THE EQUITY.

No. 13, 42ND YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1924. $1.50 per annum in advance / 2.00 to the United States

Careful and prompt handling of his collections, dependable credit information, a sympathetic understanding of his requirements, and ample resources for the demands of his business are services a business man has a right to expect from his bank. The Bank of Nova Scotia can and does meet these expectations. Discuss your needs and problems with the nearest manager.

THE
Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832
Paid-up Capital $ 10,000,000
Reserve - - 19,500,000
Total Assets - 210,000,000

J. H. STEWART
MANAGER, SHAWVILLE.
Branches at Portage du Fort, Campbell's Bay and Fort Coulonge. 23-E

LOCAL NEWS

A car of corn just received by the Shawville Milling Co.

Arnprior Fair, will be held on Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Dr. R. G Dock's dental notice of his next visit to this county will be found in another column on this page.

The annual Chapeau Exhibition (Div. B.) will be held this year, Sept. 23rd and 24th. See ad. in another column.

The Shawville branch of the Willis Business College re-opened Tuesday, September 2nd. For particulars write G. H. DUNBAR, 139½ Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Chapeau village suffered a serious fire on Monday night, Sept. 1st, when the stables of Andrew Keon's hotel, several dwellings and the building occupied by the Bank of Montreal were destroyed. Loss $25,000 partly covered.

Horse-racing is announced to be one of the chief attractions at Campbells Bay Fair next week—16th and 17th. This Society has now an exhibition hall, which will make matters much more satisfactory for the display of miscellaneous exhibits.

The Elmside Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Henry Roy on Tuesday, 16th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Program :—Co-operation between Institute and School, by Miss Jennie Armstrong. Roll call :—What makes a successful Women's Institute?

Quyon Agricultural Society was very lucky in having excellent weather for the Fair, held last Friday. There was a good attendance, and the exhibits were said to be well up the showing of previous years. A card of trotting races furnished the chief amusement of the day.

Important Meeting

A meeting will be held on the night of Sept. 17th in the Shawville Academy at which Mr. McBurney of the Council of Education for Quebec will be present. All Shawville and Clarendon ratepayers who are interested in the proposed re-arrangement of the School Boards should be present.

Shawville Academy is in full swing again with a good attendance and the following staff of teachers :—

Mr. W. K. Naylor, B. A., Principal,
Miss L. Macdonald, B. A., Assistant,
Miss Myrtle Eades, Room 4,
Miss A. McDowell, Room 3,
Miss M. Dahms, Room 2,
Miss I. M. Shaw, Room 1.

Archdeacon Naylor Memorial

The following subscriptions towards this fund are acknowledged by the treasurer, R. G. Hodgins :

Previously acknowledged— $502.75

John Beamish,	2.00
J. H. Brownlee,	5.00
Ritchie Hodgins,	2.00
Edward Dale,	5.00

5/675

FALL MILLINERY—The ladies of Shawville and vicinity are invited to call and inspect our large display of the season's latest styles in millinery. M. FORAN, Main St.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Joseph Wainman, of Ottawa, is visiting his relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Corrigan left this week to visit their son, Hollie, at Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Caldwell, of Ottawa, were among the visitors from outside points at the Fair last Wednesday.

Mrs John Grant and children returned last week from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Landry, at Hazen, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hayes and daughter, Betty, returned on Monday from a three weeks visit among Ontario relatives.

Miss Raney, of Ottawa, arrived last week to again take charge of the Shawville branch of Willis Business College, which had been closed for the summer months.

The Misses Annie and Alice McDowell, Walter Muldoon, also Karl and Clarence Rennick, all of North Bay visited friends in town last week.

Mr. Jas. H. Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart, who are taking their holidays, attended Toronto Exhibition last week. Mr. Blanchfield is relieving manager.

Mr. Dan Venne, teller for some time past in the Bank of Montreal, left this week to enter the Wellington St., branch at Ottawa. Mr. Ted Shunk of Pembroke, has joined the staff of the branch here.

THE EQUITY had a pleasant call on Monday from Mr. Mailes Cowley, of Bristol, who is probably the oldest subscriber on our list, having given his name and money before the first issue of THE EQUITY was printed.

Messrs. John A. Rennick and Sol. Woolsey were at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto during the first week of the big show. Mr. Rennick purchased one of the prize-winning horses of high-caste stock.

Mr. A. D. McCredie and Mrs. McCredie, returned on Sunday evening from a ten-day motor trip which took in the chief cities of Ontario, and the big Fair at Toronto; also Rochester and other places on the American side, crossing the St. Lawrence on return at Clayton to Gananoque.

An old Subscriber of Ross township, sends us samples of beans in the pod, and challenges Clarendon and Bristol growers to beat them if they can. The pods measure 8¼ in. in length; variety not given.

At a meeting of the Shawville Ladies' Aid on Aug. 29th, held at Mrs. Norman Smith's, Mrs. E. B. Gayler was presented with a very handsome under-arm bag, given by the ladies as a token of remembrance accompanied by an address on the approach of her departure to take up residence at St. Lambert.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Ottawa, Ont.

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

Our STANDARD of instruction being 10% higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.

Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

DR. N. R. BOYES
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST
(Graduate Ontario Vet. Coll., Toronto)
G. A. Howard's Office, Shawville.
Care and treatment of all Domestic Animals.

DR. H. KENNETH NEILSON
M, D., C. M.; L. M. C. C.
Physician and Surgeon
(Graduate of McGill University)
OFFICE: - - SHAWVILLE, QUE.
(Late Dr. Fraser's, Main St.)
Telephone.

Be photographed this year on your birthday, surprise the family and your friends. Nothing gives such complete and lasting happiness as a pleasing portrait. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Dental Notice.

DR. R. G. DOCKS, Dentist, (graduate of McGill Univ) will be at—

Shawville, Pontiac House, from Monday, Sept. 15, to Saturday eve'g, Sept. 20

Fort Coulonge, Jewell House, from Sat. night, Sept. 20, to Wed. evening, Sept. 24.

Quyon, Fairbanks Hotel, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25 and 26.

Parties requiring dental work are requested to call early.

A cottage at Norway Bay, belonging to an Ottawa family, with its entire contents was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning. It is said to have caused a small panic among some of the neighbors.

MARRIED

HORNER—ELLIOTT

A very pretty but quiet marriage ceremony was solemnized in the Yarm Methodist Church at eleven o'clock, a. m., on September the second, by the Rev. H. S. Cooke, assisted by Mr. H. P. Maitland, when Miss Alma Florence, daughter of Mr. T. A. Elliott, of Yarm, was united in marriage to Mr. John Ellard, son of Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Horner, of Shawville. After the ceremony the wedding dinner was served to the members of the immediate families at the home of the bride, and a reception was given in the evening by the parents of the bridegroom at their home.—COM.

BORN

At Wyman on Sept. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, a son—Kenneth Osborne.

At Shawville, Sept. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Elliott, a daughter.

DIED

On Saturday night, Sept. 6th, at his residence, 62 Afton Ave., Toronto, after a short illness from heart affection, William A. Cowan, only brother of J. A. Cowan of this journal, in the 79th year of his age.

Arnprior Chronicle please copy.

Word was received in Bristol on Saturday of the death on Friday of a former prominent resident—Mr Thomas Craig, who carried on business for many years at the Corners, and was well-known throughout the district.

Mr. James Caldwell, of Massey, Ont., whose serious illness was mentioned in our last issue, passed away on Friday. His death was due to heart disease, from which he had been ailing for a considerable length of time. His brother Christopher and sister, Mrs. Turner, reached Massey before the end came and remained to attend the funeral.

Rev. R. J. McEachen, a well known priest of the Roman Catholic Church, attached to the diocese of Pembroke, died on Thursday morning last of pernicious anaemia at the General Hospital, of which institution he had been an inmate for two years. He was 60 years of age, and was born near Douglas, Ont.

The Baby's New Year resolution: I resolve to grow and it's only in a photograph that you can keep me as I am today. Bring them along to-day, we have neat little folders just the thing for baby. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

RIGHT now is the time to WRITE
GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA
And arrange for a course in Shorthand, Book-keeping or Civil Service.
Qualified Teachers.
A National Diploma.
Open all Summer.
Enter any time.
W. E. GOWLING, Pres. H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, Prin.

JOHN E. C. ELLIOTT, B. C. L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
187 Main Street,
HULL, P. Q.
Mr. Elliott will be regularly at Campbells Bay every Friday evening and all day Saturday.

INSURANCE
FIRE
WIND
HAIL
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS
AUTOMOBILE
GUARANTEE BONDS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
SUN LIFE
A. G. BROUGH, AGENT
Shawville, Que.

AUCTIONEERING.

Commencing July 7th, 1924, I will hold an auction sale on
First Saturday Afternoon of Each Month.
Anyone having articles for sale should see me and bring them in.
Everything sold on commission.
W. C. CHISNELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

FOR SALE—A Portable Threshing Engine (Waterloo) 12 horse power. Just tested to 100 lbs. pressure, and in good repair. Apply to Benj. Hynes, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Several Purebred Shorthorn young Bulls and Heifers. Prices moderate. Apply to J. R. McDowell, 7th Line. Phone 11-r-27.

LOST—Between Wyman Station and Quyon, or Quyon and Harold Steele's, a hand-knit grey Shawl. Finder please notify this office.

FOR SALE—1 eight piece dining set; 1 Victrola (No. 8 Victor); 2 cots (childs'); 1 Daisy churn; 1 butter worker. Apply to W. D. McOREDIE, Maryland, Bristol.

LOST—On Quyon Fair grounds on Friday afternoon, Sept. 5, a ladies' brown leather gauntlet glove. Finder please leave at Mrs. G. Caldwell's or Mrs. Joe Amm's, Quyon, and collect expenses.

FOR SALE—10-20 Titan Tractor, almost new and in good condition. Will sell cheap for cash, or on easy terms, or exchange for automobile.
Apply to Ira McKnight,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

BRICKS FOR SALE—At Shawville. Apply at G. G. McDowell's Feed Store, Main Street.

TILE FOR SALE—A quantity of Tile from 30 inches down. Any person wanting Tile will do well to place their order now. Apply to Harold Elliott, Shawville R. R. N. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE—Near No. 10 School, Clarendon, (known as the Harvey Caldwell farm)—containing 100 acres, 15 bush, balance cleared and all in crop. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. CHAMBERLIN, Shawville.
P. S.—Wanted—Two roomers.

WALTHAM LOTS FOR SALE—Lots 6 and 7, Range A, Waltham, Que. Ideal camping ground around beautiful lake. Excellent fishing. Apply Wm. Wallace, Apt. 3, 589½ Bank St., Ottawa.

Notice to Farmers:
You will obtain the highest market prices by shipping your Cream, Eggs, live and dressed Poultry, dressed Calves, to our address. Price list and empty crates supplied on request.
MOUNT ROYAL CREAMERIES LIMITED
590 East, Mary Ann St.,
MONTREAL.

Constable Jette, of Pembroke, who has several rescues from drowning to his credit, added to his laurels on Saturday, Aug. 30, when he saved two nurses—Misses Irvine and McDonald—from a watery grave. Both girls were locked together when Jette dived and brought them to the surface, and struggled to shore. Bravo!

THE HARDWARE STORE
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Motor Oils

En-ar-Co - in cans and on draft
Polarine - Light and heavy
Polarine Cup Grease - 1's and 5's
Steam Cylinder and Machine Oils.

Valves and Fittings

SHAWVILLE FAIR—Sept. 1, 2, 3
—Don't forget the date
C. J. CALDWELL.

W. A. HODGINS' STORE

School Opening

A Splendid Assortment
- of all Necessary Supplies -

Scribblers,
Exercise Books,
Blank Drawing Books,
Examination Pads,
Foolscap,
Blotting Paper,
Rulers, Pencils,
Crayons, Erasers,
Pens and Pen Handles,
Rubber Bands,
Paper Clips,
Pencil Boxes,
School Bags,
Lunch Boxes,
Slates, etc., etc.
All regular Text Books.

Something Special:
A REAL Fountain Pen. Gold plated nib, self-filler; looks good, writes well—a "Jim Dandy."

W. A. HODGINS.

The Fine Qualities of "SALADA" H453

GREEN TEA

cannot be adequately described but they can be appreciated in the teacup.

FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO

Variations.

Composers of music have often chosen to take a theme of simplicity, dignity and beauty and repeat it with subtle changes. Sir Edward Elgar wrote a series which he named "Enigma," giving to the sections the initials of his friends. Brahms took a theme from Haydn as his text; Arensky used an idea from a song of Tchaikowsky; some writers of music have borrowed from their own earlier works a melody for ingenious elaboration.

Music owes much of its charm to its modulations, its shifts and its surpries. A great deal of the joy of life at large, outside the realm of music, is due to the unexpected breaking in upon the familiar and the commonplace. "Variety is the spice of life" is the proverbial way of putting the truth that human nature delights in the refreshing differences of scene, of personal acquaintance, of vital experience.

Therefore, the vacation. We need now and then to get away from the place we know too well, the people we see too much. Among those people we must count ourselves. We must break loose from that familiar, tyrannous identity that looks at us in the morning mirror, eats out every meal, sits at our desk and does our work and shakes hands with all our friends. To feel like a new man is to put off the old one whom we have endured too long.

How can we bring variety into a life bound down to plain, dull, drab routine, by family cares, by ties not simply industrial, but parental and filial and domestic? How can we break away from business that must be done, when there is no one else to do it? We cannot shirk our burden of duty to other shoulders. We must carry on, since we have no substitute. What is to supply the need of change, the need of a refreshing difference between to-day and to-morrow

We can make some sort of contrast, if we will. We can refrain from doing the same old thing in the same old way, if we set our minds on a constant improvement in the being that we bring to every task, and in the doing of the work. We ought to have an intellectual outreach beyond anything we do—if the solid earth is beneath our feet, so are the stars set over our heads to remind us that this world is not all. Perhaps we cannot travel to far places, nor share the presence of delightful people, nor go when we are tied to a delightful avocation. But we can, if we will, "find pleasure in our work." We can do things with a difference — and that difference should mean a quickened enthusiasm, a fresh determination, an unquenchable will to live and to do our best under all conditions. Those looking for a continual holiday, which means no more than a luxurious idleness, will not give much pleasure and comfort to their tiresome selves; but those seeking to enrich life with a fuller meaning and a greater usefulness will never be heard to lament that existence is dull and that there is nothing they care to do.

Dust as Evidence.

Microscopic examination of the dirt and dust upon the clothing of suspects is a new scheme of the French police to catch criminals.

After cross-examination the suspects are stripped of their clothing, whose superficial dust is first examined under a strong microscope. A vacuum cleaner is next applied to draw out other dirt into a pan.

In some instances a more thorough process, in which heating figures, is used to separate all particles of foreign matter. From the dirt thus secured the detectives determine whether the suspect has been telling the truth.

One murderer tried to prove an alibi by saying that he had slept in an open field the night of the crime. Microscopic examination of his clothing showed that he had slept in a quarry.

An unsuspected carpenter was connected with a murder by means of sawdust found on a piece of overall which the victim had torn from his assailant and which was found at the scene of the crime.

The chief value of the new plan has been in breaking down the bravado of criminals. They frequently confess when shown that their first stories were lies.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN

Fanning Mills—I supply screens, wire cloth, zinc, repairs—Chatham Fanning Mills and other makes. Incubator supplies; Thermometers.

MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.

Mustard is valuable in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion? Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to foods.

but it must be Keen's 229

Cook with This Ware ~It Uses Less Fuel

Save money by using SMP Enameled Ware cooking vessels. They use less fuel. To satisfy yourself try this convincing test in your kitchen. Take an SMP Enameled Sauce Pan and one of equal size made of aluminum, tin or other metal. Into each pour two quarts of cold water. Place each sauce pan over the fire. The water in the SMP Enameled Sauce Pan will be boiling merrily when the water in the other is just beginning to simmer. Save your money. Use

SMP Enameled WARE

"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out; Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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"When Hearts Command"-

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XXXII.

Gaunt wished that he had been quick enough to take the telegram from Jean's hand, but before he got there she had torn it open and read it.

The girl stood waiting for her to sign and to know if there was an answer. Jean shook her head. No, there was no answer.

"Sign for me, Hugo," she said.

She dropped limply down into one of the little iron chairs and laid her head on the table.

There was no sound or movement from her. Hugo forgot that he was annoyed. He put his arm around her shoulders and bent over her.

"Jean, dear—Jean!" he implored.

Distress in others made him infinitely miserable. Gaunt picked up the yellow slip of paper which had fluttered to the ground and read what was written on it.

"Don't expect letters. Have nothing to write about just now. Both quite well.—Alice."

That was all.

Gaunt's brows drew together in a puzzled frown, and he put on his horn-rimmed spectacles to make sure there was nothing he had missed.

"Let me see," whispered Hugo.

Gaunt handed him the telegram.

"Well—what's the matter? She isn't even ill. What's the matter with you, Jean?" Hugo demanded.

Jean raised her head slowly. Gaunt was shocked by her expression. Life seemed to have gone out of her. She looked like a dead woman.

"Give it to me, please," she said.

Hugo gave it to her, and she tucked it into the front of her blouse. Then she got up and went into the villa.

Hugo plucked at Hector Gaunt's coat-sleeve.

"Hector, why is she behaving like that? Ought we to do anything? Will you go in to see what's the matter with her, or shall I?"

Gaunt shook his head. "No, leave her alone," he said gruffly. He began to fill his pipe and made quite a business of lighting it. Hugo watched him anxiously and supplied a second match when the first did not suffice.

"Hector, what was there about that telegram to make Jean so unhappy?" he persisted.

"I don't know," Gaunt replied.

"Was it because Alice didn't send her love?"

"I don't know."

"Come to think of it—she might have written to her own mother." Hugo was trying hard to work it out for himself. "She might have found time for a little letter—even if she hadn't anything to write about. Jean is so fond of her. Alice ought to have remembered that. She ought to have thought how Jean would be anxious to hear from her. Don't you think so, Hector?"

Hector nodded, and puffed hard at his pipe. He, too, was vastly perplexed.

"Where are they staying?" Hugo asked.

"Who—Ardeyne and Alice?"

"Of course. Who did you think I meant?"

"At the Schweizerhof, Ardeyne said."

"Then I shall write and tell Alice what I think of her," Hugo announced firmly. "She's an ungrateful daughter."

Gaunt threw him a dark look.

"Please don't forget that she doesn't even know you're *supposed* to be her father," he said.

Hugo's expression was subtly stubborn. He favored his friend with one of those sly sidewise glances of his which told so little, yet conveyed an expression of infinite wisdom.

"I shall sign it 'Uncle John,' of course," he said. "Nevertheless that doesn't alter my right to tell her what I think of her. Even in these days a father has a few rights."

Gaunt's expression grew a little darker. He sat down in the chair deserted by Jean, leaned his elbows on the stone table, and puffed very hard indeed at his troublesome pipe. There again, was this thing which had so worried Jean—Hugo's cool assumption of fatherhood. It must be scotched once and for all, else there might be rocks ahead. No one can foretell the demands of the future. Gaunt pointed to a chair on the other side of the table.

"Sit down, Hugo. I want to talk to you."

Hugo slipped furtively into the chair in a defiant schoolboy manner. Argument was written large all over his weak little face. Gaunt, who knew him of old, must have realized that he was in one of his peculiarly stubborn moods; but Gaunt, too, could be stubborn and in the long ago it had been easy enough to deal with Hugo Smarle A word or frown from the beloved idol had always brought Hugo to his knees. Perhaps Hector Gaunt traded too heavily on his past knowledge of this odd little man.

"What do you want to talk to me about?" Hugo asked with a great assumption of meekness.

"About Alice and your supposed relation to her," Gaunt replied. "It may become necessary to tell the truth concerning herself. Do you understand?"

Apparently Hugo didn't; that is, not fully. He implied as much.

"Jean doesn't want her to know that I've ever been in Broadmoor," he said. "It might make her nervous if she thought anyone ever believed her father was insane."

Gaunt brought his clenched fist down heavily on the table, leaning forward and trying to fix Hugo with a blasting stare. Unfortunately Hugo was not to be fixed.

"You know you are not Alice's father," Gaunt said coldly. "Why are you making this absurd pretence?"

Hugo blinked. "I think you must be a little mad," he murmured. "Really, Hector, it doesn't sound quite nice—"

"Nice!" bellowed Gaunt. "I'm not trying to be nice."

"Hush! Not so loud." Hugo threw an apprehensive glance towards the villa, but Jean was probably in her own room on the other side of the house.

Gaunt modified his voice.

"Some day it may be necessary for all of us to face facts," he went on. "All of us, I say—including Alice and her husband. That telegram, for instance—I'm inclined to think there's something behind it. Ardeyne may have found out that you're supposed to be Alice's father. He may have told Alice."

Hugo shifted uneasily. The same idea had occurred to him—that is to say, that Ardeyne had told Alice. He didn't want Jean to know how he had been fooling her about Ardeyne all this time. In his own troubled mind that was the complete solution of Alice's strange silence, followed by that cold and baffling telegram.

"I wish you wouldn't keep on saying that I'm *supposed* to be Alice's father," he said, peevishly. "I'm not ashamed of her—although I can quite well understand Jean's attitude as regards me. Some people might think that I really had been insane, but if I chose to speak the truth about myself I could soon put all that right. I pleaded 'Not guilty,' and I wasn't guilty. It was the lawyers who put forward a plea of insanity, as well. They took a lot on themselves, I can tell you. Carrie Egan knows about it. She knows just how mad I was——"

"I don't care a hang about any of that," Gaunt interrupted angrily. "The fact remains——"

"Dinner's ready," said Jean from the doorway.

Her face was still ghastly white, but she was quite composed and her voice even sounded cheerful. Hugo rose with alacrity.

"Dinner's ready," he repeated, although the information seemed superfluous.

Gaunt also rose. For the second time in the course of their long friendship Hugo Smarle had beaten him. The first occasion, of course, was when he followed Jean in her flight to London and persuaded her to marry him. Gaunt had no more than realized the fact that she had flown when the news of her marriage to Hugo reached him.

As things were, it seemed impossible to continue the discussion just now.

It was a most uncomfortable meal. Jean was lively and chatty, overflowing with high spirits. She talked of wanting a change. The Villa Charmil was getting tiresome; Bordighera was much too hot—not an ideal summer resort by any means. They would move on, Hugo and she.

Hugo clapped his hands and ably seconded her suggestions. Gaunt was very gloomy. He couldn't bear the thought of his loneliness, nor the thought of Jean wandering about having the care of that little madman with no one to help her in case she needed it.

"Don't go away," he said, addressing Jean. "Come and stay with me at the farm, as I asked you to before."

Hugo waited apprehensively for her reply. He much preferred the larger world to Monte Nero, devoted as he was to Gaunt.

"I'm too restless," Jean said. "Thank you all the same, Hector."

"Me, too," Hugo chimed in. "I'm much too restless. But we're quite appreciative, Jean and I. It's most kind of you to ask us."

Gaunt brushed him aside as though he had been an irritating insect.

"Jean—I'm asking you not to go," he repeated. "Bordighera will be quite endurable for another two months."

"This villa is hot and stuffy now," protested Hugo. "And the roof leaks. I want to go to London and start in business for myself. I've got a wonderful scheme——"

Jean threw him a distrustful glance.

"Oh, Hugo, no—no, you mustn't!" she cried.

"You see," said Gaunt. "Once get him away from here and you'll have your hands full."

She rose, and the men followed her out into the narrow strip of garden, Hugo pulling at Gaunt's arm and protesting all the time that he didn't mean to be kept in bondage, that if Jean wanted to leave Bordighera, what affair was it of Hector's?

"Hector, don't you realize that I'm unhappy and restless?" Jean said. "You can guess why, easily enough. My little girl has forgotten me already. I don't understand. I want to get away where I can forget—"

"You can't get away from yourself, my poor dear," Gaunt said quietly. "And I'm only thinking of what is best for you and Hugo—setting aside the fact that I want to be able to look after you."

Hugo took from his pocket the bamboo pipe he had made and stared at it in a wondering fashion, as though it were a new discoverey. Then his face lit up. He set the pipe to his lips and played a few notes, throwing Gaunt and Jean his sly, sidewise glance.

Waving the pipe, he cried: "I could be quite happy at the Villa Tatina!"

Gaunt looked at Jean, and a faint color mantled her wan cheeks.

"And you?" he asked.

"I was happy, there, once," she replied. "Too happy. That garden swarms with ghosts."

"Maddelina is such a good cook," pleaded Hugo. "There's the tower room. I could take up my painting again. You said you didn't want me to go into business, Jean. If I can be happy at the Villa Tatina, why can't we go there? It's just because I want to go, I suppose. Whatever I want, everybody opposes."

As far as Hugo was concerned, any change, however silght, was better than none at all.

"And there's Tito," he went on. "I'd give anything for a dog. Meddeline would let me have him, I know. At least, she'd let me pretend he's mine—while we're there. Maddelina is such a good cook and you know how bothered you've been with Louisa."

It was settled by Hugo and Gaunt between them, but Jean's consent did not prove difficult to obtain. In spite of the ghosts which haunted the garden, she was drawn to the dear old place.

In less than a week they had exchanged their very modest quarters for the more spacious domain of the Villa Tatina.

It was like coming home after twenty long years of lonely wandering.

(To be continued.)

Making wash day pleasant—

Just use Rinso where you used to use bar soap—for soaking, boiling, or in your washing machine.

THE hardest part of wash-day, rubbing, rubbing, rubbing, has given way to the new method of soaking the clothes clean with Rinso.

This wonderful new soap gently loosens the dirt and a thorough rinsing leaves things white and glistening as you never could get them before.

Only spots where the dirt is ground-in, such as neck bands, cuff edges, and the like need a light rubbing, and a little dry Rinso rubbed on these spots quickly makes the dirt disappear.

Rinso is sold by all grocers and department stores

Rinso

R-4-23 MADE BY THE MAKERS OF LUX

A Quest of Truth.

The 1924 session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto was not a meeting of savants "voyaging through strange seas of thought" where ordinary mortals cannot follow. Some of the conferences dealt with issues of direct and vital consequence, having to do with the nutritive value of man's daily bread. What the colloid is to chemistry the vitamin is to our food. The huge and fundamental question that physicists are asking and answering—"What goes on within the atom?"—becomes the everyday concern of grocer and housekeeper. For a sound physique depends on the right answer to just such questions as were raised at Toronto with regard to the essential constituents of human diet.

Research continues even while a sensational murder trial engages an audience of distant, invisible millions; while multitudes have little mental employment on any plane above jazz, or the whims of flappers. Science pays no tribute to sensationalism. It discounts flamboyant prophecies intended to advertise the prophet. Its sole concern is for the fact, and when hundreds cross the ocean for such a deliberation, it is reassuring to those who are inclined to regard our contemporary epoch as a frivolous and even decadent age.

Of Course.

The temperance lecturer warmed to his subject.

"What is this menace, this vicious plague that threatens the nation?" he cried. "Can any of those within the hearing of my voice name the thing that is robbing the youth of our land of hours of innocent pleasure, of gainful accomplishment and even of life itself?"

"Tater bugs!" responded a shrill voice from the rear of the hall.

Anxious to See.

At Wembley a little girl accosted an official outside the Australian section and asked him: "Please, sir, can you tell me what time the Australians are fed?"

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ISSUE No. 35—'24.

THE BABY'S FIRST FOOD

BY DR. FLORENCE L. McKAY.

Good fortune attends the baby who has the advantage of maternal nursing. This good fortune applies not only to himself but to his mother as well.

Why is it an advantage to the baby? It gives him greater chances to live during the first year. Five bottle-fed babies die to one breast-fed baby during the first year of life. Also it has been found that the longer the period of breast feeding the greater are the chances to live.

It gives him resistance to disease.

It is believed that there are certain protective qualities in mother's milk which are transmitted to the baby, increasing his powers of resistance. Breast-fed babies are thus less likely to have rickets, pneumonia and other diseases of the lungs and summer complaint. Eleven bottle-fed babies die of summer complaint to one that is breast-fed.

A bottle-fed baby, if fed under constant medical supervision, may make excellent gains and appear to be as well as a breast-fed baby, but those babies fed under medical supervision are comparatively few. Artificial feeding without medical supervision is very likely to produce pale, flabby babies who succumb to any illness to which they may be exposed.

Why is it an advantage to the mother?

In the first place it is far easier and it is a timesaver. It saves all the fussy care of the feeding bottles and of the nipples; of the modification of milk and its pasteurization; of bothering to stop to warm the milk and prepare the bottle before giving it to the baby at each feeding; and of the worry about the change of milk in moving from one place to another. It is cheaper. It is also usually productive of a better baby that is far less trouble, and thus saves the mother much time and worry.

Are there any disadvantages?

The only possible disadvantage to the mother is that it perhaps keeps her tied a little more closely to the baby's feeding schedule, thus allowing less freedom.

This, however, though an advantage to the baby in that he gets more of his mother's time and attention, can usually be reduced to a minimum, particularly when the baby is fed on a three-hour or four-hour schedule. Many physicians allow a mother to give an occasional bottle instead of breast feeding when she wishes to be away from the baby for a longer period.

THE MOTHER'S REQUIREMENTS.

Sometimes the excuse is given that the mother is not strong enough to nurse her baby or to have good milk. It is generally believed by specialists that all mother's milk is good milk—that is, that there is very seldom any fault in the quality though sometimes there may be a scanty supply, but this can be quite easily overcome.

Also in order to have plenty of milk the mother must be very careful as to her own diet and hygiene. Under this care frail mothers often find themselves in better health during the nursing months than usual, so this supposed disadvantage often proves to be an advantage.

It has been proved that nearly every mother can nurse her baby if she really desires to do so and firmly believes in her ability, and if she and her doctor work in co-operation toward this end.

There are very few reasons for discontinuing breast feeding; these are pregnancy, tuberculosis and occasionally some acute illnesses. The baby should not, however, be removed from the breast in an acute illness unless the doctor so orders, as there are many sicknesses in which the baby can be nursed as usual for at least a part of the time.

If, in an acute illness, the removal of the baby from the breast becomes necessary, it is usually temporary and breast feeding may be continued as the mother convalesces.

What must a mother do to be able to nurse her baby

She must begin to prepare before the baby comes. During this period she should see that she has the best possible medical and nursing supervision and that she takes the best possible care of herself.

Proper diet is important. It is necessary for her to have milk, fruit and green vegetables daily. This gives not only the vitamins but also mineral salts which are necessary for the formation of the baby's teeth and bones.

She should have more rest and sleep than are usually demanded in her daily routine—at least eight hours at night—preferably nine—and an additional rest period of at least half an hour once during the day.

It is also important that waste material be properly eliminated. The habit of a daily bowel movement should be regularly established.

She should drink plenty of water—six to eight glasses a day—and take frequent baths in order to keep the skin in good condition for eliminating waste products. The breasts should be properly supported when they become heavy and pressure by the clothing should be avoided. She should have a moderate amount of recreation and should be free from worry or emotional strain.

Any of the danger signals, such as headache, dizziness, nausea, disturbances of sight, swelling of the feet, bleeding, constipation or pains in the stomach, should be reported immediately to the doctor.

She should go regularly to the doctor for observation and examination, even though she feels well, and she should make up her mind that no matter what the feeding method has been with other babies, she is going to feed this one mother's milk and that it is not selfishness but for her baby's good to consider her own health above all else. Mother first, baby next and family last.

In order to maintain the proper quantity of breast milk after the baby comes there are in addition to maintaining the mother's good health certain things to be remembered about methods of breast feeding that will be helpful.

Regularity is of greatest importance. The baby should be fed by the clock. The intervals should not vary in length. They should be either three hours or four hours, depending upon the doctor's advice. Usually after the baby is three months old the four-hour interval is advantageous, and some babies do well on the four-hour period even from birth.

It is equally important that the breasts be completely emptied at each nursing. This regular complete emptying of the breast stimulates it to produce more milk. If there is a lessening in the quantity of the milk supply, the breast should be completely emptied after the baby has finished nursing.

The mother can learn to empty the breast herself by manual expression, which her doctor can teach her.

The baby should be nursed in a quiet place where both he and the mother may be undisturbed .The mother should either sit in an easy-chair in a comfortable position or may lie down if she prefers and can keep awake. This gives her additional rest periods of fifteen to twenty minutes regularly.

The baby should be kept nursing throughout the nursing period and not allowed to stop to sleep unless, as seems to be possible for some babies, he can sleep and continue nursing at the same time. If the baby stops nursing, starting to pull the nipple away or expressing a little milk into his mouth will usually start him going.

There may be times when the quantity of milk becomes less, but this should in no way cause the mother alarm because it can easily be made to return to normal. The first period when this is likely to occur is when the baby is about two weeks old, about the time that the mother begins to assume her duties. At this time she should be under the doctor's supervision.

It is very important for her not to overdo, to have sufficient rest and to have plenty of fluids in her diet.

There are other periods when the mother may not be in her usual health or when worry or excitement may be the causes of the lessening of the quantity of milk. Rest and care of the mother are then important for her to regain her usual physical condition.

When the breast milk does become scanty it is important not to take the baby from the breast but to give him his regular feeding at the regular hour and have him completely empty the breast.

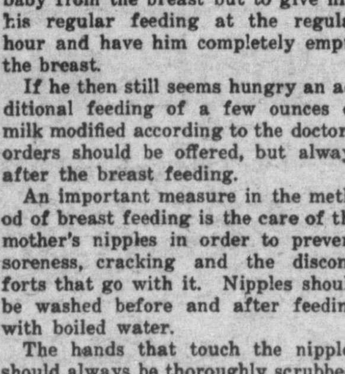
If he then still seems hungry an additional feeding of a few ounces of milk modified according to the doctor's orders should be offered, but always after the breast feeding.

An important measure in the method of breast feeding is the care of the mother's nipples in order to prevent soreness, cracking and the discomforts that go with it. Nipples should be washed before and after feeding with boiled water.

The hands that touch the nipples should always be thoroughly scrubbed. The nipples should be constantly protected by a clean piece of linen. If they become dry or crusted the application of a little mineral oil may help. By these simple precautions much trouble can be avoided.

Remember that as a rule every mother can nurse her baby if she really wants to; that it is far better for the baby and also an advantage for the mother; that if all mothers would nurse their babies there would be a great saving in infant lives for the whole nation.

Breast feeding is of vital importance to each one of us—at least once in our lifetime—and every baby should be given his chance. The right to mother's milk is every baby's birthright.



The Unexpected, as Usual.

"Yesterday Smith pointed a revolver supposed not to be loaded at Jones and pulled the trigger."

"Such things are terrible! What was the result?"

"Nothing—it wasn't loaded."

Australia can raise bonny babies, too. This is Mary Patricia Wilson of Melbourne, who won a £100 prize in the recent Empire contest.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

THREE BABES IN THE WOODS.

What a splash it was when the queer log ship on which Jackie Rabbit, Willie Woodchuck and Johnnie Muskrat were sailing along in the moonlight, hit the old stump. Into the water they went, those three sleepy little fellows.

But in a wink they were wide awake and splashing around in the water to find the old log. Of course, right then the Old Man in the Moon hid himself behind a big fleecy cloud (I think it was to hide the smile on his face) and in the dark they couldn't find the log.

"I can't swim any longer," puffed chubby Willie Woodchuck.

"But you must, Willie," said Johnnie Muskrat. "Wait, I'll help you."

"I'm getting tired, too, and one ear is full of water already," said Jackie. "We can never reach shore."

"Keep swimming," cheered Johnnie Muskrat. "I'll help you too in a minute."

You know Johnnie Muskrat was the champion swimmer of Woodland. Willie Woodchuck couldn't swim much because he was too fat, and Jackie Rabbit's big ears always go full of water and then he couldn't swim either. But in the dark Johnnie Muskrat couldn't find his friends.

Then something happened. Johnnie stubbed his toe. Heaps of times he had done this when playing pom-pom-pull-away and hop-skip. But to stub his toe when swimming meant only one thing, that he was near shore.

"Oh! Ho!" shouted Johnnie so loud that it frightened Jackie and Willie so badly that they forgot to swim and sank. But hardly was the tips of their ears wet, when up they jumped.

"We're right on shore," they shouted, both surprised and tickled.

So it was that three soaked little Woodland boys climbed upon the bank of the river, just where they did not know, but a long way from home.

"I want to go home," whimpered Willie Woodchuck.

"So do I," answered Jackie Rabbit with a homesick choke in his throat.

"And so do I," said Johnnie Muskrat. "But we'll just have to wait until daylight for we don't know where we are. If we start out in the big woods we will be lost."

"I suppose we will have to wait until morning, but I wish I was home. Let's build a fire and dry our clothes," said Willie Woodchuck.

"But we haven't any matches," said Johnnie.

"I can build a fire without matches," said Jackie Rabbit.

So he gathered some dry leaves and twigs and with a couple of sticks which he rubbed together, as Father Rabbit had taught him, they soon had a blazing fire.

Dancing flames and pretty sparks made them feel more cheerful and as they dried their clothes they planned what they would do on the morrow.

"Don't you remember the story that Teacher Fox told us at school. We're just like the Babes in the Woods," said Jackie Rabbit.

So the three curled up on a bed of leaves and were soon fast asleep.

Treatment of Polluted Water.

When wells have become polluted from unsanitary seepage or drainage the cause should be found and removed and preventive measures taken so that the trouble should not recur.

The water so polluted should be sterilized before being used for drinking purposes. Sterilization may be accomplished either by boiling the water or by the addition of a suitable disinfectant. The disinfectant most suitable for this purpose is a hypochlorite solution. This hypochlorite solution may be prepared and applied as follows, so says Prof. Dan Jones, O. A. College:

Stock Hypochlorite for Water Purification.

1. Mix one-half pound of chloride of lime (33 per cent. available chlorine) with one pint of water.

2. Add sufficient water to make one gallon.

3. Dissolve 13 ozs. of sal soda crystals in two quarts of lukewarm water.

4. Add sufficient water to make one gallon.

5. Mix these two solutions in a barrel or crock and allow the milky solution to settle over night.

6. Pour off the clear liquid from the white sediment into a jug and fill into bottles, well stoppered, and keep cool in a dark place. This "stock hypochlorite" will contain approximately the equivalent of 3 per cent. of chloride of lime or 1 per cent. of available chlorine.

Application—Mix one ounce of this stock solution to five gallons of water that is to be used for drinking purposes. After mixing allow to stand for half an hour before use.

The solution may be added in small quantities of water after it has been drawn from the well or the quantity of water in the well or cistern may be estimated and the necessary amount of the solution poured direct into the well and stirred in.

Farm well waters in Ontario suspected of being polluted will be tested upon application to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Ontario Agricultural College.

Mistakes in Concrete.

Because of the permanence of concrete, mistakes are not easily rectified after the mortar has set. The familiar admonition, "Be sure you are right then go ahead," can certainly be applied with conviction to concrete construction.

Perhaps more concrete in the small job and placed by layman hands fails because of dirty sand and gravel than for any other reason. Particles which are covered with a film of foreign matter cannot bond with the cement, consequently the result is weak and falls down when a natural load is imposed.

Much concrete is spoiled by the frost before it has set thoroughly.

There are many pamphlets and handbooks on the use of concrete. It should behoove every farmer and every person who might use concrete to secure a copy. The creed of concrete is simple and easily learned. But the rules of concrete positively are not elastic. They must be observed to the letter.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel."

Terror Hang-Overs From Childhood—By Manthei Howe

The women were grouped about the tea table. The talk had drifted to "fear." One of the younger women turned to Grace Maitland, a beautiful white-haired woman.

"Miss Maitland, did you really stay out in the woods in your camp, alone? Did you walk along that beach alone at eleven o'clock at night?"

"Why, of course." Miss Maitland deftly broke her slice of cinnamon toast. "I have done that many times; I have never been afraid, in that way, in all my life."

"I'd die of fright before I got half way to camp, let alone staying there by myself all night," shivered the first speaker.

Thelma Thorsen, a well known musician, set her teacup down thoughtfully. Her eyes were hungrily envious as she stared at Miss Maitland.

"Do you know," she remarked, "I think that would be as near heaven as one could hope to get on earth—to have no fear. Not to fear the dark, not to fear silence, not to be dependent on other people, just NOT to be AFRAID. It must be truly wonderful. I confess I envy you."

Miss Maitland was surprised and a bit abashed before the intensity of feeling displayed by Thelma Thorsen.

"You probably are just as unafraid as I, Thelma," she replied a bit lamely. "You've never put yourself to the test."

"Oh, but I have!" exclaimed Thelma. "That's why I know! All the while I am suffering from fear because of the dark I know perfectly well that I am being silly but I can't help it. That fear is stronger than I; it is a terror hang-over from childhood. There was an older girl who used to tell me that ghosts lurked in the dark and that they tapped on the windows. Since then I've learned that those ghost taps, the dread of which from that time on made the darkness intolerable to me, were but the rattling of dry branches against the window pane. My mind has long known the explanation perfectly well, but to this day if I am in a dark room and hear a tapping sound, my heart jumps into my throat and I am shaken with terror. Then, instead of being punished in a rational manner when I did wrong the threat was held out to me that the brownies would take my best doll if I misbehaved or the Snickerbosh, a fictitious bogey in our household, would get me."

Thelma Thorsen's blue eyes were cold as ice as she related those memories of a terrified childhood. "My mother," she continued, "probably meant to be kind; she was 'tender-hearted' and did not have the courage to exact obedience except by such threats. She never knew what torture she inflicted, but I have never ceased to suffer from the effects of her method; my childhood was fear-ridden, and my life to-day is less efficient and worth-while because of it."

"I think it is due to my mother's wiser method that I have never known fear," replied Miss Maitland quietly. "My mother was one of the bravest persons I ever knew. She had no fear of mice, lightning, dark, tramps nor any of the dozen and one bogey-ideas that most women have and pass on to their children, nor would she permit anyone to frighten us."

"Lucky you," smiled Thelma tremulously, as they gathered up gloves and purses.

Wheat Sprouted Before Harvest is Injured for Seed.

Winter wheat is less valuable for seed purposes if it becomes sprouted before it is harvested. Experiments were conducted in the Field Husbandry Dpt. of the Ontario Agricultural College in which different varieties of winter wheat which had been more or less sprouted in the fields, were tested for germination. The comparative injuries caused by sprouting before harvest is indicated by the following average percentages of the germination of the threshed wheat: Skin over germ, unbroken, 94; skin over germ, broken, 76; sprouts one-quarter inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. The sprouted seed not only gave lower germination but the plants produced were uneven in growth.

This information may prove very valuable in some sections of Ontario where rains have been frequent at the time of winter wheat harvest this autumn.

Late Blight of Potato.

The damage done by this destructive vine disease is largely dependent upon weather conditions. During cool or wet seasons it spreads rapidly, doing great destruction to the potato foliage if not checked through the timely application of Bordeaux spray.

The first symptoms of the disease show up as small, irregular, yellowish green spots on the leaves which quickly turn brown, and may cover the leaf in two days. On the under surface a white mildew-like growth appears bearing the spores which spread the disease to other plants. With climatic conditions just right a crop may be destroyed in three or four days. One infected plant will infect a field. If the weather is wet and cool watch for symptoms and, if noted, spray with Bordeaux at ten-day intervals.

Winter Rye.

The rye crop in Ontario is grown on approximately 100,000 acres. It is not an important crop when compared with oats and wheat on an acreage basis. The increase in acreage as a grain crop has been very slow, due to the difficulty generally experienced in harvesting a heavy crop. At the Ontario Agricultural College the variety known as Petkus has headed the list for productiveness. The average yield per acre per annum of the Petkus winter rye surpassed the next highest variety by four bushels in a seven years' test.

Use the Hoe.

There is one sure way of getting the weeds, that is with the hoe. If the cultivators have done every bit that they are capable of doing, and the plowing and fitting have also been done well and timely, the hoe will have light work. But one of the most difficult things the farmer has to contend with these times is the timeliness of his work. He must work against the weather and mostly shorthanded. There are few indeed who are able to do every task on the farm just when it should be done and in the best possible manner. It is a question of doing the best he can under the circumstances.

The circumstances have been such on the farm this year as to leave many rather weedy fields. After the weeds get big it is too much for the cultivators to produce the desired effect, and the hoe must be resorted to. It is indeed a very efficient implement. It would be well if it came into more general use on many Ontario farms. It is greatly needed as a supplement to the cultivators.

Perhaps you cannot find time; there are too many more important tasks that must be done, and you are very much averse to hiring it done. We all are, after these last few years experience. But it will pay to hire, if it is necessary, and get the weeds before they get the crop. The increased yield of corn or beans or potatoes that we can expect if the plant food and moisture that would otherwise go to produce weeds, be diverted to the benefit of the crop will more than offset the cost of cutting out the weeds. And besides, there is more satisfaction to be had from a clean field than from a dirty one.

Resenting the Charge.

Cousin Poorthing — "You know, cousin, we have common ancestors."

Cousin Newdollar—"There may be some common ancestors in your branch of the family, but there are no common people in mine."

Dates of Sowing Winter Wheat.

On the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College two varieties of winter wheat have been sown at different dates in each of ten years, starting on August 26th and allowing one week between each two dates of seeding. The average results show decreases in the yields per acre from the seedings which took place later than September 9th, the reduction from September 9th to September 30th being 13.5 bushels per acre per annum. The highest returns were obtained from the seedings of August 26th in four years, September 1st and 2nd in two years, September 8th and 9th in two years, and September 15th in two years.

Personal Proof.

It was the first night Johnny's mother had persuaded him to go to bed alone.

"My dear," she said, "the angels will watch over you."

Suddenly a shrill voice came from above. "Ma, are you sure the angels are here?"

"Yes, yes, of course, my dear."

Then after a few minutes. "Ma, oh, ma, the angels are bitin' me!"

A detachment of Royal Canadian Engineers hauling pontoons together for the formation of a bridge in their recent field-day manoeuvres.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 11, 1924.

Allison Herald: "With the Renfrew Mercury admitting that it believes in tariff for revenue purposes and that the Laurier tariff was a very satisfactory one there is reason to believe that some free traders are commencing to see the light. Even though the Laurier tariff was a piece of colossal chicanry there can be no serious objection raised to free traders defining it as a revenue tariff if it will serve to save their face."

GOVERNMENT POLICY NOT ENCOURAGING TO CANNERS.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3.—Mr. King's statement that his Government's policy encourages the basic industry of fishing was received with surprise here. How governments are helping the salmon industry, for instance, may be briefly explained.

Salmon canners of British Columbia pay $500 to the Dominion Government for a cannery license, and a packing tax of three cents on every case of salmon they pack. They also pay the Provincial Government $150 for a cannery license, and a levy of four cents on every case of salmon they put up.

Then the Dominion Government imposes a sales tax on tinned salmon and all other varieties of canned fish, though it has reduced or abolished the sales tax on other kinds of tinned foodstuffs. The sales tax on tinned fish is a direct tax on manufacture, yet the salmon canning industry has to meet keen competition from the United States and Japan in neutral markets, and their competitors are free from the tax burdens which Mr. King's freer trade policy imposes upon Canadians.

St. John's, N. B., August 30.—Mr. King's boasted encouragement of the basic fishing industry consists, so far as this province is concerned, of a sales tax on tinned sardines. As the sardine fishing grounds of New Brunswick are within easy reach of motor boats buying raw materials for the Maine canners, the Canadian policy imposes a handicap on Canadian canners, since American canners, having no sales tax to meet, have an advantage in buying sardines from the fishermen.

FRANCE AGREES ON ARBITRATION TO PREVENT WAR.

Geneva, September 5.—Great events, which in League of Nation circles it is firmly believed are destined to affect the future of the whole world, occured at today's session of the assembly of the League.

France joined Great Britain in pledging support for the principle of compulsory arbitration, and through her Premier, M. Herriot, in removing the doubts of those who feared that France would hesitate to weaken her force as a great continental military power.

M. Herriot announced unequivocally that France favors an international conference on disarmament. In a calm, masterly oration, like that Premier MacDonald of Great Britain delivered before the assembly on Thursday, M Herriot made the men and women present sit stock still in rigid attention, and seemingly thrilled them through and through.

The Premier told the world through the assembly that henceforth that nation which refused to submit disputes to arbitration would be stigmatized as an aggressive nation.

Shawville Council

Shawville, Sept. 4, 1924.

The September meeting of Shawville Council was held on the above date.

Present: Mayor Elliott and Councillors Beckett, Hodgins and Argue.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed on motion of Crs. Argue and Hodgins.

Correspondence and bills were discussed.

Motion—Crs. Hodgins-Becket—That the following bills be paid: J. A. Rennick—$3.75; C. J. Caldwell—$10.00—Carried.

A committee composed of W. A. Hodgins and A. G. Brough waited on the Council to discuss the cost of electrical power at the switchboard at Bryson as compared with connections at Shawville. The prices given were strongly in favor of the Bryson switch board.

Cr. Argue gave notice that at the next general session of this Council he would introduce a by-law for the consolidation of the present municipal debt and also to provide funds for defraying costs of making connection with the Ottawa River Power Company's line for electrical power.

Motion—Crs. Beckett-Hodgins—That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

E. T. Hodgins,
Sec'-Treas.

Bag Limits and Shooting Restrictions Provided by the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations

Next to the observation of the shooting seasons themselves the most important factor for giving all hunters an equal chance to take game, and for giving all game a fair chance, is the observation of the bag limit and of certain simple shooting restrictions. Following the Migratory Bird Treaty such restrictions have been provided throughout Canada and the United States, and thus the hunters of both countries are given equal privileges, while the game stock is preserved as well.

Bag Limits.—Daily bag limits in Quebec: Ducks 25, geese 15, Brant 15, rails 25, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellow-legs 15 of all kinds, Wilson or jack-snipe 25, and woodcock 10.

Shooting Restrictions.—The use of automatic, swivel or machine guns, or battery, or any gun larger than No. 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power boat, sail boat or night light, and shooting from any horse drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden.

The shooting of migratory birds in the province of Quebec earlier than one hour before sunrise, or later than one hour after sunset is prohibited.

FAT MAN AND THE CABBY.

Stories by an Englishwoman In Politics.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman in "From Pinafores to Politics" tells some good stories.

A Captain Robinson, who was of such ponderous size that he was described as being "as wide as a doorway," once arrived at London Docks late for a dinner party. He rushed ashore and asked a cabby: "Will you take me to the Savoy for a shilling?" "Yes," answered the cabby, eyeing his shape and size, "if you get in quick and the horse doesn't see you."

Mrs. Harriman's memories include a story of Mark Twain, whom she met in Bermuda. The newspapers in America criticized him for playing on the golf links with a noted capitalist. "What ails them?" Mark Twain asked. "Of course his money is tainted! It is twice tainted; it 'tain't yours and it 'tain't mine."

The best story the authoress heard in Paris was one told of Scapa Flow. A German sailor, at the handing over of the German fleet, is recorded to have said as he shipped on to a British vessel, "This is what I think of your fleet and your Admiral Beatty," and he promptly spat into the sea. A British seaman retorted quietly, "It doesn't matter much what you think of our fleet or of Admiral Beatty, but be careful whose ocean you're spitting into."

One day in Paris the authoress met the daughter of Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, and had occasion the next day to send her a note, but did not know what title to give her. She asked the clerk at the hotel bureau. "Don't know," he said. "What about Miss Derby?" said the authoress. "Sounds likely," said he. She therefore wrote, "Dear Miss Derby."

A voice telephoned from the Embassy next day saying very distinctly, and very chillingly, it seemed: "Lady—Victoria—Primrose is very sorry, etc."

What made the mistake worse for the authoress was the fact that some time later the story of the incident was recounted with much gusto more than once in her presence. "I used to laugh louder than the rest," Mrs. Harriman writes, "sometimes because I did find the story amusing and sometimes because I thought it was just as well everybody didn't guess that I was the bumpkin."

The authoress mentions that, when her engagement to be married was announced, an elderly friend said, "I give you one receipe for happiness with your husband—mutual consideration and a good cook." Her father's advice was even more worldly: "If you want to hold your husband never nag him. And never ask him questions, because if he wants you to know he will tell you, and if he doesn't perhaps he will lie."

The authoress met the late Lord Northcliffe in Paris.

"The last time I saw him," she writes, "we were lunching together at the Ritz. He had come into Paris from Fontainebleau, very nervous and ill. He pointed to a girl coming down the room. 'That girl should be in the Cabinet. She's going to run for Parliament and I am going to help get her in.' It was Christabel Pankhurst. As she passed our table he sprang up, and they had a great palaver about elections and by-elections and her certain good fortune."

Bullets That Fall Like Rain.

Looking across the Thames to the Surrey side at Waterloo Bridge, says Tit-Bits, there may be seen to the right a huge round tower rising out of a jumbled collection of wharfs, sheds, and chimney stacks to a height of about 200 feet. This is the shot tower of Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., the Lambeth Lead and Shot Works.

The general public knows little of the purpose of this structure, and as a rule regards it as a kind of complicated factory chimney. But it holds the secret of shot-making for sporting cartridges and other purposes.

Briefly described, the process is to drop from different heights hot lead run through a device somewhat like a colander. The falling shot in the course of this process drops into vats of water at the bottom of the tower, and when it is removed it has taken on its spherical form.

The discovery of this method of producing shot in large quantities at high speed has been attributed to a man named Watts, about the year 1787, at Bristol. At all events, it was in the end purchased by Walkers, Parker for £10,000.

The records are to the effect that Watts ascended the tower of St. Mary's Church, Bristol, on a hot day. Overcome by the heat, or some refreshment somewhat more potent, he fell asleep, and in a dream saw himself dropping melted lead to the ground, where it took the form of pellets. Much impressed, he made experiments at home, and the shot tower is the indirect result.

THE SHAWVILLE MILLING CO., REG'D.

Flour is still advancing in price. Get your supply before the next raise.

We can fill your requirements in Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Oats and Provender, Corn, ground or cracked, for Hen Feed, Chick Feed.

A fresh supply of Germ Meal, Corn Meal, Rolled Oats and Rolled Wheat.

Try a bag of ground Mill Screenings—only $1.50 per bag.

THE SHAWVILLE MILLING CO., REGISTERED,
W. J. EADES, Proprietor.

Renfrew Fair

Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri.

Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19

The Biggest - the Greatest - the Best yet!

A real, live progressive Fair, abounding in fresh and novel sights, Exhibits in all departments far exceeding all former attempts.

A great big Midway with marvellous attractions.

Two Horse Races every afternoon.

Two Baseball games every afternoon, with the best teams in the country fighting for the premier honors.

Grand display of Fireworks Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Music all the time by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Band of Kingston.

The "Welcome" sign is out for Renfrew Fair.

T. F. BARNET, President. C. A. DEWEY, Secretary.

Chapeau Exhibition

The Directors of Agricultural Soc'y Div. B of the County of Pontiac will hold their 47th Annual Exhibition on their Grounds at CHAPEAU, Quebec, on

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 23rd and 24th

AUGMENTED PRIZE LIST
ATTRACTIVE LIST OF SPECIALS

Big Day, Wednesday, September 24th

All exhibits in Ladies' Departments must be placed in the Hall not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday, September 22nd, and all exhibits in Horticultural, Dairy, Seed and Grain Departments must be placed in the Hall not later than 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 23rd.

Meals and Refreshment served on the grounds.

Admission to Grounds: Adults 50c., Children 25c

For Prize List and other information apply to
GEO. A. LANDON, Pres. P. McMAHON, Sec.-Treas.

Pulpwood Wanted

We are ready to contract for Peeled Pulpwood for next Fall and Winter delivery at railway track. Best prices.

LAWN BROS.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
CAMPBELL'S BAY - QUEBEC.

Opportunity to Save

We are offering a Liberal Discount on the following Summer Goods:

BATHING SUITS,
BOYS' JERSEYS,
CANVAS SHOES,
WINDOW SCREENS,
FLY OIL.

We are very crowded and must make room for Fall Goods.

We have now a first-class Blacksmith in Bristol in the person of Mr. Murdock (formerly of Quyon). We would ask for him as liberal a patronage as possible.

R. A. GRANT
Bristol - - Que.

AMES HOLDEN TIRES

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Ames-Holden Tire and Rubber Co., Limited
Kitchener, Ont.

will give you more miles for each dollar of cost. Prove it—test them with any other tire and—

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Shawville's Leading Tire Shop
Gas Accessories Oil

WOOL MANUFACTURED

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Ready Roofing

Men's Summer Pants
Men's Summer Shirts
Boys' Play Suits

Get our prices before buying.

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CREAM WANTED

SWEET OR SOUR FOR BUTTER

Our facilities for marketing direct to Consumers from 100 Delivery Milk Routes enables us to realize to patrons the highest prices.

All tests are subject to retest check by Ontario Government.

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OTTAWA DAIRY —Limited

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Capital paid up—$1,000,000.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Motor and horse-drawn Hearses.
Personal attention. Phone 80.

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MAIN STREET SHAWVILLE
All calls will receive prompt personal attention.
☞ Motor Hearse supplied if desired.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE :

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month
W. H. CORRIGAN, W.M.
REG. HODGINS, Secretary.

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.

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.
C. L. DALE, Secy. R. A. DENNIS, N. G.

WILSON'S GARAGE
Main Street, SHAWVILLE.
Genuine Ford and Chevrolet Parts
TIRES—all kinds.
RED INDIAN,
EN-AR-CO AND
VEEDOL
OILS AND GREASES.
GENERAL REPAIRS.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
—Phone No. 40.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERIES
For all makes of Cars
Prices ranging from
$23.00 to $68.60.
A. D. McCREDIE, SHAWVILLE

FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 120 acres, about 10 acres of which are bush ; balance cleared. For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. ARMSTRONG,
Shawville, Que.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

SCHOOL BELLS

ARE RINGING

And the eager little students will needs be fitted out . . . .

We are ready to help you at prices you will approve

Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Caps, Straw Hats,
Golf Hose,
Lisle Hose,
Underwear,
Handkerchiefs,
Books, etc.

Perfecto Paint

A thin, penetrating liquid that seals, protects and preserves against rot and warping. The best beautifier and protector for shingle roofs, silos, houses and garages—

Per gallon, $3.75

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

Prize-Winners Shawville Fair

HORSES.

Clydes—Mare and foal, also foal of season—Theo. Hodgins, Hilliard Hodgins.
Colt 1 year, also pair horses—Hilliard Hodgins.
Heavy Draft—Mare and foal, also colt 1 year—J B Kilgour.
Foal—J B Kilgour, R J Wilson.
Single Mare—Miss S J Armstrong.
Pair Horses—L A Smart.
Agr. Horses—Mare and foal, also foal of season—R J Wilson, E J Barber, Webster Maitland.
Colt, 1 year—Harry Corrigan.
Filly 2 years—W J Stark.
Single mare—Edwin Pirie, Vincent Hodgins, Percy Dagg.
Pair horses—T P Graham, James A Graham, Harry Corrigan.
Heavy stallions (Percherons)—John Horner, S T Harris.
Standard-bred Horses—Single mare, Hiram Strutt.
Coach or Carriage—Mare and foal, also foal of season—J B Kilgour.
Filly or gelding—John Proudfoot.
Single mare—Harry Corrigan, J H Horner, T P Graham.
Pair horses—Walter Moffatt, Graham Thompson.
Roadster and Saddle—Colt 1 year—Dr. Powles, Ira Hanna.
Filly or gelding—John Horner.
Single mare—Cuthbert Armstrong, H Strutt, J H Storie.
Saddle horse — Dr. Powles, Norval Wilson.
Ponies—Pair horses—Warren Campbell.

HORSE SPECIALS.

Heavy foal—Theodore Hodgins, R J Wilson.
Agr. mare — Harry Corrigan, W G Corrigan.
Stallion—John Horner, S T Harris.
Heavy colt 1 year—Harry Corrigan, J B Kilgour.
Single combination, carriage or saddle—Mrs Bowles, Mrs Powles.
Draft mare or gelding—W G Corrigan, Miss S Armstrong.
General Purpose—Geo Meldrum, V Hodgins.
Pair horses, matched, carriage or roadster—Geo T Hynes, Walter Moffatt
Draft team—L A Smart.
Carriage mare or gelding—J H Storie, Harry Corrigan.
Three year old colt (roadster or carriage—Hiram Strutt.
Potato race—Warren Campbell.
Lady rider in saddle—Mrs Boles, Mrs. Powles.
Road team (G J Bryson gold medal) —G L Hynes.
Pair carriage horses—Walter Moffatt, Allan Horner.
Lady driver, accompanied by gentleman—Mrs. W Hanna, Myrtle Eades.
Hunters and jumpers—Walter Harris 1, Walter Harris 2; Geo Prendergast 3.
Single roadster—Cuthbert Armstrong, Hiram Strutt, J H Storey.
Best exhibit of horses—Dr Powles, Harry Corrigan, E J Barber.
Poney in saddle—W Campbell.
Pony in carriage—W Campbell.
Saddle horse—Mrs Powles, Dr Powles Mrs Boles.
Foal off Baron Sterling — Theodore Hodgins, R J Wilson, J B Kilgour.
Single roadster, for speed—George L Hynes, H Strutt, C Hobbs.
Championship team, from Draft, Agricultural and General Purpose classes—(prize pair rubber boots)—L A Smart.

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Registered Ayrshires—
Bull, 2 years—Geo Meldrum, Walter Moffatt.
Bull, 1 year — Wyman McKechnie, Frank Armstrong.
Calf, six months and over—Geo Meldrum.
Calf under 6 mos — Geo Meldrum, W McKechnie.
Heifer, 2 years; also heifer 1 year—W McKechnie, Geo Meldrum.
Heifer calf—6 months and over—S W McKechnie.
Heifer calf, under 6 months—George Meldrum, Harper Rennick.
Milch cow—Geo Meldrum, S W McKechnie, Mrs R W Hodgins.
Herd—W McKechnie, Geo Meldrum.
Registered Jersey—
Milch cow—Mrs H Millar, John O McKinley, W J Stark
Registered Holstein—
Calf, 6 mos and over—R A Hodgins, J B Kilgour.
Calf, under 6 mos—R A Hodgins.
Heifer, 2 years—J B Kilgour.
Milch cow—Mrs R W Hodgins, J B Kilgour.
Beef Strain Grades—
Milch cow—Hiram Lathem, W J Stark.
Dairy Strain Grades—
Heifer calf, 6 mos and over—Mrs R W Hodgins.
Milch cow—Hiram Lathem.

CATTLE SPECIALS.

Grand champion dairy bull—W McKechnie.
Ayrshire herd—W McKechnie.
Best milch cow, any age or breed—Mrs. H. Millar, Mrs R W Hodgins, W McKechnie.

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Choice 100 acre farm in Fitzroy township, close to Public and High Schools. Sixty-five acres of rich clay loam, underdrained, balance pasture. Beautiful home with water pressure system and bath. Running water in barns. Garage. Electric power line. Grounds laid out with cedar hedges. For further particulars apply to
POST OFFICE BOX 796,
Arnprior, Ont.

SHEEP.

Grade—
Ewe lamb—E Richardson, W H Corrigan, Webster Maitland.
Ewe, 1 shear — W Maitland, Fred Thomas, W H Corrigan.
Ewe—Ira Hanna, Newton Lewis, F Thomas.
Shropshire—
Ram, aged—W H Corrigan, E Richardson.
Ram, 1 year—Newton Lewis.
Ram lamb—E Richardson, Ira Hanna.
Ewe lamb—E Richardson, Ira Hanna
Shropshire—
Ewe, also ewe 1 shear—Ira Hanna, E Richardson.
Pen of sheep—E Richardson, Ira Hanna.
Oxford—
Ram, aged—A A Armstrong, Webster Maitland, R J Wilson.
Ram, 1 year—Fred Thomas.
Ram lamb—A A Armstrong.
Ewe lamb—R J Wilson, A A Armstrong, W Maitland.
Ewe, also ewe 1 shear—A A Armstrong, R J Wilson, W Maitland.
Pen of Sheep—A A Armstrong, Webster Maitland, R J Wilson.

SHEEP SPECIALS.

Best ram—A A Armstrong, Newton Lewis.
Best exhibit purebred sheep—A A Armstrong, Ira Hanna.

SWINE.

Grade—
Breeding sow, 6 months and over—J B Kilgour, E J Barber, Hiram Lathem.
Breeding sow, under 6 mos—Fred W Thomas, E J Barber, G Thompson.
Bacon hog, 160 to 220 lbs—J A Armstrong, J B Kilgour.
Yorkshire—
Sow, aged—Hazelwood Elliott, E J Barber, R J Wilson.
Sow of season—Willard Elliott, Norval Wilson, E J Barber.
Tamworth—
Boar, aged ; sow, aged ; sow of season —T S Harris.

SWINE SPECIALS.

Best registered boar—T S Harris.
Pen bacon hogs — J A Armstrong, Norval Wilson.

Dry in Worcester.

At the Hotel Windsor in Montreal recently a man, evidently of Scottish descent, was approached by Col. George Ham, famous recanteur, and one of Montreal's leading citizens.

"How is your brother Jock getting along down in Worcester?" asked the colonel. "It must be pretty dry for him down there."

"Dry!" replied Sandy. "Man, he's gone parched. I've just had a letter from Jock and the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin."

Does Pawnbroking Pay?

Does pawnbroking pay? asks Tit-Bits. A case was made public two or three years ago in reply to this question which was startling and interesting.

A woman alternately pawned her husband's boots in the evening and a counterpane every morning. The pawnbroker explained that the boots were needed during the day and the counterpane at night. She thus performed two pawning operations daily, each time receiving sixpence and paying a halfpenny interest.

In this way she paid sixpence a week on a loan of sixpence; in other words, she paid interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per week, or 5,000 per cent. per year.

This was strictly in accordance with the act, but, of course, it was a very exceptional case.

There can be no doubt that pawnbroking is a very paying business, but it must be remembered that there is another side to the case. It is a fact that some London pawnbrokers cannot clear a net profit of 5 per cent., taking one year with another.

The most paying customers are the weekly ones who are to be found about the East-end of London, and of whom there are thousands. It may be taken that they pay 100 per cent. interest on the money lent them.

Cruel and Unusual.

The young married woman went home to her mother, and sobbingly declared she just couldn't he happy with her husband again.

"I wouldn't have minded it so much, mother," she wailed, "if Charlie had answered me back when I scolded him, bu—bu—but he did something worse."

Her mother was duly shocked at this.

"Mercy, my dear child," she exclaimed. "He struck you, then "

"No; worse than that, mother," and the young wife sobbed afresh.

"Tell me at once," indignantly demanded her mother.

"He—he just yawned."

Learning the Profession.

Old Clothes Man—"Any old clothes to sell?"

Mr. Styler—"Is that your little son you have with you?"

Old Clothes Man—"Nope. He's me pupil. I'm learnin' him the perfession."

NOTICE !

$25.00 FREE

Clip this ad. out. Do it now.

ROBERTSON, PINGLE & TILLEY, LIMITED
Cor. Bank and Cooper Streets, Ottawa

Will give you credit for $25.00 off the purchase price of any PIANO in their Store, or $10.00 off any CABINET PHONOGRAPH, because by you COMING DIRECT to our Store with this advertisement it SAVES having to pay COMMISSION to agents.

EVERY Piano, Player Piano, Phonograph, Radio Set
+——we sell is guaranteed——+

THE BRUNSWICK SHOP

OUR SUCCESS IS DUE TO GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE MUSIC BUYING PUBLIC

ROBERTSON, PINGLE & TILLEY LT'D
Cor. Bank and Cooper Sts., Ottawa.

Just the Things

You Will Need Soon

Call in and See Them :

Men's Semi-ready Suits,
Men's Semi-ready Pants,
Boys' Suits,
Fine Dress Shirts,
Work Shirts,
Duck Pants,
Arm Bands and Garters,
Collars,
Braces,
Socks,
Ties.

Murray Bros.,

The Tailors, Shawville.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Window and Door Frames

Our facilities in this line are complete, and consequently we are in a position to furnish them at LOWER PRICES than the ordinary carpenter can make them

Mill Work

Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds,
Veranda Material. Stair Work,
Door and Window Frames and Mouldings.

R. G. HODGINS - - PROPRIETOR.

THE BIG SEAPORTS OF THE DOMINION

EACH HAS ITS PECULIAR PLACE IN OUR ECONOMICS.

Montreal Ranks Second on American Continent; Vancouver Leads as Grain Exporter.

The post-war era in Canada has been featured by a very gratifying expansion in the trade carried on by the Dominion with foreign countries, the value of the total volume of trade transacted having increased in the decade between 1914 and 1924 by $822,175,439, or more than seventy per cent. With this development, and the greater bulk of trade coming to and leaving from Canadian seaports, has come a corresponding rise in the prestige of those oceanic outlets of the Dominion, and most of the ports of Canada have undergone somewhat of a revolution and occupy to-day a much more important place in world consideration.

Canada has five principal seaports, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, and Vancouver. Each of these has its peculiar place in Canadian economics. Montreal and Quebec, being situated on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and reducing the rail haul from the great producing interior, are the great summer Atlantic ports whence the greater part of Canadian export trade leaves between May and November and most of the important trade is received. St. John and Halifax are the winter ports whose greatest activity commences when frost has gripped the St. Lawrence river. Vancouver is the great Pacific outlet and inlet for the increasing trade which is being carried on with the countries of the Antipodes and Orient.

Great Increase in Traffic.

The total volume of Canadian trade transacted by these five ports in the past fiscal year amounted to $690,648,168, or approximately 35 per cent. of Canada's total trade for that year. Montreal is easily Canada's first port with a total trade in the past year amounting to $380,984,136, of which imports accounted for $191,867,086 and exports $189,116,050. Vancouver is the second port in importance, having had a total trade of $152,407,534, of which $53,808,630 was import value and $98,598,904 that of export. St. John ranks third with a total trade value of $77,562,805, $20,622,689 being import and $56,940,116 export trade. Total value of trade at Halifax was $47,521,132, being made up of $17,051,617 representing imports and $30,469,515 exports. The total trade handled at Quebec had a value of $32,172,561, of which $16,240,993 was import and $15,931,568 export.

The great increase in the traffic carried on by Canadian ports may be realized in a comparison with the figures of the year 1914. In this ten-year period the total trade of these five ports has increased by some 86 per cent. It is gratifying to note that this increment has been to the greatest extent built up by increasing export trade, the increment in this case in the period amounting to 116 per cent. This is very clearly illustrated in the case of Quebec and Vancouver. Quebec, which formerly was doing a vastly greater import than export trade, has now drastically reversed the situation. In 1914 the exports from the Port of Vancouver were less than half the value of imports; in the past year Vancouver's export trade had nearly double the value of the import.

Take Places as World Ports.

That the trade of these ports is increasing at the present time at a remarkable rate, whilst naturally suggested in trade figures, is borne out by the value of business handled at these ports in the past few years. Taking the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, Montreal's imports have been $167,812,273, $173,938,311, and $191,867,086, and exports $158,518,544, $17,898,537, and $189,116,050 respectively. Substantial increases in import and export trade are recorded in the cases of Quebec, Halifax, and St. John. The annual increments in the case of Vancouver are outstanding, imports in the three years being $48,235,845, $46,965,214, and $53,808,630, and exports $42,367,051, $61,718,505(and $98,598,904.

In the strides they have taken since the conclusion of the war with the development of Canadian trade, the status of the ports of the Dominion has been in the continuous ascendant, and from having almost purely local standings some of them have come to take their places with the oldest and longest established seaports of the world. Added to this prestige are various developments under way at the present time or presaged which augur for them yet greater international importance.

Montreal, to-day, for instance, has become the fifth among the great seaports of the world, ranking after New York, London, Liverpool, and Hamburg, or taking a place after only one port on the American continent. Vancouver has rapidly overtaken other ports on the Pacific coast, until in tonnage handled it is exceeded by two only of them, and leads the entire coast as an exporter of grain. At both way for a vastly greater traffic presaged, calculated to further enhance the prestige of Canada's great ports in the East and West.

A Little Green Lane.

A little green lane goes through my mind,
A lane that my heart runs back to find;
A lane here the air is cool as dew,
And the ferns are high and the rocks are few,
And every branch of the tallest tree
Would whisper a fairy tale to me,
And every bird had a golden note
In the song that came from his crimson throat,
And life had a hundred gifts to give,
And I had a hundred years to live.

A little green lane goes through my mind,
A lane that my heart goes back to find—
My heart—for never my feet will go
To walk that lane that I used to know,
For maybe my eyes would fail to see
The vision that memory holds for me,
And I'd miss the fairy tales I heard
And the song of the crimson-throated bird,
So I'll keep the dear unbroken spell
Of the little green lane I love so well.

—Nan Terrell Reed.

About Three Cheers.

Cheers are demonstrations of enthusiasm. Often they are safety valves of abounding spirits. College men and women use them to give vent to their pleasure when one of their football heroes makes a good gain. They use them also to give enthusiasm and encouragement to their team when it is working against odds.

The population uses cheers to encourage the going soldier and to show appreciation to the returned war hero. Cheers are also used in politics.

Cheers are crowd demonstrations. Sometimes they come spontaneously from the crowd, but sometimes they are the intense personal enthusiasm of a few who have the ability to get a crowd to cheer. If the cheers come from the crowd it is well; if they come from the few to the crowd it is not so well. It is cheerful to cheer, but it is sane to sometimes look behind the cheers, for we have known some things which were chiefly made up of three cheers.

Which Run Longer Without Oil.

"If you want machines to run you've got to oil 'em."

"That's true of all except national political machines."

Monsters of the Wild.

In the unknown Arctic region between the Colville and Porcupine Rivers, where Dr. Philip B. Smith has led a party of the United Etates Geological Survey on a perilous mission of exploration, it is rumored that there are weird animals of immense size.

These strange tales have been spread amongst the fur traders and gold hunters by the native Eskimos and Indians regarding the territory which appears on the maps largely as a blank space.

The Smith party has gone to investigate and chart this region.

Reports have come from the Polar basin that great lakes of oil were to be found in this wilderness, but the tales of the Eskimos and Indians are ever stranger than these.

They say that the land is haunted by weird beasts, some of such great size that they leave tracks as large as dinner plates. It is stated that no Indian can be persuaded to penetrate this region even though tempted by the promise of abundant fur.

Some of the more credulous of the white men, linking these tales with their scientific reading, contend that there may still lurk in the far north remnants of the mastodon herds that have left their bones and ivory in almost every stream bordering the lower Yukon River.

A Wonderful Insect Collection.

The British Museum possesses by far the most comprehensive insect collection in the world. It has not until quite recently been possible to make an exact catalogue of all items, but after three years' work one has now been completed and published.

According to this, the collection contains 1,118,000 insects. There are 325,767 butterflies of 40,210 different kinds, 398,000 beetles of 67,300 different kinds. Of bees, wasps, and winged ants there are 19,608 kinds. Of bugs, flies, gnats, and mosquitoes there are 7,267 species represented; of grasshopper types 3,900, and of plant lice 21 species in 140 items.

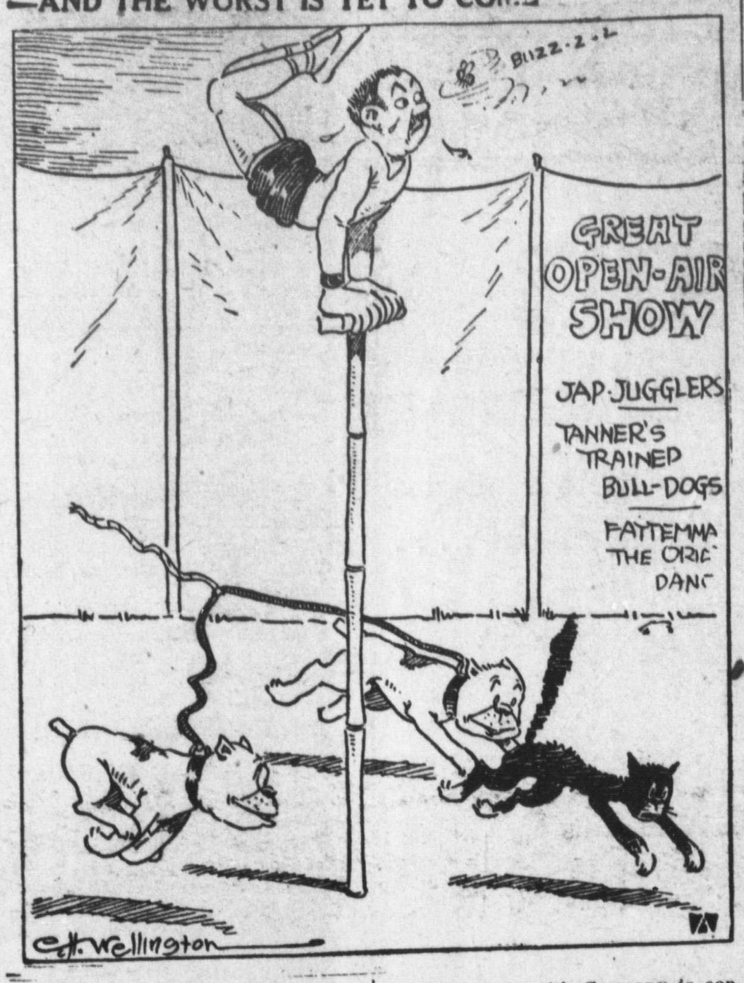
Private donors have done most to swell the collection. One alone gave 230,000 insects, another 30,000, while one entire collection of butterflies which was presented consisted of 31,130 specimens.

Hatching Teeth.

"How is your baby sister, Billy?" asked a neighbor, who was making a call.

"Oh, she's only fairly well, thanks," replied Billy; "she's just hatching her

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Trade With Germany.

One of the most outstanding features of Canadian trade in the past fiscal year as undoubtedly the remarkable growth in the export trade Canada conducted with Germany, this having increased in the twelve months by over sixty per cent. over the fiscal year 1923, and by over 200 per cent. as compared with the figures of the year previous to that. Not only has the volume of total trade transacted with Germany now reached a point where it surpasses anything reached in the pre-war years, but the division of trade has drastically altered. Whereas prior to 1914 Canada was a heavy importer from Germny and exported in relatively small quantity, Canada is now importing on a comparatively small scale, while the volume of her exports are annually increasing at a very substantial rate.

In the three fiscal years 1922, 1923 and 1924, Canada's imports have been from Germany $2,041,016, $2,568,409 and $5,379,985 respectively. The principal items of import in the past year come under the headings of chemicals and allied products, non-metallic minerals and non-ferrous metals, the former amounting to a million dollars and the two latter to approximately half a million each. The remargable manner in which import trade with Germany has been cut is seen in a comparison with the import figures of 1914, which were $14,686,069, or 1910, when they were $7,958,264.

Canadian export trade to Germany in the past three fiscal years has been $4,509,547, $9,950,877 and $16,153,650 respectively. The export trade of the past year was made up of agricultural and vegetable products $12,722,430; animals and products $1,561,087; fibres textiles and products $16,042; wood, wood products and paper $7,693; iron and products $225,913; non-ferrous metals $947,297; non-metallic minerals $633,699! chemicals and products $3,,948; and miscellaneous products $35,541.

The great bulk of trade with Germany at the present time consists of agricultural products, more especially wheat and flour, the latter commodity being in rapidly increasing demand. In the fircal past year Germany took 1,351,512 bushels of Canadian wheat valued at $1,637,095. The demand for Canadian flour has increased remarkably, and is not abating. In 1922 Germny took 51,343 barrels of Canadian flour worth $318,232; in 1923, 675,599 barrels valued at $3,985,409; and in 1924, 986,826 barrels valued at $10,313,280. The recent readjustment of financial difficulties which were hampering the flour trade with Germany is confidently expected to further increase the volume of exports from Canada.

How Stonehenge Was Built.

How the builders of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, with the appliances of, say, 3,500 years ago, managed to get the vast stones upright and place others on their tops has always been one of the marvels of primitive engineering, says a writer in the London Daily Mail.

In his book "Stonehenge," just published, Mr. E. Herbert Stone has a most interesting series of photographs taken from large working models "by means of which the various operations connected with the raising of the stones of Stonehenge as here described have been rehearsed step by step in full detail."

A figure representing a Neolithic man, who has an elk-like smallness beside the huge monoliths, is introduced in the different views to give an idea of scale.

For the purpose of this experiment in this "reconstruction," Mr. Stone has taken the average weight of the stones of the outer circle at Stonehenge as, for uprights, 26 tons each, and for the lintels placed across their tops, 6¾ tons. The appliances used, he points out, would be mainly ropes, rollers, and shear legs, plus man-power working in carefully rehearsed unison.

Mr. Stone suggests that the man who designed Stonehenge "was probably a foreigner."

After the upright stones had been firmly bedded in the ground, "an earth bank is thrown up around the pair of upright stones on which a lintel is to be placed." The outer part of this bank is "brought to a smooth surface and rammed hard, to mage a track up which the lintel is to be hauled."

Then when everything is in place the well-drilled man-power takes the strain and drags the great mass up the slope till finally it rests on the tops of the two embedded stones. The bank can then be removed, leaving the huge trilithon towering clear above the ground.

Anything to Oblige a Fool.

An affected young man who was dining out felt called on to correct his hostess when by a slip of the tongue she ordered the servant to remove the "fool," meaning the fowl. "I presume," said the young man, "you mean the fowl, madam."

"Very well," responded the hostess, who was rather annoyed, "take away the fowl and let the fool remain."

Stories About Well-Known People

The X-Ray Duchess.

X-ray work is not a hobby many would choose, but the Duchess of Bedford has practised it with success, at a cost of many thousands of pounds, for the past ten years. The Duchess is in charge of an X-ray department in a hospital at Woburn built by herself twenty years ago. She frequently helps at operations.

Incidentally, the duchess is one of the most notable sportswomen. She can handle a horse, a rod, a gun, as well as most men. Another of her accomplishments is that she has an extraordinary influence over wild animals.

Quick Results.

A delightfully true—and truly delightful—incident was told by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, the well-known writer, in a recent lecture in which she was trying to illustrate the fact that truth is stranger than fiction.

"No novelist," she said, "would dare use this true incident, for instance. A gentleman in India suddenly decided to offer marriage to a girl in England, so he cabled:

" 'Will you?'

"The answer came promptly:

" 'Won't I?' "

I doubt whether any novelist has hatched a more amusing proposal and acceptance out of his brain.

Made Manuel Laugh.

A Good story comes from Paris concerning two ex-monarchs, King Manuel of Portugal and the Shah of Persia.

They were seated together at an ultra-fashionable public resort, placidly sipping their champagne and watching the dancers, when a Parisian sat down on the only extra chair at their table.

The newcomer made himself agreeable, and the conversation soon became general.

When the time came for departure the Parisian asked with whom he had the honor of speaking.

"I," said the former King of Portugal, "am the King of Portugal."

"I," said the former Shah, "am the Shah of Persia."

The Frenchman betrayed no surprise whatsoever. "Good-night, gentlemen," he said politely, and then as he turned to go he added, "The Great Mogul bids you adieu."

Manuel is reported to have laughed, but the Shah was not so pleased.

A City Garden.

God of the flowers! Painter of crimson roses
Spinner of mist, and Weaver of wind and rain!
Send Thine angel of peace, when the long day closes,
Down to Thy garden again.

This was Thy garden e'er the high walls were lifted;
Here the wild apple grew, and the thorn-set pear;
O, in the springtime how the scent of them drifted
Out on the evening air!

Still an apple-tree lingers—just as a token;
Still there's a sumach wearing one feathery plume;
Yonder a dog-wood lives—grey with the years, and broken—
Dreaming of silver bloom.

Mignouette lines the walk, and many a pansy—
Though never a bee comes near to taste their sweet—
Down by the gate grows tangled and bitter tansy,
Longing to reach the street.

Here at the heart of tumult, and toil and malice,
The lover finds his love—the dreamer his dream,
And here, like a cup of Heaven, a lily's chalice
Lifts to the white moonbeam!

—Virna Sheard.

Results of the Outdoor Life.

Farmer—"Yes, my trees are a hundred years old and still bearing the best of fruit."

Fresh Air Enthusiast—"Of course they are—just another example of the results of the outdoor life!

The Magic Vitamine.

At a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society, Professor Walter Eddy took from his pocket a small vial and passed it round among the assembled chemists.

All they could see was a small quantity of white powder at the bottom of a bottle. Yet it created a sensation, since it was the first vitamine that anyone had ever seen or handled.

An amount no more than three-hundredths of a milligram, which is about ss much of the powder as could be caught on the point of a pin, given every day to a young rat stunted by living on deficient diet, would cause it to grow again at a normal rate.

Clubs Are Handy Things.

He (speaking of women)—"Now in New York it's club women on all sides."

She—"Yes — such a brutal place! Somebody's always beating a woman up there."

The Impulse and the Voice.

Not many months ago a lady asked to see a famous London preacher after one of the services in his church. He at once received her and was astonished when she said, "Doctor, I have come all the way from Paris to have this interview! My husband has been out of employment for more than two years, although he is an exceptionally well-qualified teacher. At last, thinking we might find a position in France, we went to Paris. Our search was still unavailing. But the other day I was seized with a strange impulse to return to England and to come to your church. It was as if a voice had kept saying to me by day and by night, 'Go to Dr. ——— and tell him.' I may say, doctor, that all my life I have been trained to pray, and through all our misfortune I have consistently put our troubles before the Lord. Consequently I felt I did not dare to disobey the impulse and the voice. So here I am."

"Well, madam," said the doctor, deeply interested, "I do not quite see what I can do to help. Perhaps the best thing I can do is to give your husband a letter of introduction to the high commissioner of one of the colonies."

He did so, and then the incident passed from his mind.

Some weeks later he received a letter from the high commissioner on another matter, but there was a postscript that read, "By the way, the man you sent to me the other day arrived just as I was showing out of my office our minister for education, who is over here seeking a staff of specially qualified teachers. Your man proved perfectly suited for the work required and is leaving England immediately."

Scarcely had the minister finished reading when the lady and her husband were shown into his vestry. They had come to pay their farewell respects and to thank him.

"I was right, you see!" cried the lady gayly. "I was right to obey the impulse and the voice!"

How true it is that there are more things wrought by prayer than this world dreams of!

Mr. Ostrich Helps.

Not the least interesting of the attractions in the South African Section of the British Empire Exhibition is a flock of ostriches. For the benefit of visitors, demonstrations are given in plucking the feathers in the manner adopted in this great industry in South Africa.

The nest of the ostrich is always built by the male, though this certainly is no arduous task, and it consists of little more than a round hole dug in the sand or earth.

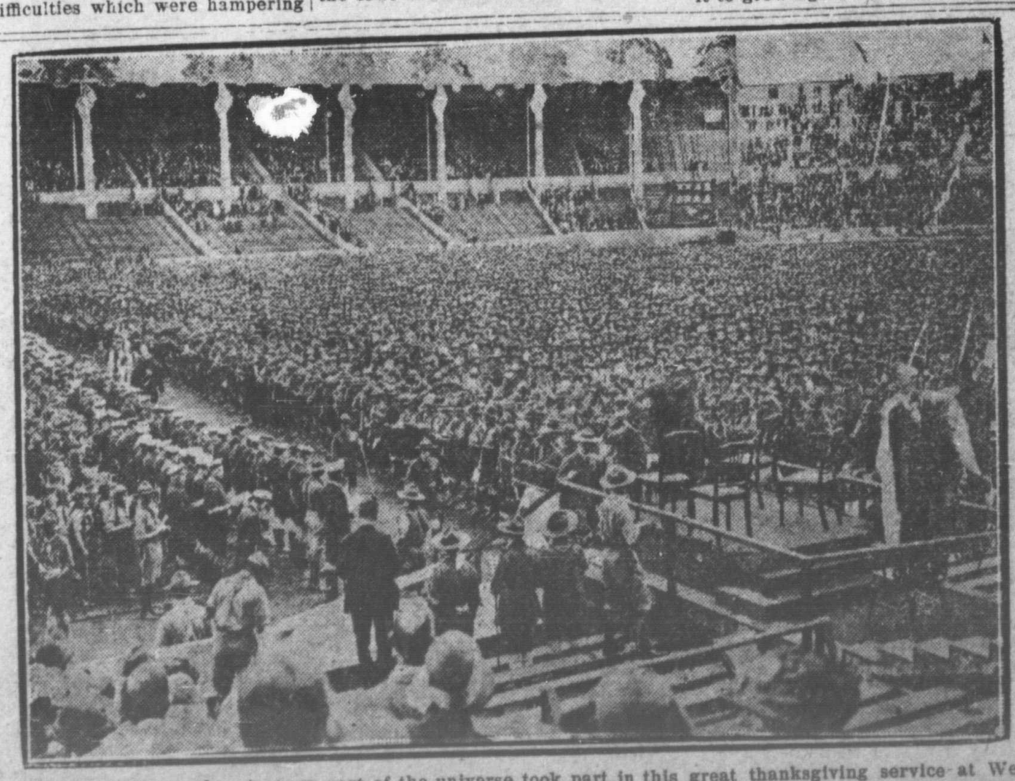
The hen then lays an egg every other day, about fifteen making a full nest. The hen sits on the eggs during the day and the male bird takes her place through the night, an arrangement which would appear to have been admirably provided for by nature, for while the male bird is adorned with jet black feathers and is therefore indistinuishable at night, in the daytime the drab color of the hen bird's feathers covers nest and eggs and is equally unnoticeable.

The Height of Cruelty.

"You are not doing much business," suggested the dentist across the hall.

"Not much," admitted the other dentist, touched by this mark of apparent sympathy.

"Then would you mind if some of my patients used your waiting-room?"



Boy Scouts from almost every part of the universe took part in this great thanksgiving service at Wemb-

RED ROSE COFFEE

For particular people

Roasted and packed same day in airtight cans

C-1

Surnames and Their Origin

TALLMAN

Variations—Dollman, Dolman, Dalman, Aleman, Allman, Lallimande.
Racial Origin—Norman French.
Source—Geographical.

Here is a group of family names, all from the same source, but in every one of which all clue to that source is well concealed.

These names were originally additions to given names which were descriptive of the nationality of the country from which the bearers had come.

During the period of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries the English language had not developed the name "Germany," which, by the way, is the name for Germany in no other language than English.

The common word in those days was that from which the modern French name for Germany has developed "Almaine," or "Almayn."

Merchants and artisans who came to England from the inland sections of Germany (in contrast to those from the seaports, who were called "Easterlings") were known either by some such title as "Raynard d'Almaine" ("Raynard of Almaine") or "Raynard le Alemaunde." "Le Aleman," "de Almania" also are forms frequently met with in the old records.

It is easy to see how such descriptive additions to a name would be corrupted into some form that sounded like them as son as the medieval immigrant had been in England long enough for his neighbors to forget their real meaning. Thus "d'Almaine" has become either Tallman or Dollman, an "le Aleman" has become Aleman. The variation Lallimande probably has come into England at a later period from the French, for Norman-French ceased to be the predominant tongue of Englad before it had a chance to shorten the "le" into the "l" of modern French. Even before words beginning with a vowel it is found in the old records in the form of "le."

MacDOWELL

Variations—MacDowall, Dowall, Dowell, MacDholl, MacCoul, MacCool.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A given name.

This group of names constitutes a class of variations of the clan name of MacDougall, borne by one of the leading clans of Scotland, and all of them occur as family names adopted by branches or septs of that clan. Certain of them, too, are not exclusively Scottish, but are to be found in Ireland as well.

That the same names should spring up independently in Scotland and Ireland, though in some cases from different sources, is not strange, for the bulk of the Scottish Highland clans trace back to various periods of conquest and colonization of Scotland by the Dalriadic Scots from the north of Ireland, virtually all of which took place prior to the fifth century A.D. The difference in the Gaelic of the Highlands and that of Ireland is more a difference of dialect than of language.

The family names in this group, like that of MacDougall, trace back to the given name of Dugal, from the Gaelic "dhu," meaning "dark," and "gall," for "stranger." In the very early period this was the Highlander's name for a man of the low country, but is very quickly became a given name.

The family name of MacCoul was more anciently spelled "Makoul."

One of the Exceptions.

Steward—"You may find your luggage that was in the hold a bit damp, ma'am. There's been a small leak."

Tourist—"And they assured me at the booking office that this ship was bone dry."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

Journeys in British Guiana which usually take six weeks by river are now to be done by aeroplane in three hours.

The Greater Evil.

Two Negroes employed in an "equatorial" section at Wembley were gazing upwards wonderingly at an aeroplane high over the Exhibition grounds. Their comments were brief but pointed.

"Say," said one, "Ah should jes' hate to be up there in that."

To which the answer came: "An' Ah should jes' hate to be up there not in that."

A Laugh at Last.

An Irishman with a reputation for wit was invited to a dinner-party in the hope that he would amuse the guests, but from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a serious face.

The host thought this very strange.

"Why, old fellow," he said, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh to-night!"

"Try!" said the guest.

Refresh Yourself

Says the Hostess

Order a case from your grocer. Keep a few bottles in your ice box.

Drink

Coca-Cola

Delicious and Refreshing

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Ltd.
Head Office: Toronto

C-201

Birds of the Night.

Nighthawks and whippoorwills work chiefly at night, when most other birds are off duty, and at daybreak their work is taken up by the swifts and swallows. These birds are provided with big scoopnet mouths, and as they swing through the air over wide areas of country they scoop up almost unbelievable numbers of insects.

Homing pigeons probably are closer to the human family than any other form of winged life. The birds have remarkable intelligence. They mate in pairs, and the female of each union has exercised her right of suffrage to the extent that the male helps her in hatching out the eggs and in caring for and feeding the young.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND

Mrs. David Gagne, St. Godfroy, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them such an excellent medicine that I always keep them on hand and would strongly advise all other mothers to do the same thing." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which quickly relieve constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and promote that healthful refreshing sleep which makes the baby thrive. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ice Cream on Mt. Everest.

In the Assault On Mt. Everest, the recent account by Gen. Charles Granville Bruce and other members of the expedition of 1922 of their attempt, so nearly successful, to conquer the still unconquered crowning peak of the Himalayas, nothing is more noteworthy than their experience in securing the common necessaries of life—food and sleep. They were not simple matters to obtain on the terrible, wind-swept slopes and in the rarefied air and the intense cold of the highest camps.

The highest camp of the first climbing party had to be made upon perilously steep ground, upon a smooth, sloping slab of rock, across the foot of which they hastily piled a ridge of small stones so that they should not slide off. "It was not a situation that promised for either of us a bountiful repose," says Mr. George Leigh Mallory, who, as the reader will remember, lost his life in the expedition of 1924, "for one would be obliged to lie along the slope, and the only check to his tendency to slip down would be the body of the other. However, there was the little tent making a gallant effort to hold itself proudly and well."

There were two such tents; and after a brief meal of which hot tinned soup was the important part, the four climbers went early to rest—if they could—for the morrow's final climb, in which they hoped to reach the crest.

"To the civilized man who gets into bed after the customary easy routine," continues Mr. Mallory, "the dispositions in a climber's tent may seem strangely intricate. In the first place he has to arrange about his boots. He must start next morning if possible with warm feet and in boots not altogether frozen stiff. He may choose to go to bed in his boots, and if his feet are warm when he turns in, it may be that he can do no better. His feet will probably keep warm in the sleeping bag if he wears his bed socks over his boots, and then he will not have to endure the pains of pulling on and wearing frozen boots in the morning. At this camp I adopted a different plan—to wear moccasins instead of boots during the night and keep them on until the last possible moment before starting. But if a man takes his boots off, where is he to keep them warm? Climbing boots are not good to cuddle, and there will be no room for them with two in a double sleeping bag. Mine were accommodated in a ruck sack and put under my head for a pillow. It is not often that a man uses the head for warming things; nevertheless, they kept warm enough and were scarcely frozen in the morning.

Norton's entrance into our double bag was a grievious disturbance; considering how long and slim he is, it is astonishing how much room he required. We were pressed so tight together that if either moved a corresponding manoeuvre was required of the other. I soon discovered as the chief item of interest in the place where I lay a certain boulder, immovable and excruciatingly sharp, that came up between my shoulder blades. How in these circumstances we achieved sleep—and I believe both of us were sometimes unconscious in a light, intermittent slumber—I cannot explain. Perhaps the fact that we often breathless from exhaustion or discomfort and were obliged to breathe deep helped us to sleep, as deep breathing often will. In spite of everything the night was endurable; to pass the sleepless intervals thoughts were not far to seek; we were able to feel some satisfaction in the mere existence of this camp—the two small tents perched there on the vast mountain side of snow-bound rocks and actually higher, at twenty-five thousand feet, than any climbing party had been before. 'Hang it all!' we muttered. 'It's not so bad!' "

The same gay and gallant spirit persisted when next day after their attempt to reach the summit had failed they made their way back, supperless and exhausted, to a lower camp, where they anticipated a comforting hot meal, only to find that through an unfortunate mistake, although the food was there, not a thing was to be found to cook it in. But if they could not have hot food—

"Ice cream!" suggested Norton.

Thereupon a tin of strawberry jam was opened and then another of frozen milk. The two were compounded with snow, and they had strawberry ice cream o la Mt. Everest!

Compensation.

One grieves to see the charms that one holds dear
Show clearer Time's encroaching, day by day—
A halting step, a line, a thread of grey:
And yet, as one by one, these signs appear,
They only intimate that year by year
Has laid its store of riches at one's feet,
To dower one with memories to repeat
When one must step aside from youth's warm cheer.

But each decade has comforts of its own—
One would not have the power to recognize
The kindred secrets in another's eyes
Had not one through life's wider knowledge grown
Able to comprehend the heritage,
That is Time's compensating gift to age.

—Charlotte Becker.

TOO MANY HOME CARES

One Reason Why so Many Women Are Weak and Run-Down.

The work of the woman in the home makes greater demands on her vitality than men realize, and there is always something more to do. No wonder women's backs ache, and their nerves are worn out. No wonder why they get depressed and irritable, suffer from headaches, and always feel out of sorts. But of course all women are not like that. What is the difference?

A woman with plenty of healthy red blood in her veins finds work in the home easy; her vitality is at par. This points the way to health in women who feel run down and depressed. Make new rich blood. You can do it with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have the marvellous property of building up the blood and toning up the nerves. That is proved by the case of Mrs. H. Eppinger, Scott Street, Vancouver, B.C., who says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought back my health and strength and restored my nerves to normal condition after other medicines had failed. It was after the birth of my second child that I became so anaemic and nervous that I thought I would lose my mind as well as my strength. I tried several medicines, but got no relief until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using a few boxes of these I could see a change. I felt stronger; my appetite was better, I slept better, and my nerves were stronger. I continued the use of the pills for some time, and again found myself a well woman, and I can sincerely say that my health has since been the best. I can cheerfully recommend the pills to all weak, run down women."

You can get these pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No More Diving Suits?

The invention by the Japanese of a diving appliance which dispenses with the use of pumping promises to revolutionize the pearling industry.

The new appliance consists of a small mask, with face glass and rubber edge, which covers the eyes and nose. The mask is connected to a cylinder about 16lb. in weight, filled with compressed air, which is carried on the chest.

The supply of air to the nose is regulated by the mouth, which controls an attachment to a tube connecting the cylinder with the mask.

The old ecumbersome diving suit is thus dispensed with, and the diver, with the greater freedom allowed to his limbs, can work more expeditiously.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Marvels of Science.

On a hotel verandah at a seaside resort a visitor approached, in the dark, the spot where a beautiful girl with bobbed hair and melting baby-blue eyes was sitting with an adoring youth.

As he neared the pair the newcomer heard her say: "Aren't the stars beautiful to-night? I love to sit and look at the stars on a night like this and think about science. Science is so interesting, so wonderful; don't you think so? Now take astronomy. Astronomers are such marvellous men. I can understand how they have been able to estimate the distance to the moon and to all the other planets, and the size of the sun, and how fast it travels, but how do you suppose they ever found out the right names of all those stars?"

Measuring only ¾ in. high, the smallest camera in the world has been presented to Queen Mary for the Queen's Doll House.

Rose leaves were made much use of for medicines and ointments centuries ago, while rose water and rose wine were used as drinks.

TANLAC MEETS TEST FOR OVER 3 YEARS

"The more I know about Tanlac the more I feel like praising it," says Mrs. Samuel Shelly, 56 Wood St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. "I always take Tanlac when I begin to feel run-down and it has met my health needs for the past three years.

"For years before I learned of Tanlac I was in such an awful rundown condition that at times I would get so weak and nervous I couldn't do my house work. I was down to almost a skeleton and still losing weight all the time. Headaches nearly drove me mad and I had a sickly, sallow complexion.

"Tanlac has increased my weight 14 pounds, and has given me a wonderful appetite. My nerves are steady. I sleep well and have health and strength that makes life a pleasure."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation; made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

The Modest Stevenson.

The only visit that Robert Louis Stevenson paid to the bookshop of Mr. Walter T. Spencer, in London, made a lasting impression on the owner. In Forty Years in My Bookshop Mr. Spencer thus describes it:

Always I remember the night when Robert Louis Stevenson came into my shop. It was in the year 1885 that he made his one call on me, during a break in a journey from Edinburgh to Bournemouth. The day had been very wet, and he sat down wearily in a chair in my shop parlor to examine some pamphlets that he had inquired about. He told me that one of his shoes leaked, and I suggested that he take it off and allow it to be dried.

I thought Mr. Stevenson would be interested to see a catalogue that I had just issued in which the first edition of his New Arabian Nights (two volumes, published in 1882) was listed at 8s. 6d. in the original cloth. A moment earlier he had been depressed by the sight on my shelves of some sixty copies of the book—a library surplus that I had purchased for a shilling a volume. I can see now the change on his face as he looked up from the catalogue.

"But, Mr. Spencer," he said wistfully, "no one asks about first editions of my books, do they?"

Poor Stevenson's lack of self-confidence was never justified, for the book gradually increased in price, moving to four guineas, to six, to eight. At the sale of Colonel Prideaux's library I gave £47 for a copy. But neither R.L.S. nor I, as we sat there talking on that rainy night, ever thought I should live to see the day when, knowing how limited is the edition, I had to bid £101, as I did in 1921, for a book that thirty-seven years earlier I had priced at 8s. 6d. An exceptional experience surely in a bookseller's own lifetime!

Prepared for the Worst.

Jones had found a slip of paper on his lawn. It was an accurate and detailed plan of his private office. The exact position of the stairs was noted. Notes showed which doors swung in and which swung out. Even the windows were set down. Jones was alarmed.

"Some burglar must be going to raid my office," he told his family.

"Oh, that isn't it," cried his daughter, glancing at the sketch. "Those notes are in Jack's handwriting. He's coming down to your office to ask you to let him marry me."

One of the most important things a salesman can learn is how to treat the customer who does not buy.—Frank Farrington.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"—Insist!

For Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Rheumatism, Colds

Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

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

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

You Cannot Buy New Eyes

But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition

Use Murine Eye Remedy "Night and Morning."

Keep your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy.
Write for Free Eye Care Book.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago

Insect Bites!

Minard's takes the sting out of them. Take it to the woods with you.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS MADE, MORTGAGES purchased. Reynolds, 77 Victoria, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS, only $500 down or secured, balance at 7%. Improved farm, 125 acres in Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex; mixed soil, sand and clay loam; brick house with frame out-buildings. About a mile west of Middlemiss. Address: M. J. Kent, Box 419, London, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED.

NO MATTER HOW SMALL OR large the place you live in you can make money as our Agent. Ten to Twenty-Five Dollars weekly for any lady with a few hours to spare. One dollar for sample outfit starts you in business. Resident Agent wanted in every town and village to take orders for Ladies' House Frocks, Porch Aprons, etc., direct from Manufacturer to Wearer. We deliver and collect. Send One Dollar for sample outfit and shake hands with success! W. R. Jarmain & Co., Manufacturer of House Frocks, Porch Aprons, Wash Dresses, etc., London, Ontario.

Five of the eight largest liners in the world, the Majestic, Columbus, Leviathan, Olympic, and Mauretania, were all in Southampton during the same four days recently.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Geniuses are not usually the children of young parents, nor are they the first-born of the families to which they belong.

Glasshouses and forcing frames covering three acres are hidden away in the centre of Hyde Park, where all the bedding plants are grown for the flower-beds in London's central parks.

PUTS HEALTH AND VIM INTO WOMEN

So Says Mrs. MacPherson of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brantford, Ontario.—"I was always tired and the least exertion would put me out for a day or two. I had a pressing pain on the top of my head, pain in the nape of my neck, and when I stooped over I could not get up without help, because of pain in my back. I did not sleep well and was nervous at the least noise. I keep house, but I was such a wreck that I could not sweep the floor nor wash the dishes without lying down afterwards. A friend living near me told me what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for her so I began to take it. With the first bottle I felt brighter and got so I could wash dishes and sweep without having to lie down. Later I became regular again in my monthly terms. I have taken ten bottles all told and am now all better. I can truly say that your wonderful medicine cannot be beaten for putting health and vim into a woman."—Mrs. JAMES H. MACPHERSON, 309 Greenwich St., Brantford, Ont.

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, or any other form of female weakness write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." C

FACE BROKE OUT WITH PIMPLES

Hard, Red and Large. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"My face broke out with pimples that looked terrible. They were very hard, red and large, and they festered and scaled over. The pimples itched and burned something terrible. My face looked terrible and I hated to go any place. The trouble lasted over a year.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using several cakes of Soap and a couple of boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Gertrude Wagner, Rt. 5, Britain Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 10, 1923.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum daily and keep your skin clear and healthy.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Men's Harvest Boots

A good light-weight Boot that will stand a lot of hard wear, at $3.50.

Men's Fine Boots

Black and brown, made on a good-fitting last, with Goodyear welted soles and rubber heels. Special value—$5.00.

Women's Shoes

A good, comfortable Oxford with a cushion sole and rubber heel. Just the thing for house wear, at $3.00.

Suit Cases, Trunks and Bags

We have a complete range of Suit Cases, Trunks and Bags. If you are going West we have just what you require.

C. L. DALE.

LEO KRONICK

General Merchant and Grain Dealer

BRISTOL - - QUEBEC

Flour ... and Feed

Local Flour . . .	$3.60
Middlings	2.15
Provender	2.15
Feed Flour	2.25

Special Prices on

TEA

For the coming week

LEO KRONICK.

$3,575.00

FOR

$960.00

This was the actual result of a 20-year endowment maturing in 1923. The policyholder paid $48.00 each year, or a total of $960.00. He now holds a paid-up policy for $3,575.00.

HIS LIFE INSURANCE

INCREASED IN VALUE

OVER

350%

Would you like full particulars of a similar policy on your life? If so consult—

TRUEMAN TUCK - SHAWVILLE

Agent For **CONFEDERATION LIFE**

Flour and Mill Feeds

We have the best grades of Flour and Mill Feeds and can quote lowest prices on same.

"Maple Leaf" and Local Flours,
Shorts, Bran, Middlings, Feed Flour,
Mixed Feeds for Hens and Chicks.

Try our NORWEGIAN ROLLED OATS.

Agent for **M. Moody & Sons Co. Machines & Repairs**
Percival Plow & Stove Co. " "

G. G. McDOWELL, Main Street, SHAWVILLE.

Norway Bay Ferry

From and after Monday, Sept. 15th, the present hourly service will be discontinued, and

The Fall Schedule

will become effective, as follows:

Leave Norway Bay:	Leave Sand Point:
8.45, A. M.	10.30, A. M.
11.00, "	11.30, "
3.30, P. M.	4.30, P. M.
5.30, "	6.30, "

Sundays included

☞ **Special trips made by arrangement.**

Get It at **DALE'S**

CORRUGATED IRON

$6.25 per Square

Including Sales Tax and Freight.

Why order from irresponsible parties when you can get a reliable article from the regular dealer at the right price?

GEO. W. DALE - - SHAWVILLE.

Don t under-estimate the facilities you have at your own door and over-estimate those of the cities. It is possible to get just as good, if not better photographs made in your home town. Our studio is just as much up-to-date and we can do just as good work as our city competitors. Our prices are away below that of the city studios. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

FOR SALE

One No. 15 DeLaval Cream Separator, used 3 months,
One set good Sloops, 2½ inch,
One O'Connor Washer, second hand,
One set Single Driving Harness,
One good Driving Mare, 7 years old,
A few cheap Work Horses.

J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.

HOLSTEIN SIRE FOR SALE

This well-bred individual is 3 years old, well developed and very quiet.

His dam at 4 years made 28 pounds of butter from 615 pounds milk in 7 days on official test.

For further particulars apply to

V. C. SMILEY,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

Britain Angry At Leak Into U. S. From Canada

London, Sept. 3—The British Government is seriously concerned over the entry into the United States by way of the Canadian border of their settlers who sail from England ostensibly to reside in Canada, but who in reality mean to take up their residence in the United States.

The whole subject will be considered by the Prime Minister MacDonald when he returns to London after the Geneva assembly, and the result of a note that has been sent by Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador in Washington, in which he emphasizes the serious penalties which can be inflicted upon persons who thus violate the quota.

It is understood Sir Esme Howard's note was as the result of final discussions at the State Department Washington.

The Detroit area is said to be one of the most recently used by persons who, through connivance of friends, have crossed into the United States.

Newspaper Law

A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law,) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and state the reason for its not having been taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

If a subscriber orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a subscriber orders his paper stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

Farmer Gored by a Bull

Mr. William S. Needham, a well-known farmer of Pakenham township, was badly gored by a bull last Thursday morning and his condition is grave. Mr. Needham had gone to a field to see after his cattle and the bull attacked him immediately. He tried to beat the animal off but was unsuccessful. The furious brute mauled him badly, gored him several times, broke his left arm and broke his shoulder blade. Fortunately while Mr. Needham was lying on the ground the bull was unable to get his horns under him, so the savage attacks of the animal were for the most part glancing blows. Eventually the bull left him and it is presumed that the horses in the field might have distracted his attention. Mr. Needham had lain there for some time when Mrs. Needham wondering why he had not returned, went to look for him. She saw her husband on the ground and was hastening towards him when the bull made for her also. By the greatest good fortune she managed to escape from the maddened animal. The bull was finally cornered, Mr. Needham brought to the house and medical aid summoned. Mr. Needham is in a serious condition. Besides the injuries mentioned he is badly bruised and hurt internally. The shock to his system is also very great. He is a very powerful man, but he had nothing except his hands to defend himself with against tke bull. The accident to Mr. Needham has caused profound regret throughout the district, where few men are better known. —Carp Review.

Few of us appreciate the full sentimental value of a photograph until it is brought to attention by the expression of those who are deeply moved by our work. We make photographs that please. Make an appointment to-day. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Awake, Ottawa!

What will Ottawa do about it? A news bulletin issued by the Alberta Government says that an Alberta man has been honored with knighthood from the Danish Government. Honors from the British Government are discouraged by resolution of the House of Commons; can foreign Governments distribute them as they please in the country that has thus voiced its democracy? The announcement from Edmonton says:

"For the second time a prominent Alberta man has been honored with the degree of knighthood from the Danish Government. The latest is Dan Morkeberg, of Markersville, who has been decorated with the Order of the Dannebrag, a Danish knighthood. Mr. Morkeberg has been a resident of Alberta for some years and was at one time a member of the Legislature. The first man to receive the distinction from the Danish Government was C. Marker, Provincial Dairy Commissioner, and former Danish Consul in Alberta."

What are You Going to Do About It?

About the Fall Cooler Weather, of Course.

You will surely need some warmer clothes to make you feel comfortable.

Here and Now is the Place and Time to get It.

Our Fall Stock is now almost complete, and we are in a position to give you the best values offered in the past few years.
Finer garments, as well as the workingman's clothes are here in abundance awaiting your inspection.

J. B. DOVER

CLOTHIER AND FUR DEALER

Main St., Shawville.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE.

LEAVING SHAWVILLE—

East bound daily except Sunday—8.30 a.m. Daily except Saturday and Sunday—1.05 p.m.

West bound except Saturday and Sunday—9.32 a.m., and 5.04 p.m.

West bound Saturday only—3.04 p.m.

Sunday only west bound—10.49 a.m. and east bound 7.29 p.m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL—

Daily, 5.20, a. m.; 6.00, a. m.; 8.05, a. m.; 11.05, a. m., 3.35, p. m. Daily except Sunday 6.35, p. m.

OTTAWA-TORONTO—

Daily, 10.15, a. m.; 10.15, p. m. Daily except Sunday, 12.30, p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO-VANCOUVER—

Daily, 1.35, a.m., Imperial; 9.05 p.m. Trans-Can.; 11.35, p. m., Soo.

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

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

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

A little ad. in this paper invariably brings results.