THE EQUITY.

No. 11, 40TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922. $1.50 per annum in advance / 2.00 to the Unite States

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

LOCAL NEWS

Try our cabbage, — GIBSON'S GROCERY.

Dr. Schachter, dentist, is at the Pontiac House this week till Friday noon.

Next Sunday, Sept. 3, the Methodist Church goes back to 7 p. m., for the evening meeting.

THE EQUITY regrets to report the serious illness of Mr. Harry Millar.

Some of our citizens had the pleasure of hearing Creatore's famous band in Ottawa last Wednesday night.

Those of our young people who attended the chicken pie supper and dance at Scobie Hall last Wednesday evening, speak appreciatively of the function.

Mr. C. McNally, of Calumet Island, had a barn burned by lightning during the storm on Friday evening last—so reported Messrs. Jas. Carswell and James Ostrom, who called at this office on Saturday.

A party of Americans, including three or four ladies, left here on Thursday for Stubb's Lake to enjoy a few weeks' outing. They were members of the Club which has this fine fish lake and adjacent territory under lease.

Mr. Campbell Morris, of the Department of Agriculture was here last week, judging the cornfields entered in the competition in connection with Agricultural Society No. 1. The corn crop on the whole is reported to be somewhat inferior to last year's showing.

Mr. Joseph Welch of Campbells Bay, has taken the agency for the handling in this district of the Aero-Cushion puncture-proof inner tires for automobiles, an invention which should go a long way in removing one of the numerous "vexations" which car-owners have to contend with. With the advantage of eliminating blow-outs and punctures, this tire should rapidly replace the air-filled device, if it fulfills all that the manufacturers claim for it.

Considerable building has been going on in town this summer, as well as improvements to houses already existing. Among the latter may be mentioned Mr. Harry Millar's residence in the west end, which has been completely changed in appearance, and now looks quite attractive. Mr. G. A. Howard has also had a fine kitchen with veranda attached to the rear of his home on King Street. Mr. G. W. Dale's new residence on Centre Street, is advanced to the plastering stage, and promises to be an attractive building. Mr. John A. Rennick is commencing the erection of another dwelling on the lot east of his home on Main Street, and Mr. George Hynes is completing the small dwelling on Lang Street, commenced last year. Towards the east end of the village Mr. Robert Strutt has a new dwelling well under way. Taken as a whole the town's progress may be slow, but still we are moving along.

VISITED OIL WELL.—Mr. Simon Barber, who recently returned from visiting his relatives in Alberta, dropped in the other day to hand us some copies of the Irma "Times," which has been devoting considerable space of late to accounts of the oil development that is going on just now in that section of Alberta, particularly to the strike made in the Fabyon district, which is attracting wide attention, because of recent happenings at the well, indicative of a large oil deposit. Mr. Barber has a bottle of the oil which was forced up during an explosion at the well, in considerable quantity. This fluid is a black, thick substance, much resembling cylinder oil, used in steam engines.

The discovery has caused much excitement in the district, as it is felt that it heralds the dawn of a great era of prosperity for that section of the province.

Essay on Cost of Producing Hogs.

The Bank of Montreal through the efforts of Mr. Hayes is offering special prizes to members of the local Boys' and Girls' Swine Club for essays written relating to management and cost of producing their hogs. The keeping of farm accounts is extremely important and is a phase generally overlooked in ordinary farm practices. It is the only means of determining the financial loss or gain in the production of any farm product. The expression is often heard that a certain farm product is not a profitable one. It has been expressed during the past few years particularly with reference to sheep. Yet those who have kept an account of the cost of producing sheep can in most cases show conclusive evidence that sheep kept under proper conditions have never failed to produce a fair revenue as compared with other lines of live stock.

The value of such accounts depends entirely on accuracy and fairness. In the case of hogs such items as, the initial cost of the pig, periodical gains in weight made, the cost of feed required to produce these gains, cost of equipment, prize monies won and all other information incidental to the production of the hog from weaning time until it reaches the market should be included. The cost of labor may or may not be recorded.

The prizes offered are sufficiently substantial to induce each member to do his or her best. The prizes are :—1st, $5.00 ; 2nd, $3 00 3rd, $2 00. Information thus obtained will be of special valve to each individual in learning his ability to produce a bacon hog economically as compared with others. It will also serve a useful purpose to parents and to others in the community. Realizing the importance of records of costs of production the efforts of Mr. Hayes may well be commended.

R. M. ELLIOTT,

Premier King has been invited to open the Ottawa Exhibition on Sept. 8th.

We sell Shaw's Bread—GIBSON'S GROCERY.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Messenger, of Montreal, has been visiting at the Rectory.

Miss Mamie Donaldson, of Ottawa, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. L. Kelley, returned from Montreal on Thursday last.

Miss M. Foran has returned from the Millinery Openings in Toronto.

Mr. Orland Sparks, C. P. R. asst. agent at Hudson, Que., spent the week end in town.

Miss Jewel Corrigan, of the Renfrew Telephone Exchange, is holidaying at her home in town.

Mr. Dennis Darcy, of Sheen, representing the Pelham Nursery Company of Toronto, favored THE EQUITY with a call while travelling through this section last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moyle and daughter Ocelia, motored from Ottawa on Monday afternoon, in a new McLaughlin "Special," which Mr. Moyle delivered same evening to Dr. Hurdman at Bryson.

Mr. E. R. Hayes of the Bank of Montreal, and Mrs. Hayes and little daughter Betty, left last week to take their annual holidays, which will embrace a visit to Toronto Fair. Mr. Windsor is relieving.

PRESENTATION—On Friday evening last a farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corrigan in honor of Mrs. T. A. Corrigan and her daughters—Misses Jessie, Effie and Verline, of Fort William, Ont., who have been visiting relatives in this section during the summer. During the evening the visitors were presented with a collar box for Mr. C., who returned to Fort Wm. some weeks ago ; To Mrs. C., an ivory jewel case and pin cushion, and to the girls a kodak and snap-shot album. A short address accompanied the gifts, to which Mrs. C., on behalf of herself and family replied, expressing her surprise and thanks and a wish that if any of the friends were ever in Fort William she would be delighted to have them visit her.

Homemaker Course

Macdonald College offers a Homemaker Course extending from September 14th to June 7th for the preparation of girls for home duties, including such practical subjects as Foods and Cookery, Home Nursing, Household Accounts, Household Administration, Household Furnihings, Laundering, Millinery, Nutrition, Practical Housekeeping, Textiles and Clothing ; such scientific subjects as Bacteriology, Chemistry, Economics, Physics of Household, Physiology ; as well as English, Horticulture (elective), Physical Training for Women and Poultry (elective.)

The scholastic requirement for admission to this course is Grade VII, of the Province of Quebec, or its equivalent.

Farmers' daughters of the Province of Quebec are tuition free. Other residents of Canada pay $100.00 tuition for the course. Farmers' daughters of the Province of Quebec also receive a bursary from the Provincial Government ranging from $20.00 to $50.00 for the course.

For further particulars write to the Registrar, Macdonald College, P. Q.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

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

Vegetables of all kinds always on hand at GIBSON'S GROCERY.

No other keepsake inspires so many generous impulses. You would be photographed more often if you knew how happy it makes your family and friends. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

GAME POSTPONED — The league ball game—Murrells vs Shawville—scheduled to be played on Wednesday of this week, has been postponed till Friday afternoon, Sept. 1. It is hoped the teams will arrange to have play start promptly on time as there is no satisfaction in playing after sundown these days.

Eyesight Specialist To Visit Shawville

W. J. Butler, the Eyesight Specialist, of Ottawa, will be in Shawville one day only—Tuesday, Sept. 5th. While here will be at Mrs. John A. Rennick's, Main Street, next door to Dr. Fraser's. Anyone having eye trouble will do well to make appointments beforehand with Mrs. Rennick to save any unnecessary delay or inconvenience.

Eyes tested, glasses fitted. Remember—Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES—A lecture on the Old China and the New, illustrated with about a hundred colored views will be given throughout the Clarendon Circuit by the pastor, Rev. Lalond, as follows :

Radford,	Friday,	Sept. 8
Norman,	Monday,	Sept. 11
Bristol,	Tuesday,	Sept. 12
Yarm,	Wednesday,	Sept. 13
Wesley,	Thursday,	Sept. 14

Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Lecture at 8
Adults 20 cents ; Children 10 cents
Proceeds for Missions.

Large shipments of fresh fruit every Tuesday evening at GIBSON'S GROCERY.

Births

☞ Notices under this head—25 cents.

At Shawville, Que., Aug. 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Beckett, a son.

Marriage

DAGG—BEAN

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, at the Shawville Methodist Parsonage, by the Rev. M. I. Robinson, when Miss Edrice Muriel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bean, of Starks Corners, was joined in wedlock to Mr. Roy R. Dagg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dagg, of Clarendon.

The bride looked charming in a navy blue tricotine suit opening over a white satin hand embroidered blouse with hat to match and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas.

All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Dagg a long and prosperous journey through life.—COM.

Shawville Academy
Re-Opening

SHAWVILLE ACADEMY will reopen on Tuesday, September 5th, with a full staff of Teachers.

Mr. A. M. Henry will be Principal, assisted by Mrs. Haig, B. A.

Mr. Haig will teach the Advanced Elementary Room, while Miss Cleland, Miss Mary Horner and Miss Irene Shaw will teach the other Elementary Grades.

Fees—Same as last year, payable in advance. Clarendon and Shawville pupils on equal basis.

A full School is desirous.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec'y
Shawville School Bd.

ENTER ANY TIME.
GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA

Admits students any business day. Individual instruction. Thorough courses. Good teachers.

Write for catalogue of Ottawa's Greatest School of Business, Shorthand and Civil Service.

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Advocate, Barrister, etc.,
Shawville, Que.

At Campbells Bay every Friday, Saturday and Monday.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One Ten-twenty Tractor with 3-score Plough, in good condition—a bargain. Also 1 span of Horses. Apply to Ira McKnight, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A span of two-year old Colts—general use—grey and brown ; also, a Bay Mare, coming 9 years and in foal. Apply J. C. Hayes, R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

TO LET—A couple of Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen convenience if desired. Apply to Mrs. Norman Smith Shawville.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE !

CONNECTIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

Tent Meetings will be held at Radford beginning Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1922:
10.30, a. m.; 2.30, p. m.; 7, p. m.
Week nights—7.30, p. m.
Special singing at all Services.
Preaching by Revs. A. J. Shea. G. C. Heslop and others.
GEO. C. HESLOP, Pastor.

Clarendon Methodist Circuit.

Sunday, Sept. 3, 1922

Radford	Sunday S.	10	a. m.
	Church	11	a. m.
Bristol	Sunday S.	2	p. m.
	Church	3	p. m.
Yarm	Sunday S.	10.30	a. m.
	Church	7.15	p. m.

The pastor, Rev. G. F. Lalond, in charge.

Methodist Church Notes

Sunday Schools :
Shawville 9.30 a. m.
Zion 1.30 p. m.
Church Services :
Shawville 10.30 a. m. Subject—"Stony Ground."
Shawville 7 p. m. Subject—Labor Day Sermon.
Zion 2.30 in the afternoon

THE HARDWARE STORE
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Threshing Time

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

Building Supplies

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

C. J. CALDWELL.

W. A. HODGINS
SHAWVILLE

Men's Wear

High Class Overalls--Peabody's and Carhartt's

These are the best goods made, and at the price — $2.50 A GARMENT — are the best values, and really the cheapest Overalls on the market.—GUARANTEED GARMENTS.

Tan Work Shirts
At $1.25 each—" the acme of value."

Fall Underwear
See our Range of Fall Underwear

Better Goods—" THE TIGER BRAND,"
Medium " —The regular Ribbed make,
A splendid stock of Fleece Lined—A New Line—in Men's and Boy's.
Combinations, etc.

We have the Largest Stock,
The Best Goods, and
The Most Reasonable Prices

W. A. HODGINS

Soils and Crops

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

A Live Stock Scheme.

Co-operation is not yet complete—the foolish are not all dead. There is a matter which has been brought to my attention from time to time in the past, but more vividly of recent date, which I feel calls for some publicity, says a writer in the "Michigan Farmer." Just what to say and what to leave unsaid is a question, but we will do the best we can and abide by the results. What I refer to is the practice of selling the services of purebred sires and collecting in advance, fees that represent several times the value of the sire. Let me explain it thus: A smooth salesman comes to you with a proposition to place a purebred registered sire in your neighborhood free of cost to you, providing you and your neighbors will pledge a sufficient number of cows to his services.

Now, you have purebred sires preached to you through the farm press, the agricultural college, and have not seen your way clear to take care of the first cost. So this new proposition looks good to you at first sight and you fall for it and spend a day or so helping the salesman to interest your neighbors. The result is, he very soon gets away with the cash or its equivalent to pay for the services of fifty, sixty, or seventy cows at $3 each for three years, or $9 each. The next job for the salesman is to shift his responsibility, so he very kindly offers to sell you the bull outright for a merely nominal sum, or perhaps without paying anything extra, if you will simply care for the bull and fulfill his guarantees. Ownership is sweet, so you get a bill of sale for the bull you haven't seen, at a cost apparently of only a few service fees paid in advance, and a lot of responsibility.

You may not know it, but the salesman's next move is to find the bull he has told you so much about, so he hunts up the man who has him to sell and buys him for the bottom dollar. He is buying him to sell again, so cannot afford any but very conservative prices, $100, $125, $150, delivered. Of course, he buys the best bulls he can for the money, but the profits are of first consideration, and in this respect the sky is the limit. I recently sold a bull for $150 and learned upon delivery that he had been sold on the above plan and that the salesman had walked out of the community with $450 for him. A friend of mine sold a bull some months ago for $200 and he was placed in a community only a few miles away at a cost of $600. I saw a bull last fall, a poorer individual than either one of these. He came from Canada and I do not know what he cost the buyer, but he cost the community in which he was placed $800. So much for the facts, now for the comments.

Any method that encourages the use of purebred sires will mean much to the community in which it is applied. These bulls will do a lot of good in their respective communities. The plan used in financing the deal is admirable and makes it easy for any community to own a good sire. But the deplorable thing about it is that any community of farmers should allow themselves to be thus duped into paying three prices—one for the bull and two to the salesman. A little community co-operation would secure the same results and save the community two-thirds of the cash. But for lack of a little initiative, a little local leadership, a little community co-operation, it pays an enormous toll and allows itself to be exploited outlandishly. Oh, will we farmers ever come out of the wilderness? Will we ever get our eyes open, or will we forever be content to hold the bag? Verily, co-operation is still an infant. The fools in our own pack are not all dead.

Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.

Mushrooms and toadstools are included under the collective term "fungi." There is a widespread misapprehension concerning the character of the fleshy fungi. The public generally classify them under two main divisions—toadstools and mushrooms—the latter only being considered edible, and embracing the several varieties of the mushroom commonly exposed for sale, and found in fields during the late summer and fall. All varieties outside of these are popularly called toadstools and avoided as being poisonous. The question is frequently asked how can one distinguish a "mushroom" from a "toadstool." There are hundreds of kinds of mushrooms most of which are edible, and but a few are poisonous. It is then a question how to distinguish the edible from the poisonous species. All so-called "tests" such as peeling, discoloration of a spoon, etc., etc., are mythical, and afford no guarantee. The best method of knowing them is to study their characteristics one by one, starting with a common variety; have this identified by one who knows it, and then continue one's studies as opportunity offers. It is strongly advised to leave severely alone all kinds about which there is any uncertainty. Many mushrooms are nauseating to some persons but prove harmless to others, while many are edible but of poor flavor, or too small to be of any use.

Unfortunately, popular works on fungi are not common, but several reliable works are available to the student who wishes to acquaint himself with the subject, as for instance: "One Thousand American Fungi," McIlwaine, Bobbs Merrill Co.; "Mushrooms—edible and otherwise," Hard. Ohio Library Co.; "Mushrooms," Atkinson, Henry Holt & Co.; "The Agaricaceae of Michigan," C. H. Kauffman, Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.

In a short article it is not possible even to describe the commonest edible varieties such as Fairy Ring (Marasimius oreades), Shaggy Mane (Coprinus comatus), Inky Cap (Coprinus atramentarius), and the ordinary field mushroom (Agaricus campestris). The two following deadly poisonous ones are described, and should be thoroughly known before anyone over takes to eating wild mushrooms.

The Fly Agaric (Amanita muscaria). This is a very conspicuous mushroom, not resembling any other variety in the whole range of mushrooms. The cap is large, from 4 to 6 inches, rounded at first, then nearly plane; surface, when fresh, slightly viscid. Its color is subject to great variations, ranging from orange-red to yellow or almost white, the yellow color being more common. The margin of cap in mature plants is marked with radiating lines or markings. The surface is covered with thick, angular, persistent scales, and easily removed; flesh white. The gills are free, but reaching the stem. Color white rarely becoming yellow. Stem 4 to 8 inches long, shining white or pale yellowish, becoming hollow, enlarged at the base into a conspicuous bulb, marked by prominent, concentric, irregular rings. There is a ring or collar on the stem, very soft, large, white. The Fly Amanita is easily identified on account of its scaly cap, brilliantly colored; large ring, and bulbous base. It occurs along roadsides, wood-margins and open woods, generally from June till frost.

The other deadly plant Amanita phalloides, or Death Cup, is 3 to 4 inches broad, commonly shining white or yellowish, but may be grey or brown, olive to umber. It is viscid when moist, smooth, oval, and finally extended, the margin is even, not marked; flesh white, not objectionable to taste, gills free from stem, largest at the middle, white. The stem is 3 to 5 inches long, generally hollow, white. The base of the stem is inserted in a semi-free white cup-shaped covering called a volva. It is of common occurrence from July to October, in woods, groves, and along borders of woods. It resembles somewhat the common field mushroom, but a slight examination will disclose in the field mushroom the dark colored gills and the absence of the cup at the base of the stem. A. Phalloides is the most dangerous of all fungi and is responsible for most of the deaths resulting from eating mushrooms. Ten to fifteen hours may elapse before symptoms of poisoning may appear. No antidote has been found. A safe rule is to avoid eating all mushrooms having white gills, a ring on the stem, and a volva at the base of stem, combined in the same plant.—W. S. Odell, Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Every farmer and cattle breeder can have, and keep, his herd free of the commonest of all live stock complaints—tuberculosis. How this can be done is described in Pamphlet No. 16 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "Bovine Tuberculosis," prepared by the Health of Animals branch under the direct supervision of the Veterinary Director General. The pamphlet conveys the knowledge in the form of questions and answers. These cover particulars regarding the Accredited Herd plan, its benefits and cost, the compensation paid by the Dominion Government for animals slaughtered, an explanation of the Bang system, sanitation, the tests required, and so on; also municipal testing requirements, the object and nature of pasteurization, the Supervised Plan of Testing, testing by private practitioner with departmentally supplied tuberculin, and how swine and poultry become infected. The one great truth to be learnt from the pamphlet is that to have healthy live stock of any kind, strict regard must be paid to cleanliness, to sanitation, to ventilation, and to light. The first thing that a government inspector will do is to look around to see that the buildings are clean and can be kept sanitary, and to locate the manure pile and ascertain where the drainage goes to. Satisfied on these points he will commence the test.

To keep cabbage from bursting, pull each head just enough to break a large number of the small rootlets, but not enough to let the head fall or lean to one side. This will lessen the amount of moisture and plant-food taken into the plant and the development of the head will be slower, consequently the bursting will cease. In such cases the cabbage will remain perfect and uninjured, and this gives the gardener an extra amount of time to use the cabbage or dispose of it. Heads of cabbage about to burst, or even those showing the first split, can be kept for several weeks, without damage, by this method.

Parents as Educators

Inculcating Truth in the Child—By Mary F. Scott

First! Be truthful yourself!

Do not cherish the delusion that you can tell the child anything, and be believed. For you cannot!

At first the child will believe, but—after repeated misrepresentations, one will find that the thing told will be taken with a grain of salt.

As an illustration: If you have promised the child a visit to the park on a certain day, and then feel too tired, after a hard morning's work, how are you going to make him understand?

"Why, mother, you said you'd take me this afternoon," cried surprised Bobbie.

"Yes, I know," impatiently, "but you will have to amuse yourself at home to-day. I'm too tired to walk that far."

A very grieved and disappointed child is left to his own devices, with a prodigious problem to be worked out as to why his playtime hour has not been realized.

If a promise be made to a child, keep it. If, as sometimes happens, it is impossible to carry out that promise, explain carefully just why it cannot be fulfilled at that time.

Be truthful!

To questions asked,—I know they are legion,—answer truthfully, explain carefully. It may take time away from other duties, but one will be well repaid by the contented happy spirit born in the child when the information sought is gladly given.

Trust will be fostered, also,—trust in the one who enlightens ignorance with knowledge; then will come trust in the world at large. The fountain-head of knowledge for the children is centred in you who have the shaping of these young lives in your hands.

Let truthfulness be the basic test of your capability.

The Farmer and Poultry.

The average farmer knows how much seed he sows to the acre and the value of the crop he harvests; the daily milk production of each cow and the cash returns for the milk sold to the factory; or the number of barrels of apples harvested from each tree and the different varieties in the orchard. How many farmers in Canada know how many eggs they are getting from their poultry flock, how many hens have actually laid during the year, or whether their poultry is pure-bred?

It has been said that the farmer has neither the time nor the inclination to give poultry the attention it deserves. The hen has cackled but not laid eggs, just as a horse would continue to graze and roam about if not broken to harness. The poultry has been left to the women and the children on the farm and as long as there have been sufficient eggs to take to the village store during the periods of high production to trade for merchandise, the poultry has been voted as useful but never as something to be developed as a farm asset. During the last few years the prices ruling for eggs and poultry have attracted the attention of some farmers and as a result we find in a report recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture the phrase most commonly used in the reports from the various counties on crop and stock production "poultry is one of the best paying things on the farm."

The mere keeping of poultry is not sufficient, however; the business must be undertaken with the same thorough and efficient management as is applied to other farming activities. It is an easy matter to produce eggs but it is not such an easy matter to produce these eggs economically. By this we mean getting maximum production from each individual hen at a minimum cost for feed. This can only be done through the systematic breeding of birds from good laying strains and the keeping of an accurate record of production, cost and revenue. There are farmers entering their flocks in the Canadian Record of Performance for Poultry and the number is increasing every year.

The average production per hen on the farms in Canada is between six and seven dozen eggs. No hen should be kept over and fed a second season that does not lay well in its pullet year. It does not pay to keep hens merely for the purpose of cleaning up what would otherwise be wasted, unless that waste is being converted into a marketable food product.

The interesting of some of the young people around the farm in such a thing as intelligent poultry breeding will be an influence towards keeping them on the farm, and will help in the building of character.—Dominion Live Stock Branch.

Make the Fairs a Success.

It would seem that the importance and helpful possibilities of the agricultural fairs are not properly appreciated by the average farmer, else the space for exhibits would have to be enlarged and the capacity of the grounds would have to be increased in most cases. Under present conditions the good fairs are successful largely because of good management in the stimulation of exhibits as well as attendance. But if we all took the interest in these fairs which their importance and possibilities warrant, there would be no lack of either exhibits or attendance at either community, county, district or state events.

The factor which makes for the highest success of any agricultural fair is a big attendance of farmers, who study the exhibits carefully and gather a knowledge from such study and comparison which makes them better farmers, since the highest success of any fair is measured by its educational value to its patrons. Every farmer in Ontario who can possibly arrange to do so should attend at least one of the fall fairs in his district. It is an expenditure of a little time and money in a manner which can be made to return profitable cash dividends, and at the same time afford the family an enjoyable outing.

"The moon has practically no air or water," says Dr. Crommelin, of Greenwich Royal Observatory, who states that, for this reason, there can be no form of animal life there.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

How a Little Boy Rose to Musical Fame.

'Way back about the year 1770 a country blacksmith in a little place near Exeter, England, began to miss his horseshoes, which were mysteriously disappearing one or two at a time. Keeping watch, he at last discovered the guilty culprit to be a harmless little boy about six years old. Following him home, his parents were duly informed and the boy was commanded to tell what he had done with the stolen horseshoes. Leading the way to an upper room, he showed them. From the twenty or thirty he had taken he had selected eight and hung them up by strings, and these when struck lightly by a piece of iron, gave out the notes of the musical scale—the largest one gave the deepest tone, the smallest one the highest. On this crude instrument the boy had taught himself to play tunes.

The minister, Rev. Mr. Eastcott, was appealed to in the matter. No doubt he gave the little chap serious admonition on the sin of stealing, but after that he had the good sense to advise the boy's parents to give him a musical education, and so they apprenticed him to an organist in Exeter named Jackson, the same Jackson, by the way, who composed the "Te Deum in F," which has long been a favorite with many church choirs. When the boy had grown older and his apprenticeship was finished he went to London, where he wrote a great deal of music for the theatre, that is, incidental music for various plays new and old. He also wrote a great many songs which were very popular in their day. One of them, "The Bay of Biscay," is not yet quite forgotten. The boy's name was John Davy.

Better Livestock Market Prospects.

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner has directed attention to the disastrous effect the rushing of unfinished grass cattle to market has upon prices and the trade generally. Many recent reports have shown this. Market conditions in Canada show up favorably when compared with those prevailing elsewhere, and the tendency of prices downwards toward the usual autumn levels might be checked, if not completely arrested, were unfinished cattle kept either wholly or partially off the market at that season. When the situation has been particularly active, that is in April and May, a supply of unfinished grass cattle has invariably had depressing results.

Another ill-advised feature is the rushing of 75 per cent. of the lamb crop to market in September, October and November. Reference is also made to the unlimited dumping of chilled and frozen Argentine stocks on the British market. This has practically cut off the only outlet that Australia and New Zealand have, and prices have been brought to wretchedly low levels. In proof of which the comparative prices that prevailed per hundredweight on June 1, this year, are quoted as follows: Choice steers, Canada $8, Australia $5.30, New Zealand $3.41. Good steers, Canada $7.50, Australia $4.32, New Zealand $2.39. Choice lambs, Canada $12 to $19.25, Australia $6.14, New Zealand $5.49. Recently Queensland, Australia, sold a thousand cows off the range at $2.09 per head, prime bullocks at $3.89 per hundredweight and good bullocks at $2 per hundredweight. The Branch is decidedly optimistic as to the outlook, and indicates that United States buyers are busy in Western Canada.

The hardest part of having a tooth pulled is the anticipation.

Let's not forget that petting produces more milk than milk stool manipulation.

The old pedestrian who puts on new shoes at sunrise never boasts how many miles he will go before sunset.

Farming and mining are two different things. It is all right for a miner to be a farmer if he wants to, but it is bad business for a farmer to be a miner.

Poultry

On hens and chickens there are found seven species of lice, on ducks, geese and turkeys, three.

These lice stay on the fowls practically all the time. Therefore, the only effective treatments are those which are applied directly to the fowl. At present the most economical and the most effective remedy is sodium flouride, a white powder which can be purchased at any drug store. A little of this powder held between the thumb and forefinger and dusted among the feathers next to the skin on the head, neck, back, breast, under the wings and below the vent will keep these various kinds of lice under control. One pound of sodium flouride is considered enough to treat one hundred fowls.

Mites are those insects which infest poultry only at night, and hide in the crevices of the roosts and nests during the day. They can best be controlled by keeping the poultry houses and roosts clean, and by spraying the roosts and nests thoroughly with crude oil, kerosene, or some heavy coal tar preparation.

The Dairy

Whenever there is a variation in the butter-fat tests, the tester is usually to blame. There are, however, a number of other things which will cause a variation in the test. One of them is the Babcock test itself, which will sometimes give readings that vary one-fifth of one per cent on the same sample of milk tested and duplicated at the same time.

The fat percentage will also change when the milker fails to milk out the strippings, the richest part of the milk. Dogs chasing the cows, or the milker using the milk stool on his cows, or permitting loud talking in the stable at milking time will also cause variations in the fat test.

Cows in heat, those that hold up part of their milk, and others that are underfed or slack in their water supply will show a variation from their normal test.

How to Use a Hoe.

Someone has said that a gardener is no better than his tools. Even if the tools themselves are all right, ignorance of their care and use may cause the loss of much time and effort.

In small gardens the hoe is the principal tool. Buy a large, strong one; good width in the blade will save many strokes that are necessary when the blade is narrow and cuts but two-thirds as much at a stroke. Naturally too, a heavy head does cleaner, more effective work because of the greater momentum of its fall.

I have used the terms "stroke" and "fall," but properly, there should be little of the chopping motion in a hoe's manipulation. The expert's style could better be called dragging—with just enough pressure to uproot the weeds, yet impose no fatiguing strain on the worker's arms. A hoer should not hump over; it is not only tiresome but unnecessary. Most novices bend far over when they have to work close around plants, but after some practice, accuracy of stroke will cure this. One farmer tells me that a man who understands hoeing will do fifty per cent. more work in a given time than a beginner.

Much depends on the hoe's sharpness. The American factory mechanic is reputed to spend three times as much time as the European workman sharpening his tools, but he produces nearly twice as much finished product thereby. The same principle applies to the use of garden tools; keep them sharp and in good working order.

A good, fine file is the best sharpener for your hoe—and also for the spade, grass shears and lawn-mower. Hold the hoe firmly, preferably in a vise, and aim to keep the bevel flat and at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Though the hoe wears faster, it pays (in better, easier work) to have the square edge inside. Keep the points of the blade square by carefully shaping them with the file. Learn to hoe both right and left-handed, as it is better for the tool as well as economical of strength.

Don't use one file forever. Particularly if it is used on a number of tools and for various purposes, a file gets dull, and wastes time for its user. Clean it out occasionally with the point of an awl, and use a little machine oil when filing the hoe.

I think every garden worker should have his own hoe, particularly if the workers are of greatly different height. I have said that a hoer should not stoop too much, but he will have to if the angle of hoe-blade with the handle is too acute. The blade should set at just enough less than a right angle to give the desired cutting effect when the gardener stands comfortably erect—the exact angle will depend on his height.

Handy Stoneboat.

The following gives details for the construction of a handy boat which will save much work in removing large stones from fields.

Bill of materials—Two hardwood planks two inches by twelve inches by six feet; one hardwood plank two inches by six inches by twenty-eight inches; two three-quarter inch by five-inch bolts with washers.

This stone boat is very handy in moving stone which are one to three feet in diameter. The best asset of the machine is that it requires no labor or "back work" in loading or unloading. It costs practically nothing and can be made from materials on every farm.

It is made by rounding off an end of each plank and boring a two-inch hole in that end for the chain to which the team can be attached. The planks are placed side by side four inches apart. The inside edges are bevelled. The short plank is bolted across the end opposite the round points, one bolt in each plank.

When a stone is to be moved the planks are spread so that one goes on each side of the stone. A chain to which the team is attached is fastened to the hole in each plank. As the team goes ahead the planks close together and the stone is lifted and moved to a desired point. To unload, the chain is removed from one plank so the team can spread the boat, allowing the stone to rest on the ground.

Egg Laying Contests and Their Value to the Poultry Industry

The Federal Department of Agriculture through the Experimental Farm's Branch is operating ten Egg Laying Contests at the present time. A laying contest is located in each province and the competition is restricted to residents within the province itself. The Canadian Contest is conducted on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and is open to the world.

Each contest begins November 1st and continues for 52 weeks. Ten birds constitute a pen.

Egg laying contests are valuable in that they show the relative value of different breeds of poultry to produce eggs and also show where the best strains of these breeds can be found. As the birds are all given the same care and attention and a careful record kept of the number of eggs laid by each individual in every pen one can tell the value of the strain as well as that of the individual bird within the pen. The pen that is composed of ten good producers is much more valuable from the breeding standpoint, than one that has one or two outstanding birds, some good producers and three or four poor producers.

High production coupled with uniformity throughout the pen is the ultimate object of the breeder of bred-to-lay birds and the only way to attain this end is to practice the breeding of high producers. Certificates of production are issued to birds according to merit, and by breeding these females to males of desirable breeding the egg production of the flocks should be very materially increased.

The securing of the high producing female is but the first step in this breeding work. Realizing the need of more advanced work along the line of poultry breeding the Department of Agriculture is about to undertake the work of issuing Registration certificates to birds of high production. The egg laying contests serve as a medium through which Registration can be obtained. By breeding males from registered females to females with official records, that are registered also, we hope to be able to very greatly increase the production of the poultry flocks throughout Canada.

As weekly reports of the eggs produced by each pen are issued for each contest the person who wished to purchase eggs or stock can tell at a glance where the best producing strains can be secured. By comparing these reports from year to year any person can pick out the breeders who are doing the consistent breeding work. To breeders who make a high yearly average, even though they are not necessarily leading, the person who wishes to purchase good stock can be almost sure of getting birds of a good laying strain.

Farmers and poultrymen, generally, believe that laying hens produce more eggs when given free range. The laying contests prove that this belief is not well founded. A pen of White Leghorns in the Canadian Contest in 1920-21 laid 2,255 eggs and in the present Canadian Contest a pen of the same breed have 1,844 eggs at the end of the 37th week (July 17th). In the British Columbia Contest a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks had 1,859 eggs at the end of the 36th week. All the above birds are under strict confinement. Five birds in the Canadian Contest laid every day during the 9th four-week period (June 13th to July 10th) and the winning bird in the Ontario Contest has 28 eggs to her credit for the same period. Thus, the laying contests show that birds in strict confinement can and do produce eggs in large quantities.

The objects of the Laying Contests are to assist poultry breeders in bettering their breeding stock along egg producing lines, to demonstrate the producing ability of different strains and different breeds of hens and build up a larger and better industry.

TOO LITTLE BLOOD

The Cause of Nearly All Every-Day Ailments of Life.

Too little blood is what makes people look pale and sallow and feel languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never real hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless after slight exertion, so that it is wearisome even to go up stairs. Doctors tell them they are anaemic—the plain English being too little blood. If you do not relish your meals, if you are easily tired and frequently despondent, and small matters irritate you, it is a sign that your blood is thin and watery, and that you are on the verge of a breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills enrich and renew every part of the body, strengthens the nerves, and brings new health and vitality. Miss Dorothy M. Ellis, Davidson, Sask., says:—"I have found great benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was weak and run down and seemed to have no ambition, but after taking the pills felt restored. I shall be glad to recommend them to any sufferer."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now, and note how your health and strength will improve. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest,, though the body starve.
Who works for glory misses oft the goal;
Who works for money coins his very soul.
Work for work's sake, then, and it well may be
That these things shall be added unto thee.
—Kenyon Cox

The Tragedy of the Forest.

It was near sundown of an October day, says a contributor to Field and Stream, when two hunters heard a peculiar noise, as of a hammer striking wood, echoing through the forest. On investigating, they found a pair of large buck deer, fighting in a clearing.

The deer repeatedly launched themselves at each other, and their horns clacked with terrific force. After an unusually severe impact, the watchers gasped with astonisment to see that the horns had locked. The bucks tugged and tore; they whirled in innumerable circles; they struck at each other with their front hoofs; but they were powerless to free themselves.

The men moved into the clearing and walked to within a few yards of the combatants, but the bucks paid no heed to them and continued their struggles. For a few moments they would rest, panting heavily; then they would renew the fight. After several hours the two great animals lay down exhausted. Both were bleeding from terrible cuts that flying hoofs had inflicted. Unable to separate the animals, the hunters mercifully ended the struggle, which neither deer could have survived.

A Heartless Family.

There had been a severe thunderstorm in the night, and old Mrs. Cocker had, for a wonder, slept through it. Usually she rose, lighted her room, dressed herself and sat down in a chair, whose legs were set in glass tumblers.

Instead of being grateful that she had not been aware of the storm, the old lady was filled with wrath when she heard of it the next morning.

"I declare, I should think I was boarding instead of living amongst my own folks!" she said. "Wasn't there one of my children or grandchildren that thought enough of me to wake me? There I might have been struck by lightning in my sleep and never known what killed me!"

Unchecked.

"How did Teller get his cold?"

"All the drafts in the bank go through his cage."

The only way to reform society is for each man to reform himself.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Grass That Sows Its Own Seed.

"Is there anything comparable in the structure of plants to the nervous muscular apparatus we find in animals?

In the opinion of Professor Keeble the answer should be in the affirmative. He pointed out recently that plants respond quickly to external stimulus, and that there must be some machinery whereby they effect those responses.

Professor Keeble drew attention to the far-sighted "faculty" of certain plants which make provision for the sowing of their own seeds after they themselves are dead.

It is as though the plants know that they are going to be in difficulties, and so make arrangements to overcome them. In their growth these plants create an apparatus within themselves for this special purpose.

The Russian steppe grass builds an apparatus of coiled fibre which twists and untwists according to the influence of the weather.

When the first wet day arrives the coil twists, and the barb that is at the end of the apparatus fixes it into the ground. When the dry days come the coil untwists, but is not released from the ground because the barb holds fast.

In this manner the seed is actually sown in the ground, and the propagation of the plant assured.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Aprons.

Nurse wears an apron stiff and starched,
That seems to say, "Now you quick march!"

Cook wears a big white apron too,
But hers is not so stiff and new.

It's more the soft and comfy kind,
And tied with bits of tape behind.

Old Mrs. Dobbs wears one of brown,
When she is busy cleaning down.

My mother when she's sewing things
Wears one with pale blue ribbon strings.

Dear grandmamma who's come to stay,
And knits at socks and shawls all day,

Has one with pockets in the hem,
I wonder what she keeps in them?

I guess she finds them very handy,
For pins and wool and sugar candy.

I want to wear an apron, too,
I hate my pinafore, I do!
—F. K. Rushworth.

One of the secrets of good dressing is to consider clothes as members of a family, to remember that coats, hats, dresses, waists, shoes and stockings should be brothers and sisters. The tragedy of summer bargains is going home with a variety of odd garments, each one satisfactory in itself but bearing about the same relation to the other as a second cousin to a first wife's sister's husband.

New Life

Be free from pain. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis Sciatica, Lumbago and Gout by New Life Remedy.

Countless grateful testimonials received during the past twenty-five years from those benefitted by "New Life."

Does not contain any harmful drugs. Pleasant to take and does not upset the digestion.

One bottle for One Dollar; Six bottles for Five Dollars. Mailed direct to Customers.

New Life Remedy Company
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto
Canada

Random Remarks.

The instinct of curiosity is really at the base of a great deal of our knowledge.—Professor R. Strong.

Wooden legs do not run in families, but wooden heads do.—Dr. Bernard Hollander, the famous mental specialist.

To go to ex-prisoners for an impartial criticism of prison administration is like applying to a mouse for an impartial opinion of a cat.—Sir Basil Thomson.

In these days, when women are allowed to do everything and go everywhere, they have considerable influence which should be used for good.—Princess Louise.

If Englishmen have laughed at me, I have made them pay for it. When they were laughing I was knocking the sixpences out of their "pooches." I have saved some of them, and I have given some of them away. Scotsmen are twitted about their thrift. They are told it is a habit in Scotland. It is not, it is a gift.—Sir Harry Lauder.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible eardrum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Ave., New York city, will be given prompt reply. advt.

All Upset.

"Ethel, can you tell us the shape of the world?" asked the teacher, encouragingly.

"Yes, miss; it's in a pretty bad shape just now,' replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Cold Boiling Water.

The recent magnificent attempt to scale the summit of Mount Everest reopens interest in the various methods by which heights can be ascertained.

The instrument which is used by the majority of mountaineers is the aneroid. This instrument has no mercury, but depends on a mechanical contraction of a thin metal plate for its method of registering the air pressure measurement.

Ordinary mercurial barometers were also carried by the Mount Everest expedition, and the readings obtained from them were used to check the figures given by the aneroid.

Another method, which might be described as an unofficial way for a party to discover their altitude above sea-level, is to determine the temperature at which water will boil. Water, owing to a curious phenomen of the atmosphere, boils at about one degree (Fahr.) for every 590 ft. climbed.

An instrument called a hypsometer, or boiling point thermometer, registers the boiling point at nny altitude reached, and therefore indirectly registers as well the height above sea-level.

The fact that the boiling point of water changes at varying altitudes, leads to many very strange situations. It is possible for the pressure of the air to be reduced by mountain climbing until the boiling point is at the same level as the freezing point.

In parts of South America there are monasteries on the mountain's sides, at heights of 10,000 to 14,000 ft., where water boils so quickly that it does not get hot enough to cook meat, potatoes, or other foods.

Fortunately, at that height human beings do not feel the urgent need for food felt at lower altitudes. During the last few days necessary for the final rush to a peak, such as Mount Everest, the mountaineers only require a little soup, chocolate, or biscuits.

ISSUE No. 33—'22.

Growing Umbrella Handles.

Those who are intrigued by the attractive shapes of a wooden umbrella handle and conclude that the tree simply 'grew that way" will be surprised to learn that they are making a great mistake.

Cultivating an umbrella handle is a slow and tedious process, often requiring three years of the most careful attention.

At the end of the first year the young tree is cut quite short. From then on, the bark of the sprouts is cut and the wood is carved and twisted into all manner of fancy shapes and the tree, as it grows, swells and enlarges the designs. Great care must be exercised lest the tree die from interruption of the flow of sap.

After cutting, each stick is dried carefully in the sun, and then steamed in a vapor bath until it is soft and pliable.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Man Who Likes a Tree.

I like a man who likes a tree,
He's so much more of a man to me;
For when he sees his blessing there,
In some way, too, he wants to share
Whatever gifts his own may be,
In helping others, like a tree.

For trees you know are friends indeed,
They satisfy such human need;
In summer shade, in winter fire,
With flower and fruit meet all desire,
And if a friend to man you'd be,
You must befriend him like a tree.
—Charles A. Heath.

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Give Cuticura The Care Of Your Hair

Nothing like shampoos with Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching, to keep the scalp and hair healthy. They are ideal for all toilet uses, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

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

WANTED, PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Waste spaces in cellars and outhouses can be made to yield a profit of from $25 to $50 per week. Particulars and illustrated booklet sent for 3c stamp. Toronto Supply Co., 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WANTED, A FARM IN ONTARIO; small Manitoba farm as part pay, balance cash. Give full particulars and lowest price. Address, M. J. Kent, Box 419, London, Ont. Real Estate Mortgages and Agreements bought.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

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

BELTING FOR SALE

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

Certain flowers have their likes and dislikes. Sweet peas fade at once when put in a vase with other flowers. Mignonette, lilies-of-the-valley, and certain kinds of poppy also have no friends in the flower world.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE
Don't Endure Pain. Apply
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
The Remedy your Grandmother used to Get Sure Relief. On Sale Everywhere.
A GOOD THING. RUB IT IN.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

FARMER'S WIFE REGAINS HEALTH

Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fork River, Manitoba.—"I saw in the newspapers where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing so much good to women, and as I needed something I began to take it. I used to be very sick but I am not now. I live on a farm in the homestead district and we have to do all our own work. I tell all the women I see what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for me. I think it saves me from going to a doctor and is the best medicine women can take."—Mrs. Wm. Coultas, Fork River, Manitoba.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for the ailments peculiar to women. It is prepared from medicinal plants, with care and accuracy. It can be taken by women of any age.

Women make a serious mistake in allowing themselves to become so weak and nervous that it is well-nigh impossible for them to attend to their necessary household duties.

Such symptoms as pains and irregularities, all-gone feelings, backache, headache, hot flashes, nervousness, with a general run-down condition, indicate some form of female trouble.

The Vegetable Compound has brought relief to thousands of women suffering from such ailments. Let it help you.

Surnames and Their Origin

SIDDONS

Variations—Siddens, Sidden, Siddon.
Racial Origin—Welsh.
Source—An occupation.

Here is a group of family names, the origin of which you could hardly be expected to guess, unless you are one of those comparatively few persons in the world to-day who are familiar with the Welsh language. And even then the source of these names might not be so obvious to you in view of the changed spelling.

The word is "Syddyn," and it indicates a farmer.

Like other Welsh names, it is only in the last few hundred years that it has become hereditary, for while the Welsh from the earliest period used the descriptive or occupational surname, and also the surname indicating parentage, it was really only under English influence that any of these surnames outlived the individuals bearing them, to be assumed by their children and grandchildren. In this the Welsh differed from the other representatives of the Celtic race, the Scots and the Irish, who developed real family names from clan names.

It is more than likely that the family name of Siddon developed in one or more Welsh families which had been founded by Welshmen emigrating to England.

GAFFNEY.

Variations—Gafney, MacGafney,
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A descriptive surname.

You have very little difficulty in identifying the name of Gaffney or Gafney when you see it or hear it. But suppose you had the name of "MacGamhnaigh" sprung on you suddenly, do you think you would recognize it, and pronounce it even approximately correctly?

It takes some familiarity with the peculiar Gaelic spelling to recognize off-hand that "MacGamhnaigh" is pronounced "MacGafney." Yet it is a fact that the Gaelic speaker finds the spelling of his language really a more accurate guide to pronunciation than English is, for there are more rules and fewer exceptions than in English.

The Clan MacCafney was one of the comparatively few Irish clans whose name was based upon the descriptive surname of the founder rather than upon his given name. In this instance his given name was "Gothfrith," which would seem to indicate possession of some Danish or Norse blood along with the Gaelic. He was surnamed the "Gamhnach," a word difficult to translate satisfactorily into English, but indicating a cow that is nearly dry. Perhaps this Gothfrith was chieftain of thin and wizened appearance, with a seamed and wrinkled face.

Many people can't drink tea or coffee without punishment

IF you are nervous and irritable—if you lie awake at night—if you are troubled with indigestion—try Instant Postum for ten days and note the improvement in your health.

You have nothing to lose and everything to gain. The full, rich flavor of Instant Postum makes it a most delightful, satisfying beverage, and the results of its use, instead of harmful table beverages, are a clearer head, sounder, more refreshing sleep, and a fuller, healthier enjoyment of life.

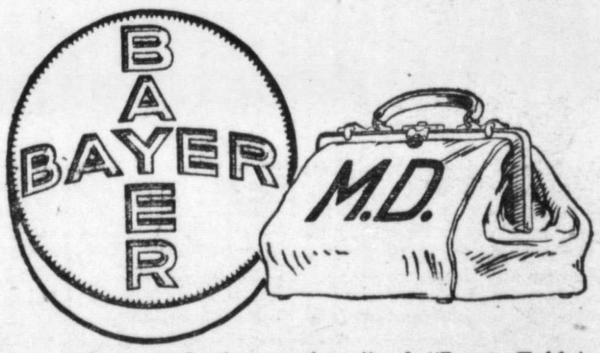
This happy, wholesome beverage gives you all the pleasure and satisfaction of your usual steaming cup of flavory delight, but exacts none of the penalties which follow the use of harmful table beverages.

At your grocer's in sealed, air-tight tins

Instant Postum
"There's a Reason"
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

ASPIRIN

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



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

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 24, 1922.

Henry Ford, the automobile king, has in operation a system under which he is never troubled with strikes or other annoyances on the part of his employees. Yet he is compelled to shut down his gigantic plant owing to the prolonged strike of the coal miners, and thus more than one hundred thousand hands are thrown out of work through no fault of his or their's. A situation such as this, entailing as it does not only serious financial loss, disruption of business, but great hardship to a large number of people, should call for speedy Government intervention. The coal beavers should not be permitted to paralize the industrial life of any country, if it can be prevented.

The shooting of Michael Collins adds another to the long list of tragic deeds which in recent years has rendered Ireland the most unenviable of civilized countries. Just at a time when there seemed a prospect of order being restored through the suppression of the rebellious element which has been terrorizing the people and causing desolation and ruin on all sides, the death of so patriotic and courageous a leader will be regarded as a national calamity by all right-thinking Irishmen. Yet whilst this grim tragedy may have the effect of delaying for a time the consummation of the ideals for which General Collins labored and gave his life, there should be no real fear of ultimate failure. The tone of the reports from Ireland indicate that public sentiment has been severely shocked, and the feeling of indignation that has been aroused by the General's assassination should inevitably lead to a more vigorous policy in dealing with the lawless despoilers who are ruthlessly laying the country in waste. But Michael Collins' successor will require to be a big, brainy, confidence-inspiring man.

NEW PROVISIONS ON IMMIGRATION TO BE DRAWN UP.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the combined departmeuts of Immigration and Interior, returned to Ottawa yesterday, says Monday's Journal, after an extended trip through the western provinces in connection with matters concerning his two departments. While in the west the Minister was taking up with the provincial governments the matter of co-operation between themselves and the Federal Department in the bringing of immigrants to Canada and distributing them on the land where they are most needed, to become producers. The views set forth by the western governments will be placed by Hon. Mr. Stewart before his colleagues of the Cabinet sub-committees on Immigration and also before the cabinet as a whole.

As a result of the conference between Hon. Mr. Stewart and the provincial authorities it is expected that new immigration regulations, designed to meet the wishes of the provinces, will be formulated by the government. These regulations may be made under the Immigration Act by the Governor-in-Council.

The west is demanding immigrants, regardless of where they are brought from, with two conditions attached to the demand, it was learned on Mr. Stewart's return. One of these conditions is that they must be people, regardless of the country from which they emigrate, who will go on to the land and become producers. The other condition is that wherever they come from they must not be brought to Canada and settled in "colonies." These are practically the only conditions attached to the request, the people of the western provinces declaring themselves willing and able to look after assimilating the immigrants if they are of the right type to make good farmers.

REBELS KILL GENERAL COLLINS

FREE STATE LEADER VICTIM OF AMBUSH.

Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Free State forces, was killed on Tuesday last in an ambushed attack by a large force of rebels, who have lately resorted to guerrilla methods of warfare in place of organised resistance to the forces of the Provisional Government.

Details of the murderous assault state that General Collins fell fighting to the last what seemed at first an overwhelming force of rebels who ambushed his little party in a wild mountain road between Macroon and Bandon.

The commander-in-chief of the Free State army had been visiting Cork, and, accompanied by the members of his headquarters staff, left at six o'clock Tuesday morning to inspect the military positions south of Cork. He was escorted by a light armored car and a lorry containing soldiers. Altogether the party is believed to have numbered a score, including Gen. Sean O'Connell, commander of the bodyguard and Major-General Dalton, commander of the Free State troops in Cork.

Owing to the interruption of communication by the main road, the party towards evening took a roundabout route for Cork from Bandon. Bealnableth, which is eight miles from Macroon, lies to the south of the main road on the south side of the River Lee, in a hilly, rugged district. While proceeding by road near this village at 6.30 in the evening the party was ambushed by about 200 irregulars.

At the very outset the despatch rider in front was badly wounded in the lungs, and under the direction of the commander-in-chief was removed to temporary safety. Then the Free State forces settled down to reply to the fire, and the fact that they were faced by far superior numbers did not daunt either Collins or his officers, and within a few minutes the attack developed into a grim engagement fiercely contested.

Every man of the ambushed party had been tried repeatedly and had proved his bravery and coolness in action, and all of them showed steadiness in the battle which lasted close to an hour. It was in the very last stages that Michael Collins was killed. It is asserted that the careful, well directed fire of the ambushed party took heavy toll, a large number of rebels being killed or wounded.

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

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

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

W. F. RITCHIE,
Manufacturer,
Box 296 Renfrew, Ont

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified Protestant Teacher for No. 2 School of Thorne. Duties commence Sept. 5th, next—nine months' term. Salary, $35.00 per month. Apply to

THOS J. McKEE,
Sec.-Treas.,
Ladysmith, Que.

FARM FOR SALE

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

FARM FOR SALE

Being the East Half of Lot No. 21 in the 4th concession of Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec.

This farm has no waste land, 55 acres being at present under cultivation. Soil clay loam. It is within one mile of a school house, a store and several churches, and 1½ miles from Starks Corners Station, C. N. R.

For further particulars apply to
BEMSLEY SMART,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

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

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

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

Trespass Notice

Hunters, trappers, fishers or trespassers of any kind are hereby notified to take warning that they are strictly forbidden to trespass in any manner whatsoever on the Calumet Island, namely :—

Range 5—Lot 20.
Range 8—Lots 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, ½-17, 18, 30, 31, 32.
Range 9—Lots 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 27.
Range North—Lots 25 and 27.

All parties found disregarding this warning will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES OSTROM,
JAMES LETTS,
JAMES CARSWELL.

Dunraven, August 26, 1922.

Shawville Milling Co.

... Revised Price List ...

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

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

J. L. HODGINS

CENTRE ST. - SHAWVILLE

DEALER FOR

McCORMICK, DEERING and INTERNATIONAL FARM MACHINERY

Grey Dort Automobiles,
Singer Sewing Machines,
White Threshing and Sawmill Machinery:

A Big Price Reduction for 1922.

AT GRANT'S, BRISTOL

Still the Cheapest and Best Place to Buy

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

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

R. A. GRANT - - BRISTOL, QUE.

P. S.—A clean-up week on Feed.

THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT WEEK

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

Wonderful Grand Stand Performances Each Afternoon and Evening

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

Immense Midway *New Features*

SEE LOCAL AGENTS FOR SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

For Prize Lists, Booklets and Information apply to

Jas. K. Paisley, *Mgr. and Sec'y*

Grain Wanted !

I am now ready to handle all kinds of good, clean Grain and pay the highest market prices.

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

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

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

See the New MEHRING Milker.

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

Price .. .. $135.00.

CYRUS W. HODGINS - - - SHAWVILLE
Distributor for Western Quebec.

Shawville Fair
Sept. 18, 19, 20.

THE EQUITY,

Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

Annual Subscription . . . $1.50

☞ All arrears must be paid up before any paper is discontinued.

JOHN A COWAN
Publisher.

INSURE NOW

—o—o—o—

A Word to Car-Owners:

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

Plans and rates given on application.

T. TUCK - - SHAWVILLE, QUE.

—AGENT FOR—

FIRE, LIFE, SICK and ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

N. B.—Delays are dangerous—Insure NOW.

Business Cards.

A. J. PAYNE & Co.

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENTS

49 Bank Street - Ottawa.

Agents for all kinds of Fire, Life, Automobile, Accidents and Sickness Insurance.

Only strong, reliable tariff companies represented.

Farms, Lots, Homes, Business Stands, etc., sold privately or auctioned.

An estate in Florida at a sacrifice.

☞ Licensed Auctioneer for Pontiac Co.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

DR. A. R. HYNES

DENTIST

RENFREW - - ONT.

Office — Hynes Block — Opposite Hotel Renfrew. Phone 471.

LEGAL.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

Advocate, Barrister, Etc.,

196 Main St., Hull.

S. A. MACKAY, B.C.L.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, - - - Que.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

All calls will receive prompt personal attention

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lodge Room—Orange Hall. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

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

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

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

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

PREPARE FOR HARVEST

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

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

A. A. ARMSTRONG, Pres. — T. A. DRAPER, Sec'y.

P. S.—International Repairs, Machine Oil, Tractor Oil, Greases, etc.

CLARENDON WOOLLEN COMPANY

S. E. HODGINS

MANAGER

MAIN ST. SHAWVILLE

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

—At greatly reduced prices

STRAY STEER.

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

WILLIAM H. HORNER, Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

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

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

Trespassing Forbidden

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

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

W. C. HODGINS,
Onslow Corners R. R. No. 1.

MACDONALD'S

15¢

The Tobacco with a heart

CIGARETTES

H. C. FORTIER, Selling Agent, MONTREAL.

NOTICE!

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

Genuine Ford Parts,
White Rose Gasolene,
En-arco Oils,

WILSONS' GARAGE.

MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.

Attention!

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

And can handle all kinds of Repair work.

☞ Our prices are low and all work carries our guarantee.

Give us a trial.

We also have a fresh stock of

CROCERIES, Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

KARL I. MACKAY

THE NEW JEWELLERY STORE

SHAWVILLE, - - QUEBEC.

TO ADVERTISERS.—In order to ensure change of advts. for next issue, copy for same MUST be in hand Saturday morning. Don't forget this.

September Rod and Gun

The September issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, now on sale, is one which should please the sportsman and the outdoors man, for there are many attractive features, all of which should prove of interest. H. Mortimer Batten, whose work has achieved prominence through the columns of this magazine, has an absorbing story, entitled: "The Terror of the Canyon," which is a swiftly-moving tale, with plenty of action and not a few thrills. There are other good stories, also, while Bonnycastle Dale's usual article is one of decided merit.

A special feature is the complete table of the seasons for all game, large and small, in each province of the Dominion, and this information, being complete and yet compact, should be a boon to hunters and sportsmen everywhere. The Guns and Ammunition department, edited by C. S. Landis, easily upholds the splendid standards previously established, and that is a guarantee of value and quality.

Robert Page Lincoln's Fishing Notes, with Queries and Answers, contain much material of importance to the angler, and this popular department again offers something good for the delectation of all those who pursue the finny beauties. The Kennel department, as well as the Trap and Photo departments, are of high merit, and there are many other articles and stories, too numerous to mention, which go to complete a magazine of quantity plus quality.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ontario.

Shawville Fair, Sept. 18, 19, 20

The Shawville Woollen Mills

(Successors to Pontiac Woollen Mills)

ARE TURNING OUT THE FINEST QUALITY OF **All-Wool** BLANKETS .. .. KERSEYS AND YARNS .. ..

Custom Carding and Spinning as usual.

WASHED WOOL WANTED.

SHAWVILLE WOOLLEN MILLS,
WM. HODGINS, PROPRIETOR.

Here We Are Again

With a Fine Range of

New Fall Caps and Felt Hats

In Attractive Shades and New Styles.

Look these over and you will like them.

Also Men's Separate Trousers

In Navy, Grey and Brown.

MURRAY BROS., - - - THE TAILORS

Next to Bank of Nova Scotia.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

R. G. HODGINS - PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, MOULDINGS, DRESSED LUMBER, Etc.

CUSTOM SAWING.

Prompt Service. — Terms Reasonable.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Musson Book Co.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

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

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"You are a Shakespearian student, I see?"

"Not exactly. I read a little in the evenings. But I haven't gone far enough to call myself a student."

"I have seen you here different times. Are you well acquainted with the town?"

"Pretty well," said Dave, scenting that there might be a purpose in the questioning.

"Working now?"

Dave told him where he was employed.

"I am the editor of The Call," said the elderly man. "We need another man on the street—a reporter, you know. We pay twenty-five dollars a week for such a position. If you are interested you might call at the office to-morrow."

Dave hurried with his problem to Mr. Duncan. "I think I'd like the work," he said, "but I am not sure whether I can do it. My writing is rather—wonderful."

Mr. Duncan turned the matter over in his mind. "Yes," he said at length, "but I notice you are beginning to use the typewriter. When you learn that God gave you ten fingers, not two, you may make a typist. And there is nothing more worth while than being able to express yourself in English. They'll teach you that on a newspaper, I think I'd take it.

"Not on account of the money," he continued, after a little. "You would probably soon be earning more in the wholesale business. Newspaper men are about the worst paid of all professions. But it's the best training in the world, not for itself, but as a step to something else. I have often wondered why editors, who are forever setting every other phase of the world's work to rights, are content to train up so many thousands of bright young men—and then pass them along into other business where they are better paid. But the training is worth while, and it's the training you want. Take it."

Dave explained his disadvantages to the editor of The Call. "I didn't want you to think," he said with great frankness, "that because I was reading Shakespeare I was a master of English. And I guess if I were to write up stuff in Hamlet's language I'd get canned for it."

"We'd probably have a deputation from the Moral Reform League," said the editor, with a dry smile. "Just the same, if you know Shakespeare you know English, and we'll soon break you into the newspaper style."

So, almost before he knew it, Dave was on the staff of The Call. His beat comprised the police court, fire department, hotels, and general pick-ups. And the very first day, as though to afford fuel for his genius, a small fire occurred in a clothing store.

"'S good for two sticks—about four inches," said the editor, when Dave had given him the main facts. "Write your story to fit."

Dave suddenly realized that, although he had been a persistent reader of newspapers during the recent months, he had scarcely the remotest idea how many words went to a column, or to an inch. It was a piece of information needed at once, so he set about to count the words in a column. Then he wrote his story to fit. He had already learned that everything in a newspaper office, from a wedding to a ball game, is "a story." When he turned his in it looked like this:

"The fire-bell was heard ringing this morning about ten o'clock, and soon after crowds were seen wending their way to the Great West Clothing Store. There was a heavy black smoke coming from the back end of the store. The firemen were late in getting there, and before they arrived a man had got badly choked by trying to go into the store. Presently the engine came up, and before long water was being applied in great quantities, and soon the fire was under control. Part of the roof fell in, and the building is pretty badly ruined. Some of the contents may be fit for sale. It seems too bad that the fire engine should have been so long in coming, as without doubt if it had got there promptly the fire could have been put out before much damage occurred. However, it might have been worse, as it was a frame building, in a row of other frame buildings, and if the fire had once got beyond control much damage might have been done. Nobody seems to know how the fire started."

It was with much quiet excitement that he awaited the appearance of the evening edition. He had a strange eagerness to see his production in print—a manifestation, no doubt, of that peculiar trait in human nature which fills the editorial waste basket with unaccepted contributions. At last he found it, but it read like this:

"Fire this morning gutted the Great West Clothing Store, with a loss of $8,000.00, of which $4,000.00 is covered by insurance in the Occidental. Frank Beecher, proprietor of the store, was overcome by smoke, and is in the city hospital.

"Smoke was first seen issuing from the back of the store by Fred Grant, a delivery man for the Imperial laundry, who turned in an alarm at 10.08. Owing to the fire team colliding with a dray owned by Sheppard & Co., some minutes of delay occurred. During this period the building, which was of frame, burned fiercely. It was almost completely destroyed, although some of the stock may be saleable.

"Beecher rushed into the back room for certain papers, where he was found by Fireman Carey in an unconscious condition. He is recovering, and is already planning to rebuild."

Dave read the account with a sinking heart. By the time he reached the end it seemed his heart could sink no further. He found that the editor had not left the office, so he opproached him with as much spirit as he could command.

"I guess you won't need me any more," he said. "I'm sorry I made a mess of that fire story."

There was a kind twinkle in the chief's eye as he answered, "Nonsense. Of course we need you. You have merely made the mistake everyone else makes, in supposing you could write for a newspaper without training. We will give you the training—and pay you while you learn. The only man we can't use is the man who won't learn. Now let me give you a few pointers," and the editor got up from his desk and held the paper with the fire story before him. "In the first place, don't start a story with 'the,' at least, not more than once or twice a week. In the second place, get the meat into the first paragraph. Seventy-five per cent. of the readers never go further than the first paragraph; give them the raw facts there; if they want the trimmings they will go down for them. That is where a fiction story is exactly opposite to a newspaper story; a newspaper story shows its hand in the first paragraph, a fiction story in the last.

"Then, get the facts. Nobody cares whether the fire-bell rang or not, but they do care about the man who was suffocated; who he was, what he was doing there, what became of him. Revel in names. Get the names of everybody, and get them right. The closest tight-wad in the town will buy a paper if it has his name in it. Every story, no matter how short, is good for a number of names. In your copy, as you turned it in"—the editor picked it up from his desk; he had evidently saved it for such an occasion as this—"the only name you had was that of the clothing store. I had one of the boys get to work on the telephone, and you see he got the name of the proprietor; of the insurance company, with the amount of the insurance; of the man who turned in the alarm; of the owner of the dray team that obstructed the engine, and of the fireman who carried Beecher to safety. Every one of these people, with their families, their cousins, and their aunts, become especially interested in the story the moment their names are introduced.

"Next, remember that it is not the business of a reporter to pass editorial comment. It may have been too bad that the fire engine was delayed, but that is a matter for the editor to decide. The business of the reporter is to find out why it was delayed, and state the facts, without regrets or opinions. You must learn to hold the mirror up to nature without making faces in it. You know what I mean—keep your own reflection out of the picture. If you think the incident calls for an expression of opinion by the paper, write an editorial and submit it to me. But remember that the editorial and news columns of a paper should be as distinct as the two sides of a fence."

"Thank you very much," said Dave, slowly, when it was plain the editor had finished. "I think I begin to see. But there's one thing I don't understand. Why did you not mention the origin of the fire?"

A flicker of amusement—or was it confession?—ran across the chief's face as he answered, "Because we don't know what started it—and Beecher is one of our best advertisers. To say the origin of the fire is unknown always leaves a smack of suspicion. It is like the almost imperceptible shrug of the shoulder at the mention of a woman's name. You can't get away from it. And it is the advertiser who keeps the paper alive. I know it's not idealism, but idealism doesn't pay wages and paper bills, and as long as readers demand papers for less than it costs to print them they will have to take second place to the advertiser."

"Then all reports are to be colored to suit the advertiser?" demanded Dave.

"No. Where a principle is involved—and we have principles, even in these degenerate days—we stand by the principle, even if we lose the patronage. Our notions of what is for the public good have cost us a lot of money at times. You see, the exploiter is always ready to pay his servants, which is more than can be said of the public. But where no real principle is involved we try to be friendly to our friends."

With these fresh view-points on his profession Dave entered upon his work the following day chastened but determined. Almost immediately he found the need of acquaintanceships. The isolation of his boyhood had bred in him qualities of aloofness which had now to be overcome. He was not naturally a good "mixer"; he preferred his own company, but his own company would not bring him much news. So he set about deliberately to cultivate acquaintance with the members of the police force and the fire brigade, and the clerks in the hotels. And he had in his character a quality of sincerity which gave him almost instant admission into their friendships. He had not suspected the charm of his own personality, and its discovery, feeding upon his new-born enthusiasm for friendships, still further enriched the charm.

(To be continued.)

TAKING A TRIP TO THE PLANET VENUS

JOURNEY OF ABOUT 26 MILLION MILES.

Venus Possesses All the Requisites for Supporting the Highest Forms of Life.

"All aboard for the planet Venus!"

Most of us would like to go there, now that the astronomers say that Venus probably is inhabited. How interesting it would be to take a look around and meet the folks, who may be altogether different from ourselves. Besides, there must be many species of animals strange and unfamiliar.

Suppose that we could take a train for Venus and travel thither. If the passenger rate were the ordinary three cents a mile the trip would be rather expensive. But it would surely be worth the money. Entering the booking office of the Earth and Venus Railroad, one would pay $780,000 for a one-way ticket. For the distance from here to that planet (when it is nearest to us) is about 26,000,000 miles.

There probably would be a stop-over privilege for trippers wishing to see the sights on the moon. But that is a mere detail.

Let us suppose that the train was a fast express travelling sixty miles an hour night and day. It would reach the moon (240,000 miles) in 166 days, or about five and a half months. There the passengers would have an opportunity to inspect the famous "craters" and find out whether they really are built of snow, as some lunar theorists now allege.

The journey to Venus is long and tiresome. A boy ten years of age would, in the course of the trip at an uninterrupted sixty miles an hour, arrive at manhood, pass through middle life and find himself in his sixtieth year by the time he reached his destination.

Yet, at that, he would not be too old to appreciate the marvels of a planet which, while about the same size as the earth and in many ways similarly conditioned, is in other respects very different.

A Denser Atmosphere.

Venus has an atmosphere like ours, but there is much more of it. On high terrestrial mountaintops the air is so thin that people have trouble to get enough oxygen into their lungs to breathe. There can be no difficulty of that sort on Venus, because the atmosphere is at least twice as dense as ours. Also it is much higher (i. e., thicker) than the gaseous envelope of the earth.

We can hardly realize what a difference that must make. It must modify to a great extent all the conditions of life. Even the physical make-up of the people must be influenced thereby.

But the most striking peculiarity of Venus, from our point of view, is its wetness. It must be an extraordinarily watery planet, judging from the masses of clouds which at all times envelop it. Because of these clouds, no human eye ever has beheld any part of the surface of Venus.

Venus is 67,000,000 miles from the sun; the earth is 93,000,000 miles distant from that luminary. She gets twice as much heat and light from that source as we receive. Evaporation must, therefore, be much more rapid; and it seems obvious that this sister orb of ours must be largely covered by seas. There may, indeed, be comparatively little dry land.

Flowers of the Air.

With so much warmth and unlimited moisture, what land there is must be covered with a vegetation of extraordinary luxuriance. It is possible to imagine even that, in the dense and water-laden atmosphere, plants of light and delicate structure may grow while floating in the air. Water, after all, is the chief requirement of plants, and the nitrogen in the air would furnish them with what else they needed in the way of food. In our own tropics many species of plants, particularly orchids, are thus sustained—though, of course, they cannot float about in an atmosphere so tenuous as ours.

One may conceive it possible that the people of Venus derive their food largely from such aerial plants, which may be supposed to reproduce themselves without demanding any sort of cultivation. The problem of living on that planet may thereby be rendered much easier.

If there are beings at all like ourselves on Venus, the conditions of life for them must be very different from those which we know. They must be suitably modified by nature, physically and otherwise. One could easily imagine them to be amphibious, finding themselves equally at home in the water or on land. With so much water everywhere, it is possible that whole communities may reside on floating islands of artificial construction.

Astronomers are disposed to think it likely that Venus is inhabited for the simple reason that it possesses all the requisites for supporting the highest forms of life. In this respect it is like no other planet save our own. Presumably its seas, lakes and rivers are as well stocked with fishes and other living creatures. Corresponding inferences as regards land animals would naturaly apply. To suppose that there are thinking, reasoning beings on Venus is to assume what is probable rather than merely possible.

Mercury Is Not Inhabited.

If the imaginary train that has landed us on Venus were to keep on at the same rate, sixty miles an hour, it would cover the distance from Venus to Mercury in fifty-nine years and would arrive at the sun in 127 years.

Mercury is the smallest planet in the solar system, being only 3,000 miles in diameter, or about three times the size of the moon. It receives from the sun thirteen times as much heat and light per square mile of surface as we get. Apparently its density is much greater than that of the earth—or else it is made of different material—for it is as heavy as would be a ball of lead of equal size.

Life on Mercury is an impossibility. It is a veritable furnace. If there were any water there all of it would soon boil away, the temperature on its surface being a good deal above 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

There is a holiday thought in Ruskin's declaration: "The more I think of it, I find this conclusion more impressed upon me: that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think; but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, phophecy and religion, all in one."

Discovered by Accident.

We owe the whiteness of our sugar to a hen's dirty feet!

A hen had just scrambled through a clay puddle when it found its way into a sugar-house. A worker chased it out, but not before it had left several muddy tracks on the sugar.

When the clay was wiped off, it was found that the sugar was considerably whiter. Tests were carried out, and in a few months many large firms were using a wet clay process for the bleaching and refining of sugar!

A Bohemian glass-cutter was working one day when a few drops of nitric acid fell upon his spectacles. When he picked them up he was astonished to find that the acid had corroded and softened all the glass with which it had come into contact.

He drew figures on a sheet of glass with a kind of varnish, and then painted round the outline with the acid. As soon as the latter had had time to act, he cut away the glass round the outline. When the varnish was washed off, his drawing appeared raised against a dark background. This is how etching and the process of decorating glass was discovered.

A potter, experimenting with various earths in an attempt to try to find a mixture which would stand continual heat, discovered porcelain, while an optician's boy whilst mending glasses thought out the arrangement and uses of lenses for telescopes!

Bees as Doctors.

If you suffer from rheumatism, get stung by a bee!

A remarkable revival of this ancient idea is taking place at the little Hertfordshire town of Bishop's Stortford, one of the largest bee-breeding centres in this country. Some marvellous cures have been effected and orders for swarms of bees are pouring in from all over the world. A large number of the greatest hospitals are among those to whom the swarms have been sent.

The method by which the bee-keepers treat their patients is to place the bees carefully on the nape of the sufferer's neck so that the poison from the stings can be discharged into the body. The healing power of the venom lies in the volatile formic acid it contains.

One of the leaders of the cult is Mr. Hussey, the secretary of the local Bee-keepers' Association. In the course of his work he has been stung as often as a thousand times a day, and he declares that he never feels better or more stimulated than when he is being stung by a swarm of worker bees.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Love is a healer, a life giver. It is the great solvent for hatred and uncharitableness. Love your enemies, love everybody, and it will take all the bitterness out of life. It will smooth out all the jealousy and hatred wrinkles. It will kill all discord. Love will bring your life into harmony, into the peace and serenity which passeth all understanding.

Woman's Interests

Crocheted Sports Hat.

Every girl needs a sports hat nowadays and the hats are made in a variety of becoming colors. A particularly pleasing hat is made in a combination of white brush wool with American beauty brush wool. Green, blue, rose or maize would look quite as well with the white. Brush wool is fairly smooth and is agreeable to work with. The finished article is brushed with a wire brush which comes for the purpose; the brush raises the fibres and produces the fuzzy effect which is so much admired.

The hat requires four and one-half ounces of white brush wool, three ounces of wool in American beauty shade, a hat lining and milliners' wire for the edge.

Double the wool, that is, work with two strands of wool, working either with two balls, or with the outer end and the end from the inside of the ball. With a medium size crochet hook and white wool chain 8 and work 6 s.c. in 2d stitch of ch.

2d row, 2 s.c. in each st.

3d row, 1 s.c. in first st.*, 2 s.c. in next st., 1 s.c. in next st. Repeat from * to end of row.

4th row, 1 s.c. in each of first 2 sts.* 2 s.c. in next st. 1 s.c. in each of the next 2 sts. Repeat from * to end of row. Continue increasing in each of the six widening points, always having one more s.c. between these points on each row. Continue until the work measures seven and one-quarter inches in diameter, then crochet without increasing until the work measures six inches from centre to edge.

In working the next ten rows, join the last st. of each row to the first st. of that row with a slip st. This is done in order to obtain perfect stripes. The stripes consist of two rows done in American beauty wool, two rows in white wool, two rows in American beauty, two rows in white, two rows in American beauty.

With white wool work around, increasing 1 st. in every 3d st. Crochet next four rows without increasing. Next row increase 1 st. in every 10th st. Then two rows without increasing. For next row join American beauty wool and increase 1 st. in every 10th st. Next row crochet over the wire, fasten ends of wire, then finish with 1 row of slip st. Brush the entire hat with a wire brush and trim with a pompom made of the wool.

As the head size is regulated by the diameter of the crown, these directions will make a hat measuring about twenty-four inches in head size. For a smaller hat, reduce the size of the crown.

Save Your Beans and Tomatoes.

All varieties of string-beans can be dried. If to be dried whole, use young beans. Wash and string, put in a wire basket or cheese-cloth bag and blanch in boiling water for from six to ten minutes, depending on the age of beans. If you want to preserve the green color, add one-half teaspoonful of soda to each gallon of blanching water. Drain well and spread on cloths or in sunshine, in order to remove the surface moisture, then place on drying trays and put in evaporator or oven at 110 deg. F. Slowly increase temperature to 140 deg. or 145 deg. (in about one to one and one-half hours) and finish drying at this temperature. They will dry in from two to two and one-half hours. If string-beans are a little old, wash and string, slice in one-quarter inch strips, blanch and dry as above.

To dry beans without a drier or evaporator, string and break into short pieces, then spread out on paper on a shed floor to dry. If dried in the shade they will retain their color better than when dried in the sunshine. The warmer the room, the better. Watch the beans and stir occasionally. If the weather is damp or cool, the pieces may mold at the broken ends. When thoroughly dried, pack and store in airtight packages.

To cook dried string-beans, parboil for from ten to fifteen minutes in water containing a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. Drain and wash in fresh water, then place in a pot with a piece of fat bacon or salt pork; add salt to taste. Cook for from three and one-half to four hours (in a fireless cooker if you have one). Cooked for a shorter time than this, fresh or dried green beans are not quite so palatable. Cook the full time to allow the beans to take up and hold the seasoning. Allow the liquid to cook away until but a small quantity remains.

Tomato paste will commend itself to the thrifty. Get rid of the water in fresh tomatoes and you can pack all the food value, flavor and color in one-tenth of the original space. Bottle the paste in any size bottle, cork and seal for use in soups and sauces. One teaspoonful of paste will make one dish of soup.

For plain paste, boil the tomatoes until soft. Crush thoroughly and pass through a fine sieve or screen to take out the skins and seeds. Place the pulp and juice which pass the screen in a shallow pan and boil down gently (over a slow fire) to a thick consistency. Then place it over hot water or in a slow oven where the heat is not sufficient to cause the paste to stick to the bottom of the pan. Allow the pulp to evaporate until it reaches the consistency of peanut butter. While still hot add about two ounces of salt to a gallon of the paste and pack into hot scalded jars or bottles. Sterilize in a boiler or deep kettle for from one-half hour to an hour.

Failures in Music.

Why do so many fail to attain musical success? Simply for lack of ambition and efficiency. Hundreds begin the study of music with earnest intentions of becoming eminent musicians, but because they are obliged to encounter a few obstacles they become greatly discouraged and lose interest in their work. Some become incompetent musicians, while others give up the work in utter disgust.

Determination and confidence are essential to successful musicianship. If you desire to develop musical ability and become an eminent musician you must refuse to permit disappointments to hinder your progress and lead you to failure. There never was an accomplishment worth possessing ever attained without effort and application. Anything worth possessing is well worth exertion. A few disappointments to combat now and then presents no reason why anyone should affix his signature on the roster of failures. Sincerity of effort and a willingness to endure hardships are the necessary requirements for the attainment of musical success, and unless one possesses an unlimited amount of patience, coupled with optimism sufficient to overcome trials and discouragements, one will never ascend the elevated sphere. There are thousands of failures in the world today who are paying the penalty for submitting to discouragements and disappointments.

If Only!

If only dinner cooked itself,
And groceries grew upon a shelf,
If children did as they were told,
And never had a cough or cold,
And washed their hands and wiped their boots,
And never tore their Sunday suits,
But always tidied up the floor
Nor once forgot to shut the door!

If John remembered not to throw
His papers on the ground, and oh!
If he would put his pipes away
And shake the ashes on the tray,
Instead of on the floor close by,
And always spread his towel to dry,
And hung his hat upon the peg
And never had bones in his leg!

Ahem! If wishes all came true,
I don't know what I'd find to do,
Because if no one made a mess
There'd be no need of cleanliness,
And things might work so blissfully
In time—who knows? they'd not need me!
And this being so, I fancy whether
I'll go on keeping things together.

—Fay Inchfawn.

Messages Under the Sea.

One of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken will be the duplication of the Pacific cable from Canada to Australia and New Zealand.

The cable runs from Vancouver and touches Fanning Island, Norfolk Island, and Fiji. An enormous number of messages pass over it, and although the new line will cost something like ten million dollars it will soon justify the expenditure of this enormous sum.

More than seven thousand miles of cable will be needed, and one stretch of the line will be the longest in the world—a distance of 3,458 miles.

Some idea of the amount of work that this cable will have to do may be gathered from the fact that nine million words are telegraphed to and from Australia every year.

No Centipede.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist who had run over a farmer's toe, "You want five hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire."

"Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer; "and I'm no centipede either."

Sunburn Poisons Us.

When some people become sunburnt they experience a feeling of lassitude and depression. This form of indisposition is due to a poison produced in the body by the sun's rays.

All rays of strong light are peculiarly chemical, and when directed on to any part of the body cause inflammation of the body cells. When these tiny cells become injured in this way they produce a curious variety of poisons which, being absorbed into the system, produce a general reaction.

An extensive burn has precisely the same effect, and that is why burns which cover more than one-third of the surface of the human body usually prove fatal.

Holiday makers should beware of becoming unduly sunburnt, especially if they have very tender skin. The peeling of the face and neck after exposure to the sun is Nature's way of hinting that, if some precaution is not taken quickly, something more serious may result.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

MANITOBA'S GAME AND FUR FARMS

NORTHERN DISTRICTS ABOUND IN WILD LIFE.

Province May Become as Renowned for Fine Furs as it Now is for Fine Wheat.

Before all else the province of Manitoba still suggests to the rest of the world premier wheat, and for many years the popular conception of the economic value of the "postage stamp" province was circumscribed by myriad wheat fields all turning out "Manitoba Hard" and giving the name world renown. It is relatively a short space of time since the same province, its boundaries extended to embrace the Hudson's Bay, made another bid for world fame by the discovery of valuable minerals in its northern area which, judging by the ever increasing discoveries and in view of the small amount of exploration and development completed, are assuredly of wide range and extent. These are merely two of the province's valuable assets, and there are many others less widely known and not as sensationally advertised because they are longer established and maintain a growth that is free from the spectacular.

Among these may be mentioned Manitoba's big game and fur producing fauna. These have proved sufficiently profitable and alluring to attract sportsmen and commercial trappers in considerable numbers and the northern area would exert a still more potent charm had not the province achieved a greater fame in agriculture and industry. It must be borne in mind, however, that industry is yet practically confined to Southern Manitoba and that agriculture has not yet assumed important proportions in that northern area which, since being added to the province's area is developing as a mineral field. North of the line of accessibility by railroad to the shores of Hudson's Bay stretches an almost virgin land of forests, lakes and plains, the range grounds of the wild creatures, a portion of which each year pay toll to the sportsman and trapper.

Many Varieties of Deer.

In all parts of Manitoba where there is any extent of wooded or scrub land, many varieties of deer are to be found, the jumping deer, the mule deer and the blacktailed deer. Their haunts may be considered accessible without the organization of a regular prolonged expedition. The Virginia deer has come into the province with the plough and is to be found solely in agricultural areas. In fact, it is stated that there are hundreds of this species within tihrty miles of the city of Winnipeg. The Wapiti, or elk, handsomest of all the deer tribe, is to be found now only in the heavily wooded regions, and it is gratifying to learn that after several years of depletion this prepossessing species is on the increase. Undisputed lord of the north roams the gigantic moose. It keeps far from the haunts of humankind, but is plentiful in the north and to the east of Winnipeg. In many districts the moose are increasing, due largely to the greater precautions against forest fires, their worst enemy. Game licenses, issued annually, exceed fifty thousand.

Many valuable fur-bearing animals range in the unsettled areas of northern Manitoba, among them being badger, bear, beaver, coyote, weasel, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, raccoon, skunk, wolf, and wolverine. In the season 1920-21 the value of Manitoba's fur production was $1,055,865, taking a position behind the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta only. The most valuable animals in respect of total catch were in order, muskrat, beaver, mink, marten, otter, weasel, fisher, red fox, cross fox, silver fox and coyotte. A more substantial catch is expected to be reported as a result of provincial operations in the past season, it being stated that a million dollars' worth of furs were marketed in The Pas alone, and the entire catch estimated at $2,000,000. Three thousand Indian trappers supplemented by three hundred white took toll of the provincial wilds in the past winter.

The Establishment of Fur Farms.

The larger phases of agriculture having, in the past, occupied a practically exclusive attention, fur farming has not yet assumed a very important status, though a successful beginning has been made, and the industry will doubtless witness considerable expansion in the future. With all the requisite conditions for successful domestic breeding and the numerous opportunities waiting to be taken advantage of, this supplementary industry to trapping should become a valuable addition to the province's sources of revenue. The 1920 returns of the Bureau of Statistics showed the existence of only two fur farms in Manitoba the value of whose land and buildings was $86,268 and of the two hundred silver foxes thereon $185,770.

Several fur farms have been established since the last government returns were compiled and are now in successful operation, and considerable interest is evinced in this interesting phase of agriculture throughout the province. Certain parts offer particularly advantageous openings for engaging in the domestic rearing of a variety of animals. For instance, under the rigorous protective measures which have been in force, beavers have increased in numbers to a surprising extent, and according to an authority there are more of these valuable little animals within one hundred miles of Winnipeg than in the whole of Northern Manitoba.

An extension to trapping activities and the further establishment of domestic fur ranches in the province has been encouraged and stimulated by the establishment of periodical fur sales in the city of Winnipeg, the first of which took place in 1920. Winnipeg is now a barter centre for the provincial catch as well as for skins coming in from other areas. Buyers have attended these sales from all parts of the continent, and approximately half a million dollars' worth of pelts has been disposed of at each auction.

The fur catch of Northern Manitoba will permanently remain of some volume, as much of the area at present supplying furs will never be wrested away by other industries and against the inevitable depletion stands the growing interest in domestic ranching. Manitoba conditions are conducive to the production of the finest furs, and in time the fur farm may vie for renown with the wheat farm in the province.

Tree Trunks.

Straight and firm and strong ye stand,
Gray gaunt sentinels of the land.
From your boughs and wreathed around
Each stout branch which sweeps the ground,
Cool green fluttering, trembling leaves
Whisper to each wayward breeze:
"All our life, our beauty owe
To these tall, dark trunks below,
While, in truth, they're scarcely seen
Hidden 'neath our foliage green.
Yet, should they die, struck to the heart
By man's ax or lightning's dart,
And in proud, brave silence lie,
Ah, 'tis then we, too, must die."
Grave old warriors of the woods,
Stripped of all green by winter's moods,
Alone ye meet the icy blast,
Your leaves in earth's warm arms held fast.

Forest Fires and Sportsmen.

Every forest fire destroys game and game cover. Less game means less sport.

Any lighted match, lighted cigar or cigarette or hot pipe ashes thrown down can start fire.

Different laws require guides, permits, or special times, places and ways for making campfires. "Sports" neither know nor observe these things. A sportsman does.

Small fires are more comfortable and usable than big ones for cooking and warmth.

Fire is never out until it is dead. Smother out every spark with water or mineral soil before leaving it.

Act as though you were a forest fire warden in preventing and putting out fire and in demanding of others like care and like respect for forest fire laws.

It is to your interest and is a vital necessity to protect our forests from fire.

Zeppelin Raids Affected Babies.

Babies born during the days when German Zeppelins were making life unpleasant in London have reached school age and their teachers are finding themselves faced with the problem of how to deal with them due to the tendency toward abnormality displayed in many instances. The London County Council education authorities are giving the matter the most serious attention. Efforts have been made to classify the symptoms that occur in the case of these children, and the authorities have found that the nervous system is in many cases unstable, the temper uncertain and "difficult" children are more frequent. Precocity is strongly develop and almost all such children have tapering fingers.

In one class of thirty-four air-raid children all had staring eyes, as though they were awaiting some catastrophe. They were highly strung, started when suddenly addressed and ran to their teacher as though for protection.

Carried It Step Farther.

Danny was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at 7," and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion he took it to his teacher for approval.

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up, Danny,' she said. "The sun doesn't get up—it rises."

When he retired that night Danny remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary. "Set at eight."

A Wrong Conclusion.

Paul, like all healthy boys, was fond of playing outdoors, and like boys in general, he usually got himself scandalously dirty. He was about to sit down to dinner one evening when his mother happened to notice the soiled condition of his hands, and sent him out to the kitchen to wash them.

"You incorrigible boy!" she exclaimed, as soon as she saw the basin of water in which he had performed the required ablutions. "How in the world do you manage to get your hands so dirty?"

"That didn't all come from my hands!" indignantly answered Paul. "I washed my face in that water, too!"

—and the worst is yet to come

ITALIAN COLONISTS IN THE DOMINION

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR THE MOST PART.

But Immigrants from Lombardy and Northern Italy Are Fine Agriculturists.

A new phase in Canadian immigration, which may swell into important proportions, opened up with the arrival in Quebec of the Canadian Pacific steamship Caserta, operating on the new run of the company between that port and Genoa and Naples, which brought to Canada the season's first party of Italian immigrants, 725 new colonists in all, described as the finest aggregate of the people of this race which has come to settle in the Dominion. The larger number were single men, though there were some married couples and a few girls and children, all uniformly healthy, of fine physique, and of exceptional education. All were in possession of funds in excess of the immigration requirements, many could speak English fluently, and sixty per cent. were conversant with French. Whilst many of the men were bound for the mining districts about North Bay and Timmins, in Northern Manitoba, and British Columbia, several families of the Italian farming class, with substantial funds, were bound for the Prairie Provinces, where it was their intention to purchase farms.

The operation of a steamship line between Canada and Italy was arranged for shortly after the coming into effect of the new United States immigration regulations which restricted the influx of the people of Italy in common with that from other countries, no doubt under the conviction that the tide turned away from the United States, would, partially at least, find its way to Canada. Events since that time have transpired to encourage this belief. The disturbed conditions in Europe and the dismal prospects for complete readjustment for some time have, according to report, turned the minds of the better class of Italian farmer towards the American continent, and the operation of a direct line to Canada followed by an active campaign of propaganda which has made Canada and Canadian opportunity better known, is, in all probability, going to send a considerable tide to these shores. A valuable advertising agent too has been the contented and prosperous Italian in Canada, who, in many cases, returning to his native country, has brought back his family and induced others to follow his example.

A Valuable Industrial Worker.

The Italian imigrant in Canada, as in the United States, has been in the main an industrial worker. He is to be found doing the heavy outdoor labor of the streets of the cities, in the construction of railroads, in the rougher work connected with the erection of great buildings. He has proved, too, a valuable toiler in Canada's many mining districts. In Nova Scotia large numbers are employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation and are said to be among the most reliable of employees. As a rule ignorance of English and a natural clannishness drive Italians into bands; working gangs are often solely composed of the men of that country, who live together in the larger centres, and in farm settlement form colonies of their countrymen.

The great industrial expansion of Canada within the past twenty years and the consequent demand for laborers, has induced a great movement of Italian workers to the Dominion since the beginning of the present century. In the past thirty years approximately 145,000 Italian immigrants have entered Canada. During the first decade of the century 55,500 entered the country and in the last decade of the previous century probably 20,000, so that approximately 75,000 Italians had been added to Canada's population in the twenty years prior to 1911. It is rather disappointing, therefore, to note that the census of 1911 returned only 34,739 Italians as resident in Canada. Allowance must of course be made for a seepage towards fellow-countrymen in the United States, for inevitable inaccuracies in recording nationalities in the census, and also for the fact that the casual, changing work so many immigrant Italians follow, makes their inclusion in the statistics sometimes difficult of ensuring.

Thriving Agricultural Colony in Alberta

However, granting the 1911 statistics as being more or less accurate, growth of Canada's Italian population in the ensuing ten years has been fairly healthy, the estimate made by the Italian Consulate General being 48,000 at the present time. And here must also be taken into account the war period, in which immigration not only dropped to a minimum but many Italians resident in Canada returned to their native country.

The tendency is undoubtedly for Canada's Italian population to stabilize itself, and whilst there must always be a certain amount of movement among mine workers and laborers, some being lost to the country in the fluctuation of industrial and economic conditions, the fact that many Italians are going on the land is the best evidence that the people are letting their roots down in Canada and losing that tendency of the alien Italian to continually look back at the country he has left behind. There are many prosperous Italian farmers in the western provinces, the colony of Venice, on the shores of Lake La Biche, in Northern Alberta, settled in 1914, being an outstanding example of successful achievement in pioneering effort.

The Italians, particularly the inhabitants of Lombardy and Northern Italy, are fine agriculturists, and there would seem to be authentic evidence that the eyes of many of these, with sufficient capital for comfortable establishment, are being drawn, in the stress of European conditions, to Canada and its agricultural opportunity. The Royal Italian Commissioner for Immigration, investigating conditions in this country, on the announcement of the inauguration of a direct Canadian steamship service to Italy, prophesied boatloads of good Italian immigrants landing once more in Canada, and the arrival of the first consignment would seem to bear out the accuracy of his vision.

Curiosity Killed the Cat.

An old lady in a bus noticed that a man sitting in front of her had his arm in a sling. She was a very inquisitive old person, and couldn't refrain from leaning forward and asking: "My poor man, what have you done to your arm?"

"Broken it, ma'am," the man replied.

"And how did you break it?" continued the old lady.

"When I was patting myself on the back, ma'am," he said.

"Patting yourself on the back! Whatever were you doing that for?"

He looked hard at her for a moment, and then said:

"For minding my own business, ma'am!"

She Had Enough.

As Mrs. Gates, of Cloverdale Corners, was leaving the exhibition hall of the county fair, a man stepped out of a booth and accosted her.

"Won't you enter," said he, "and see the startling spenthariscopic scintillations of radium?"

Mrs. Gates shook her head—with a smile, however, for she is courteous if not scientific.

"I'm obliged to you," she said, "but my bag is chock-full of samples now."

Protect the Birds

By L. Stevenson, B.S.A.

Of what use in nature is this host of winged creatures that with the changing seasons sweeps over our land and sea? Birds are the most useful allies of man. If it were not for the work of birds in keeping insects in control, life would be intolerable and very hard for human beings and animals. If we remove the birds the insects would increase so rapidly as to destroy the food crops and vegetation of the country. The great increase in insect pests during the past twenty years has been directly due to the destruction of birds by man and his devices. Man has been the most destructive agent of bird life. In the past century many who are living today recollect the flights of passenger pigeons that obscured the sky, or remember seeing great flocks of partridges, quail, prairie chicken, and water fowl. Many birds common to our country fifty years ago are almost extinct now. The wild turkey, the snow goose and the passenger pigeon are gone, and many other food birds are becoming rarer each year. The smaller bird such as the robin, swallow, sparrow, and woodpeckers are becoming fewer and fewer each year, so much so that there are not sufficient to control the insects on which birds generally feed.

To effectually protect birds one must first understand the causes for the apparent decrease in numbers. Few wild birds die of old age or disease. The main causes of bird decrease is lack of food, the severity of climate, attacks of their enemies, and destruction of their nesting places and young.

During March of this year many migratory birds appeared before the settled warm weather came. These were subjected to wind and snowstorm, were forced to hunt for food during rough weather at a time when there is but little food. Numerous of these early migrants perished from cold and starvation. Food would have saved them. Now that man has destroyed the feeding grounds, with their fruitful wild berry bushes, weed seed patches and other bird food producing vegetation, there is but one thing for man to do, and that is supply food suitable and attractive to the early visitors, to protect them from storms, ignorant people, and stray cats and dogs. This can be done by building a small shelter in the back yard tree, and keeping a supply of bird foods, such as hemp seed, strips of pork rind, suet, dried berries, small seed of various kinds, broken grain, and apples. The planting of berry producing and seed producing bushes and trees in the door yard or field is a great aid to bird life. With the clearing of land for farm and building purposes the natural home of birds is destroyed, nesting trees and food trees are cut down and burned. Birds will not breed if there is no nesting place. The best trees and shrubs to plant are those that offer resistance to cats and predatory boys. Thorn trees, thimble berry, wild rose bushes, mountain ash, Virginia creeper, mulberry, black cherry, flowering dogwood, red cedar, common juniper, and staghorn sumac, are all very desirable bird trees and shrubs. By supplying protection, birds are induced to stay in a locality, nest, and increase in numbers sufficient to destroy the insects, and the weed seeds on which they feed. The common practice of burning over grass areas during the spring season destroys thousands of bird nests in the vicinity of Toronto each year. This burning up of nests and young birds practiced by thoughtless people should be prevented by law. It is treating the bird much as a human being is abused when his home is burned and his food crop destroyed.

The common pet cat generally succeeds in killing all the birds within its range. One cat in each block of residential property will keep the bird population down to vanishing point. Banish the cats, both stray, pet, and exhibition that birds may live and continue to do their work. Cats destroy more bird life than all other animal enemies combined. Feeding places safe from cats can be erected above ground, or enclosures of wire netting can be made in which birds can feed in safety. The wire netting should be open enough to permit the free passage of the birds and small enough to keep out cats. A few shrubs or brush placed around such an enclosure makes it more attractive to the birds.

Providing suitable nesting boxes is a splendid practice in bird protection. The nearer the nest box is an imitation of nature, the more useful it will be. Birds like the swifts and swallows which frequent buildings will nest in the fancy structures resembling miniature houses. Woodpeckers, wrens and blue birds require an entirely different type of nesting place, so does the robin and the oriole. Study the birds that you desire to serve and prepare the nest box, being guided by nature. Birds are attracted by food in the same way that any other creature is attracted. Plant sunflowers and Japanese millet in the back yard, or set apart a portion of the garden for the growing of feed for the small birds that work for you protecting your food crops and your homes from insects during the entire season. Build a bird shelf outside a window of your house. You need the pleasure and community of interest to be had in thus catering to the wants of birds. Teach the children to watch for and feed them, and thus benefit both the child and the bird. A few chickadees or grosbeaks, or nuthatches or downy woodpeckers kept about the house during the winter give pleasure to all, and every rural home can have such if protection and food are supplied.

"Man must work, that is inevitable. But he may work grudgingly: he may work as a man, or he may work as a slave. He cannot always choose his work, but he can go about it in a cheerful, generous temper and with an uplooking heart. There is no work so rude that he may not exalt it, there is no work so dull that he may not enliven it."

Finding New Fruits.

It is curious that during the half-million or more years that man has inhabited teh earth, he has learned to cultivate only about 300 species of plants out of more than 100,000 that are known to exist.

During the past two thousand years we have not discovered and cultivated a single plant which can rival maize, rice, the sweet potato, the date, cereals, and the banana, which was first discovered three or four thousand years ago.

Among new fruits that have been found recently is the fiejoa, a South American fruit which is being grown in California. It possesses the refreshing taste of the pineapple and the sweetness of the strawberry.

The jujube is a new fruit which has been cultivated in Northern China. It was first known some three years ago and is now being grown in California and Texas. It is usually eaten in candied form, and is preferred by many people to the date, which it resembles.

The sapote, a Central American fruit about the size of an orange, is being grown in Florida; while the roselle, a new acid fruit grown in Southern California, is used for jellies and in the making of refreshing beverages.

Be a Man.

Grandma was proud of her geraniums, but there came a day when she found them all pulled up.

"Willie," she said to her little grandson, "who pulled up my geraniums"

"I don't know," the young man replied; "I think it was Margery, grandma."

"Come now, Willie!" grandpa chipped in. "Be a man. Own up and say 'I did.'"

"That's right, grandma," said Willie. "Grandpa did!"

There are more men who have failed to improve their chances than there are men who have had no chances.

Woman's Little Toe.

Women are losing their toes!

This startling assertion is made by Dr. Pfitzner, a scientist, who says that in the near future women will have only four toes on each foot. The little toe will disappear!

The profesor points out that in the days of ancient Greece woman had three joints to her little toe, while it is known that Egyptian women had four. Nowadays normal women have only two joints, while there are many cases in which only one joint is found.

"As a rule," says Dr. Pfitzner, "women have more primitive figures than men. But the foot is the exception, and as civilization has progressed various organs have disappeared when no longer needed. Women have now done away with the use for the little toe as a foot balance by adopting the high-heel shoe. Consequently the little toe is disappearing.

"This change will not affect men, who will always retain five toes because they need them."

The Only Place.

A young woman writer of some reputation not long ago asked a well-known editor to give his opinion on a book she intended to publish.

"If" said she, "the work is not up to the mark, I beg you to tell me frankly, as I have other irons in the fire, and, should you think that this is not likely to succeed, I can bring out something else."

After reading several minutes the editor returned the manuscript with this observation:

"Madam, I would advise you to put this where your irons are."

An Unprofitable Day.

"How dusty these chairs are, Norah," said the mistress.

Norah looked disturbed for a moment, but quickly recovered. She ran her finger along the seat of one of the chairs, and then regarded it closely.

"Now who'd iver think it wud make all that difference to have nobody sit in 'em just the wan day, mum?" said Norah in amazement. "If 'twasn't for visitors Oi'd have to be at 'em wid a cloth al the toime."

Correct at That.

Teacher in Physics—"A transparent object is one that you can look through. Now, name something that is transparent."

Billy Bright—"A doughnut."

Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Under the Shadow of The School House . . .

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

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

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

THE STORE OF ESTABLISHED LOW PRICES

LEO KRONICK

General Merchant and Grain Dealer

BRISTOL - - QUEBEC

Grain Wanted at Once!

Highest Prices Paid!

It is nearing the Grain Season now, and so we are opening up our business to meet that situation. For further particulars apply by telephone or mail.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO MARKET YOUR GRAIN WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THEIR BEST.

Pickling Requisites.

Pickling season is now in, and we are prepared to supply your requirements in that line—

GOOD QUALITY VINEGAR—THE BEST—

At 40 cents per gallon

Also, ASSORTED PICKLING SPICES.

Your esteemed patronage respectfully solicited.

LEO KRONICK - BRISTOL.

JAMIESON'S STORE

ELMSIDE - BRISTOL, QUE.

DISHES

Plain White and Clover Leaf.

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

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

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

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

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

DEATHS.

Joseph J. Turner

Again it becomes the sad duty of this paper to record the passing of another of the old citizens of this community and a person who was widely known throughout the district by reason of his long business connections with the public—namely, Mr. Joseph J. Turner, who died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, at 12.45 on Wednesday afternoon last, about 24 hours after he had submitted to a critical operation for an internal malady which had been sapping his health for a considerable time past, and from which it seems, there was no other means of relief. Although a strong man physically, the shock to his system from the operation was apparently too great for a person of his years, and he succumbed to heart failure within the short period following, as above noted, and just seven days after he left his home here to enter the hospital.

The remains, accompanied by the deceased's eldest son Earl, arrived here on Thursday morning's train, and were met by a number of old acquaintances, and accompanied thence to the grief-stricken home, where many called during the day to express their sympathy with the bereft widow and family.

The funeral took place Friday afternoon to the Methodist Church and interment was made in the new cemetery east of the village. The Rev. M. I. Robinson conducted the service and in the course of a short sympathetic address pointed out the duties which became incumbent upon citizens generally, under the sad circumstances which had called them together on this occasion.

The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Wm. Hodgins, J. A. Cowan, W. A. Hodgins, H. S. Barnett, John Beckett and Geo. W. Dale.

The casket was laden with a number of very beautiful floral tributes, consisting of—

Pillow—The family.

Cross—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mackay.

Wreaths—
Mr. and Mrs. C. Caldwell and family.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Doyer.
The Town Boys.
Mr. C. S. Duffy, Ottawa.
Mr. M. D. Larose, "
Mr. N. R. Hodgson, "

Spray—Mrs. J. H. Shaw and family.

Mr. Turner's sudden and rather unexpected departure removes a citizen who has long been a familiar figure in the social and business life of the village. He was, with possibly one exception, the longest engaged in business of any other resident of the place. Starting out over forty years ago in the harness making business, he continued in that occupation for a number of years, till machine made goods began gradually to replace the hand-made product. Before opening shop in Shawvilie, the deceased had served his apprenticeship with the late Robert Dods at Bristol and also in Arnprior. Of late years he carried on the fruit and confectionary business which continues today. He also for a considerable period was engaged in the work of auctioneering when his services in that connection were required, and latterly for a couple of years he was collector of motor vehicle licenses for the county.

The late Mr. Turner was 68 years of age. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, namely,—Earl, Hosmer, Alva and Euella, to whom THE EQUITY joins with others in tendering its deepest sympathy and condolence.

Michael Dunn

The death occurred in Chichester on Tuesday morning, August 15th, of Michael Dunn, a life-long resident of Pontiac County.

The late Mr. Dunn was born on Calumet Island in 1844 where he resided until 1868 when he settled in Chichester, in which place he spent the remainder of his life.

The deceased was for years one of the most active members of the County Council, having acted as Warden of the County for several years. He also served as Mayor of Chichester and was President of the Chapeau Agricultural Society for the last forty years and only resigned last year owing to ill health. He was honest and upright in all his dealings and his death brings keen regret to his many friends.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning to Chapeau Church, Rev. Fr. Harrington officiating. The body was afterwards interred in the R. C. cemetery at Chapeau. —Pontiac Advance.

Last week's Pembroke papers contain announcements of the death of Mrs. John S. Poupore, of Chapeau, which occurred at Chapeau on August 16th.

Capt. John A. Macdonald, who was editor of the Arnprior Chronicle back in the eighties, died at Toronto last week, in his 77th year. The late Capt. Macdonald was one of the most enthusiastic society men in Canada. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the I. O. O. F.; the Maccabees; the Sons of Scotland; the Knights of Pythias and other organizations. He was also a historic writer of some note.

FREE TRIP TO OTTAWA

IF YOU LIVE IN ONTARIO OR QUEBEC

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

FOR SALE.

1 Gerhard Heintzman Piano,
1 Victor Victrola and Records,
1 Chesterfield,
3 Rugs, and other Household Effects.

These articles may be seen at any time at the residence of the undersigned.

CLAUDE E. SHAW,
Main St., Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

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

Apply to ED. HAMILTON,
R. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

Dale's Tinshop

For Stoves and Furnishings

Tin, Agate and Aluminum Ware.

Repairing and special work promptly attended to.

Metal Roofing Contracts Filled.

GEO. W. DALE - - SHAWVILLE.

NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

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

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

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

Conditions of payment—CASH.

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

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

DISTRICT FALL FAIRS

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

JAS. C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Pulpwood
Telegraph Poles
Hard and Soft Coal
Insurance

410 UNION BANK BUILDING
Ottawa, Ont.

Your Estate.

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER 1st!

Welcomed by Some!!
Dreaded by Many!!

School Days, Once Again!

Start your boy to school in a good outfit—something he will be proud of, and his success for the term is assured . . . . . .

This Fall we are showing the famous "ARMOUR-CLAD" Suits for Boys, in sizes 27 to 35 . . . . .

These Suits are re-inforced at the elbows, knees, seat, legs, and anywhere they may be subject to hard wear, and they are very reasonably priced . . . . . .

Shirts, Blouses, Caps, Underwear, Hose, Sweaters, Jerseys, etc.

Everything for the Young "Hopeful" at the Boys' Store.

J. B. DOVER
SHAWVILLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

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

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

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

Ottawa-Soo-Vancouver—
Daily—1.35 a. m., (Imperial); 11.35 p. m., (Soo).

For particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent.

WOMENS' INSTITUTES

TIME OF MEETING:

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