

THE EQUITY.

No. 11, 49TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931.

\$1.50 per annum in advance
2.00 to the United States.

To Our Readers

As we go to press we regret to report that the condition of the Editor, Mr. John A. Cowan, who was taken seriously ill on the 6th of August, has not improved. In this time of our anxiety we beg the indulgence of our readers if the issues are not of the usual standard.

LOCAL NEWS

Bush fires are reported to be ranging on Calumet Island and near Foresters Falls.

Monday, Sept. 7th, being Labor Day—a holiday—Shawville and Clarendon Councils will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 8th.

While the past month's dry spell has greatly advanced harvesting and threshing operations throughout this district, pastures are said to be suffering to an alarming extent from drought.

With the exception of the grocery stores, most all business places in town were closed on Wednesday of last week, to afford clerks and others an opportunity to attend the Ottawa Fair. While some took advantage of the holiday, to do the odd job around their respective homes, the larger number went to the city.

Seriously Injured

Falling from a gravel truck driven by L. Major, which took the turn rather suddenly at the corner between the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia, at noon on Friday, Jas. Braden, of Quyon, received a dislocated shoulder and other painful injuries. The accident was witnessed by a number of people who immediately removed the unfortunate man into Swartz' restaurant where Dr. McDowell attended to his injuries. Later in the afternoon he was removed to his home in Quyon. A report from Quyon on Tuesday morning stated that Mr. Braden was in a very critical condition.

CHAUTAQUA

Seven programs constitute the Chautauqua series to be presented in Shawville on Sept. 5, 7, 8, 9. Advance reports indicate that all the programs attain an excellent standard of merit. The secret of the growing strength of the Canadian Chautauquas, the organization which brings these programs, lies in the incredibly low cost and the remarkable variety in the nature of the attractions. This year's entertainment is entirely different from that which was presented at the Theatre last year, yet the programs have variety and balance, and are of the same high-class character.

The Chautauqua opens on Saturday evening, Sept. 5th, with a serious drama—"The Valiant," followed by a notable comedy—"Mrs. Plimpton's Husband," by the Canadian Players. "Mrs. Plimpton's Husband" is a short three-act play, true to life and full of real, genuine comedy, with just a sprinkling of romance.

The program on Monday afternoon and evening, Sept. 7th, is by Herbert Petrie & Company, musicians of exceptional note, who will play the finest classical selections and the best popular melodies, on as large an assortment of musical instruments as can be imagined. Appearing with the Petrie Company is Miss Constance Neville-Johns, Australian coloratura, whose voice with its lyric coloratura quality, is adapted to both operatic and strictly popular numbers. Miss Neville-Johns will speak on her home-land under the title of "The Land of the Southern Cross."

On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 8, the entertainment will be provided by the Lucille Elmore Company, in a series of individual sketches, monologues, impersonations, songs and instrumental selections. Miss Elmore is assisted by two brilliant young musicians, Clare Foster, pianist, and Josef Serpico, distinguished Italian violinist. At the evening program Dr. Elwood T. Bailey will lecture on questions in which everyone is vitally interested. The title of his lecture is—"All Aboard" and will prove an inspiration to all as it is of an altogether instructive nature. As an orator he is without peer on the Chautauqua platform.

The entertainment on the final day, Wednesday, 9th, is Sue Hastings Marionettes, in the afternoon, and in the evening the Peerless Players in the genuinely human play—"Old Crusty Takes the Air." Sue Hastings Marionettes are probably the most famous in the world. These rabbits in the "Adventures of Peter Rabbit," will thrill both the parents and the little folk by their clever acting. "Old Crusty Takes the Air," is a play you cannot afford to miss—real life with lots of laughs.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Argue left on Sunday to attend the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Rev. W. B. MacCallum, of St. Elmo Out, was one of last week's visitors to town.

Mrs. E. W. Paul spent a few days of last week with relatives in Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Hodgins, of the G. F. Hodgins Co's staff, returned on Monday from spending a two weeks' vacation in Montreal.

Mr. Carman Smith, of Ottawa, has been spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. H. T. Argue, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wilson left on Sunday to spend their vacation with relatives at Spencerville and other Ontario towns.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barr, and Mrs. J. E. Bromley, of New Orchard Beach, were guests of Mr. Matthew Sinclair on Monday evening.

Miss Adeline Somerville of the W. A. Hodgins' store staff, has returned after spending her vacation with friends in Sudbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Peeling, of Campbellford, Ont., have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Olmsted, at Austin, Clarendon.

P. J. Masson D.D.G.M., of Shawville Lodge, No. 40. I.O.O.F., accompanied by Walter Harris, N. Grand, Heman Elliott, V. Grand, and several of the Brethren visited Marion Lodge, Renfrew, Monday night.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Mrs. Stewart and daughter, Miss Jean, returned on Monday of last week from a pleasant motor trip to the sea-coast at Portland, Me.

Mr. Jno. A. Dawson, of the Federal Seed Branch, Ottawa, is at present judging the clover seed competition, under auspices of C. P. A. S. No. 1. About seventy are competing for the prize of \$200.00 which will be divided among the first twenty.

Canada's estimated population at the end of 1930 was 9,922,000, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and it is believed that when the census is completed the population will have passed the ten million mark. Births last year numbered 243,291, or 24.5 per thousand of population, Quebec Province topping the list with 30.6 per thousand.

New Dwellings

The Hodgins Lumber Co. started work last week on the erection of a modern semi-bungalow, on the property directly west of Mrs. James Wilson's residence, on the South side of Main Street.

At the lower end of the Village Mr. John Rennie has work well under way on a bungalow situated on the street directly East of Exhibition Park.

Bad Motor Crash on Highway Near Bryson

Four persons were injured in a motor collision on the highway, at Carswell's Hill, between Campbells Bay and Bryson last Thursday, when a car driven by Mr. W. J. Fleming, of Chapeau, crashed, head-on into a motor driven by Mr. Bert Hodgins of Yarm.

Mrs. Lee, mother of Mr. Fleming, sustained a severe gash across her face and suffered from shock, while her daughter, Mrs. McCrear, of North Bay, suffered internal injuries and scalp lacerations. The two children of Mrs. McCrear were badly cut about the legs and arms. Both drivers escaped serious injuries.

Out buildings Destroyed

At an early hour on Friday morning, Aug. 21st, a fire, of unknown origin, completely destroyed all the out-buildings on the farm of Mr. Earl Lang, which is situated at the foot of the stone-wall hill near Bryson, on the main highway. The fire had gained considerable headway before being noticed by Mrs. Lang, who was awakened by the roar of the flames. Help was summoned by telephone and by hard fighting the dwelling house, which had caught fire several times, was saved.

With the out-buildings Mr. Lang loses 20 loads of hay, 12 loads of grain, two pigs, and a number of hens. The buildings were only partly covered by insurance and very much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Lang in their heavy loss.

At the Chautauqua



Dr. T. ELWOOD BAILEY

"All Aboard" is the title of the interest compelling lecture to be delivered by Dr. T. Elwood Bailey. His message is of vital importance to every community.

Service Announcements

Decoration Services

The decoration services of the Dunraven Cemetery will be held at 11 o'clock on Sunday, Sept. 6th; also the Lower Litchfield Cemetery decoration service at 3 o'clock. All interested are invited.

United Church Inductions

Rev. A. F. Fokes, recently at Brinston in Dundas-Grenville presbytery, will be inducted at Shawville United church on Thursday evening next. Rev. Dr. G. L. Hurst, of Buckingham, acting chairman of Ottawa presbytery, will preside and induct, and Rev. F. S. Milliken, of Stewarston United church, Ottawa, will preach the sermon. The address to minister and people will be given by Rev. F. Codling, of Alymer, and Rev. H. I. Horsey will relate the steps.

Rev. R. D. Smith, formerly of Bristol, was inducted as minister of Eardley charge, at a public service held at the Center Eardley United church, on Tuesday evening Sept. 1st. Rev. W. E. Johnston, of Quyon, will preach the sermon, and Rev. G. Stafford of Ottawa, will deliver the address to minister and people. Rev. H. I. Horsey, secretary of presbytery, will relate the steps, and Rev. Dr. L. H. Fisher, of Ottawa, will preside and induct.

Church of England

PARISH OF BRISTOL

Sunday, Sept. 6
Bristol Corners, Holy Communion, 10.30
Bristol Mines, Evening Prayer, 2.30
Caldwell, Evening Prayer, 7.30
A. C. SENWICK, in charge.

PARISH OF NORTH CLARENDON

Sunday, Sept. 6
Otter Lake, Holy Communion, 10.30
Thorne Centre, Evening Prayer, 2.00
Greer Mount, Evening Prayer, 4.00
Charteris, Evening Prayer, 7.30

K. N. BRUETON, L. TH., Incumbent.

SCHOOLS OPEN

Shawville High School and the district Schools of Clarendon opened on Tuesday of this week with the following staff of Teachers:—

SHAWVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
H. L. Rennie, B. A., Principal
Reginald Carson, M. A.,
Miss E. Farnsworth, B. A.,
Miss Siona Brandt, French Specialist,
Miss Vera Smith,
Miss Lillis Baker,
Miss Clara Strutt,
Mr. R. Scobie,
Miss Opal Langford,
Miss Rena MacNair.

CLARENDON
No. 1 — Miss Westgate,
" 2 — " Erna Corrigan,
" 3 — " McEwen assisted by Miss Mabel McGuire,
" 4 — " H. Stearns,
" 5 — " Cullen,
" 7 — " Marion Dale,
" 8 — " Sadie Olmsted,
" 9 — " Buelah Findlay,
" 10 — " E. Currie-Mills,
" 11 — " E. Barter,
" 12a — " Harris,
" 12b — " Goodfellow,
" 13 — Mr. McBarney,
" 14 — Mr. Melvin Younge.

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A Good School

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This Institution offers a superior training and thereby insures a more successful future. It leads all others—a fact fully established by more than 625 pupils who have left other business schools to come to it—and ranks among employers as "The School of Higher Efficiency."

It is not surprising then that business men, in advertising for stenographers, should definitely state "Graduates of Henry's School preferred."

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(Graduate of McGill University)
Successor to late S. A. Mackay
SHAWVILLE, QUE.
Office—H. Smith's building on Main St.—nearly opposite Bank of Nova Scotia.

DONAT LeGUERRIER

Notary Public.

Office at Campbell's Bay, Que.
Branch at Quyon; open every Monday.
Matters dealt with by correspondence as well.

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Advocate, Barrister,
Solicitor, etc.

Office: Campbell's Bay, Que.
(Over Telephone Exchange).

D. J. CAMPBELL

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At the Pontiac House, Shawville every Thursday.

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Buy a Season Ticket for the Chautauqua. Seven high-class programs for two-dollars and the ticket is transferable in your immediate family.

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Sweaters 59c.
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Short Pants, 5 to 10 yrs., 49c.

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Hosiery, real good quality, 50c.
Dresses, sizes 8 to 14, nice Styles and Patterns, 98c.
A nicer and better line, \$1.49
Sport Shoes, \$1.75 and \$2.00

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For Grades 1 to 7,

Copy Books, 10 cts.
Blank Drawing Books, 5 and 10 cts.
2 Regent Lead Pencils for 5 cts.
1 high class Lead Pencil for 5 cts.
1 large Eraser, 5 cts.
Pen and Handle, 5 cts.
6 large Scribblers and 1 Pencil, 25 cts.

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Chocolate Bars, Nuts, Gums,
Ice Cream Cones, etc.

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Salada Green tea drinkers
drink the best green tea

"SALADA"
GREEN TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

THE
TULE MARSH MURDER

STORY OF A MISSING ACTRESS AND THE TAXING OF
WITS TO EXPLAIN HER FATE.

BY NANCY BARR MAVITY.

SYNOPSIS

Don Ellsworth's wife, formerly the famous actress Sheila O'Shay, disappears, leaving no trace. Dr. Cavanaugh, the great criminal psychologist, learns that their married life has been unhappy. Peter Piper, Herald reporter, tries to get an interview with Dr. Cavanaugh. Instead he meets Barbara, the attractive daughter, and finds that she was engaged to Don before his marriage. An unidentified body is found in the tule marsh outside the city. The only thing by which the body can be identified is a patch of scalp with some hair attached. Dr. Cavanaugh takes this home with him. He asks Ellsworth to secure for him a strand of Sheila O'Shay's hair, and Don violently refuses. Dr. Cavanaugh then goes to the Ellsworth house to see if he can secure the needed hair. He interviews Mrs. Kane, Sheila's maid.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)

"You must have been with her for a long time," Dr. Cavanaugh ventured, in a voice from which he banished all undue curiosity.

But Mrs. Kane was instantly on guard.

"Oh, you needn't think Miss O'Shay was a has-been. She didn't have to take up with that millionaire whipper-snapper because he was a last chance, not by no means! And why wouldn't she leave him, if she had a mind to, I'd like to know!"

"She did leave him, then?"

"I know nothing about it." The click this time was clearly audible. With amused admiration, Dr. Cavanaugh recognized its effectiveness as a means of emphasis.

"Still," he mused, "she might not have meant to go. Did you ever notice in Miss O'Shay—tactfully he avoided the title "Mrs. Ellsworth," toward which Mrs. Kane had shown such marked aversion—"any signs of eccentricity, of unstable mental balance?"

"You mean, was she crazy?"

"I should not put it so strongly, but that is the idea."

"If you doctors would learn to speak plain English, maybe fewer of your patients would die. If Miss O'Shay was crazy, I'd say it was her own business."

"Yes, it might be," Dr. Cavanaugh's tone was placating. "By the way, do you read the newspapers?" He shifted ground suddenly.

"Do I read the newspapers! I've kept Miss O'Shay's scrap book of clippings since—for years. And the books would fill a shelf as long as that,"—pointing to the book case behind him—"I'm telling you."

"Then you know," Dr. Cavanaugh's voice was still unharmed, but he was forcing the pace now. "That an unidentified body has been found in the tule marsh, and that I have been asked to aid in the attempt to identify it. I may be able to make that identification complete, if I can secure a hair belonging to Miss O'Shay. I came to ask if you will be so kind as to get it for me."

For an instant Mrs. Kane's eyes widened, showing a rim of white around the iris. The nostrils of her beak-like nose flared with the sudden intake of her breath. The network of veins on her cheeks stood out against the surrounding pallor like a miniature railroad map drawn in red ink. Her lips worked convulsively.

"I'll do nothing of the sort!" she said in a high, strained voice.

And then it happened—the thing for which every one who talked with Mrs. Kane watched with horrified expectancy. Those imperfectly fitted upper teeth fell out, and clattered to the floor.

"Oh," said Dr. Cavanaugh gently, "I'm sorry. Allow me."

His heavy bulk covered the space between them with incredible swiftness. He stooped to recover the ghastly white semi-circle and, as he rose, the fingers of his left hand plucked, unnoticed, a long, auburn hair from Mrs. Kane's skirt.

CHAPTER XV.

Dr. Cavanaugh carefully tucked the hair between thumb and forefinger into the envelope which lay ready in his coat pocket. The gesture was apparently merely that of reaching for a folded handkerchief with which he dabbed his fingers after restoring the teeth to their owner.

Mrs. Kane, with a sublime disregard of germs and complete lack of

embarrassment, popped the teeth into her mouth.

"But aren't you, to say the least of it, interested in knowing the fate of the lady to whom you have been so long devoted?"

"Devotion's neither here nor there," Mrs. Kane responded cryptically. "I guess I'll find out all I need to know soon enough—maybe sooner."

"Perhaps. And yet I take it you would want to do all in your power to bring the criminal—supposing there is a criminal—to justice." Dr. Cavanaugh spoke with a mild positiveness, as if stating an obvious fact.

But Mrs. Kane was not accepting any statement merely because it was positively made.

"Justice!" she retorted with an angry snap of her jaws. "What good would that do? Justice generally is just somebody's fool notion of the way other folks' affairs ought to be fixed for them. Besides, you've got a long way to go to prove that there's any criminal in it at all."

"Oh, yes, quite," Dr. Cavanaugh waved the point aside as if it were not worth arguing.

"I reckon a lady could leave her house without being murdered. There's plenty that does, anyway."

"You're quite right. It isn't certain," Dr. Cavanaugh conceded. "Still, I believe you were the one who was sufficiently worried over Mrs. Ellsworth's absence to notify the police."

"Yes, I did that. I already told you I was mad at the way Mr. Ellsworth acted. And if Miss O'Shay comes back, she may call me a fool for my pains. It wouldn't be the first time she's done that. At any rate, letting the police know she's gone is different from getting her mixed up with the murdered corpse of some nobody that Miss O'Shay probably wouldn't touch with a ten-foot pole. If Miss O'Shay ever got killed, she'd see to it that it was done with more—more—style!"

Dr. Cavanaugh's wandering gaze unobtrusively followed the movements of Mrs. Kane's bony fingers plucking at the folds of her skirt. He was listening more to the modulations of her voice than to her actual words. Was there an undercurrent of acute anxiety beneath these disconnected asseverations?

"Unfortunately, one cannot always control the stage setting in such matters," he said dryly. "I'm sorry you don't feel inclined to help us out; but if you won't, I suppose you won't."

He picked up his hat from the table and spoke with the mild disappointment of one who has been refused a subscription to his pet charity.

"Well, I won't, so you might just as well quit right now!" The click with which Mrs. Kane's teeth dropped into place was a very determined click indeed.

As he switched on the lights of the car, it occurred to Dr. Cavanaugh that not once had she referred to the missing woman as her mistress, nor addressed him in any other fashion than as an equal.

It was late when he entered the lamp-lit serenity of his most unofficial looking office, but he lifted the wooden box containing the microscope from a cabinet which looked better suited to liquor bottles than laboratory equipment, deftly transferred the hair to a glass slide, and for a long time sat motionless at his desk, one eye glued to the instrument. Without looking up, he transcribed a series of minute, indecipherable notes on the sheet of paper under his hand.

Barbara, returning from her party, saw the thread of light under the office door. She hesitated a moment, her hand lifted to knock. Then, with a weary little shake of her head, she thought better of it and fitted noiselessly up the stairs.

The next morning, at an hour when most late-hour folk have yet to begin consideration of breakfast, Peter Piper was also experiencing hesitations and head-shakings.

"It's one peach of a good murder!" the city editor said with the appreciation of a connoisseur. "We ought to get Cavanaugh's report in time to make the home edition—Camberwell said he expected it some time this morning. You never can tell about

these 'Experts'; but if he doesn't turn up anything, play it up anyway as much as you can, and we'll nurse it along. You drop everything else, Piper, and stick to Camberwell. Stick if it takes all day. You might telephone in occasionally."

"Right."

Peter, the inevitable copy paper bulging from his coat pocket, lounged out of the local room. But he was not whistling. He was meditating disobedience to the city editor's orders—which meant the imminent and definite risk of losing his job, and, what was infinitely worse, of "falling down on a story." But if his hunch was right, he stood a chance of getting that report at least a full half hour before the boys gathered in the press room at the city hall—getting it in time to beat the opposition, and getting it direct from Dr. Cavanaugh himself.

He stood for a moment outside the entrance to The Herald building, and even took a few steps in the direction of the city hall. Then he shook his head and darted across the street, pursued by indignant squawks from the horns of intervening trucks. A moment later the sputtering with which "Bossy's" engine always preceded going into action was accompanied by a low, lugubrious whistle.

Peter was banking everything on a girl whom he had seen only once, a girl with whom he had matched wits as an antagonist—a girl who would have no idea what it meant to hear Jimmy say: "You may call at the cashier's desk for your money"—a girl who would think it a matter of no importance whether you let your paper down. And yet he was banking on her!

(To be continued.)

Sic Transit . . .

The Cities of the Plain are dust,
Judas is fox's plunder;
Sidon and Tyre to silence thrust,
Ninevah fallen with fire and thunder.
Across the margin of the world
The drift of Babylon is swirled,
And centuries of rot and rust
Have gnawed Capernaum asunder.

Stone crumbles—but more stanchly fares

A Dust incredibly translated;
Judas still haggles at his wares,
Cain is forever new-created;
Delliah in a Paris frock
Goes out to tea at five o'clock;
Salome climbs the subway stairs;
Potiphar takes the Elevated;
—Sara Henderson Hay, in Harper's Magazine.

3 Cures For Unemployment
To Be Proposed in Europe

Geneva.—Three courses of treatment for Europe's unemployment ills will be proposed to the co-ordination committee of the European Union Commission late in August.

One would be an international exchange of workers under jurisdiction of a "technical placing conference."

Another would be public works on an international scale, financed by long-term credits recruited from idle capital.

The third calls for use of Europe's surplus population in "exploitation of territories which are in a position to absorb it usefully." Proponents of this idea do not list the territories which might be in that position.

The co-ordinating committee will use these and other recommendations from special groups in formulating a general plan of relief which will be presented to the European commission itself the first week in September.

A Fact

It is a singular fact, that it is easy enough to clearly see and to acknowledge what is good and better, but when one attempts to make them his own, and to grasp them, somehow they slip away as it were between one's fingers.

It may sometimes be wise to pretend to be foolish, but it is always foolish to pretend to be wise.

What New York
Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



3166

A flared flowered chiffon in fascinating tiers uses velvet ribbon trim. It has already enjoyed much popularity at fashionable rendezvous.

The simple bodice has darling opened puffed sleeves. They are finished with narrow bands that tie in bows. The tiers are finished with picot edge done professionally.

It's a dress that enjoys distinct individuality and will only be found at exclusive shops.

Style No. 3166 may be copied exactly. It comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 6 1/2 yards 39-inch. Mousseline de soie in pale aqua-blue with sapphire velvet ribbon is charming.

Eyebat batiste in yellow with brown velvet ribbon is snappy. Sheer, crisp embroidered organdie in white is stunning with black velvet.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

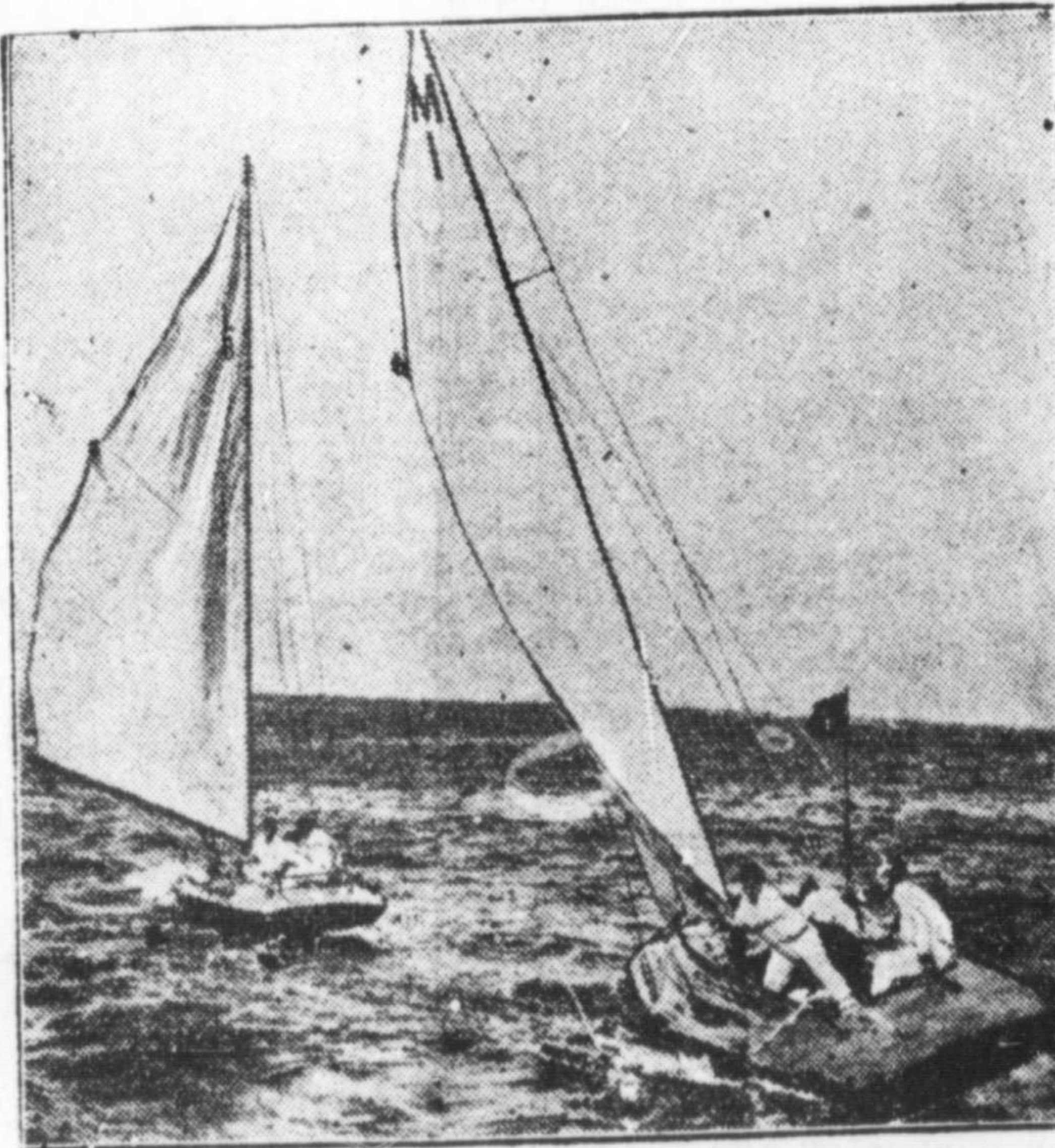


"They say that high temperature can be lessened by the use of plants."

"Ice plants?"

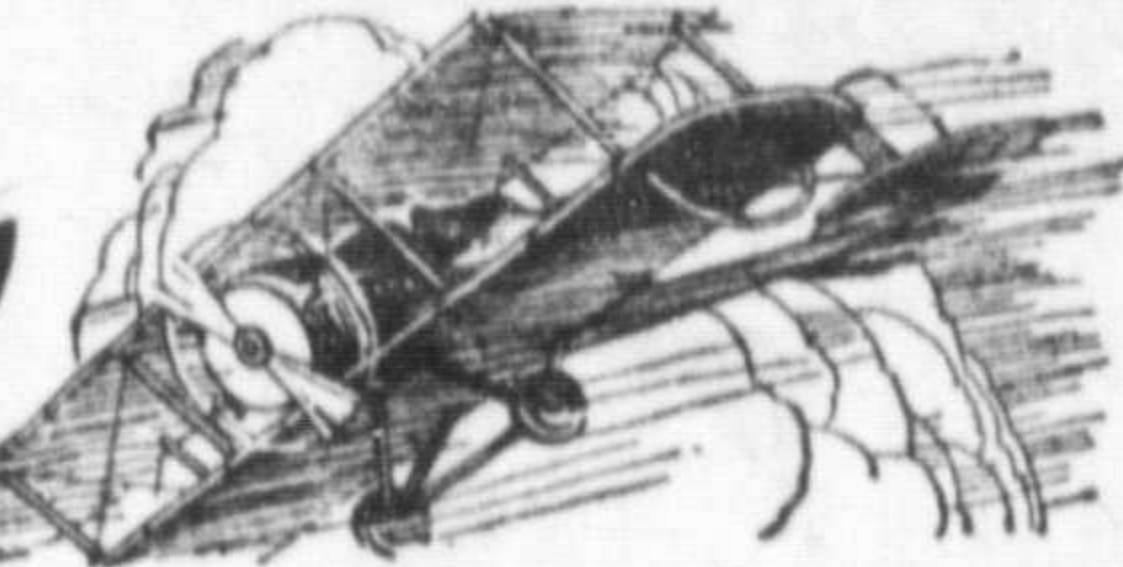
Illness due to sunburn causes the loss of 200,000 working days every year in the United States. This is due to the unwise and oversudden exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

A Close Race



The Witch, Canadian entry, overhauling the Shadow, owned by J. Shottle, Jr., American skipper, in the recent United-States-Canada yacht races on course off Seaside Yacht Club, N.J. Canada led in early races.

The ADVENTURES OF
CAPTAIN
JIMMY
and his Dog SCOTTIE



What came before: Captain Jimmy is flying to Japan with the Chinese General Lu. They run out of gasoline and are forced to land on a deserted island in the Chinese Sea.

After our adventure with the shark, we climbed up on the high rock that stood in the centre of the little deserted island. Here we lit a roaring big fire, in hope that some passing ship would see us.

All night we kept it blazing but morning broke grey and cold without a sign of smoke or sail on the horizon. After daylight, we piled on wet wood until a great pillar of white smoke went up to the clouds but never a sign of life did we see on the still, glassy ocean.

Great smooth swells came in from the open water, rose and crashed with a dull boom against the rocks but apart from the sound of the waves, our island seemed to be the most silent, deserted spot in the world. Sometimes we'd find ourselves whispering—why I don't know—for we could have shouted all day at the top of our voices and no one would have heard us.

Day after day we kept the smoke pillar rising into the sky—night after night we kindled a huge yellow blaze on the summit rock. We almost gave up hope of being rescued. No doubt we were far from the regular steamer channels.

When we weren't gathering wood for the fire, we were hunting eggs in the sand—and believe me—they were certainly terrible. We caught a few fish—but they were very small and felt like pin cushions, they were so full of bones. Being left on a desert island isn't half as much fun as we were taught to believe when we were boys.

On the fifth night a dense cold fog came in from the sea. It smelled like sea-weed and salt water and was so thick that you could scarce-

ly see your hand when you held it out straight. The branches dripped with moisture and we huddled close to the camp fire. Even General Lu shivered through his six suits of clothes. Scottie sneezed in disgust and hid himself in the woodpile.

Suddenly, I woke up with a start. A deep rumbling sound drifted in from the sea. I grabbed Chung and shook him and he jumped to his feet with a yell. Then the deep rumbling sound came again. Once—twice.

A steamer horn! Sure enough. It was the deep-toned horn of a freighter. Frantically, we piled wood on the fire. I figured that some steamer was out there in the fog, not daring to move until the air cleared. Hour after hour, we fed the fire with armfuls of wood and brush. Up and down we tracked until we almost dropped from weariness. Lu forgot that he was a General and worked like a Trojan. If only the blaze could be made bright enough to penetrate the fog—

Then morning came again, and a strong wind blew up from the East. Soon the air would clear. I paced impatiently up and down trying to peer through the thick white curtain of the fog.

Chung, to my surprise, lay down and prepared to go peacefully to sleep.

"Soon we know—velly good—velly bad—no can tell," said the tranquil little Chinese. "Sleep always good—all men same when sleep. No muchee worry."

(To be continued.)

Note: Any of our young readers writing to "Captain Jimmy", 2011 Star Bldg., Toronto, will receive his signed photo free.

Borden's Chocolate Malted Milk

The health-giving, delicious drink for children and grown-ups. . . Pound and Half Pound tins at your grocers.

Lima Bean Diseases

Spraying lima beans just before the plants are in full bloom, with later applications if needed, may mean the difference between a crop and complete loss from mildew or bacterial spot, say the plant disease specialists of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, who are making a study of diseases of vegetable crops. While spraying after the pods are set will probably help reduce the loss from disease, the best results are obtained when the first application of the spray is made before the pods form, the specialists add.

The spray mixture recommended contains four parts of copper sulphate, six parts of chrydrated lime, and fifty gallons of water. Three to six additional applications after the pods are set may be needed to hold the diseases in check, depending upon the season.

"The wise man will put on the early application regardless of the weather and the presence or absence of disease, and will then adjust his later sprays to fit the disease," say the nation specialists. "Many growers insist on waiting until disease is present before spraying, but our tests prove that late spraying alone never gives as good results as early spraying plus late applications."

The regular traction potato sprayer is said to be easily adapted to the spraying of large plantings of lima beans by making a few simple adjustments that will insure complete covering of the plants with the spray material. If a dust is to be used in place of the spray, it is recommended that either a 15-85 or 20-80 copper lime dust without poison be used. In the station tests, however, dusts were not as effective as sprays in controlling lima bean diseases.

The experiment station has a bulletin describing these experiments and giving directions which may be had free of charge upon request.

Politics

We move, the wheel must always move,
Nor always on the plain,
And if we move to such a goal
As Wisdom hopes to gain,
Then you that drive, and know your craft,

Will firmly hold the rein,
Nor lend an ear to random cries,
Or you may drive in vain;
For some cry "Quick" and some cry "Slow,"

But, while the hills remain,
Up hill "Too-slow" will need the whip,
Down hill "Too-Quick" the chain.

—Tennyson, Poems.

"Any callers while I was away?"
"Only one. A young man called and tried to sell me an aspidistra, but he went away when I told him the family wasn't musical."

Vienna Courts Take Months
To Define a Sheet of Paper

Vienna.—What is a sheet of paper? The answer might seem fairly obvious but it has taken the Austrian courts many months to decide it.

The question had its origin in the notice of an Austrian tax official who, believing that in a certain legal document the foolscap pages had been cut apart and then restapled, conceived the idea that each separate page must bear a separate legal stamp instead of one sufficing for the whole document.

The lower courts sustained the contention. But the upper tribunal decided that so far as its liability to the stamp tax was concerned, a sheet was a sheet of paper, even when it had been cut into four separate pages.

Women in Russia

Celia Simpson in the Women's Journal (London): In Russia to-day there are no occupations to which women are not admitted. There are women soldiers. I saw them parading outside the Winter Palace at Leningrad, at a demonstration of the Communist League of Youth; flappers carrying rifles, but apparently well drilled and marching stoutly. In a turbine factory I saw many women machine hands working lathes, and women engineers in the drawing office. But women are also admitted to, and welcomed to, posts of supreme command. There are women Generals, the Russian Ambassador to Norway is a woman, and the Finance Minister belongs to the fair sex! There is no woman's question in Russia. Women are paid the same wages as men for the same work.

Error is a hardy plant! It flourishes in every soil.—Martin Tupper.

HEADACHE?

Why suffer when relief is prompt and harmless!



Millions of people have learned to depend on Aspirin tablets to relieve a sudden headache. They know it eases the pain so quickly. And that it is so harmless. Genuine Aspirin tablets never harm the heart. Read directions in package for headache, neuralgia, summer colds, pain of all kinds.

ASPIRIN
TRADE MARK REG.
Made in Canada.

ISSUE No. 33—'31

Under the Sidewalks Of Manhattan

The subsurface structure of New York is planted almost as far into the earth as the skyscraper towers rise above, declares Boyden Sparks in World's Work.

We were in a vast, dimly illuminated subterranean chamber that had been carved in the stone heart of Manhattan by dynamite. It was draughty down there and cold. Steel tracks that caught the jewel rays from signal lights of red, yellow, blue and green glittered to a vanishing point miles ahead. There were 59 tracks, I was told, on two levels.

Curving upward through the gloom was a giant leg of steel, one of four that rose to support overhead a rectangle of concrete as large as a city block. "That's the bottom of one of the big hotels," said my guide. "We're down two track levels now but a long way from the deepest part. Careful, now, these stairs are steep and dark."

My guide went first. He is an underground detective who hunts subterranean vagrants in Grand Central Terminal.

Except to a few the pipe tunnels are secret, unsuspected passageways. They carry the five billion pounds of steam, metered like gas, which are sold annually by a public utility to more than 2,100 of the skyscrapers. At Grand Central these mains have to be carried at great depths. Where we entered the pipe tunnels four great steam mains ran abreast above the floor. The tops of their asbestos-sheathed forms were nearly waist-high. It was warm and shadowy as a tropical night. "That's why the bums like it down here," explained the detective. "A fellow hung himself here once. We found 18 milk bottles under the pipes afterward. He'd been living down here. He'd wash his clothes and dry 'em on these mains. There was another one, a thief, who starved himself to death down here, and one just died—sick, I guess. You see, you can't tell who is hiding under these mains as you patrol the tunnel unless you come on your hands and knees. Once we had a drive and rounded up 20 bums."

If the island were made of transparent glass one might see deeper pits than this beneath some of the structures. The tip of the Woolworth Tower spire is 792 feet high. Almost as deep in the earth—750 feet in places—there is a circular tunnel through which Catskill mountain water is delivered into New York City. It is so big it might conceal a double-tracked railroad and is 18 miles in length, the longest such tunnel in the world. Planting it so deeply was necessary for the sake of a substantial rock covering to withstand the bursting pressure of the water load it carries. It is carried under Central Park and beneath the East River and (greatly shrunken) thence across the Narrows into Staten Island.

Because of the off chance that some day an earthquake may break that deep bore in Manhattan (plus the fact that the city is growing), another great delivery tunnel is being built now far under the surface of the Bronx, the East River, Queens, and Brooklyn.

Much closer to the surface are the 4,000 miles of water mains linked with the delivery tunnels. Engineers and contractors who, ten thousands times a year, have occasion to rip through the street skin of Manhattan have an enormous respect for the water mains. "We treat a 48-inch water main with the same caution as if it were a powder magazine," said one of them. "Pressing against its metal hide, we know, is a chain of lakes mountains high. A break in one means serious trouble."

Trouble is the word! It may mean ruin for the contractor responsible; for many thousands of individuals it may mean a variety of inconveniences. Yet the trouble has to be raised every day in numerous places. In recent times when a subway was being built in Central Park West the contractor, who transformed that street into a deep trench covered with planking staunch enough to carry all forms of street traffic, had to devise an adequate cradle for no less than five of these monstrous four-foot mains, to say nothing of a sea-serpent of a gas main, a sewer, power and light conduits, and other conduits carrying telephone wires. He had to put temporary foundations under adjoining buildings. He had to do these things and at the same time drive forward with dynamite and steam shovels a pathway for that which represents the grand opera of underground activities—the subterranean operation of ten-car electric trains. And when he was finished he had to replace as securely as he found it all the subsurface structure he had disturbed.

There are crews constantly engaged in a hunt for leaks and for thieves. Some years ago a theft of a million gallons of water a day was traced to a brewery. The managers had secretly tapped the water main. A part of the penalty imposed as a fine of \$1,000,000. Gas thieves are hunted similarly. More than one illicit distiller has been trapped because his greed tempted him to cut down his overhead by underground stealing.

Unskilled workmen sometimes cause trouble. One mistake tied up the composing room of one of New York's afternoon papers just before the deadline. The gas fires went out under the pots of molten lead of the linotype

machines. After a frantic interval the gas resumed its flow, and the papers came from the presses half an hour late.

There are imprisoned forces underground in New York that when out of control can be deadly. Some months ago, when wind and snow were driving pedestrians along the sidewalks with head down, one of these failed to note a workman guarding with a red flag an open manhole. He vanished into an underground chamber that was for him the gateway to another world. He was cooked to death in a flash of time in a coil of exposed steam pipes.

Below the street surface Manhattan is no more solid than Mammoth Cave. One engineer who for 43 years had studied the labyrinth exclaimed, "I understand it? No man can understand it. We who make the underground have our own body of laws; we have our diplomats for the domains of sewers, subways, water supply, gas, electricity, mail tubes, steam, railroads and other services. Each time one company wants to expand or change, all must be consulted and placated. The burrowing, you see, began when the first sewers were laid, before 1,700. What it will be like below streets 200 years from now I'll leave to your imagination."—Condensed from World's Work by Reader's Digest.

Country Girls Marry Younger Than City Sister

That the age of brides increases with the social and economic status of their families is found by Frank W. Noesheit of the research division of the Millbank Memorial Fund, from statistical analysis of the marriage ages of 17,876 white women.

Among city girls, he found, the daughter from the professional family marries on the average at 24. The daughters of business men tend to go to the altar a year younger, while the clerk's daughter starts a home of her own in about her 22nd year. Girls from the families of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers marry on the average, during the 21st year, but the girl of the first-class tends to put off the ceremony until she is almost 22.

Country girls marry younger than city girls, but the same curious relationship is found of marriage age with social status. Thus the daughters of farm owners marry at an average age of 22.3, of farm renters at 20.9, and of farm laborers at 20.1.

American brides, on the average, are a trifle younger than English brides.

Street Lamps

I lie in bed and watch the lights That glimmer through the rain, And listen to the drops that slip Upon the window pane.

The street lamps glimmer through the rain, Set straightly in a row, And mark the long, long winding street

Where people come and go. They mark the long, long street that goes

Its winding way to town, And all night long I am aware That folk go up and down.

Some pass on foot. I hear them laugh. A cart goes rattling by. A horse's hoofs beat loud and sharp And swiftly pass and die.

I wonder why they come and go, And why they all may be, And if some night the lamps may mark

The wandering road for me. —Edith Foley, in "A Book of Poems."

Eyeball Spectacles

Many people who ought to be wearing spectacles will not do so because they do not like their appearance.

A new invention will do away with this objection. A member of one of the most famous optical firms in the world has perfected a tiny lens which fits over the eyeball and is kept in place by the eyelids. They are called contact lenses, and even at a distance of a few feet they are invisible. The lens is shaped like a tiny saucer of very thin glass. It is so light that the wearer does not notice its presence after the first few moments.

These lenses are exceedingly popular with actors who normally wear spectacles but must appear without them in their stage parts. Hitherto a short-sighted actor might be debarred from taking parts in which spectacles could not be worn, since without them he could not see properly. Now he will be able to play any role without difficulty.—London "Tit-Bits."

A Duty

Life is a duty which we must fulfill. We are in the world, doubtless, in order to be happy; but the well-disposed find their highest happiness in the performance of their duties. Man is placed in the world to gain experience, and to use it for his own inward benefit.—Von Humboldt.

"Editorials are always hunting for something new, but they don't know what it is."—Maxfield Parrish.

The humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the host of error.—William Jennings Bryan.

SNAPSHOTS OF BOYS FORMING A CLUB - - - By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



Oblivion

Oblivion is not to be hired. The greater part must be content to be as though they had not been, to be found in the register of God, not in the record of man. Twenty-seven names make up the first story before the flood, and the recorded names ever since contain not one diving century. The number of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. The night of time far surpasseth the day, and who knows when was the equinox? Every hour adds unto the current arithmetic which scarce stands one moment. And since death must be the Lucia of life, and even Pagans could doubt, whether thus to live were to die; since our longest sun sets at right declensions, and makes but winter arches, and therefore it cannot be long before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes; since the brother of death daily haunts us with dying memories and time, that grows old in itself; bids us hope no long duration;—duturnity is a dream and folly of expectation. — Sir Thomas Browne.

Significance of Home

The best joys of human life are to be found in the associations and relationships of home. If we are not happy in them the great prize of life has eluded us. It matters not how much wide may be our fame, if there is no circle bound to us by closer ties than those of transient fancy or sympathy, in which we may be absolutely ourselves because we know that we are loved and understood, we have yet to share the choicest of human experiences. In the minds of sensible people Christmas does not stand simply for a holiday, or for a day of unlimited feasting; it stands for the reminiscences, the fellowship, and the promises of the home. It is the festival of the home. Regrets and resolutions are not entirely out of place on this day, but even more appropriate is the keen appreciation of how precious a burden our homes carry.

College Men Get Together

Buenos Aires—Since the advent of the British Empire Exhibition in Buenos Aires, many activities have sprung up to foster a closer understanding between British and Argentine people, one of the latest being the trip arranged for a party of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates to visit the University Club of Buenos Aires writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. Most of the students chosen for this trip have studied Spanish and have an interesting list of educational and sporting achievements to their credit.



"That new singer in the choir pitches all his music too high." "Well, you know, he came from a baseball team."

An offer of free telephone installations in Rome, Italy, during May brought in 13,000 new subscribers.

Home

Who has a roof above his head, A patch of soil to keep, A lawn to mow, and seeds to sow Which later he shall reap, And children small, on earth has all That makes men smile or weep.

Who has of books a shelf or two, Of friends but three or four; A fire to blaze through winter days, In summer at the door, A climbing rose, that taller grows, Has all men struggle for.

For not in much contentment dwells, The joys of men are told In things like these: familiar trees, And love and friendships old, Four walls contain all mirth and pain, The human heart can hold.

For only that is happiness Which sets the home aglow, And man shall grieve when loved ones leave, And only that is woe, Thus roof and well of home hold all A man shall ever know. —Edgar A. Guest.

As Tough As Wool!

The newest leather isn't leather at all. It is nothing more or less than wool.

"Wool-leather has been developed at the headquarters of the British Wool Industries Research Association in Leeds, and the process is a closely-guarded secret. There is always a good deal of wool which is not suitable for the making of cloth, and this is turned into a substance which has all the good qualities of the best leather. It looks like leather, wears like leather, is waterproof, and can be produced remarkably cheaply.

It opens up a new field for manufacturers of leather goods, who have long found it difficult to obtain, except by importing, sufficient supplies of the real article. The new wool-leather is excellent for boot uppers, furniture, motor car coats, and for the upholstery of cars, buses, and railway vehicles. Not the least of its advantages is that it is easily produced in any desired shade or color.—London Tit-Bits.

Beds That Were Bigger

The most famous bed in England—the Great Bed of Ware, which is to find a new home in the Victoria and Albert Museum—was housed at the Crown Inn at Ware, Hertfordshire, for many years, and after that at the Saracen's Head, also in Ware.

Inns seem to have specialized in giant beds in the old days, for there was one at the White Hart, Scole, Norfolk, which could accommodate forty people! It is the biggest bed on record.

The reason for these large beds has mystified many people, but it is probably simple enough. The Bishop of Portsmouth recalled the other day that his great-grandfather, an Irish gentleman, kept in his billiards-room a bed which would hold eight gentlemen. "The purpose of it," said the bishop, "was to provide ready sleeping accommodation for at least that number of guests who, after dinner, might prove incompetent to ride home across the Irish bogs."—London "Answers."

Judgment

Be on thy guard, not only in the matter of steady judgment and action, but also in the matter of gentleness towards those who try to hinder or otherwise trouble thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

Speech is often barren; but silence also does not necessarily brood over a full nest.—George Eliot.

The Real Aristocrat

"My definition of an aristocrat is a man who gives to this world more than he takes from it; a man who is willing to run risks in the world, both of thought and of action," said Mr. John Buchan at Leys School, reports the Morning Post.

"We in England have always prided ourselves on our character and regard it as a peculiar national possession. We are inclined to admit we may not be so clever as certain foreign people, but if it comes to a crisis we consider that our character will help us to muddle through. I believe that to be utterly false. No nation or man ever muddled through anything.

"Our problems can never be solved by honest stupidity or by quick-witted people with nothing else but their wits. Honesty and character are the greatest things in the world, but the combination of brains is necessary if we are to lead to a better world."

Heroism

The old heroism is dead. We shall never again have a Jason felling the pines of Pelion, building ships with purple poops, and going forth to strive with snaky dragons in wandering search for the Golden Fleece. We shall never again have gallant knights with ringing gauntlets and jingling spurs going forth in quest of romantic adventure, liberating ladies from donjon towers or seeking in far lands for the Holy Grail. These exploits are gone with the world's old dreams. But as they go, a New Heroism rises for the race. It is the greater heroism that goes down to seek and serve in the thick of things where worn men and weary women are caught in folds of the great dragons of social wrong. It is the heroism that strives to free the poor captives caught in the dragnet of greed and graft. Here is the field for the heroic adventures of the future.

Prized Possessions

The things we prize most are not those we have gathered, as one plucks flowers on a summer hillside, from the gardens of ease and worldly pleasure. They are things that have become ours through pain, struggle, self-denial, and tears. The lessons learned with greatest difficulty are the ones that are most to us in value and profit. Out of the hardest experience of struggle and sacrifice we get the qualities that are the brightest ornaments of our character and the noblest elements of our strength.—J. R. Meller, M.D.

Our Lot

Of nothing can we be more sure than this: that, if we cannot sanctify our present lot, we could sanctify no other.—Martineau.



Jigson—"There's Rigson in there. Is he economical?" Wigson—"No; but he's wise. What he saves by eating cheap lunches he blows in in showing Miss Milyuns a good time."

The Falling Stars Of August

Fall at Rate of 4 An Hour Ordinarily But This Month They Fall in Showers

Whether or not we can ever go to other planets, or even send messages from elsewhere in the universe, they have been coming for ages, and in August there is an unusually good chance to see them.

These messages are the shooting stars, or meteors that occasionally land on the surface as meteorites.

On any clear night they can be seen, at the rate of three or four an hour, but at certain times of years they come in "showers." The most dependable of these occur in August. On the nights of August 11 and 12 they appear in greatest profusion. This year the moon is new on August thirteenth; so the crucial nights will be dark from dusk to dawn.

Dr. James Stokley of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, writes as follows in Science Service's "August Star Story" (Washington):

"The reason for any such shower is simply that the meteors are traveling around the sun in a more or less continuous swarm which crosses the path of the earth in the place that it occupies in August. Then, the earth intercepts a large number of the meteors, and as they fall they are heated to incandescence by the friction of the atmosphere.

"Most of them are no larger than a grain of sand, or a pinhead for the largest. They are completely burned and never reach the ground. Most meteors are seen after mid night, because at that time the earth meets them head-on. In the evening only those moving fast enough to catch up with the earth are visible.

"If you watch the sky after midnight on the eleventh or the twelfth, you will see them at the rate of one or two a minute. Of course, the weather has to be clear, and the sky should also be dark, if you want to see the greatest numbers. With the moon safely out of the way, one source of trouble is eliminated but the glare of city lights may be just as troublesome.

"They all seem to radiate from one part of the sky—in the constellation of Perseus. For that reason these August shooting stars are called the Perseid meteors. Actually, they are moving in a practically parallel direction, and their paths only seem to converge in the distance, like the parallel tracks of a railroad.

"At one time reputable scientists refused to believe that a stone or a piece of iron could fall from the heavens to the earth, and though astronomers now agree as to what meteorites are, there is a difference of opinion as to where they come from. Dr. Olivier, who is an acknowledged authority, holds to the theory that they were born of the sun at the same time as the rest of the solar system. Since some of the meteors appear to enter the earth's atmosphere with so high a speed that they must have come from outside the solar system, Dr. Olivier takes this as evidence that the process of planet building has gone on elsewhere in the universe, and that the meteors are visitors from distant space.

"A different view is represented by Dr. Moulton, who accepts the theory of Dr. T. C. Chamberlin. According to Chamberlin's theory, the sun is frequently ejecting iron, magnesium, oxygen, etc., in the form of vapor. Within a few weeks this material reaches the distance of the earth, and by that time its heavier constituents have condensed into solid masses, which he calls chondrules. But the stuff keeps on going, though at lower speed, and the gravitational attraction of the chondrules have for each other makes them form compact clusters. After long ages they may again return to the vicinity of the sun, and the heat partly melts them and cements them into meteors. If this is true, then there is a constant supply of meteors, though one that falls tonight may have left the sun millions of years ago."

Poverty

You are poor. But poverty arrests your pride, your sloth, your sensuality. It makes men ride over your head; they drive you here and there but they drive you to forbearance, meekness, submission, tenderness. If they drive you over the edge of life, then after that they have no more that they can do; they have let slip the leash, and can hold you no longer, and you are with God. But short of that, they can only benefit you by their oppression. — James Smeetham.

Love and Piety

As the rays come from the sun, and yet are not the sun, even so our love and piety though they are not God, but merely a poor, weak image and reflection of Him, yet from Him alone they come. If there is mercy in our hearts, it comes from the fountain of mercy. If there is the light of love in us, it is a ray from the full sun of love.—Kingsley.

THE EQUITY

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 3, 1931.

THE ELECTIONS

Premier Taschereau and his followers return to power with a larger majority than ever as a result of the polling in the Provincial Elections on the 24th of August, and Quebec retains the distinction of being the only Province in the Dominion with a Liberal administration.

The victories of Liberals in 79 out of a possible 90 seats were a decided surprise, even to the most optimistic supporters of the Government, in view of some of the policies advocated by the Conservatives, and their keen efforts during the electoral campaign. However, the contest is now over and many problems await solution.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Taschereau and his followers were sincere in their pre-election promises, and that they will, with the least possible delay, put into effect some sound legislation which is so urgently needed to improve the living conditions of the citizens of this Province.

Locally considerable interest was displayed in the contest in Pontiac County, between Mr. W. R. McDonald, of Chapeau, and Dr. S. J. McNally, of Campbell's Bay. Mr. McDonald was returned by a majority of 201, over his Conservative opponent.

Both contestants are highly regarded in the county. Mr. McDonald has been the representative to the Legislature for the past 12 years, and had the honor of being returned by acclamation at the last Provincial Election. While we have not agreed with, or supported, the policies adhered to by Mr. McDonald, he was elected over a worthy opponent and we extend our congratulations.

Dr. S. J. McNally has been prominent in Conservative circles for many years and has had wide political experience. He is one of the most qualified men in the party and his choice as a candidate was an excellent one. While his defeat was regretted by his many supporters, he is to be complimented upon his clean-cut efforts and the manner in which he dealt with the various issues.

FALL OF BRITAIN'S LABOUR GOVERNMENT

On August 24th, Britain's second Labour Government passed into history, with the resignation of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and his Cabinet.

Immediately following the resignation of the Cabinet, His Majesty called upon Mr. MacDonald to form a new National Government, composed of the leaders of the three major parties, to deal with the present financial crisis. The new Ministry is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald (Labour).

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Sankey (Labour).

Lord President of the Council—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin (Conservative).

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden (Labour).

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Reading (Liberal).

Secretary for Home Affairs—Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal).

Secretary for India—Sir Samuel Hoare (Conservative).

Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies—Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas (Labour).

Minister of Health—Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain (Conservative).

President of the Board of Trades—Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Conservative).

Bristol Public Schools

Bristol, Aug. 19, 1931.

Bristol Public School Commissioners met on above date. Present: Chairman Woods and Commissioners J. G. Graham and Thos. P. Graham.

The minutes of last meeting were read and on motion of Comr J. G. Graham were adopted.

The Auditors report was read showing a balance on hand and in Bank of \$735.49.

Motion—Comr T. P. Graham—That this report be accepted.

Motion—Comr J. G. Graham—That all arrears of taxes unpaid by Sept. 15th, be handed over to a lawyer for collection.

Motion—Comr T. P. Graham—That the following bills be approved and paid:—

J. Miller, work and supplies, No. 5, \$11.78; Thos Telford, work and supplies, No. 4, \$7.30; L. H. Arundel, for auditing books, \$7.50; Montreal Star, ad. for teachers, \$1.50.

On motion of Comr. J. G. Graham, the meeting adjourned.

H. I. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas.

Trespassing Forbidden

Hunters and Trappers are strictly forbidden to trespass on the properties listed below. Anyone found doing so will be dealt with as the law directs.

Alf. Hodgins, north half Lot 13, Range 10; north half and west half Lot 12, Range 11.

R. Richardson, north half Lot 14, Range 10; south half Lots 17, 18, Range 11. Wm. Jno. Horner, south half Lot 14, Range 10.

Alex. Horner, all Lot 17, south half and east half Lot 16, Range 10.

Fred Horner, all Lots 18 and 19, south half Lot 20, Range 10; north half Lot 16, Range 9.

W. H. Howard, south half Lot 16, Range 9; south half Lot 13, Range 10.

W. J. Stark, north half Lot 13, Range 9. Jas. F. Kelly, south half Lot 14, Range 9.

ADVISES USE OF FLAIL

In a recent memorandum with respect to the preparation of seed for exhibition purposes L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, gave the following advice regarding threshing:

"The method of threshing the exhibition grain is a matter of importance. A very good plan is to flail the sheaves by hand on a canvas, spread out on the ground near the stooks or stacks, on a bright sunny day. Only a very few strokes of the flail should be given each sheaf as the large, well developed kernels will roll out first. The kernels remaining in the sheaf may be threshed out later in the ordinary way."

OIL DEVELOPMENTS

Alberta Now Produces Over Ninety Per Cent. of the Yield of Canadian Wells.

A new industry for the utilization of Alberta's oil resources is being established at Coumbs, in the southern part of that province. The industry will produce a new motor fuel. The plant will have a capacity of approximately 1,500 barrels of crude oil per day. The company will obtain its supply from independent producers in the Alberta and Montana oil fields, and dispose of its finished product through sales offices at various points in Alberta and Montana.

Alberta, where this new refinery is being erected, is now the chief source of Canadian production of crude oil, according to Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada. Ontario was formerly the center of this industry in Canada, but Alberta now produces over 90 per cent. of the yield of Canadian wells. The presence of oil in Alberta has been known for a long period, but it was shortly before the outbreak of the war that it was struck in paying quantities. In October, 1913, a remarkable light oil was discovered in the Calgary Petroleum Products Well No. 1 at a depth of 1,556 feet. Owing to a variety of technical and other causes, but mainly to the war, further developments in this area, known as the Turner Valley, languished until September, 1922, when the hole destined to become famous two years later as Royalite No. 4 was "spudded in." This well reached limestone beneath the formations previously explored in Turner Valley, and in this, at a depth of 3,740 feet, struck a flow from which eventually over 600 barrels of naphtha per day were obtained. From this time on production of oil in Alberta rapidly increased. In 1922 the output was 6,552 barrels. In 1925 it had reached 183,491. In 1929 it was 922,000 barrels and in 1930, 1,368,411 barrels.

In addition to the oil fields of Alberta, petroleum is produced in two other provinces of the Dominion. These are Ontario and New Brunswick. The Ontario field was the first to be worked in the Dominion. Crude petroleum was first obtained in Canada in 1858, when a shallow well was dug near Oil Springs, Ontario. This was also the first productive oil well on the American continent. The first recorded production for Ontario was for the year 1881, when 368,987 barrels were produced. A maximum production of 829,104 barrels was reached in 1895, but from that year the output of the Ontario fields has declined, production in 1930 being 117,302 barrels. Production in New Brunswick was first recorded in 1910, when 1,485 barrels were produced. The maximum production for this province was reached in 1926 at 16,544 barrels. In 1930 the New Brunswick output of petroleum was 6,758 barrels.

ANCIENT COOKING PITS.

One Large Pit Was Used for Washing; the Other for Cooking.

It is reported that nine "falachtda" (cooking pits) have recently been discovered in the following places around Kinsale—Ballintober, Coolcorrin, Mellinfontstown, Ringrone, Ballinvredig, Tigsaxon, Kippagh, Scilly Glen and Clashmore.

Townsend in his "Statistical Survey of the County Cork" mentions that in that part of Ireland heaps of burnt stones are found in great numbers, which are said to have been used by the inhabitants in ancient times for cooking their victuals.

Keating in his "History of Ireland" refers to the mode of cooking. He says the ancient inhabitants were in the habit of digging two large pits, one of which was for washing, the other for cooking. Stones heated red-hot were thrown in, and upon these were laid the meat bound in green bulrushes; upon this again were placed another heap of hot stones, and so on, until the required quantity was disposed of.

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SAFEGUARDING THE NAVY.

Oil From Coal Would Make Warships Independent of Other Countries.

Can British coal be turned into British petrol? ask Answers.

Experiments have been carried out with different processes, and Sir Harry McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, recently revealed the fact that his company had obtained striking results in the conversion of coal into petrol and fuel oil by hydrogenation.

By this process only a small residue of waste product is left after the conversion is completed. All the petrol produced is said to be equal in "anti-knock" qualities to the best natural petrol.

The research work which has produced these results may have far-reaching consequences so far as the coal industry is concerned, as the large-scale manufacture of oil from coal would mean a new market for British coal.

At present, of course, natural petrol is cheap, and there is something approaching a world glut of oil. But many people are worried by the fact that we depend on outside sources for the fuel oil required by the navy.

From this point of view, the development of a coal-oil industry is a matter of real national importance.

Japan is already showing an example. She is developing a shale-oil industry in South Manchuria, where there are large shale deposits, in spite of the fact that the shale is of low quality and the industry cannot be expected to pay. The losses, however, are to be treated as contributions to a National Defence Fund.

If the navies of other countries are to be independent of foreign oil, a strong case can be made out for safeguarding the British navy in the same way. After all, we depend on the navy for our national existence in a way that no other country does.

And there is no doubt about coal-oil being suitable fuel for the navy. Bulk tests have already been made and were entirely successful.

ANCIENT IRISH TREASURES.

Facsimile Reproductions of Old Irish Works.

The Irish Free State Government has set aside an annual grant of \$10,000 for the reproduction in facsimile of the great early Irish Christian manuscripts, according to an article in the Catholic Register. This grant is made as the result of the recommendations of the ancient manuscripts commission.

The great bulk of the ancient Irish manuscripts, such as the Yellow Book of Lecan, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Annals of Innisfallen, the Annals of Boyle, and the Annals of the Four Masters, were written in Irish monasteries. The most celebrated of these works is "The Book of Kells," a copy of the Four Gospels, but most of the ancient books deal with secular matters, such as genealogy and current history.

American and German scholars who visited Ireland last year said the study of ancient Irish language and history was hampered by the want of facsimile reproductions of old Irish works.

There are literally hundreds of such manuscripts, laboriously written by hand in beautiful Gaelic script, and many of them gorgeously illuminated, amply testifying to the industry of the early monks, the culture of the ancient Irish monasteries, and the love of learning and of letters that won for Ireland in the post-Patrician centuries and before the Danish invasions of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, the proud title of "Island of Saints and Scholars."

INDIA'S MYSTERY RIVER.

Ganges Has Special Life-Giving Properties, Says Science.

The belief of the Hindus that the waters of the Ganges have special life-giving properties has now received confirmation from science. The superstitious pilgrim sipping the waters of the holy river seems to have been justified.

Experiments by scientists have shown that Ganges water contains bacteria which are able to attack and kill—the germs of a number of diseases.

The School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta has been investigating these helpful bacteria, and it is hoped that cultures of them may be obtained which will be of use in fighting disease.

Indian ideas of sanitation, though improving, are not those of the West, and the Ganges is not always particularly inviting in appearance. Scientists, indeed, have often been puzzled by the fact that its waters seemed comparatively innocuous when, judged by ordinary standards, they should be highly dangerous. But the bacteria, which appear to provide the key to this mystery, are so small that they have not been discovered before.

CRICKET FOR BLIND

New Activities Bring New Hope to Lives of 6,000,000 Sightless Folk.

A cricket match, all the players in which were either totally or partially blind, took place in Manchester recently. The game was played on a concrete pitch with a ball containing a bell and with bells on the wickets, according to an article in Answers.

Even with the aid of the tinkling bells, it seems rather wonderful that blind people should be able to play cricket, but the blind have shown themselves capable of taking part in a surprising number of sports.

Boating, swimming, running, football, and boxing are among them—a blind man can sail a boat by the feel of the wind on his cheek.

At dancing, too, a number of the blind are extraordinarily proficient. More wonderful still, some of them are able to act in stage plays so perfectly that spectators cannot believe they have not the gift of sight.

There is a company of seven girls, known as "the Lighthouse Players," who have been giving plays in a New York theater. Though they are blind, they get all the effects and perform all the actions that would be expected from highly trained sighted actresses.

Naturally, very careful and elaborate preparation is necessary to get this result. There are small slips of carpet, invisible to the audience, placed here and there on the stage. These serve as guides to the players, telling them to move about, as the action of the play demands, with perfect confidence.

Then there are moments during a play when the girls have to pick up a book or some similar object from a table, or to use the telephone. There is no groping when this occurs. Each accessory to the action is in exactly the same place night after night, and the girls know where that place is.

It sounds simple, but blindfold yourself and try, thus handicapped, to learn to move about even a familiar room and pick up articles from its tables. And remember that, while they are doing this sort of thing, these blind girl players have to speak their lines, suggest character, portray emotion, get across the atmosphere of the play.

Their acknowledged success is a good omen for the future of the blind all over the world. For world conferences of the blind and those who try to help them are now held, and the experience of one country or one organization is pooled for the benefit of all the rest.

That means that, before long, the New York methods of preparing "Blind theatricles" may be tried over in Britain. For blind people are interested in the theater—and in dramatic self-expression. "Shows" have been put on by blind institutions which show that acting talent is by no means confined to the sighted.

In some of these shows wires have been used as guides to the blind performers in moving about the stage, and this has sometimes rather spoiled the effect, as the wires have been visible from certain positions in the audience. But, by using the American methods, wires will be rendered unnecessary.

So the blind add yet another field—that of amateur theatricals—to those on which they can already challenge comparison with their more fortunate brothers and sisters. And every advance of this kind means a great deal. There are 6,000,000 blind people in the world, and every new activity which blind people master is a new door into richer and fuller life and happiness for those deprived of sight.

WILLIAM DAMPIER.

Rescuer of Robinson Crusoe a Great Navigator.

William Dampier is one of the most extraordinary figures in the story of exploration. He was a great navigator and a great explorer; but he was also a buccaneer with a reputation for cruelty.

His name is remembered for two reasons. First, because he was undoubtedly the first English seaman to set eyes on Australia and the first explorer to do any hydrographical surveys there. Secondly, while buccaneering, he took part in some of the most amazing exploits of the so-called Brethren of the Coast, crossed the Isthmus of Darien and was present at the sacking of Santa Marta.

Twice the Government sent Dampier to the South Seas. The second time he returned poor and ill, wrote a "Vindication," and lived to sail again on the famous voyage that thrilled the world by the rescue of Alexander Selkirk, the sailor who was marooned on Juan Fernandez Island and became immortal as Robinson Crusoe.

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Elmside—Second Wednesday.
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Starks Cor's—Second Thursday
Shawville—Second Monday.
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Departmental Store.

LAST OF THE MORIORS

Tami Solomon Is Sole Survivor of
Ancient New Zealand People—
Lives Alone on an Island.

Have you ever thought what your
feelings would be if, the British race
having gradually dwindled, you woke
one morning to find yourself the last
Briton in the world? asks TH-Bits.

Yet races have completely dis-
appeared, even in our time. It is
many years since Trugannini, last of
the Tasmanians—her petty features
are immortalized in bronze in a mu-
seum at Launceston—journeyed,
heavy with age, to the elysian hunt-
ing ground of her people. New Zea-
land has witnessed, in much the same
way, the passing of the Morioris, a
people who inhabited the country be-
fore the Maori made his first voyages
there. In 1836 there were 2,000 of
these natives left. Twenty years later
a census revealed that there were
212 Morioris in the world. To-day
there is one!

The one representative of the Mo-
riori people lives alone on one of the
Chatham Islands. His name is Tami
Solomon. He weighs 312, is married
to a Maori, and owns a well-stocked
farm and a number of young Solomons
who, being half-castes, cannot
carry on his traditions.

With Tami Solomon, then, ends a
chapter of history. He is a jolly fel-
low, with a laugh of the house-shak-
ing variety. I interviewed him once,
writes this correspondent. He was
chiefly interested in horse races,
which he had travelled 600 miles to
see.

The Morioris were in New Zealand
when a Maori named Toi arrived
there 750 years ago. To the Maori
the Moriori must have been as the
rat to the cat. He drove him first to
the South Island and then to the
lonely Chathams. It is said that
when the first whalers visited the
Chathams the Morioris succumbed to
the lures of civilization in the shape
of seagaws and trinkets and gave, in
return, their sealskins. At this time
they had lost the art of weaving flax
for clothing and, in parting with
these skins, they parted with their
last vestige of comfort, at the same
time hastening their decline. Num-
bers of them, too, figured as "Roast
Moriori with Muttonbird Sauce" at
Maori banquets.

When the Duke of York visited
Christchurch on his tour of New Zea-
land, the Maori chieftains of the
South Island were received by him.
Tami Solomon, last of the Morioris,
had arrived from the Chathams, in a
steamer of about the same "tonnage"
as himself, to pay homage to the son
of his king.

Accidents in Britain.

Nearly fifty people are killed and
3,000 injured by accidents in Great
Britain every day.

Motor-Cycles in Britain.

It is estimated that there are 700,
000 motor-cycles in Britain.

Unique Musical Company--Canadian Chautauqua Feature



PETRIE QUINTETTE AND CONSTANCE NEVILLE-JOHS

A sparkle of gold instruments and a flood of beautiful melody greet the audience as the curtain rises on the big musical entertainment to be presented at the Canadian Chautauqua here by the Petrie Quintette and Constance Neville-Johns. Brilliant symphonic arrangements of the music you love, interspersed with novel and amazing instrumental stunts and popular vocal numbers, are presented by the five versatile members of the Quintette.

* Miss Constance Neville-Johns, who appears as soloist with the Quintette, is a charming coloratura soprano who comes from far-away Australia. She is a graduate of the Melbourne University and has appeared in concert, opera and as soloist with symphony orchestras throughout Australia, New Zealand, Italy and the United States.

Owl Fancied Pigeon.

Another monkey-faced owl was
captured recently at Port Chester,
N.Y. The driver of a truck found it
in the cupola of a fire engine house
when he ascended to find out why
pigeons had abandoned the place. He
threw his sweater over the owl and
captured it at the expense of a single
scratch on his hand. Millar discov-
ered that not all the pigeons had
abandoned the cupola in time; the
remains of at least 100 of them on
which the owl had fed; littered the
place.

Eats Food Fishes.

Immense pains have been taken to
find out exactly what amount of fish
each sort of British gull eats, and
how much in each case consists of
the kinds of fish that man eats. It
has been found that the gull-eater is
the worst offender, 51.42 per cent. of
its food consisting of food fishes. The
razorbill comes next, while the com-
mon gull eats only 5.16 per cent. of
the same sort of fish that human be-
ings can eat.

Write Address Plainly.

That the public could do much to
assist post office officials was the be-
lief expressed by C. P. Wells of the
lead letter office. Mr. Wells stresses
the necessity of senders writing ad-
dresses plainly, and also putting their
own addresses on the back of envel-
opes.

May Not Wear Open-Necked Shirts.

Postmen in Britain may not wear
open-necked shirts in hot weather,
but they are now allowed to crease
their trousers at the back and front,
instead of at the sides.

Within the Empire.

More than half the total world
production of rice is grown in the
British Empire, which also supplies
87 per cent. of the world's rubber,
and 53 per cent. of its cattle.

Safeguarding Ships.

Canada's 58,200 miles of coastline
are guarded by 1,675 lighthouses,
362 fog stations, 556 gas and signal
buoys, and 12 lightships.

Tantalum Found In Renfrew County

Following closely on the report of
the discovery of valuable beryl de-
posits in some of the townships of
this county, comes the announcement
that the recent exploration work on
the properties of the Madawaska
syndicate in the townships of Brudenell
and Lyndock, revealed the presence of
columbite in considerable quantities.

Columbite and its twin mineral,
tantalite, are the sources of tantalum
and columbium in varying quantities,
and the former is believed by scientists
to be superior to tungsten in the
manufacture of electric light bulbs.

The columbite in these townships
has been found to contain 15 per cent
tantalum. It is found associated with
beryl, fergusonite, rose quartz and
other minerals in a vein which has
been traced for a distance of eight
miles. Exploration work now being
conducted is expected to reveal the
quantity available in Renfrew county.

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A Good Line in a large number
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The Housekeeper

Gradually many tasks of housekeeping have left the home, and, in two or three more generations, it is probable that many more of them will be performed by commercial agencies, outside the home, as spinning, knitting, bread baking and dressmaking are today.

In spite of the fact that so many parts of homekeeping have left the home, and so many women are employed outside, housekeeping employs more people than any other occupation.

It is true that the housekeeper of today does not have nearly so many tasks to perform as her grandmother did. But, as the work has left the home, so have the workers. The aunts, daughters, grandmothers, and even the "hired girls" have abandoned housework. Most of it falls now on "the housewife," who is probably as busy as ever, since her former help is engaged outside the home and demands her services as a background. Housekeeping is still a full-time job—public opinion to the contrary—and the housekeeper is still the biggest figure on the occupational horizon.

Vegetables

This is the season when Mother Nature is lavish with her choicest fruits and vegetables. Use all you can of them. They are less expensive than meat; help to prevent high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries, which mean old age; furnish necessary mineral salts and vitamins to growing children as well as persons of all ages, make for gland health and taste delicious.

Do not serve lettuce and cabbage at the same meal, nor spinach and green beans. Someone suggests as a rule: one vegetable which grows above ground with one which grows below; as celery and corn; radishes and cucumbers; green peas and carrots; green beans and beets. Color, texture and flavor play a part in your choice also. For example cabbage and turnips would not go well together, nor carrots and squash.

Use raw vegetables if you can get them. When cooking vegetables, to steam them is best, or boil in the least possible amount of water. Do not soak out vegetables in water for a long time, as this soaks out their mineral salts. If you leave the cover off when cooking strong vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower and turnips, they will be more digestible and taste better. Green vegetables will retain their color better if cooked with the cover off.

Baking gives vegetables a delicious flavor and retains their mineral salts. Scraping removes less of the mineral salts than paring, as these valuable food elements usually lie close to the skin. For this reason it is best to bake them with the skins on. It is a pity to fry vegetables as this makes them more indigestible and spoils their delicacy and characteristic flavors.

Vegetables may be served raw in salads, cooked with butter and onion juice, creamed, escalloped, in soups and sandwiches.

Fashions, Fads, Foibles

Cotton tweed, cotton velvet, cotton shantung, cotton silk, or rayon, are the materials of the hour. Linen is about as popular; but summer silks are not "out" by any means. They will continue as good stand-bys.

White cotton pique has become so fashionable that a black silk crepe evening dress has the neck and armholes bound with it. Another seeming incongruity is the patent leather belt on an evening dress.

Pyjamas, both for boudoir and the beach, continue to grow wider and wider at the hem line. They are worn with a jacket of a contrasting color. One might as well wear out her clothes as fast as possible these days, for fashion changes so rapidly they will soon be out of style, if hung away in the closet and "saved."

Divided skirts for sports and indoor wear are being introduced. Whether they will become generally adopted remains to be seen. One style is to hide the dividing line by a panel down the back, so that the divided effect is only evident in front. The general effect is feminine and graceful and not nearly as mannish as the knickers women wore a few years ago.

Eye Hygiene

Dear as are the apples of our eyes, we usually forget to give them care, expecting them to perform, with overstrain perhaps, as diligently and subconsciously as does the heart. But the eye needs more than that. It needs conscious exercise. Oculists tell us that much can be accomplished to strengthen weak eyes or to rest tired ones by simple exercises, regularly and faithfully performed.

Most of us pore too incessantly over close work, sewing or reading or doing clerical work. When the eyes begin to smart or ache, it would help greatly to close them for a moment, then open them and focus them on distant objects. Do not stare too long at any object. Blink the eyes and roll them around, looking first at one object,

then another. Wash them daily in a weak solution of salt water, or weak boric acid solution.

But if you are going to wink—to rest the eyes—be careful who is about to catch you at it.

Food Adulteration

In many countries Food, Drug and Insecticide Administrations stand guard over the prepared food supply, thus protecting the health of the people as well as their pocketbooks. It is not now common for canners and food manufacturers to use harmful ingredients, but it is altogether too common for them to adulterate foods with water.

This does not harm the health, but the bank account, of the consumer. Unless carefully watched, unscrupulous canners can easily add water to canned tomatoes and other products, or can short weight cans of coffee, spices, and breakfast foods.

Such practices must be strictly discouraged, in the interest of the public. The honest manufacturer does not care to short-change his customers, and for his sake as well as in the interest of economy, women should do what they can to encourage honest weights and measures and freedom from adulterations. To know brands and labels and demand fair play is one way the housewife can protect the interest of her larder.

Apple Cobbler

This is a delicious old-time dish. It consists of tart apples, sliced, sugared and seasoned with butter and cinnamon, and covered with a rich biscuit dough and baked. It may be served hot "as is," and it is plenty good enough of itself, or one may serve it with cream, either whipped or plain, a hard butter sauce, or ice cream.

Sandwich Filling

Mix together equal amounts of peanut butter, chopped pimento, chopped pickle and mayonnaise. Add salt to taste and spread between thin slices of bread. A lettuce leaf added will give a fresh and welcome taste. Another delicious filling is made by adding chopped nuts to chopped dates and seasoning with mayonnaise.

Ice For Drinks

Those housewives who make ice cubes in their mechanical refrigerator have thought of a number of novelties in this line. Some color the water for the ice with vegetable or fruit colorings; some use ginger ale or grape juice or other fruit juice for making the ice cubes. These added to lemonade give it a delicious flavor. A cherry or a sprig of mint may be added when the cubes are half frozen.

Mrs. Solomon Says:

A woman's greatest power is in her womanliness.

Rustproof Vessels Forecast For 2031

London.—What will ships be like 100 years hence? This question, interesting in view of the new Cunarder, the world's largest vessel, now under construction at Glasgow, is answered by a writer in The Journal of Commerce. He says the size of ships will be limited to 1,000 feet but that if vessels 2,000 feet long were economically and scientifically desirable shipbuilders would not hesitate to construct them.

He also considers the question of materials for future ships, suggesting that rustproof steel is practical technically but the present price is prohibitive. He says it may be put on the market by the year 2031 at a price making it essential for the ship-owner to insist on its use.

"It would render protective compositions unnecessary," the writer says, "and if its development should also include anti-fouling properties our manufacturers of bottom compositions for ships will have to look to another source for their revenue." Advances of science, with the development of wireless and television, may make it unnecessary to have any human agency aboard fighting ships in the future, he predicts.

Protected Areas of Prussia

Prussia recently completed a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of its organized nature protection system, says the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Reservation of natural "monuments," begun in 1906, has been carried out consistently until now there are more than 300 of such protected areas in Prussia. Some of them are very small, comprising many scores of square miles of heath or mountain top. More than half of the areas have been set aside primarily for their botanical interest. Twenty-four of the "monuments" were established for the protection of birds and animals, and there are a number whose importance is mainly geological.

Visitor to fond mother: "That boy of yours seems to have a thirst for knowledge." Mother: "Yes. He gets his thirst from his father and his knowledge from me."

Grasshoppers Devastate Corn Field



This is all that was left of a corn field in Hamill, South Dakota, after a horde of grasshoppers paid a visit. Farmers in Nebraska also have suffered from these pests.

Japan Prepares Memorial To Last For 10,000 Years

The Problem That Confronted the Scientists in Selecting and Preparing Materials for It

What may or may not prove to be a record in the preservation of a memorial was described in a recent issue of The Digest of the International General Electric Company. It appears that after the great Japanese earthquake of 1923 there was a wide popular demand that the names of those who lost their lives in that catastrophe should be forever preserved. The question of how long forever is was debated in the Japanese press and it was generally agreed that 10,000 years is but another way of expressing eternity.

When it is considered that the Pyramids are generally assumed to be about 5,000 years old, the difficulties of preserving mere records of the earthquake victims through 10,000 years may well be imagined. But that is the task which a group of Japanese scientists, under the direction of M. Yamaki of the Tokyo Electric Company, set themselves.

The first task was to select the paper. It was suggested that a certain kind of dark blue paper with the inscriptions in gold paint offered the best chances of permanence—the kind on which the Buddhist Scriptures were written. To-day, it is impossible to reproduce a similar article of the same quality, and in the end a superior quality of white Japanese paper was selected and specially fabricated by the government printing bureau. A total of 548 sheets, measuring 10.5 by 27 inches and weighing 22 pounds were required. On these sheets the names of the earthquake victims were inscribed in Chinese ink, together with a chapter from the Buddhist Scriptures and the names of those associated with the memorial.

The next step was to protect the paper. This involved safeguarding it from deterioration and from mechanical injury. Many suggestions were made, but after a time the following procedure was adopted:

The paper was rolled and placed in containers made of fused quartz crystal. Only the choicest Brazilian crystals were used, melted into thin sticks and then fused individually to form a container. Three bands of monel metal were inserted to insure uniformity of packing. Two of these bands were covered with asbestos and the third with specially sterilized and dyed silk. After the paper had been packed in and quartz lids fused on the containers were placed in water of a temperature of 80 degrees centigrade (176 degrees Fahrenheit) and the air evacuated. The vacuum was then filled with argon gas, which has high preservative qualities, so that the interior pressure equaled atmospheric pressure.

It was now necessary to take steps to preserve the containers from mechanical injury. They were first covered with asbestos braiding and then taped with asbestos. Next the asbestos-covered containers were placed

in containers made of carborundum, a compound of carbon and silicon, which is extremely hard and absolutely fireproof. The last stage was to polish the carborundum.

The containers, surely unique memorials, were then taken to the Buddhist temple on Mount Koya, there to rest in a specially constructed hall.

It is not believed that human ingenuity could go much further in preserving documents for 10,000 years. Even silk, which might seem especially to be the most perishable item, has been known to last in a good state of preservation, under far less favorable circumstances, for 1200 years. But as Mr. Yamaki points out, "the possibility of 10,000 years' preservation depends less on the technical features than on the behavior of future peoples," alluding to the numerous archaeological excavations in recent years.

One Way of Love

One way of love is the way of the young lover—

To take in his eager hands the whole of his being

And try to bestow it away, to bend it over

To grow in another's garden, to train its seeing

To see with the loved one's eyes, to make its heart

Beat with the beat that times the life of another

—Union no temporal world could have power to part,

Completer than river with sea, than child with mother.

Poor young lover, aspiring beyond your powers,

Why do you try the impossible, why with desire,

Barren as Diana's reap and lay low the hours

Youth might have touched to flower and crowned with fire?

—Julian Huxley in the Spectator.



"That's good."
"It's anything but good. The grass and weeds are a foot high all over it."

Irrationally held truths may be more harmful than reasoned errors.—Thomas Henry Huxley.

Crop Eating Locust Again Becomes a Scourge to Man

Its Depredations in Transjordan Have a Long List of Precedents in Many Countries of the World

New York.—The crop-destroying locust, of the same family as the grasshopper, is at it again, this time in Transjordan, that semi-arid district lying north of Arabia and east of Palestine and the Dead Sea. Acres of vegetation have been devastated by the pests, which, according to one report, have also attacked and killed flocks of sheep. While authorities are inclined to doubt the latter statement, they cite many cases in which cattle, sheep and other stock have been wiped out because grasshoppers devoured their food over large areas.

Since earliest times, and in practically all countries, short-horned grasshoppers have taken their toll of crops. Asia, Africa and India have been the most frequent sufferers, though the United States in 1874 had one of the worst scourges ever reported, when the invaders made a clean sweep through more than a dozen Central States.

Locusts of Africa

Last year, a French scientist started out to find what he called the locusts' Garden of Eden. This permanent breeding ground is believed to be near Lake Tchad in Africa and areas north of the Congo River. From this "cradle of the locust race," it is said, the insects fly north, in armies frequently twenty-five miles in length. Making from three to twenty miles an hour, depending on the wind, these hordes have been known to travel from one to two thousand miles. Their daytime flights usually end at sundown, when they settle and eat whatever plant life lies in their path. In 1889, a locust army reported to be 2,000 square miles in extent, passed over the Red Sea area. Other accounts of equally formidable armies contain almost fantastic incidents occurring in

countries where grasshopper invasions have left famine and death.

A female locust lays from 600 to 800 eggs at a time, and may have from 150,000 to 400,000 descendants in a year, with each descendant reproducing at the same rate of speed. Egg-destroying campaigns are waged in all areas where the short-horned grasshopper is found in large numbers. On the island of Cyprus officials reported 1,300 tons of eggs collected and destroyed in one year.

Worse Pests in America

Entomologists say the short-horned grasshopper is no longer among the worst pests of the American insect world. The boll weevil, boll worm, chinch bug and Hessian fly are now the principal devastators, eating up, in one year, cotton and cereal crops valued at \$366,000,000. Some scientists hold that other parasites have helped to lower the curve of the crop-destroying locust. Man's continuing fight against the pest has also had its effect. Minnesota is among Western States that this year voted large funds to assist in exterminating the locust. And Canada, too, is waging an intensive campaign against this and other pests, including the wire worm, saw fly, cabbage butterfly and root maggot.

Cicadas, incorrectly referred to as locusts, are not crop-destroyers. These little singers, so familiar along the Atlantic seaboard, are found in the trees and on lower shrubs, where they do considerable damage, it is said, nibbling off twigs and small branches.

As an article of food the large short-horned grasshopper is highly prized in Europe and various parts of Asia. When fried in oil it is esteemed by certain Oriental epicures. In China the candied locust is among sweetmeat delicacies.

A Famous Cloud

The "Tablecloth" that occasionally covers the flat top of Table Mountain, in South Africa, is probably the most famous individual cloud in the world, having been described in numerous books of travel since the latter part of the seventeenth century. It consists of a dense cloud-sheet, formed when warm moisture-bearing winds are forced up the steep slope of the mountain, especially in summer. The cloud often pours over the brow of the mountain, like a mighty cataract, and is dissolved as the wind is warmed by compression in descending to a lower level. The effects produced by this rolling mass of vapor are sometimes indescribably grand, and the phenomenon is all the more striking because a perfectly clear sky generally prevails over the surrounding country while the Tablecloth overspreads the mountain.—Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in "The Realm of the Air."

Epidemic of Beards in France

Paris.—There is so seldom a marked change in fashions for men that the present indications of a return of the real square-cut beard are of particular importance. Not only does President Doumer favor such a beard, but several important members of his entourage do also and already the cult is spreading in social and political circles.

"The physique, clothing, and cleanliness of the children are at least a hundredfold better than they were thirty years ago, and at least fifty per cent. better than they were eleven years ago," said an expert, speaking about the Whitechapel children recently. He added that the infantile death-rate has decreased by one-half since 1900.

A gas which stops an aeroplane if any enters the engine is the latest German device in the war against aircraft.

Banff Light Opera Company Enjoy Out-Door Life



Members of the Banff Light Opera Company call a halt outside an Indian tepee to indulge in an impromptu song fest. The company is presenting light operas at the Banff Springs hotel during the summer months.

A Country Dawn

Along the far horizon breaks
A haze of silver light,
And swiftly every star forsakes
The shades that fade in flight.

Now morning's first awakened bird,
Begins his measured trills;
Far-off a farmhouse dog is heard
Across the echoing hills.

And by the tinkling bells that sound
From unseen pasture lands,
I know the milking-kine are bound
Home to the milking-stands.

The hollow glades still glimmer grey,
But on the hills, behold,
The first soft silver of the day
Melts into shields of gold!

—J. C. M. Dundan.

So 'Tis Said

General—"Look here, my man, why can't you be careful?"
Army Clerk—"What is wrong, sir?"
General—"Why, instead of addressing this letter to the Intelligence Officer, you have addressed it to the Intelligent Officer. You should know there is no such person in the army."

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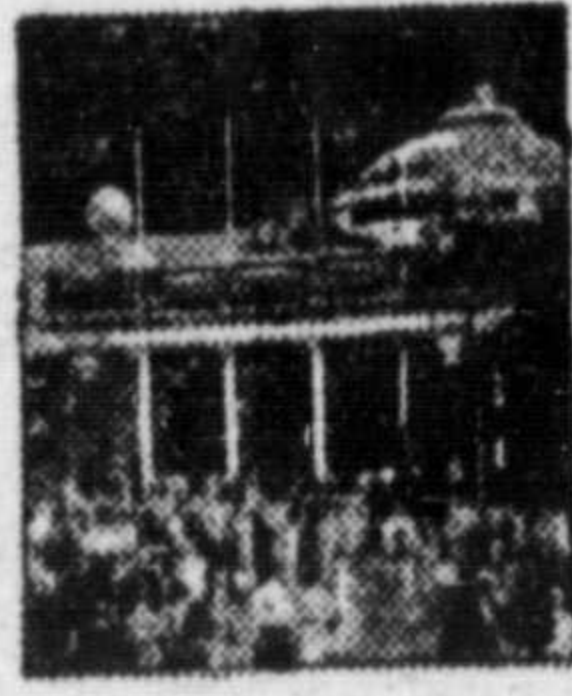
Owl Laffs

We have it on good authority that if you begin saving right away you may be able to buy the third and smallest toe of the left hind foot of a turkey for Thanksgiving. Gabby Gertrude says she has used a lot of make-up in her time, but never for her mind. "Handle With Care" has the same meaning to the railroad man that "No Admittance" has to the book agent. A farm paper says that cows that are milking heavily may drink 300 pounds



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of water a day. In the old days when we had to pump water for 'em we had the idea that the amount was nearer 300 barrels. The average girl's idea of a husband is a combination of Buddy Rogers, Rudy Vallee, John D. Rockefeller and Job. But you ought to see the one she eventually marries! Have you heard of the Scotchman who took his own tablecloth to a night club to avoid the cover charge? A street corner grouch was shocked yesterday when he saw a girl with two holes in one stocking, but sporting a brand new permanent wave, and what do you think of that? "What we think is how in the world did he happen to notice the permanent wave."

Man's Ambition

- At 4—To wear pants.
- At 8—To miss Sunday School.
- At 12—To be President.
- At 14—To wear long pants.
- At 18—To have monogrammed cigarettes.
- At 20—To take a show girl out to dinner.
- At 25—To have the price of a dinner.
- At 35—To eat dinner.
- At 55—To digest dinner.

Hays—"How come you always smoke quarter cigars?"
Mays—"Somebody always smokes the other three-quarters."

Caller (to doctor, who has already been awakened three times)—"Hi, Doctor, Mrs. Jennings' little boy has swallowed a mouse!"
Doctor—"Tell him to swallow the cat, then."

Myself

A little bit grayer,
A little bit slower,
A little bit older,
But still a good goer.

A little bit wiser,
A little bit kinder,
To everyone's fallings,
A little bit blinder.

Cunningham (in restaurant)—"Perkins, how can you eat with a knife?"
Perkins—"It is not so easy as it looks. Look around at the other diners; not one of them can do it."

Harris (to fiancée)—"I haven't the courage to tell your father of my debts."
Fiancée—"What cowards you men are! Father hasn't the courage to tell you of his debts."

Esther—"I'm not on speaking terms with Jimmie. The mean thing would not give me his seat at the barber's this morning."

Old men who work are usually happier than those who loaf. An old man hasn't such pleasant things to sit down and think about, that he can have very much fun loafing. Some men are chronic failures because they are eternally trying to do something they can't do. But more of them get nowhere because instead of trying to do something, they persist chiefly in doing nothing.

Jimmy—"Did Moses have dyspepsia like what we've got?"
Daddy—"How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?"
Jimmy—"Our Sunday School teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets."

A minister recently married a young couple.
The Groom—"How much?"
The Minister—"Whatever you think it's worth."

The young man hesitated, fumbled, then handed him 50 cents. The minister was a good sport. He fumbled, hesitated, then counted out 20 cents change and handed the groom.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

**New British Giant Plane
To Have Atlantic Test in '32**

London.—A British leviathan of the air, the largest ever built in this country, rivaling the German Dornier DO-X, is nearing completion at the Vickers Supermarine Works at Southampton and is expected to be launched early next year.

Fitted with six 900 horse power Rolls-Royce engines designed to produce a speed of 145 miles an hour, and stated to have a greater lifting capacity than the German ship, the machine when tested will carry out experimental trans-Atlantic flights and may eventually be used for a southern Atlantic mail service.

Built as an experiment to the order of the British Air Ministry, the machine will measure from wing tip to wing tip 174 feet, the hull from nose to tail being 107 feet. Some indication of its size can be gauged from the fact that, with a full complement of passengers and crew, and fueled, it will weigh nearly thirty-five tons.

An official of Vickers aircraft branch

discussing the machine recently said the metal which is being chiefly used for the flying boat is duralumin, which, while being as light as aluminum, is much stronger. It is heated by a process which makes it immune to attack by salt air and sea water.

Every part of the machine likely to be subjected to severe stress and strain will be put through tests on machines constructed for the purpose, and when launched will take the water in precisely the same way as a liner.

The wing is constructed in metal except for the covering of the trailing portion, which is of fabric. The main spar structure is of stainless steel, including the nose covering, which provides the torsional rigidity essential to a monoplane wing.

Wind tunnel experiments made with a scale model indicate that the new machine will have a landing speed of 72½ miles an hour, a rate of climb of 750 feet a minute, a normal range of 750 feet a minute, a normal range of 1,300 miles.

**Graf Zeppelin
Adds to Long Log**

Big German Dirigible's Trip to Arctic Caps Remarkable Record of World Voyages

By Lauren D. Lyman, in the N. Y. Times.

The Graf Zeppelin, which recently has been nosing about in the North Polar regions, although no longer a novelty, is still one of the marvels of this aeronautical age.

Finished in September, 1928, the Graf started on her career as a world rover the following month and since then has flown close to 125,000 miles, has carried about 2,000 passengers and has returned many thousands of dollars in mail, freight and passenger tariffs to her owners. She cost about \$800,000 and, although during her eventful career she has triumphantly vindicated Dr. Eckener's confidence in lighter-than-air craft, she has been close to disaster on two occasions. Once, members of her own crew saved her and another time a detachment of French soldiers, hastily mustered as a ground crew, went to her rescue in Southern France when propeller shafts on several motors cracked at the start of one of her six transatlantic voyages.

Off to a Good Start

The first voyage of the Graf Zeppelin started auspiciously enough. With sixty-one persons aboard, including the eighteen passengers, and nearly a ton of pay load in the form of mail and goods, the Graf left Friedrichshafen on Oct. 11, 1928. She cruised slowly across Europe over France to the Mediterranean during the day and then hugged the coast line, crossing near Gibraltar to the African coast and then went out to sea. Weather to the north was not the best and Dr. Eckener guided the big dirigible on a southerly route for the first 1,000 miles of the ocean crossing.

Everything went well until the Graf reached the vicinity of Bermuda and started north toward Lakehurst. Then, caught in the grip of vertical air currents, the Graf swung out of its parallel plane almost to the perpendicular. Young Knut Eckener, son of the commander, was at the helm. In the cabins, passengers were tossed about as they never had been on a liner. Slowly the big ship responded, but the strain on the tall surfaces was too great. The fabric on the lower side of the port fin ripped and the wind, getting inside, whipped up a small hurricane and tore its way through the upper side of the fin, rending scores of square yards of the heavy cotton cloth.

In two hours, however, the agile sailors had cut away shreds from the big fin and had bound the edges to the duralumin frame. They were swinging around up there over the water in violent wind and rain with every chance of falling and no chance of rescue if they had fallen.

The airship reached land over the Virginia coast and came north to dock at Lakehurst 111 hours and 38 minutes after leaving Friedrichshafen. On the way back Dr. Eckener elected a northern route and followed the Great Circle. The return trip was made in 68 hours and 46 minutes.

The next voyage of importance came in March, 1929, when the Graf Zeppelin, with a passenger list of 20, visited Palestine, flying down across Eastern Europe and Turkey to Asia Minor and return, a distance of 4,968 miles, with everything working smoothly. Two months later came the second start for the United States as a preliminary to a world voyage.

The start of the delayed voyage came on Aug. 8, and she made the westward passage to Lakehurst by the southern route in 93 hours, flying 5,185 miles. Three days were spent in final preparations, and then the Graf Zeppelin started on her record-breaking trip around the world. That fourth Atlantic crossing was a record for airship travel that still stands—55 hours 30 minutes to Friedrichshafen at an average speed of close to 100 miles an hour. It was a great start for the world cruise, and refueling and gassing were hastened at the home port.

Aug. 14 she started for Tokyo, the longest leg of the world journey. The

course lay north of Moscow, and to Viatka the airship followed the 60th parallel. Then, entering Siberia, Eckener elected a Great Circle course, cutting up as far as Lat. 63 and then down again over Ajan and Nikolai-vsk and across to Tokyo. The distance was 6,880 miles, and the airship made it in 101 hours 50 minutes, arriving Aug. 19.

Four days later the airship started for the United States. Following generally the Great Circle course between the 40th and 50th parallels, she made the Pacific crossing in 66 hours 12 minutes between Tokyo and San Francisco.

After circling San Francisco Bay the airship continued to Los Angeles, completing this 5,500-mile leg in 78 hours 59 minutes. Here several members of the crew left the airship to lighten the load across the high plateau region of the Southern United States. Coming by way of Texas, she visited El Paso, then swung north over Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Akron, arriving at Lakehurst the morning of Aug. 29, twenty-one days and a few hours after the start.

It was a great achievement, and the record stood until this Summer, when Post and Gatty made the trip in a little more than eight and a half days in an airplane. The return flight to Friedrichshafen was uneventful, the Graf completing it in 67 hours 9 minutes.

Last year the dirigible made perhaps its most significant voyage when it flew with mail, goods and passengers from Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco, Brazil, in four days. It continued to Rio de Janeiro and then turned north for Lakehurst, and after a refueling stop, for which the navy charged at the rate of \$2,000 a day, the wanderer again sailed for home. The round trip was made in nineteen days. In that trip, which covered close to 16,000 miles, the airship stopped at ports in four countries, and Dr. Eckener announced that an airship service connecting Europe with the South American markets on a three-day schedule was feasible.

This scheme is to be tried with three round trips this year, according to Lufthansa plans, in which planes and airships will combine to speed the travelers and the air freight.

**Vegetables Called Secret
Of Quiet Life in China**

Peiping.—Chinese men and women take life easier than Americans or Europeans, because they eat vegetables almost entirely, is the opinion of Dr. H. Necheles, German research physician, who has completed several months of study of Chinese diet and its effect upon the race at the Peiping Union Medical College here.

Dr. Necheles came to China from Chicago, where he had made similar studies of the effect of diet upon behavior. He is returning to Europe to carry his studies further. Experiments here have convinced Dr. Necheles that diet will explain many important Chinese characteristics, as well as those of Americans and other races.

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-energy gone - restore
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Before the winter with a sword of ice
Advances under furries snowy-galtd,
The leaves of bronze shall sturdily be
plated
And armored as the trees are! I shall
twice

Watch frost engrave the ground with
its device,
Shall once, with many a blowing
branch, withhold
The silver snow upon a leaf of gold.

So do I fight the winter year on year.
And in the spring, heeding the gentle
quarrel
Between the birds, the squirrel and
the squirrel,
The boys who play with agate marbles,
I would hear

No summer sounds—no morning chan-
cleer
Or droning bee, or cattle munching
cud;
Would see no bursting rose deface the
bud;

Would have a world of autumn and of
spring;
Would have two seasons only, that I
might

Forever watch the flying, not the flight
Of birds; forever hear the thrushes
sing
Of summer—summer be the unknown
thing,

Or winter be unknown—and never
know
That snow, in falling, only falls on
snow.

—Marion Strobel.

Swiss Fur Farms Thrive

Since the first fur farm was started in Switzerland in 1923 that industry has thrived so that at present there are more than fifty such farms and the number of fur animal raisers has risen to about 3,500, reports the Berner Tagwacht of June 17. The farmers are united in a nation-wide organization and attach special importance to the production of high-class furs.

A Good Character

The noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character.
—J. Winthrop.

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City of Berlin Runs Farm

Berlin.—Although Berlin with its more than 4,000,000 inhabitants suggests anything but agriculture, its municipality owns and farms 49,400 acres within the city limits.

The principal crops are potatoes and carrots, of which 28,600 tons and 17,600 tons, respectively, were harvested last year. Grains, hay and feeds brought the total yield to 55,000 tons.

This year's yield is expected to show a considerable falling off because of a cool, wet Summer, which has retarded and stunted grains.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Benjamin Disraeli.

Drat those Pesky Flies!

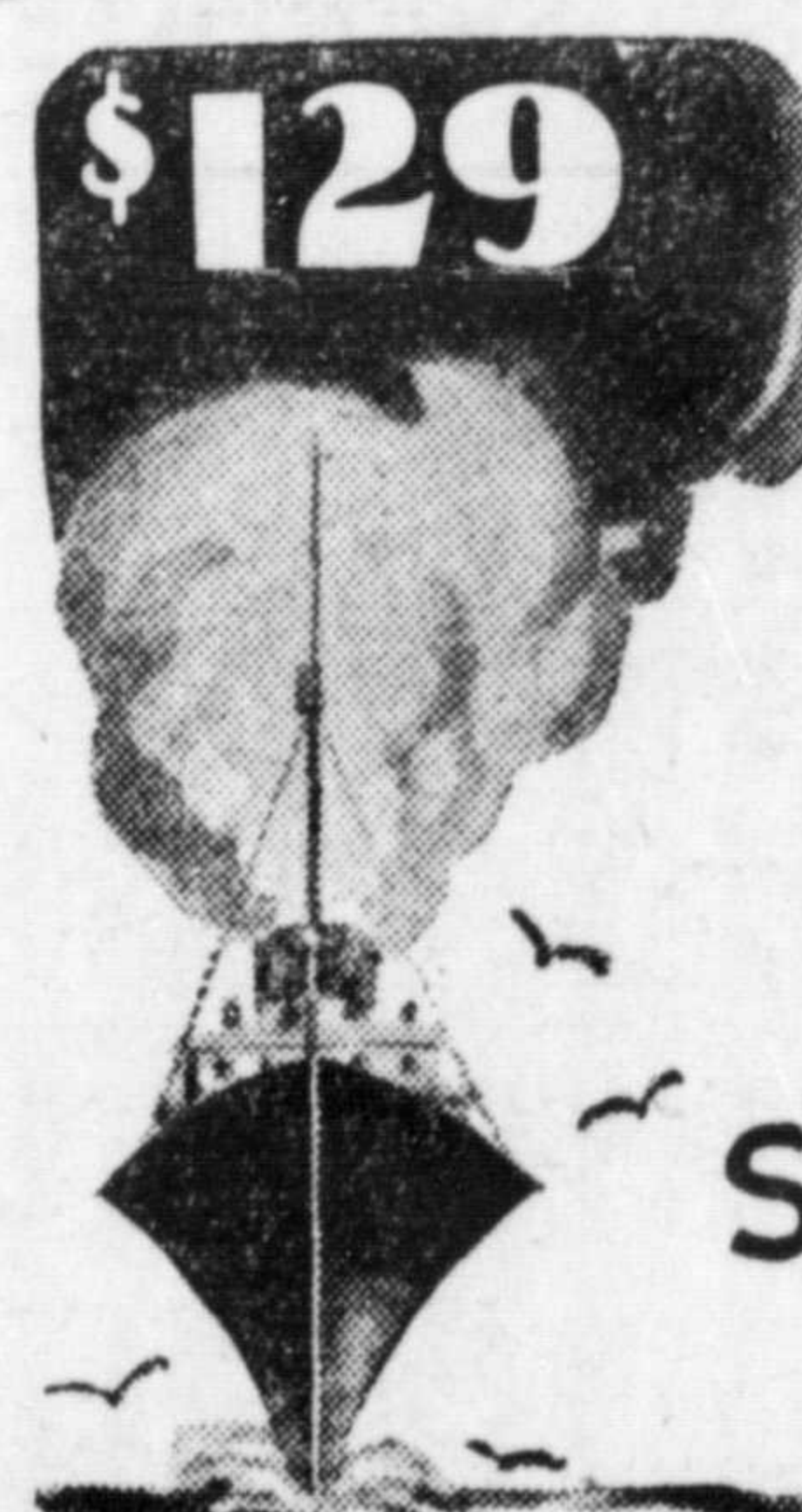
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FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Now it is Almost Clear—and Her Health is Better.

It needed courage to make this admission: "My face was covered with pimples." But evidently this woman sympathizes with others who suffer the embarrassing condition which troubled her.

She wrote to us entirely of her own accord—giving her name and address—out of sheer gratitude and a desire to help others. This is the letter which we have on our files:—
"Some time ago my sister recommended me to try Kruschen Salts for my blood, as my face was covered with pimples. I am now using my second bottle, and I am delighted with the results. My face is almost clear and I feel better in health. I have advised several of my friends to give it a trial, as I want them to benefit the same as I have done. You are at liberty to publish this, as I cannot be too generous in my praise of Kruschen Salts."—W. C. S.

Pimples, acne and blackheads are caused by a rundown, disordered system, by those harmful acids and toxins which make your skin break out. So if you want swiftly to rid yourself of that ugly, blemished complexion and to obtain beautiful, smooth and soft skin—take Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts are a perfect blend of the six vital salts which nerves, glands, blood and body organs ought to receive from food if they're to work properly—but it's simply impossible to obtain



these salts in these days of modern cooking!

Kruschen provides just that gentle assistance your body organs need to rid your system regularly of all clogging waste matter. When your inside is clean and serene your blood courses through your veins pure and uncontaminated. You are healthier and you feel it. Your clearer complexion and your brighter eyes proclaim it. And your persistently high spirits prove it.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

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 25% off all other Pails.

DALES' TINSHOP, Centre St., SHAWVILLE.

DEATHS

At his late residence, North Onslow, Que. Aug. 30th. Andrew Wolsley, aged 55 years.

The Ottawa river claimed another victim Wednesday afternoon of last week, when Kenneth Preston, eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kenneth Preston, 102 Queen street west, fell from a concrete coping at the channel of the Ottawa Electric Power house No. 2 on Victoria Island into the swift flowing water, shortly before 1 o'clock. His little body was recovered by City Police at 3:28 o'clock with grappling irons. The lad was standing on the coping fishing, when in some way he lost his balance and fell into the swift water, which varies in depth from eight to 32 feet, and upon which was floating several logs at the time.

Two Women Killed After Attending Funeral of Cousins

Bringing the toll of violent deaths in one Ottawa district family circle to five within four days, two women, consins of Aldyth and Caroline Davis, of Carp, Ont., and Elmer Davis, Dunrobin, victims of the triple-drowning accident on the Gatineau at Low, Que., on Sunday, 16th, were instantly killed in automobile accident near Napanee, Ont., on Tuesday night, as they were driving to their homes in Toronto from the funerals of their relatives.

Dead as a result of the auto crash are Mrs. J. H. Dixon and Mrs. Donald J. McBeth, while the injured include Messrs. McBeth and Dixon and the latter's son, Wesley Dixon.

Both Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. McBeth were first consins of Mrs. Davis, mother of the two girls who lost their lives in the Gatineau tragedy, and motored to Carp to attend the funeral service there for the girls, and the service at Dunrobin for Elmer Davis, another cousin of the two ill-fated teachers.

The Toronto party left Carp at the conclusion of the funeral services enroute for their homes. News of the tragedy which augmented the death toll in one of the best known family connections in eastern Ontario, reached the Carp

and Dunrobin communities on Wednesday morning, and intensified the pall of gloom which has hung over the countryside since the first shocking word of the drowning accident.

Mr. McDonald's Majority Is Placed at 201

According to the Returning Officer's count made at Campbell's Bay on Thursday, Mr. W. R. McDonald is returned to the Quebec Legislative Assembly by a majority of 201. Following are the returns from the polling subdivisions.

McDonald, McNally	
Aldfield	96 14
Onslow, No. 1	38 26
" " 2	38 3
S. Onslow, No. 1	13 93
" " 2	40 24
Quyon	67 54
Bristol, No. 1	39 68
" " 2	32 52
" " 3	36 38
" " 4	36 44
Clarendon, No. 1	28 97
" " 2	23 124
" " 3	16 92
" " 4	19 103
Shawville, No. 1	24 94
" " 2	12 75
Portage du Fort	31 33
Bryson	25 27
Alleyue & Cawood	27 39
Dorion	42 43
Calumet Island, No. 1	77 12
" " 2	75 51
Campbell's Bay, No. 1	34 44
" " 2	44 44
Leslie-Cl., No. 1	76 36
" " 2	58 26
Litchfield, " 1	12 47
" " 2	113 28
" " 3	42 63
Thorne, No. 1	28 45
" " 2	8 43
Ft. Coulonge, No. 1	86 35
" " 2	87 26
Mansfield, No. 1	87 31
" " 2	113 46
Waltham, Bryson,	46 21
Chapeau	53 28
Allumette Island, E. 108	21 25
" " No. 1	33 25
" " 2	85 44
Chichester, No. 1	88 27
" " 2	49 11
Sheen, No. 1	95 22
" " 2	16 4
Total votes for McDonald—	2164
" " " McNally—	1963
Majority for McDonald	201

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Men's Underwear

A complete line to choose from:

COMBINATIONS—Button and Buttonless, Also, TWO-PIECE—Shirts and Shorts.

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A nice line at \$1.95—wonderful value.

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We have the famous "Bobby Lee" Caps for little chaps, in a large assortment of colors.

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See our Men's Suits, the finest range ever shown in town, at prices that will interest you.

--- From \$10.00 to \$35.00

SAM B. COHEN

Shawville's Exclusive Men's and Boys Wear Shop—

Look Here

For Sales, Wants, Found, Lost, etc.

LOST—On Friday, Aug. 14, between Dinty Moore's hot-day stand on the P. D. Fort road and Shawville, lady's wrist watch in case. Finder will kindly leave at this Office.

LOST—On Main Street, Shawville, on Saturday night, lady's white gold wrist watch. Finder kindly leave at this Office or at Dr. McPherson's and receive reward.

ROOMS to let, board furnished if desired. Apply to Mrs. R. A. Dale, King Street, Shawville.

ROOMERS WANTED—Two rooms, suitable for girls attending school. Apply to Mrs. S. E. Chamberlin, King St., Shawville.

LOST—Wednesday, July 29, on Highway between Wyman and Shawville—a light blue Pull-over Sweater. Finder will oblige by communicating with this office.

Bush Lot for Sale

Lot of about 35 acres, containing logs on skid sufficient for about 20,000 feet of lumber, which includes between 4,000 and 5,000 feet of Rock Elm. Lot is situated close to C. N. R. Station at Starks Corners. For further particulars apply to

JAMES HOBBS,
 R. R. No. 2, Shawville, Que.

For Sale or Exchange for Horses or Cattle

1—5 h. p. Gas Engine; 1—Moody Circular Saw; 1—Sevenson Stumping Machine, can also be used for moving buildings; 1—Wagon; 1—Road Cart; 1—Box Stove; 1—Root Cutter.

Apply to
 CLARENCE HAYES,
 R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

Shawville Fair Notes

Plan to attend the Shawville Fair Sept. 24, 25, 26th.

Ask for prize list of Shawville Fair—Sept. 24, 25, 26th. If you have not received one and you purpose to exhibit.

We will not allot any stall for live stock until further notice, but exhibitors should advise the secretary in writing what they expect to require, so that the best possible arrangements may be made.

R. W. HODGINS,
 Secretary.

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are thoroughly tested in our Home Economics and Home Dyeing Laboratory, and bear the approval of the Good House-keeping Institute and Household Searchlight. Every package is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money will be refunded. Further information about any phase of dyeing or bleaching will be gladly furnished in detail free of charge.

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RAWLEIGH'S FAMOUS PRODUCTS

A few of our town's people went to Chapeau on Monday night to attend the celebration of Mr. W. R. McDonald's victory in the recent elections.

New Scheme on Foot In Britain to Link Up Rail and Air Services.

A wonderful new scheme is on foot to link up rail and air service in Britain. The plan has been put forward by Col. Jorjessyn, managing director of the Clerva Autogiro Company. The autogiro airplane is a weird-looking contrivance to eyes accustomed only to ordinary planes, since above it are large, slowly-rotating wings. The autogiro may well provide a solution of one of the biggest problems in flying. An ordinary airplane requires a long take-off run, and cannot land in an air-drome less than several hundred yards in length. The autogiro takes off with scarcely any run, and can land on a space little bigger than a tennis court.

It is proposed to build over railway stations in London and other great towns flat roofs which will serve as take-off and landing-places for autogiro planes. At present, those who travel by train to London, and wish to continue their journey by air, must go by automobile from the railway station to Croyden. Under the new scheme, they will be transported by electric lifts direct to the station air-drome, whence autogiro air liners will depart for home and continental air ports.

CHAS. W. DAGG
 District Representative, Shawville
 Send me further particulars of the Plan of Insurance for Super-Select Lives, as issued by the Confederation Life Association.

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A fresh supply of Lime in 50-lb. bags.

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A full line of Roll Roofing.

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Good for Ninety Per Cent.
 Coffee is good for 90 per cent. of the people who drink it, as it increases the efficiency of the muscular, nervous, and blood systems.

ROCKALL ISLAND.

Tiny Island Lies 300 Miles From Great Britain.

Rockall, a tiny island 300 miles from Great Britain, out in the Atlantic, which appears mysteriously to change its shape, is the only rock in British waters, dangerous to shipping, that defies all effort to erect a light upon it and so safeguard the many vessels that pass near it. It is about 70 feet high, conical in shape, and of granite composition.

It holds out no hope of succor to a shipwrecked crew, and there is but one case on record where a shipwrecked mariner has managed to claw his way on to it. Frequently it is mistaken for anything but what it really is. It often strangely resembles a ship in full sail, the upper part of the rock being whitish in appearance, while the lower part is of a dark stone. During the war, ships repeatedly blazed away at it for a time before discovering that it was not an enemy vessel.

Spruce and Balsam Cones.

The cones of the spruce hang down from the branches; those of the balsam fir (or "balsam") stand upright. The species are thus easily distinguished when the trees are bearing cones, states the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. The two species mentioned are the ones chiefly used in the manufacture of wood-pulp.

Magnificent Gift to Cheshire.

The Marquis of Crewe has offered to present Crewe Hall to the Cheshire County Council to be used as central offices for the county's administrative work. The place has many modern contrivances. There is an elevator which carries food from the basement kitchens to the dining-room, and an underground railway connecting the vast range of kitchens.

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