straw can be used to equally good advantage in winter as it aids in absorbing the moisture from the house.

If windows are used under the dropping boards these should be opened up, giving the house every chance to stay cool, particularly at night.

Shade should be applied for the laying stock during the day. If trees are scarce, a patch of sunflowers can be sown and fenced off until they get up to good size. Corn sown in rows makes excellent shade.

While it is true that the birds do not use the house a great deal during the summer it should enver be neglected. Keep the dropping boards cleaned and watch for mites and lice. The nests and roost should be frequently treated. Crude oil applied frequently to the perches and nests will eradicate these blood-sucking mites. Lice, if well established, will reduce the production and cause an early moult. If the flock is lousy treat at once with sodium fluoride. This is the best and most easily applied lice treatment and will assure a clean flock for six months at least.

It is good practice during the summer months to reduce the grain and make the birds eat more mash. They do not require a feed rich in carbohydrates to keep up body heat at this time, but do need the stimulating constitutents of mash. Sour milk or buttermilk, if available, should be given at all times and the meat scrap kept up to ten or twelve per cent. If no milk is available keep the scrap up to twenty per cent. A good mash can be mixed of equal parts of ground oats, ground corn, bran, middlings and meat scrap.

Green feed is often neglected. During the hot weather the birds do not range far and the runs are very much devoid of green feed. Sow some rape, Chinese cabbage or sprout some oats for summer. The addition of a little green feed will aid in retarding the moult and help hold up production.

Be sure that all males are removed from the laying flock at this season. If they are required for breeding another year, put them in a coop and give them a pen away from the hens. If you do not need them, put them on the market just as soon as the breeding season is over. By keeping the males out the eggs will be infertile and the germ will not develop. This is the cause of such heavy losses in commercial eggs at this time of the year. These fertile eggs will, held at a temperature of seventy or eighty degrees for a few hours, start to produce germs. The heat is insufficient to continue the development and the germ dies and decays, causing rotten eggs.

This is a good time to look up markets for infertile eggs, as good eggs are hard to get on the average market at this time of the year. Get in touch with someone who will pay a premium for guaranteed eggs and then produce a quality product. If you continue to sell on the local market in competition with eggs produced carelessly, you will continue to lose money. You cannot afford to produce a good product and be penalized for the other man's carelessness and you cannot afford to play the role of the careless producer.

Have you cleaned and put away all the brooding equipment ready for next spring? Stoves and metalware will last years longer if carefully cleaned up, oiled and put away in a dry place when the brooding season is over.

The main object with the young stock should be to bring them along with no setbacks and have them in the pink of condition when fall comes. The early hatched cockerels should be ready for the market before now. Segregate the best as soon as the sex can be detected, put them on a separate range away from the pullets. They will do better and the pullets are much better alone, particularly in the lighter breeds.

The cockerels will make better gains when fed alone and supplied with a moist mash in addition to the dry mash in hoppers. A good mash for the cockerels can be made up of ground corn, thirty pounds; ground oats, twenty pounds; bran, twenty pounds; middlings, twenty pounds.

This can be fed dry, and also two feeds a day moistened with milk, preferably sour or buttermilk. Keep milk before them at all times. If milk is not available, ten per cent. meat scrap can be added to give the necessary protein.

Every care should be given to pullets from now until fall. See that the roosting quarters are well ventilated, kept clean and free from mites. Supply shade. An ideal place to raise pullets is in the orchard. The corn field, if not too far away, is an excellent spot. It supplies shade and abundance of insect life. Corn or sunflowers can be sown for shade if it is not convenient to move the colony houses to the corn field.

Hopper-feeding both the mash and grain feed is a great labor-saver, and gives excellent results. Outdoor hoppers can be constructed which will shed the rain and hold enough to last for several days.

If milk is available keep it before the birds all the time, if not, be sure they always have a supply of fresh, clean water, and ten per cent. scrap can be added to the mash. A very good developing mash can be made from bran, twenty-five parts; middlings, twenty parts; ground oats, twenty parts. Corn, fifty parts; wheat, fifty parts, makes an excellent scratch feed which also can be fed in hopper.

As the pullets begin to develop, twenty per cent. corn can be added to the mash to insure good fleshing before they commence laying. This will aid in preventing a fall moult in early pullets.

Special attention must be paid to the green feeds. Pullets not receiving plenty of greens will not yellow up or develop as strong constitutions as when given abundance. Oats are easily sprouted in summer and a patch of rape can be sown to provide this element. A patch of alfalfa is excellent and the birds will do well on a range of this kind. The old tough sod does not yield feed of any value during the hot, dry weeks of summer.

Keep a line on the most promising pullets and enter a pen in an egg-laying contest. The sale of breeding stock will be greatly increased by an official record at an egg-laying contest and will help to sell the eggs for hatching.

Cherry Leaf Spot.

Clean cultivation of cherry orchards is the best means of preventing leaf-spot, next to spraying cherries. Where the orchard is free from weeds, the affected leaves from the previous year are disposed of. Cultivation buries them and destroys the fungous, by exposing it to the elements. Where the leaves are allowed to remain in the ground, they carry the infection from year to year and when the conditions are right shoot the spores into the air, which lighting on an unsprayed cherry leaf, germinate and produce leaf spot. Hence a very important factor of cherry growing is to dispose of the affected leaves, and keep the orchard clean.

Where the infection is bad this year it will probably pay to plow the infected leaves under at once, and sow to a cover crop, and then disc the cover crop under early next spring and keep your cherry orchard free from weeds next year. Another very important factor in the control of the cherry leaf spot is to spray immediately after using either lime-sulphur 1-40 or Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 with one pound of arsenate of lead to every fifty gallons of mixture. The lead with the fungicide will control the slugs which work on the cherries.

To sum up, clean cultivation with proper spraying is essential for the control of leaf spot on cherries.

Build that silo early.

Ten cows in milk would be about the logical number to keep up the fertility on a 100-acre farm where commercial fertilizers are used, and where there are three dry cows, some young stock, and some horses.

In a Phonograph Recording Laboratory With An Artist

Not many music lovers bother their heads about the details in connection with the making of a phonograph record by an artist. They have, perhaps, a faint conception of a singer, orchestra or band standing before a horn performing—but when it comes down to knowing that in the case of an orchestra some instruments are played by performers on very high stools while others almost squat on the floor, or that a recording laboratory consists of two rooms, one where the artist or artists stand and the other (the holy of holies) where the recording machine is set up, they are not infrequently at sea. For the benefit of such persons, the following gives a fairly comprehensive grasp of the situation as outlined by an artist herself.

"I have," she says, "accepted an engagement to sing on the afternoon of the —th. I arrive at the recording rooms fatally punctual as usual. The singer before me is still recording. Her last effort is being heard critically by the orchestra leader and recording master. The orchestra men are sitting round in their shirt sleeves in the anteroom, smoking hard. Through the clouds of cigarette smoke are dimly seen the 'Positively No Smoking' signs. They know that a sensitive throat is often affected by heavy cigar smoke, and so rarely indulge in that luxury.

"From the room beyond—the recording room—I hear a Jewish wail, marvellously reproduced in the machine, 'Eili! Eili!' The girl's chest voice is carried up to middle C in defiance of vocal methods, but it suits perfectly the anguished lament. With a last nasal cry of desolation the voice stops.

" 'Good!!' I think. 'My turn now.' "

All Set for the Horn.

"Not at all. Apparently they are not satisfied. The orchestra is called back, and I hear the girl herself repeating phrases I have just heard from the machine. After three or four repetitions she comes out—typical Russian Jewess, pale, with something mystic in her eyes belied by her smart clothes and generally ready-made air.

"All right, Miss Howard! That is I.

"I have grown a bit keyed up by waiting—always to me one of the most trying incidents of life—and go gladly to the slaughter.

"Mi, mi, I hum a bit. Yes, the voice is still up—that is, resonant and as I left it after my careful morning practice.

"I enter the warm room. It must be kept warm because of the wax used for recording, and of course the windows are closed. Some companies record in a big, resonant, empty room; some in one planned to dull all extra sound vibrations. As for myself, I welcome the big vibrating emptiness. It helps your record, helps you on big notes when you sway back from the horn and all the air waves pulsate with your voice.

"The orchestra is grouped round you. It is small, of course, and varies in size, from twelve to twenty men, say. There are some strings, a saxophone possibly, trombones, horns, cornets, oboe, different woodwinds, and flute. Sometimes the violin has a queer metal horn attached to its side. This focuses a brilliant tone on the recording horn and allows the violinist to stand farther back.

"All the men are on different levels. Some stand on blocks and little platforms, some sit on stools of different heights and built-up chairs. All are movable, and can be adjusted and readjusted with ease. Their music is suspended from a network of cords and wires near the ceiling—a little sheet in front of each man's eyes. The men climb up, shuffling their feet and shoving their wooden stands about. The trombones are pushed back, the strings forward.

"The flute is to play an obligato close to my ear, and is extremely afraid that I will not let him come within recording distance of the horn for his solo work.

"I reassure him and win a smile. We all must record into that one horn somehow or other, and it is a finely-balanced affair, requiring much nice adjusting to enable us to do so.

The Orchestra Rehearses.

"The orchestra leader taps his baton after the music is distributed, and they begin to rehearse. They try it through once, A mistake or two in the notes—groans and whistles of disgust. It is corrected. They try again. The maestro stands way above you, facing you, his eyes on the orchestra and you. He is behind and a little to one side of the horn.

" 'All ready?'

"A fresh wax is put in place, everything looked at carefully—yes, all is ready. A moment of absolute silence, only the whir-r-r-r of the machine is heard. The needle is put on the wax, lifted from it, put carefully back again. Then if the cut is just right—that is, the curling spiral of a wax hair begins leaving the surface where the needle travels delicately over it—the assistant recorder holds up his hand, whir-r-r-r goes the machine, and we are off. The attack is perhaps a bit ragged at first.

"I stand close to a suspended zinc horn coming from the machine, shaped like a funnel. I must stand with one foot in front of the other, ready to sway back or forward at will. The orchestra is thickly clustered behind me, and if I sway too much to the right or left, or too far backward, I bump a violin bow or a bit of music sweeps my hair.

"The flute has the air in the introduction, so I yield him my place close to the horn, and either duck down out of his way or step noiselessly to one side. The orchestra does not follow me exactly, and I resolve to ask a moment's leniency on 'sous un ciel toujours bleu' to bring out the 's's' and the 't' in toujours.

"The orchestra seem to be playing too loud, covering my words no matter how carefully I pronounce. I try to sign this to the leader with my eyes and hands, without moving my position in the least in front of the horn.

"He doesn't understand. He thinks I mean to go slower, so I nod the tempo slightly. This is only the first time of trying it, and ten to one it will not be satisfactory, so the strain is not so great as when you know you are making a master, or matrix, from which the record will be cast, and you feel you may allow yourself liberties in indicating tempo, and so on."

The Wrong Time for Comments.

"We go on to the end. A silence, while the machine whir-r-r-rs a band of fine lines as a selvage to your ribbon of song. Sometimes a singer will forget this pause and remark loudly, 'That was pretty good, don't you think?' which is, of course, instantly recorded on the faithful wax, spoiling an otherwise good record.

"At the close of a test the machine is stopped and the director climbs down from his box to hear the record.

"He says, perhaps to the trombone, 'Those notes um-ba-um-ba must be more sustained'; or, 'What did you play, cornet, in the fifth bar from the end?' and so forth.

"Silence, please! from the recorder. He moves the swinging zinc funnel and puts another smaller one in its place. With great care the test is run over and you listen with painful attention, standing close to the horn. You note mentally that that tone was too bright with its flat a-a, it cut too deep in the wax for the soft sounds before and after it. That high note came very near being a blast—I was too close."

Re-arranges the Orchestra.

"A slight shifting of the orchestra's several positions takes place, for the keen, practiced ear of the master recorder was too dull in one place, the brass too heavy in another. The maestro gives his opinion, and the men who have left the room—showing small interest in the first test—are called back. With much talk and banter they climb back and blow a few swirls and quirks on their instruments; the violinist jazzes the melody you have just been singing, and a general smile relieves everybody. We begin again.

" 'Ah-h, say'—from the flute when he has finished his introduction—'I did something funny.' His top note has been a bit husky, just like a prima donna with a frog in her throat. The cut is stopped. There is still room on the wax for a twelve-inch record, so we start again. We swim on: Connais tu le pays."

A Flaw in the Wax.

"We get about a third through. The man at the machine holds up his hand. A hole in the wax—no good. 'A hole' sounds tremendous; in reality it is a minute flaw, not to be seen by the naked eye, but the needle has discovered it. Tiny as it is, it will affect the perfection of the record. A fresh wax is put on.

"The musicians swirl and toot again absent-mindedly. I do a few mi-mi's, or perhaps, feeling the fatal 'master' approaching, I slip a moistening lozenge under my tongue. I have not been nervous so far in any degree. Habit and knowledge that in all probability it will have to be repeated several times have detracted from the sense of responsibility. Now I gird up my loins—this is probably the selling record. A bit of phlegm, tiny, unimportant on the concert platform or operatic stage, where one may expectorate comfortably at will, seems to float across my chords. A burning rage seizes me. I look up and shake my head at the leader. He may not even have heard it, but he taps his baton—the orchestra stops. I say: 'Isn't that maddening? A miserable frog—I'm so sorry!' No one pays any attention to me."

The Last Attempt.

"They resume their tuning up and trilling while another wax is adjusted. Off we go again. By now a tinge of boredom has crept into everyone at the many repetitions. This is a blessing in disguise, as one is automatically less nervous on account of it and—at last we have made a master.

"The almost perfect, careful singing you have done has put your voice in fine condition for the next number, and you repeat the whole process. You are tired at the end of the session from standing so long in one spot and from the strain of trying to do your very best.

"Sometimes I have made a master record at the second repetition. Sometimes it takes an hour to get one acceptable record."

Wrongs do not leave off where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. —Daniel.



Parents as Educators

Right Habits for Children—Obedience

BY GERTRUDE E. SKINNER.

The life of every individual is largely made up of habits. The time when habits are most easily formed is during the early years of life. It is therefore most important not only that habits are formed which will develop the best children to-day and the most useful citizens in the future, but that the formation of all good habits begin very early in life.

Everyone interested in the children of to-day desires to see them develop into good boys and girls and later into the right kind of citizens. Good habits are, however, essential in the child's life if he is to become a good citizen.

There are many ideals and standards to be desired, many good habits that should be formed in early childhood—truthfulness, honesty, justice, cleanliness, service, courtesy and obedience. In this brief article we are to consider but one, obedience, to the laws of home, school, state and country. If we are to have law-abiding citizens, we must have obedient children in the home and school.

It is a common criticism to-day that children do not obey. If this is a just criticism, the fault is with the adult, not the child. It is often too much trouble to insist upon obedience but this course will lead only to greater trouble in the future. Sometimes it is the right of the child to be told the reason for a request or command, but there are times when prompt and unquestioning obedience is essential. If a child is in danger, there may be no time to reason, argue or explain—in such a case prompt obedience may be necessary to save him from serious injury. The habit of obedience will never be formed through making unreasonable or unjust demands, but a demand once made should be followed to the end—absolute obedience.

There is no place in society where the law-breaker is welcome—there is no gang or group in child life in which the child is wanted who does not respect the law of the group. The child who does not obey will develop into a citizen having little or no respect for the laws of the community.

A free country is not a place where every individual does as he pleases, regardless of the rights of his neighbor, but a place where every individual has a right to the opportunities of the land and the privilege of making the most of them, provided he does not interfere with the rights of other members of society.

It is the duty of each to obey the laws of the group, and the place in which this respect for law, order and the rights of others should be inculcated is the home.

Sunflower Varieties.

Although sunflowers have been known and used for a great many years, it is only in recent years that the wide agricultural possibilities of the crop have been recognized.

With the advent of mixed farming in the former strictly grain growing areas of the country and the increased recognition of the value of the silo has come the demand for silage crops in areas unsuited for corn growing. It is in this connection that sunflowers offer the greatest possibility.

As yet there has not been sufficient breeding work or testing of varieties to warrant any definite statement regarding the different so called commercial varieties. As the sunflower is an open fertilized plant most commercial seed is a mixture of types. This fact, however, affords us a good chance of eventually securing uniform varieties of the most desirable habit of growth. At the present time the Forage Crop Division has isolated a large number of types of sunflowers. These range in height from three feet to seventeen feet and in habit of growth from unbranched types having a single head to types having branches at each primary leaf axle, and numerous heads. There is also a wide variation in habit of branching from branches growing straight out to those that grow almost parallel with the main stem. Some of these types give considerable promise of becoming very desirable commercial varieties.

The commercial varieties tested so far at the Central Experimental Farm have shown a variation in yield from as low as ten tons per acre to as high as twenty-three tons. The most satisfactory of these varieties available to the farmer is the Mammoth Russian. The published results of other sunflower experiments in Canada and the United States are also fairly well in accord in recommending this variety as the safest proposition at the present time for the man who desires to grow sunflowers for silage.

Two good ways to work alfalfa into the rotation: Corn, oats, alfalfa, alfalfa. Potatoes, wheat, alfalfa.

Trade unions, as known in America, are illegal in Japan.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Some Money-Making Stunts.

I have lived on a farm all my life and am going to tell you how I make money.

My father gave me a piece of land and tells me I can put in any crop I want to, so I most generally put in potatoes. I will tell you what my sister and I did two years ago.

Papa gave us a small piece of land together and we had papa plow the ground. I dragged it and we marked it. Then my sister and I planted some potatoes. When they came up papa cultivated them and my sister and I sprayed them. Well, we took care of them till in the fall, then we dug them, and put them in the cellar. In the spring papa took them to town and sold them. How much do you suppose we got out of them? Well, we got $50 apiece, $100 altogether. My sister and I took what money we wanted to buy clothes with, and gave papa the rest for giving us the land and helping us take care of the potatoes.

I think if all of the farm boys and girls would put in a patch of potatoes like we did you would have lots of spending money.—Edward Coleman, age fourteen.

I think the most profitable way for the young farmers and farmerettes to do is to raise poultry. Last summer I raised forty-two chickens and two roosters, all Plymouth Rocks, and sixteen ducks and two drakes. I had very good luck with all of them.

I sold twenty-one of my pullets and one rooster for which I received four dollars apiece because they were full-bloods. That brought me $82. I put this in the bank. I already had $20 in the bank. This made me $108.

I got $5 a piece for my ducks. I only sold eight of them and one drake. This brought me $45 more. I put $40 more in the bank which brought my bank account up to $168.

I am saving the poultry that I didn't sell for this summer, and am raising much more. I think a lot of my bank account.—Dorothy Irene Clark, aged nine.

Stories of Famous People

It was out of his own past life as a boy that E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, went a few days ago for the foundation of an intensely interesting talk to the boys of Shawbridge Boys' Farm and Training School in particular, but in reality to all Canadian boys.

"When I was thirteen years of age and had finished one year's course in a prominent school in Toronto," said Mr. Beatty, "my parents received a report, which, without bragging, I think I may say was the worst report ever written about a boy. . . When this report was received it was accompanied by a note that in the opinion of the principal of that school it would get along fairly well if I did not return."

The very first words of encouragement he received came from a teacher in the new school to which he was sent by his parents. "He told me that some day if I worked hard I might amount to something, which was news to me—I had never heard it before. In any event he gave me an inspiration to study, and so I worked, and the more I worked the more I realized how valuable it was, and as the years went on my appreciation of this fact increased until I am now satisfied that no one ever succeeded who did not work and that fortuitous events or accidents do not make for permanent success.

"None of you," continued Mr. Beatty, "will ever regret the time you have spent in mastering things which appear hard or curing yourselves of habits which you have inherited or which you have acquired. The older you grow the more you will realize the fact that men even in this young country are fighting for a living, that competition is keen and men more numerous than good positions.

"You will be told that your object in life is to be a success, and that is true, because without ambition to a success no man goes very far. But success does not necessarily mean the amassing of money or the obtaining of high position. A man may be a success in the truest sense of the term if he has moderate means, is charitable and helpful to others, and, above all, retains his own self-respect, which inspires the respect of others, quite regardless of whether he is the possessor of money or without it."

Some of the things that Mr. Beatty emphasized as necessary to attain success were: good health, honesty, physical courage, especially moral courage, far rarer than physical, and modesty and courtesy almost synonymous terms.

A young lady bought an illustrated paper, and looked through it eagerly. As she turned over the pages, her face fell, and after she had gone through the journal three times her gloom became tinged with indignation. Returning to the newsagent, she exclaimed:

"I want you to take this paper back."

"Why?" asked the newsagent.

"Why? Because it's no use to me. It hasn't got a single picture of the Prince in it!"

"Are you sure?" said the newsagent, unable to believe his ears.

He looked through the paper himself, and lo!—she was right.

"Well, my advice to you is to keep that copy," observed the newsagent. "Such a paper should be valuable in time. It's probably unique!"

Summer Rain.

Ever so softly
Comes down the rain,
Blessing with coolness
The hot earth again.

Dropping down gently
Through the tired trees,
Singing a lullaby
Of peace in the leaves.

Kissing the grass
With the kiss of a lover,
Blessing the mounds
That our sorrows cover.

Lifting a fragrance
Up from the sod,
Rich with the loving
Mercy of God!

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Surnames and Their Origin

DUNNING

Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.
Variation—Browning.
Source—A clan name.

Here is one of those family names which antedate the general period of family name formation in England.

The Anglo-Saxons had little of a clan system after they had settled down following their conquest of the ancient Britons. Never a very strong or rigid system, it virtually disappeared with the settlement of England. Nevertheless, here and there families and groups of families, and sometimes whole communities, kept alive one of the old clan names. For the most part they were not exactly family names, and indicated nothing more than the loosest and most informal clan organization. Yet some few of them persisted right through the period of Norman conquest and domination, to emerge as real family names at a later period. These ancient Saxon tribal names all ended in "ing," more anciently "ingas."

The "Dunningas," or "Dunnings, like the Brownings, of course, meant "the dark people," or the "brown people."

If we allow ourselves to venture into speculative history, in the period before the Saxons come to England, we would assume that this tribe, possibly through contrast of complexion due to admixture of blood, or possibly through the color of the tribal dress, or maybe only from the complexion of the chief who first led them, adopted this designation for themselves.

BOONE

Variations—Boon, Bonn.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Norman.
Source—A characteristic.

Here is a group of family names of which, perhaps, Boone is the most widely known variation, and which illustrates well the method in which qualities of characteristics of a personal nature have been perpetuated in hereditary surnames.

It was quite common in the middle ages, when speaking of a man, to refer to some well-known characteristic of his, whether mental, moral or physical, in order to distinguish him in the hearer's mind from other men of the same given name.

Since men did not choose these surnames themselves for the most part, but were forced to accept what custom in the speech of their neighbors gave to them, just as the small boy today has no appeal from the nick-name which his companions see fit to confer on him, the surnames were not always complimentary. However, that from which the family name of Boone has developed was complimentary, except, perhaps, in instances when it was given to the first bearers in derision.

Boone is simply the modern form which has developed from the Anglo-Norman word (which also is the modern French word) "bon," meaning "good."

YOUR STARVED NERVES

The Cause of Neuralgia—Must be Treated Through the Blood.

Neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for more and better blood. It means that the nerves are b ng starved. Like every other part of the body the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood. There is therefore no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will prove beneficial even in extreme cases of neuralgia. These pills increase and enrich the blood supply, carrying to the nerves the elements they need, thus driving away the sharp, torturing pains which nearly drive the sufferer wild. The benefit given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the case of Miss Carrie V. Fletcher, Ravenscliffe, Ont., who says:—"As the result of a severe wetting I got while out in a rain storm, I was attacked with neuralgia, from which I suffered greatly, and which kept me awake night after night. Although the pain diminished somewhat, I began to suffer in other ways. My appetite was poor; I got thin and had no energy. Indeed, I was becoming a wreck of my former self. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am more than glad that I followed the advice, for they have restored me to my old time strength. I cannot recommend the pills too highly and hope other persons in poor health will give them a fair trial."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An August Day.

When the languorous air and the hazy light
Are spread o'er the face of field and height,

And a sultry noon sees each fleece afloat
On a sea of blue like a faerie boat;

When the cattle stand in the sluggard stream,
And the maples sleep and the rushes dream;

When the wagons creak 'neath their golden sheaves,
And a bulging barn its wealth receives;

When youth doth keep in its heart's deep bower,
Like a fragrant dream, love's passion flower;

I know by the lovely far away
Soft summer glow 'tis an August day.

—Albert Durrant Watson.

Where the Piano Failed.

He had been sent to a certain house to tune the piano.

He found the instrument in good condition, and not in the least in the need of attention.

A few days later his employer received a letter from the owner of the piano—a lady of would-be musical accomplishments—stating that the piano had not been properly tuned.

"It was," she stated, "no better than before."

The hapless tuner received a severe reprimand from his employer, and then was sent out to make another trip. Arriving at the house, he again examined the instrument, and clearly there was nothing the matter with it.

This time he told the lady so.

"Yes," she admitted, "it does seem all right—doesn't it?—when you play on it; but as soon as I begin to sing it gets out of tune."

A healthy person breathes twenty times per minute.

The Flying Dutchman.

The legend of the Flying Dutchman is of a Dutch Skipper, who, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was trying to round the Cape of Good Hope in the teeth of a succession or heavy gales, against which his clumsy craft was unable to beat to windward and gain any way. This Dutch skipper is said to have blasphemously defied the Almighty to keep him from rounding the cape and declared that he would keep at it, in spite of heaven and hel', until he made it. He was taken at his word, and is supposed to be still at it. Imaginative sailormen of by-gone years, when encountering the common occurrence of heavy weather off the cape and a head wind, used to imagine that out of the mist they could see the galiot of the Flying Dutchman, with its dauntless captain standing on her high poop and shaking his fist at the stormy sky. It is quite safe to say that the Flying Dutchman has not appeared a great deal of recent years. In fact few modern seamen have ever heard of the legend.

Canada's Forest Experiment Stations.

While forest experiment stations, like agricultural experiment stations, have long been known in Europe they are new in Canada. The Dominion Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has two such stations, one at Petawawa, Ontario, and the other at Lake Edward, Quebec, with substations located in other provinces. At these stations every feature of forest growth is studied, just as agricultural stations and experimental farms. As the agricultural stations have added to the value of farm crops by introducing new varieties and new methods, so, it is expected, the forest experiment stations will increase the quality and quantity of forest crops by discovering what varieties do best in certain localities, and by finding out what methods of seeding, planting, mixing of species, thinning, draining, etc., new forests can be grown most rapidly to take the place of those cut down and destroyed by fire.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to banish them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Night and Morning.

At night Sorrow whispered:
"Wrong has won.
All th joy of living
Is past and done."

But in the moring laughed
Echoes to the sun:
"Nay, the joy of living
Has just begun!"

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The Value of a Smile.

Bluster, brutality, coarseness are no match for gentleness, sweetness courtesy. How often we see a big vulgar, loud-mouthed, bragging bully completely cowed by a smile and a few gentle, courteous words from a sweet woman. A smile is the strongest possible weapon in the battle of life. It conquers the boorish and the disgruntled; it lifts the shadows, and brings light where before all was darkness. It is all the time winning new friends, new customers, new business, new opportunities. It is a tremendous asset in the business world; for every one likes the genial, cheery, smiling man or woman, who has a kind word for everyone. The man who attracts business to-day must have pleasing manners. He must be a good mixer, friendly to everybody, with the sort of smile that is born of a kind heart and the good will spirit that wishes well to all.

The value of a smile of that sort, which is not a mere parting of the lips, but a shining of the whole face, cannot be estimated; it is beyond price. Cultivate it and you will be welcome everywhere.—O. S. Marden.

His Disadvantage.

One day when little Roy was out with his mother, she had hard work to get him past a big dog that was standing on the sidewalk. Reproved for his unnecessary fear, the youngster retorted, "Well, I guess you'd be afraid of dogs, too, if you were as low down as I am."

Good Night!

He—Then you are not interested in my welfare.

She—No, but if the two syllables were transposed, I'd not only be interested, but enthusiastic.

One of the useful things that a church or a boys' club can do is to build a camp within "hiking" distance of home. The outing-club camps at some of the colleges have proved an extraordinary source of wholesome enjoyment all the year round.

ISSUE No. 32—'22.

TORONTO WOMAN GAINS 35 POUNDS

Mrs. Lydia Pickup Says Tanlac Changed Her Whole Life.

"Tanlac has built me up from a mere frame weighing only ninety pounds to a strong woman weighing 125 pounds," said Mrs. Lydia Pickup, 12 Ramsay Lane, Toronto, Ont.

"My stomach troubled me so much my life was a perfect burden. Gas would form and nearly smother me and my heart acted so queerly that it alarmed me. I could scarcely sleep and was tired, dull and worn out all the time. My head hurt like it would burst open.

"I have taken ten bottles of Tanlac in all and now I eat anything I want. I do not have headaches or dizzy spells any more, I sleep soundly every night and feel fine and strong."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. Advt.

Her Complaint.

The telephone-bell rang, and the book-keeper answered it.

"Yes, madam, this is Wilkins'."

"This is Mr. Blank. I want you to know that the liver you sent me is most unsatisfactory. It's not calf's liver at all; calf's liver is tender and ——"

"Just a moment, madam, and I'll call the proprietor."

"What is it?" Wilkins asked.

The book-keeper surrendered the telephone.

"Mrs. Blank," she said—"liver complaint."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Our vote goes to the leader who believes so thoroughly in the cause for which he fights that he forgets himself.

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
129 West 24th Street
New York, U.S.A.

ITCHY ECZEMA ON HEAD AND FACE
In Pimples. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"For about twenty years I suffered with eczema on my head and face. At first it broke out in pimples and after a while became red and scaly. The itching and burning were so severe that I scratched and irritated the affected parts, and at night I could not sleep because of the irritation.

"I tried different ointments but nothing helped. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mason Davis, 13 Dresser St., Southbridge, Mass., May 12, 1921.

Improve your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

HENS WANTED ALIVE; 25 CENTS a pound. Albert Lewis, 666 Dundas West, Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

THREASHIRE BELTS AND SUCTION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

The Wrong Ornament.

Joan: "I hear you have given up Mabel."

John: "Yes, I thought she was perfect, but last night I found something about her I didn't like."

Joan: "What was that?"

John: "Bill's arm."

Most men discuss not so much to learn as to display their learning.

Hypnotizing is not salesmanship. In selling things it is downright dishonesty.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

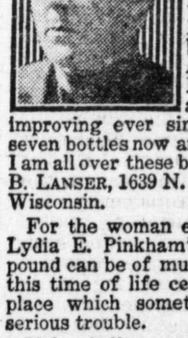
"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like Minard's Liniment. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

QUEER FEELINGS AT MIDDLE AGE

Women Should Know How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helps at This Trying Period

Sheboygan, Wisconsin.—"I was run down, tired and nervous. I could not even do my own housework, could not sleep at night and all kinds of queer thoughts would come to me. Finally I gave up going to the doctor and a friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After the first bottle I could sleep better and I have kept on improving ever since. I have taken seven bottles now and am so happy that I am all over these bad feelings."—Mrs. B. LANSER, 1639 N. 3rd St., Sheboygan, Wisconsin.



For the woman entering middle age Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can be of much benefit. During this time of life certain changes take place which sometimes develop into serious trouble.

Melancholia, nervousness, irritability, headache and dizziness are some of the symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a natural restorative, especially adapted to assist nature in carrying you safely past this time. Why not give it a fair trial?

When a fellow needs a friend—

EVER wake up in the morning feeling fagged and foggy?

Tired muscles and weary brains call for a breakfast of Grape-Nuts, the friendly, easily digested food, to fortify against exhaustion.

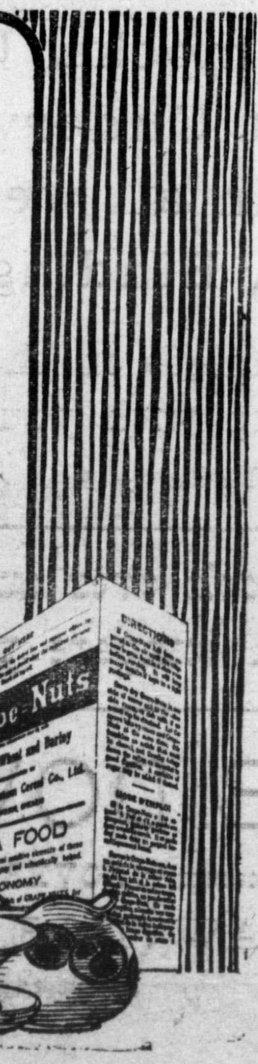
Grape-Nuts repairs the daily wear and tear on body tissue. It provides the essentials for rebuilding body and nerve cells; lime for the teeth and bones; iron for the blood.

Make this crisp and toothsome cereal a regular part of your daily diet. Made from wheat and malted barley, and partially pre-digested by 20-hours' scientific baking, Grape-Nuts with cream or milk is a complete food—satisfying, without overtaxing the digestion.

Sold by grocers everywhere!

"There's a Reason"
for Grape-Nuts

Made by
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario



ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Under the Shadow of The School House . . .

THE holidays will soon be over, and the question of School Boots looms ahead as an important question. Your boy or girl does not appreciate the worry their shoes cost you. The normal child likes to mix in and play with his fellows. You can't expect him to stand by and watch just to save his shoes.

Therefore, you need a **WELL-BUILT, DEPENDABLE SHOE** that will look after itself. We invite you in to inspect our complete stocks of moderately priced, reliable School Shoes.

GOOD GOODS — **EADES-DALE** — RIGHT PRICES

THE STORE OF ESTABLISHED LOW PRICES

LEO. KRONICK, MERCHANT

BRISTOL - - QUEBEC

Men's Tennis Shoes, regular $2.00 —To clear at $1.35

Men's Working Boots, regular $4.50 —To clear at $3.35

Men's Dress Boots at lowest prices.

Men's Straw Hats, to clear at 25c

Plymouth Twine

One of the best qualities. It has been proven by the farmers for best satisfaction. Order early Prices right.

Groceries

Rolled Oats,	per lb.	4c
Corn Meal,	"	5c
Cream of Wheat	"	5c
Eggo Baking Powder, tin,	.. .. ..	25c
Sugar, per lb.	.. ..	8c

LEO KRONICK - BRISTOL.

JAMIESON'S STORE

ELMSIDE - BRISTOL, QUE.,

DISHES

Plain White and Clover Leaf.

Glass Jugs, 60 and 80 cents,
Cream Jugs,
Salts and Peppers,—
The kind that won't rust, 15 cents pair.
Brown Rock Bowls—
Four sizes, 20 to 50 cents each,
Glass Table Sets, four pieces, $1.00,

A new assortment of Small Check and Stripe Ginghams, 29c. yard.

Fly Swats, Fly Pads, Sapho. Keep down the flies.

J. C JAMIESON, Maryland P. O., Que.

Dale's Tinshop

For Stoves and Furnishings
Tin, Agate and Aluminum Ware.

Repairing and special work promptly attended to.

Metal Roofing Contracts Filled.

GEO. W. DALE - - SHAWVILLE.

NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

In the matter of the Estate of ADOLPHE J. ROUGIER, General Merchant, of the Village of Campbells Bay, County of Pontiac, Province of Quebec, Authorized Assignor.

The undersigned Trustee will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the place of business of the authorized assignor, at the Village of Campbell's Bay, on FRIDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER, 1922, at two o'clock in the afternoon (daylight saving time), the following assets, in seven lots, viz :—

Lot "A"—Gents' Furnishings,	$1992.85
Lot "B"—Hardware	463.00
Lot "C"—Boots and Shoes...	710.69
Lot "D"—Store fixtures, mirrors, safe, cash register, counter scale, etc., etc.....	495.75
Lot "E"—Notions.	55.93
Lot "F"—Book Debts.....	1635.30
Lot "G"—1 Victor Victrola	75.00
	$5428.52

Conditions of payment—CASH.

The store will be opened for inspection on the 31st of August all day.

For further particulars apply to
J. ALBAN LAFERRIERE,
Authorized Trustee.
Office—187 Main Street, Hull, P. Q.
Tel. S. 389 and S. 2654w.

DISTRICT FALL FAIRS

Shawville	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Quyon	Sept. 6, 7
Campbells Bay	Sept. 12, 13
Chapeau	Sept. 26, 27
Aylmer	Sept. 20, 21
Arnprior	Sept. 26 - 28
Renfrew	Sept. 20 - 23
Beachburg	Sept. 26 - 28
Cobden	Sept. 13, 14
Ottawa	Sept. 8 - 18
Richmond	Sept. 8, 9
Carp	Oct. 4, 5

JAS. C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Pulpwood
Telegraph Poles
Hard and Soft Coal
Insurance

410 UNION BANK BUILDING
Ottawa, Ont.

Your Estate.

When a man dies they who survive him ask what property he has left behind him. His family who bend over him ask what good deed he has sent before him.

THE MAN who carries Life Insurance has answered both queries—he has provided an estate for those most dear to him, and given evidence of the best of all GOOD DEEDS.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOC.,
Est. 1871.
P. SEWELL ROBARTS,
Dist. Mgr., Ottawa.
TRUEMAN TUCK,
General Agent, Shawville.

A fine baby should have a fine photograph. May the baby's future be as bright as his picture! Baby days are soon but a memory. Let us record them for all time with photographs.
H. Imison, Photo Artist.

Founder of Pontiac Advance Dead.

Mr. James T. Pattison, who founded and for a number of years conducted the Pontiac Advance in this county, died on Friday night last, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Venn, Frank Street, Ottawa, after a short illness, in the 83rd year of his age.

To the older generation of Pontiackers, particularly those in the lower end of the county, where his activities were chiefly centered, the late Mr. Pattison was well known. Coming from England when a mere boy, he located in Bristol, and served as clerk for a time in the store of the late Wm. Craig. At the age of 20 he married Janet, eldest daughter of the late Hugh McCredie, (who predeceased him about a year ago), and subsequently for a short time engaged in farming in Thorne West, which was then in its pioneer stage. Abandoning the farm and returning to Bristol he turned his attention to clerical pursuits and was appointed to the office of Secretary Treasurer of the township, and later on became Secretary Treasurer of the county. As the need of a local newspaper in the county became apparent, Mr. Pattison was induced to undertake the venture, and in the summer of 1872 the Pontiac Advance made its appearance, the paper being printed during the first six months at the office of the Arnprior Weekly Review, which has long since ceased to exist Then getting together a small printing plant Mr. Pattison removed the office of publication to Bryson, in 1873 where it remained during the succeeding seventeen or eighteen years. The plant was then removed to Portage du Fort, and later to Shawville, where Mr. Pattison severed his connection with the paper. Removing to Aylmer, he conducted the Gazette for four or five years, and then removed to Ottawa and established a printing business on Bank Street, from which was issued, among other publications, the Hull City Advance. It may be truly said the late Mr. Pattison died in harness, as up to a couple of weeks preceding the end, he was rarely absent from his office.

During his whole lifetime the late Mr. Pattison was prominently connected with the activities of the Presbyterian Church, and served as an elder for many years.

The surviving members of his family of twelve children are five sons—James, Arthur, Albert, Alfred and Daniel; three daughters—Annie (Mrs. Kenny); Mary, (Mrs. Venn), Bella, (Mrs. Wright). He is also survived by 25 grand children and 14 great grand children.

Four daughters—Agnes, Sarah, Janet, and Hattie, predeceased him.

The remains were brought to Norway Bay cemetery and laid beside those of the deceased's wife, who shared his joys and sorrows for more than sixty years.

Members of the family and other relatives accompanied the remains from Ottawa to McKee station, where other friends and old acquaintances joined in the procession to the cemetery. Here also other friends assembled to witness the last sad rites.

Revds. Edey and Pue-Gilchrist of Calvin and Erskine Presbyterian Churches conducted the service at the grave. Each paid high tributes to the Christian character and exemplary life of the departed.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Protestant Teacher for No. 2 School of Thorne. Duties commence Sept, 5th, next—nine months' term. Salary, $35.00 per month. Apply to
THOS. J. McKEE,
Sec.-Treas.,
Ladysmith, Que.

FARM EOR SALE

Lot No. 24 and half of Lot No. 25 on the 8th Line of Clarendon, half way between Shawville and Campbell's Bay (known as the Ed. Eades farm) containing 334 acres, more or less. Well built, containing a fine house, spring water to cellar; 125 acres under cultivation, balance good bush. An excellent grain and stock farm. Will be sold together or in part.
Apply to ED. HAMILTON,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

TENDERS WANTED

Separate or bulk tenders for the erection of an I. O. O. F. Hall on Main Street, Shawville, will be received by the undersigned until noon, Monday, August 28th.

Each tender to be accompanied by a certified cheque for not less than five per cent of the amount of the tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications and all necessary information can be had by calling on R. A. DENNIS,
N. G.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given to all proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this municipality that the Collection Roll of School Taxes, as established by the School Commissioners of this municipality, has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection, by parties interested, during thirty days from this notice, during which time it may be amended. Any ratepayer may, during said delay, complain of such Roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the Commissioners to take place on Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1922, at the office of the Sec.-Treasurer, in the village of Shawville, at the hour of One in the afternoon; but such delay expired, it shall come into force, and every person interested, after having taken cognizance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay the amount of his taxes to the undersigned, at her office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice

Given at Shawville this 16th day of August, 1922.

M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

HARVESTERS and HARVESTING

Are You going West this Fall ?

Whether you are or not, you need Clothes for Harvesting, such as

Overalls, Smocks, Union Suits,
Fall-weight Underwear,
Sweaters, in all weights,
Top Shirts, Binding Mitts, etc.

Our stock is complete in these lines, and we can fit you up with your outfit at a very moderate charge.

Before buying look over our range of Goods and compare prices

Men's and Boys' Wear

J. B. DOVER

Successor to DOVERS L'TD
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

The Home Good Clothes

FREE TRIP TO OTTAWA

IF YOU LIVE IN ONTARIO OR QUEBEC

Many are taking advantage of the offer of Robertson, Pingle & Tilly, Ltd., Cor. Bank and Cooper Streets, to refund return railway fares to all out of the city buyers who buy a piano or a phonograph from them this month. This plan they believe enables you to enjoy the same privilege as city buyers, that of examining their large stock of choice new and used instruments without extra cost.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE—
East-bound, daily except Sunday—6.55 a. m. Daily except Saturday and Sunday—1.05 p. m. Sunday only—7.21 p. m.
West-bound, daily except Saturday and Sunday—5.04, p. m. Saturday only 3.04 p. m. Sunday only—10.34 a. m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL (Short Line)—
Leave Ottawa daily, 5.25 a. m.; 6.00 a. m.; 8.00 a. m.; 3.15 p. m Daily except Sunday—5.35 p. m.

OTTAWA-TORONTO—
Leave Ottawa daily — 10.40 a. m.; 10.15, p. m. Daily except Sunday—12.30 p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO-VANCOUVER—
Daily—1.35 a. m., (Imperial); 11.35 p. m., (Soo).

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.
C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent.

WOMENS' INSTITUTES

TIME OF MEETING :

Dunraven, First Wednesday,
Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - 2nd Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Fort Coulonge, First Thursday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Radford Jr., Third Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Thursday
of each month