

THE EQUITY.

No. 43, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

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

MEMORIAL CARDS.—A new stock of very neat ones at this office—several designs.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

The annual Vestry meeting of St. Barnabas' Church, at Bristol Mines, was held on Wednesday, April 10th. Mr. Andrew Milks was chosen as minister's warden and Mr. John Findlay elected people's warden. Everything passed off very happily, and the incumbent congratulated the congregation on their good financial position.

A trio of military police from Ottawa, acting under the authority of the Military Council, have been up through this section on the trail of certain delinquents who have taken the liberty of exceeding their leave of absence considerably beyond the limit. Men who trifle with the military law in that fashion run a great risk of being severely dealt with when they are rounded up. If they were in Germany and did likewise, the chances are they would have to face a firing squad some morning at sunrise.

Be on Time!

Have you pushed the hands of your clock ahead one hour to conform with the daylight saving law which went into effect on Sunday morning? If not, you will most likely miss your train, as the latter now goes east an hour earlier in the morning (by the sun) than heretofore. Time has been advanced one hour, to remain effective till the end of October, and the only way to avoid mistakes and perplexities is to keep your timepieces on the dot with the changed order of things.

Competition to Stimulate Production.

Mr. C. H. Hodge, Macdonald College representative for this county is sending out a supplemental issue of a circular prepared last month by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, which sets forth the objects and conditions of a prize competition which is to be held this year as a feature of the "Greater Production" campaign which has been entered upon by the Quebec Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The proposed competition, which is entirely independent of and distinct from any others that may be contemplated, relates solely to the matter of increased acreage for the production of grain and other necessary crops. The aim is to bring 600,000 acres more of Quebec lands under cultivation this year than last. Farmers interested—and they all should be at this particularly critical time—ought to procure a copy of the circular referred to and inform themselves of the nature of this important competition for which liberal prizes are offered.

A BIG DRIVE

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

GOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Make a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

Last year our increase was 43%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

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A position for every Willis Graduate

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EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST
552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UP TOWN 4282 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds—Pullets and Cockerels, (not related.) Apply to James Armstrong, Green Lake.

FOR SALE—My property in the village of Bristol Corners, (not related.) Apply to Mrs. M. H. MURRAY, Shawville.

WANTED—At once, a girl to do general housework. Apply to GEO. W. DALE, Shawville.

WANTED—A pant maker and an apprentice. MURRAY BROS., Tailors, Shawville, Que.

WANTED—An experienced Tinsmith: also a good smart boy over 15 years to learn the tinsmith business. Apply to GEO. W. DALE, Shawville.

LOST—April 1st, between Shawville and Maple Ridge, one man's pullover sweater. Finder please return to THE EQUITY OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A number of young pigs: Price \$10 per pair. M. R. McGUIRE, R.R. No. 2, Shawville.

LOST—Sunday evening between St. Paul's church and J. H. Shaw's residence a gold cuff link inscribed with letter "E". Finder will oblige by leaving it at this office.

William Bennett, upon whom the death penalty was to have been imposed on Wednesday of this week at Pembroke, for the murder of Bruce Leitch near Sand Point last July, has been spared the gallows by having his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Bennett is hopelessly blind from the wound he inflicted upon himself as the final act in the tragedy.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PRODUCE

PRODUCE

Let the Hoe and Rake help the Sword.

Get ready for the Spring Rush

We can furnish the Tools.

Don't neglect your Poultry and Calves,

we have a large stock of Poultry Supplies,

including Baby Chick Food.

Calf Meal is scarce and coming very slowly.

We are fortunate in having secured a

stock of Royal Purple, \$3.00, 50 lb. bag.

J. H. SHAW.

"Who Sows Well Reaps Well."

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

FEETWEAR

Men's Spring Work Boots

Black Grain - - - \$4.50

Tan " - - - 4.50

The best values obtainable

Boys' Tan Grain Boots

For hard wear - - - \$3.00

- LADIES -

A Low Priced Kid Boot for Women

Strong and Stout - - - \$2.75

Our Laced and Buttoned Dongolas

are good and price is only \$3.00

We have a few SNAPS

in odd lines, 3 and 3 1/2, in good

qualities, at a little better than

HALF PRICE.

See our Styles and Qualities in

White Boots

Running Shoes

etc., etc.

W. A. HODGINS

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

A good assortment of nice Spring caps to choose from at MURRAY BROS.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Auctioneer Turner will dispose of the household effects of Mrs. Thos. Burton on Saturday afternoon of this week.

S. R. Rudd's large woodwork factory and premises at Arnprior was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning last. Estimated loss, \$35,000.

The work meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be held on Thursday evening at Mrs. D. A. Baker's.

Special!

Fifty pairs women's boots and shoes—sizes 2 1/2 and 3; values up to \$4.00. To clear at \$1.95. P. E. SMILEY.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will give a play—"The New Crusade" in the lecture hall of the church May 2nd. Look for posters.

The monthly meeting of Clarendon H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. Sam Hodgins' on Wednesday afternoon, April 24th. Program: Soap-making, by Mrs. W. T. Barber; Hatching and care of chicks, by Mrs. F. Wilson.

A box social will be held at Knox School (No. 4) on Friday evening, April 26th. Good program. Admission 15 and 25c; ladies who supply boxes, free. Proceeds to go towards purchase of an organ for the school.

Plowing commenced in some parts of this district last week. Since the disappearance of the snow from the open country the ground has dried up fast for so early in the season, indicating that the frost did not penetrate as deeply as would naturally be expected in view of the severity of the past winter.

Mr. Jack Ritchie, the veteran foreman of the Chenaux Boom, and Mr. George McCagg were back through the Otter Lake district last week in quest of rivermen for the summer's work at the boom. As in the case of farming and other large industries, lumbermen are experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring man-power to carry on their operations.

A letter from Mr. G. A. Howard to his wife, dated the 8th instant, states that he had disposed of all the horses he took West last month with the exception of those required for his own work, and that he intended starting farming operations next day.

On Thursday evening, April 11, the annual Vestry meeting of St. Thomas' Church, Bristol Corners, was held. Mr. Edward Thompson was re-appointed minister's warden and Mr. Arthur Webb elected people's warden. An exceedingly pleasant time was spent, and the church is to be congratulated on its satisfactory financial position.

Mr. James Prendergast was rather seriously injured last Saturday through being thrown out of a buggy near the old school on Main street. The accident was due to the horse becoming frightened at a passing automobile. Mr. Prendergast fell on his head and for a time was rendered unconscious.

During the past week some of Charlie's good friends devoted a portion of their evening leisure moments to the neighborly task of assisting him to reduce his wood pile to negotiable dimensions. In the course of these manifestations of good fellowship it was demonstrated beyond peradventure that the bucksaw plays but a measly part indeed compared with the modern gasoline outfit.

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day.

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, expect to start sawing for the season Saturday morning, the 20th inst. Any men or boys wanting steady employment at good wages, please phone or write Wm. Douglas, manager, Braeside, Ont.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. P. E. Smiley spent a few days with Ottawa relatives last week.

Miss Alva Turner, Ottawa, spent the week-end at the home of her parents in town.

Mr. A. G. Brough and children arrived from London, Ont., last week.

Mr. H. B. Hodgins, Yarm., has been absent for some time visiting friends at Montreal, and other points, returning Monday evening accompanied by Mrs. Hodgins who remained in Ottawa during his absence.

Wedding Bells

JOHNSTON—SHADEL.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Cornwall, on April 8th, 1918, by Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, James M. Johnston to Amy Manson Shadel, both of Cornwall.

Deaths

THE EQUITY last week learned with much regret that an old friend of many years' acquaintance has passed away. The allusion is to Mr. Francis Pelletier, one of the pioneer residents of Leslie township, of whom there are very few now remaining. The late Mr. Pelletier had reached the patriarchal age, and up to a few years ago, when declining health and consequent enfeeblement began to interfere with his activities, that long career was marked by continuous effort in the direction of improving the moral and social condition of the community which recognized him as a leader and adviser in matters both spiritual and temporal.

In municipal and school affairs Mr. Pelletier was a zealous participant for many years, his services in that connection including a long term as secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which he lived.

A very large attendance at his funeral, which took place at Otter Lake on Wednesday last, testified to the esteem in which he was held and gave evidence also of the general regret that was felt at his departure.

Several members of the Masonic fraternity in town went to Fort Coulonge on Friday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late Bro. John D. Colton, who died very suddenly on Wednesday from internal hemorrhage at the home of his brother George. Deceased was 35 years old. He was third son of Mr. and Mrs. James Colton, of Coulonge, and was a young man generally esteemed by all who knew him.

At Coulonge the Shawville brethren were joined by resident members of the Order and others from Campbells Bay and Waltham. There was also present a representation of the I. O. F., of which society the late Mr. Colton was a member. Each society held its respective burial service at the grave, that of the Foresters, led by Dr. Mulligan of Coulonge, taking precedence. The Masonic ceremony was conducted by Rev. Bro. Tucker, late Presbyterian minister at Coulonge. The pallbearers were selected from the society members present. A large array of beautiful floral offerings was in evidence. These were borne from the house of mourning by members of the I. O. F.

BOVRIL

Take it as Soup
before Meals

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

III. Rissoles and a Requiem

At the close of a gloomy October day, six unshaven, mud-encrusted machine gunners, the surviving members of two teams, were gathered at the C Company gun emplacement. D Company's gun had been destroyed by a shell, and so we had joined forces here in front of the wrecked dugout, and were waiting for night when we could bury our dead comrades. A fine drenching rain was falling. We sat with our waterproof sheets thrown over our shoulders and our knees drawn up to our chins, that we might conserve the damp warmth of our bodies. No one spoke. No reference was made to our dead comrades who were lying there so close that we could almost touch them from where we sat. Nevertheless, I believe that we were all thinking of them, however unwillingly. I tried to see them as they were only a few hours before. I tried to remember the sound of their voices, how they had laughed; but I could think only of the appearance of their mutilated bodies.

On a dreary autumn evening one's thoughts often take a melancholy turn, though one is indoors, sitting before a pleasant fire, and hearing but faintly the sighing of the wind and the sound of the rain beating against the window. It is hardly to be wondered at that soldiers in trenches become discouraged at times, and on this occasion, when an unquenchable cheerful voice shouted over an adjoining trench,—"Wot che'r, lads! Are we downhearted?"—a growing chorus answered with an unmistakable,—"YES!"

We were in an open ditch. The rain was beating down on our faces. We were waiting for darkness when we could go to our unpleasant work of grave-digging. To-morrow there would be no dead bodies and more graves to dig, and the day after that, the same duty, and the day after that, the same. Week after week we should be living like this, killing and being killed, binding up terrible wounds, digging graves, always doing the same work with not one bright or pleasant thing to look forward to.

These were my thoughts as I sat on the firing-bench with my head down between my knees watching the water dripping from the edges of my puttees. But I had forgotten one important item in the daily routine: supper. And I had forgotten Private Lemley, our cook, or, to give him his due, our chef. He was not the man to waste his time in gloomy reflection. With a dozen mouldy potatoes which he had procured Heaven knows where, four tins of corned beef, and a canteen lid filled with bacon grease for raw materials, he had set to work with the enthusiasm of the born artist, the result being rissoles, brown crisp, and piping hot. It is a pleasure to think of that meal. Private Lemley was of the rare souls of earth, one of the Mark Tapleys who never lost his courage or his good spirits. I remember how four spirits rose at the sound of his voice, and how gladly and quickly we responded to his summons.

"Ere you are, me lads! Bully beef rissoles an' 'ot tea, an' it ain't 'arf bad for the trenches if I do say it." I can only wonder now at the keenness of our appetites in the midst of the most gruesome surroundings. Dead men were lying about us, both in the trenches and outside of them. And yet our rissoles were not a whit the less enjoyable on that account. It was quite dark when we had finished. The sergeant jumped to his feet.

"Let's get at it, boys," he said. Half an hour later we erected a wooden cross in Tommy's grave-strewn garden. It bore the following inscription written in pencil:

Pte. No. 4326 MacDonald.
Pte. No. 7864 Gardner.
Pte. No. 9851 Preston.
Pte. No. 6940 Allen.
Royal Fusiliers.
"They did their bit."

Quietly we slipped back into the

It is fine for cleaning cans - says the dairyman.

Comfort Lye

The Housewife's Corner

WAR AND FOOD SERIES, ARTICLE No. 14—HONEY

"How doth the busy little bee Improve each shining hour?"—While the country woman looks after her dairy and her chickens, the bee works away gathering flower-juice, bringing it home to the hive and transforming it into the most delicious of sweets.

There are two aspects to bee-keeping. On the one hand it is a profitable war-time industry. On the other hand, if the farmer wants his fruit to be of the best, he needs the help of the bee.

Honey production has arrived at a commercial basis undreamed of thirty years ago. The world's markets are clamoring for honey, and upon the way in which this unforeseen opportunity is used, depends the status of the industry when times again become normal. It is passing through a phase which will mean either the establishment of honey as a staple food or its relegation to the oblivion of a mere occasional luxury.

Honey has about the same food value as sugar, but it has also a far wider range of uses. It should be considered as a distinctive food and not as a substitute for anything else. It is a heat-producing food and in

normal times the greatest demand for it is felt around Thanksgiving and Christmas. If the beekeeper can supply the market through the whole year, she will do much to remove honey from the list of seasonal delicacies and put it into the class of staple foods.

The equipment necessary for bee-keeping is inexpensive and the bees soon pay for themselves, providing the season is a good one. They require comparatively little attention and can be kept as a side-line. When a woman determines to go in for beekeeping on an extensive scale, however, she will find her time pretty well occupied for several months in the year.

When the honey crop is removed from the hive and the fall work of extracting and bottling is done, the technical end of the woman apiarist's business is accomplished and her success as a producer, provided the season is a normal one, is determined largely by the number of pounds to the colony and the quality of the honey she has secured. The second half of the enterprise is to get her product on the market at a good profit and this should be an easy matter at the present time.

The cheap cotton gloves so largely used by farmers may be waterproofed by dipping them into melted paraffin. Women find these waterproofed gloves valuable when scrubbing floors, cleaning stoves, setting out plants, etc. The coating of paraffin may be renewed as often as is found necessary.

They were talking in excited and gleeful undertones, as they might have passed through the gates at a football match.

"Are we downhearted? Not likely, old son!"

"Tyke a feel o' this little puffball! Smack on old Fritz's napper she goes!"

"I'm a-go'n' to ask fer a nice Blighty one! Four months in Brentford 'ospital an' me Christmas puddin' at 'ome!"

"Now, don't forget, you blokes! County o' London War 'ospital fer me if I gets a knock! Write it on a piece o' pyper an' pin it to me tunic w'en you sends me back to the ambulance."

The barricades were blown up and the fight was on. A two-hundred-piece orchestra of blacksmiths, with sledgehammers, beating kettle-drums the size of brewery vats, might have approximated, in quality and volume, the sound of the battle. The spectacular effect was quite different from that of a counter-attack across the open. Lurid flashes of light issued from the ground as though a door to the infernal regions had been thrown jarringly open. The cloud of thick smoke was shot through with red gleams. Men ran along the parapet hurling bombs down into the trench. Now they were hidden by the smoke, now silhouetted for an instant against a glare of blinding light.

An hour passed and there was no change in the situation.

"Fritz's a tough old bird," said Tommy. "E's a-go'n' to die game, you got to give it to 'im."

(To be continued.)

HIS NERVE STILL HOLDS.

Kaiser Sends Condolence to Man Who Lost Five Sons in the War.

One of his faithful newspapers, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says that Kaiser Wilhelm has sent a telegram of condolence to Count Von Roon, who has lost five sons in the war. The Von Roon family is famous in the annals of German arms, so the telegram very aptly and kindly observes: "May your pain be soothed by the certainty that the German people are proud of the father and sons who, to the honor of their famous names, willingly sacrificed their lives for the fatherland."

Which is quite decent of him, but the Kaiser has some five or six sons and a son-in-law—all of military age and able-bodied, all alive and whole now, and perfectly safe for the future, even if the war should last ten years more! One of the few very tolerable medals struck by the Potsdam Government during the struggle is that to commemorate Count Von Spee and his two sons—all three of them lost in the battle of the Falkland Islands, says Collier's Weekly.

Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby of Massachusetts on the death of her five sons in the Civil War will live forever in men's hearts because of Lincoln's devoted martyrdom to the cause for which they died. If a truthful portrait medal were struck now of the Potsdam plotter and his numerous progeny, it might show Wilhelm II. looking a bit worried. A good inscription for it would be, "Our safety is our supreme law," or something to the same effect, preferably in hog Latin. When the Kaiser has passed to his final restlessness, we'd like to furnish the epitaph: "He had the nerve." Certainly he had no humor, or humility, or justice.

The Voice of the Grass.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere:

By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hillside,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping, everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere:

You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And in the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

—Sarah Roberts Boyle!

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Plates: Silver: Curious: Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Cut Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Rings: Table Ware. Write or send by Express to: **M. & T. JEWELLERS, Limited** 28 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

PEAS—THE STOCKMAN'S CROP.

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. This is as it should be. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insect pests, diseases and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When we consider the numerous ways in which one can utilize this crop either in the seed or on the vine it is surprising that pea growing has not received an even greater impetus than it did last season.

Split peas and whole peas especially in Canada occupy a prominent place in human diet in that delectable food, pea soup. Pea meal is a very proteinaceous food excellent for use in a balanced ration for stock-feeding purposes, furnishing as it does a low priced concentrate. Considering the high price of concentrates, the farmer who has a crop of peas, that he can convert into pea meal, is doing much to free himself from danger of exploitation at the hands of feed dealers. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and ensiled, furnishing where corn cannot be grown one of the most valuable silage foods, or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter. As a summer pasture for hogs, they return profitable gains, an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration coming in at a time when young shoats are able to make the best use of this kind of feed.

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal, they are classed among those crops known

as soil improvers. While they do not do their best on light soils particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy well drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on sod land which has been ploughed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed bed any cause a rotting of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding, but this is a general rule that may be followed: If you have sown your wheat on the earliest date possible, the seeding of peas may be commenced from ten to fourteen days afterwards. This rule might be modified in certain localities, depending entirely on the local weather conditions.

We would recommend farmers who are in extreme northern districts, and who are desirous of trying out peas, to start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer who is situated north of the 50th parallel in the eastern provinces, and north of the 53rd parallel in the prairie provinces, to sow a large acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit, should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphide treatment.

There is a large place for peas in our farming and stockfeeding practices, much larger than has been thought by most of our practical agriculturists.—Experimental Farms Note.

Poultry

The first sign of a hen being broody (wanting to set) is that she stays longer on the nest when laying, and on being approached will quite likely remain and make a clucking noise, ruffle her feathers and peck at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sets on a nest from two to three nights in succession and that the feathers are disappearing from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred for setting to a nest which has previously been prepared. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at

night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off.

Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated. If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless.

At hatching time they should be confined and not be disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than ten eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put twelve to fifteen, according to the size of the hen.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The Strawberry Bed.

A poor stand of strawberry plants is often the result of late planting. Order the plants and have them on hand early in the spring so that they may be set out at the earliest opportunity. Have the bed well prepared as for a garden crop. Mark the rows off three and one-half or four feet apart and set the plants every one and one-half or two feet in the row. Place the plants so that the crowns are just above the ground, and firm the earth well about the roots.

Before planting, if the roots are too long, they should be shortened in as it is no advantage to have them longer than four or five inches. It is a well-known fact that plants absorb water by means of their roots and give water up to the air through their leaves. In a newly set plant, which has not yet become established in the soil, the absorption of water is very slow, but the loss of water through the leaves continues. In a dry season, therefore, we should reduce this loss to a minimum, by removing all leaves which have opened when we transplant; ordinarily two leaves are left. Do not expose the plants unnecessarily to the drying effects of the wind and sun, but keep them shaded and moist while planting.

Uncover asparagus beds and rhubarb plants. Fork over the beds lightly. Set out asparagus and rhubarb as soon as the ground can be made ready.

Hogs

Ten days previous to farrowing, the sow should be removed from other hogs and placed in her farrowing quarters. This familiarizes the sow with her new home, and prevents the danger of injury which might result in the loss of her litter. The quarters should not be too large, especially in cold weather. A pen nine by six feet is amply large for farrowing. A guard rail around the edge of the pen is a necessary precaution. The guard rail is nothing more than a shelf extending around the sides and ends of the pen. This shelf should be about six inches from the floor and should be from six to eight inches in width. Such an arrangement prevents heavy sows from crushing their litters.

The bedding in the farrowing pen should not be too abundant. With too much bedding the sow makes a pit to farrow in, which brings about the crushing of the pigs.

For three or four days previous to farrowing the rations of the sow should be reduced in quantity and be of a laxative nature. A ration too heavy or rich may stimulate an abnormal milk flow, and result in sours and death among pigs.

Uses of Salt.

A smoky or dull fire can be made clear by throwing a handful of salt over it.

Lemon juice and salt will clean copper and brass.

To brighten carpets, wring a cloth out of salt water and rub the carpets well.

Ink stains that are freshly made can be removed from carpets by successive applications of dry salt.

Handfuls of salt will clean saucepans and take away the unpleasant smell of onions if they have been cooked in them.

Nearly every kind of basket work, matting or china can be cleaned by washing with salt and water.

Salt in water will take insects from vegetables.

Before adding vinegar to mint for sauce always add a pinch of salt. This prevents the mint from going brown and greatly improves the flavor.

Tiles will look bright and clean if scrubbed with salt.

Tea Economy.

A great secret of tea economy is to add only a small quantity of boiling water at first and allow it to "draw" before adding the rest. Tea so made is much better and stronger than when all the water is added at once.

CARE OF HATCHING EGGS

By James B. Watson.

To insure eggs being produced next winter the pullets must be hatched early this spring. One difficulty often times experienced in hatching early chicks is to get eggs that are fertile. However, if vigorous males are with healthy females and not too many females with one male, little trouble from this source may be encountered.

The eggs to be placed in incubation must have careful handling. The eggs ought to be gathered daily and then not subjected to extreme or sudden changes of temperature. After the eggs are gathered they should be placed in a location not subject to variations of temperature and for this reason a dry cellar is possibly the best place to store the eggs until they are ready to be placed in incubation. It is important to hunt the eggs several times per day if they are to be placed in incubation because if they are not the different hens using the same nest will sit on these eggs and in the course of a day the eggs are brought up to incubating heat several times a day and this is detrimental to the germ of the egg.

Use Care in Handling Eggs

This year while we are trying to conserve on every hand and trying to produce the largest amount of foods ever produced it is important that we use every means possible to gain this end and consequently we can not exercise too much care in handling the eggs.

The hands should be clean in handling the hatching eggs. It is well to wash the hands before gathering the eggs. Any oily substances on the hands may be rubbed on the egg and thus close up the minute pores in the shell through which the unborn chick breathes. Some also assert that diseases of various kinds may be transmitted to the egg through dirty hands.

There has also been more or less trouble encountered with deformed and crippled incubator chicks. In fact, we don't believe we have ever taken off a hatch from the incubator but what there were several deformed chicks, while on the other hand, we don't think we ever removed a clutch of chicks from a hen and found a single deformed chick among the lot and this is the case after thirty years' experience with chickens. Much experimenting has been carried on with the hope of finding the cause of this trouble, but nothing has been found that will absolutely overcome the difficulty.

The subject of white diarrhoea of young chicks has been given scientific

study but as yet no absolute cure or preventative has been discovered and about the only thing to do is to use precautionary measures as the proper handling of the hatching eggs.

Keeping The Eggs

Eggs that are intended for hatching should be gathered several times per day and taken to some location where the temperature will not vary to any great extent. For this reason the dry cellar is probably the best place. Although should the cellar be quite damp the eggs held therein may not hatch well because the film of moisture that will collect on them will affect their hatchability materially.

The small end of the egg should be placed down, to protect the air space in the large end of the egg, and then eggs should be gently turned daily. Eggs intended for hatching should not be held over two weeks or ten days, although we have held them for three weeks and had excellent hatches, but to hold eggs for such long periods is not to be encouraged.

Rough handling of eggs may break or loosen the egg germ from its location. The egg germ is the little white disk-like spot noticed on the yolk when the egg is broken open. In receiving hatching eggs from a distance the shipper usually advises the receiver to allow the eggs to sit for twenty-four hours before placing them in incubation, this is done to allow the germ in the egg to right itself. Also to allow the egg to settle and the air space to become normal.

It sometimes happens that the eggs in the nest that are wanted for incubation become badly soiled and if they are not cleaned the hatch may be interfered with. Soiled eggs should be washed in lukewarm water to clean them of the dirt. Although experiments have been shown that a hatch of 52.5 per cent. has been secured of unwashed eggs and forty per cent. of washed eggs. However, the statement is not clear whether the eggs were washed with a solution of alcohol or creolin to overcome white diarrhoea or merely in clear water to clean them of dirt and filth. The trouble from dirty eggs may be overcome if the fowls are not permitted to forage in dirty and filthy quarters and if clean litter and plenty of nesting material is supplied.

In the above some suggestions have been made upon the care of the hatching eggs seem small within themselves but will do much toward insuring success and are applicable whether the eggs are to be placed under hens or in incubators.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

What May Be Done for a Crying Baby?

S. R.—My little girl, two and a half years old, refuses to sleep during the day and at night cries and screams terribly unless I remain in the room with her. Do you think it is proper to let her scream until she falls asleep, or should she be punished, and if so what sort of punishment? Do you think I ought to give in to her?

The subject is a large and important one and appeals to almost every mother who looks after her children herself, as every mother ought to do. Upon the way this subject is treated, much depends as to the future welfare of each individual baby.

There are many things which must first be excluded before one decides how a crying baby is to be treated in any given case, and in all cases patience and love and avoidance of anger must be practised to the very limit of your endurance, and then some more.

Exclude, first of all, as a cause for crying, pain—for babies have feelings and are subject to painful impressions, just like other folks, whether from safety pins, tight clothing, or stomachache.

Of course you must find out whether the crying is due to these, or to any other removable cause.

Then there is the matter of disposition; a baby whose mother was fretful and hysterical during her pregnancy, or suffered with grief or worry or great disappointment or a brutal husband, will almost certainly be a crying baby.

It is born so, it can't help it, and the only thing a mother can do is to be patient and pitiful.

But a child may also inherit a bad temper from one or both parents, and cry and cry from sheer ugliness. With a little study and discrimination it becomes very easy to differentiate a wilful, angry cry from a cry of pain.

Even then, don't get angry if you can help it, neither allow your sym-

pathy and love to overcome your judgment.

Sometimes a judicious, remember judicious, use of the hand, or slipper, will be a real benefit and kindness; and it may be surprising how quickly, under such treatment, the baby will learn and appreciate who is master or mistress of the household.

Babies often have more intelligence than they are given credit for, and quickly learn to put two and two together.

If you can stand the annoyance, and it is not too much of an imposition on your neighbors, it would be better for the baby to keep on crying until she is tired out and then goes to sleep, than to give in to her.

You won't have to go through the experience many times, and if you give up to her you may have to do it for an indefinite period.

Now don't say I am cruel and don't know what I am talking about, for I have seen and handled many babies during many years of professional life, and more than that, I am very fond of them.

But it often happens that you can best show your love for a baby, not by yielding to his will, but by endeavoring to have him submit to yours.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

W. K. H.—Have been called, examined and passed for the draft, but am troubled with constipation, aching at the end of the spine and dryness of the face and ears. I would like to get in good condition before being called.

Answer—I entirely sympathize with you in your desire to get yourself into good condition so that you may serve the country. I would suggest that you drink at least two quarts of milk a day and that you take a dose of castor oil each night before going to bed. It would also be desirable for you to get eight or nine hours sleep, if possible, every night and take as much exercise out of doors as you can. I hope this will put you in first class condition for service.

The Soil Builder.

It should be our first ambition to win the war, but while our burning desires are leading us to make a supreme effort just now, let us remember that there may be just as loud and earnest calls for grains and meats for a few years to come; and while we work hard to do our best let us consider it our duty to so manage that the possibilities of the production of grains and meats will be as great at the end of the period of the war, be it long or short, as they are to-day.

Those who are soil robbers and follow the plan of special crop farming for their own selfish gains alone, have a narrow vision of life and its meaning and live in a narrow sphere. But the man who lives and strives for the best interests of humanity, whether in high life or among the teeming masses has a large and noble soul; and is capable of enjoying many benefits which flow from the fountains of love and true happiness, while he leaves influences behind which will lighten the burdens of life which would otherwise bear heavily on the deserving and innocent members of future generations.

Bees Worthy of Much Care.

Every colony of bees should be managed so that it will produce as much honey as possible during the coming summer. Since the sugar supply is limited on account of the demand abroad there is no danger of over-production of honey for some time to come. Prices offered for extracted honey to-day are three times what they were a little more than a year ago. Bees are worth giving the best of care, and colonies now in inadequate hives should be transferred to modern ones at fruit-blossoming time, be given plenty of room for brood rearing, and be provided with a storage of honey. Bees are the only agents capable of recovering the tons and tons of nectar that will be available from all sorts of flowers during the growing season. Without bees all this is wasted.

To Escape Moths.

An old English method of keeping moths from blankets during the summer is to wash them thoroughly and pack them away with slices of yellow soap and folded newspaper between. Moths dislike the smell of soap or printers' ink.

Easy Fig Pudding.—One-half pound cooking figs, one and one-half cups cold water, two tablespoons brown sugar, one cup boiling water, two tablespoons corn starch (dissolved), one-inch stick cinnamon, nuts, lemon juice. Cut up figs, let soak in cold water for half an hour. Boil till soft. Add sugar, boiling water, corn starch dissolved in cold water, cinnamon and a few nuts cut up. Boil till clear. Just before removing from stove add a little lemon juice. Let cool. Serve with top milk or whipped cream. This recipe serves six people.

BIRDS SAVE CROPS

The protection of birds and the problem of food production bear a close relationship, according to E. H. Forbush, an ornithologist of Massachusetts, in a talk recently given at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

So valuable are the birds in protecting crops from insect pests, that without them, the grass crop, which is the biggest of all crops the world over, would hardly be possible. The birds feed on the pests which kill the grass, especially those which eat the roots.

Dr. Forbush gives the birds a practically complete alibi as enemies of the farmer. He backs his statements by so many specific instances in which birds have saved crops that those who heed his words will protect these feathered friends. Protection of the birds is not merely a matter of sentiment, but has a fundamental economic basis.

Parent birds work incessantly to keep their young sufficiently fed. A young bird is about the biggest eater in the world. Audubon, the great naturalist declared a woodcock would eat its weight in worms in a night. It has since been shown that it will do better than this; and it will eat twice its weight in twenty-four hours. In proportion to his size, if a man needed as much food as a young robin it would mean he would have to eat a bologna sausage 67 feet long and 9 inches in circumference each day.

A farmer who thought the robins were pulling up his young cabbages learned from a student of bird life that the birds were pulling up only those plants which were dead; and this was to get at the wire worms at the root, which had caused the plants to die, and which would destroy other cabbages if left alone. In another case a group of farmers thought the meadow larks were destroying their crops. An ornithologist persuaded one farmer to spare the larks on his place. The other farmers shot them. The result was that the man who spared the larks was the only one for miles around who had an oat crop. The birds killed the insects which destroyed the other crops.

A Massachusetts cranberry grower suffered heavy loss from a worm which ate the berries. He encouraged the birds to build in his bog and in a few seasons he found he was bothered not at all by the worms.

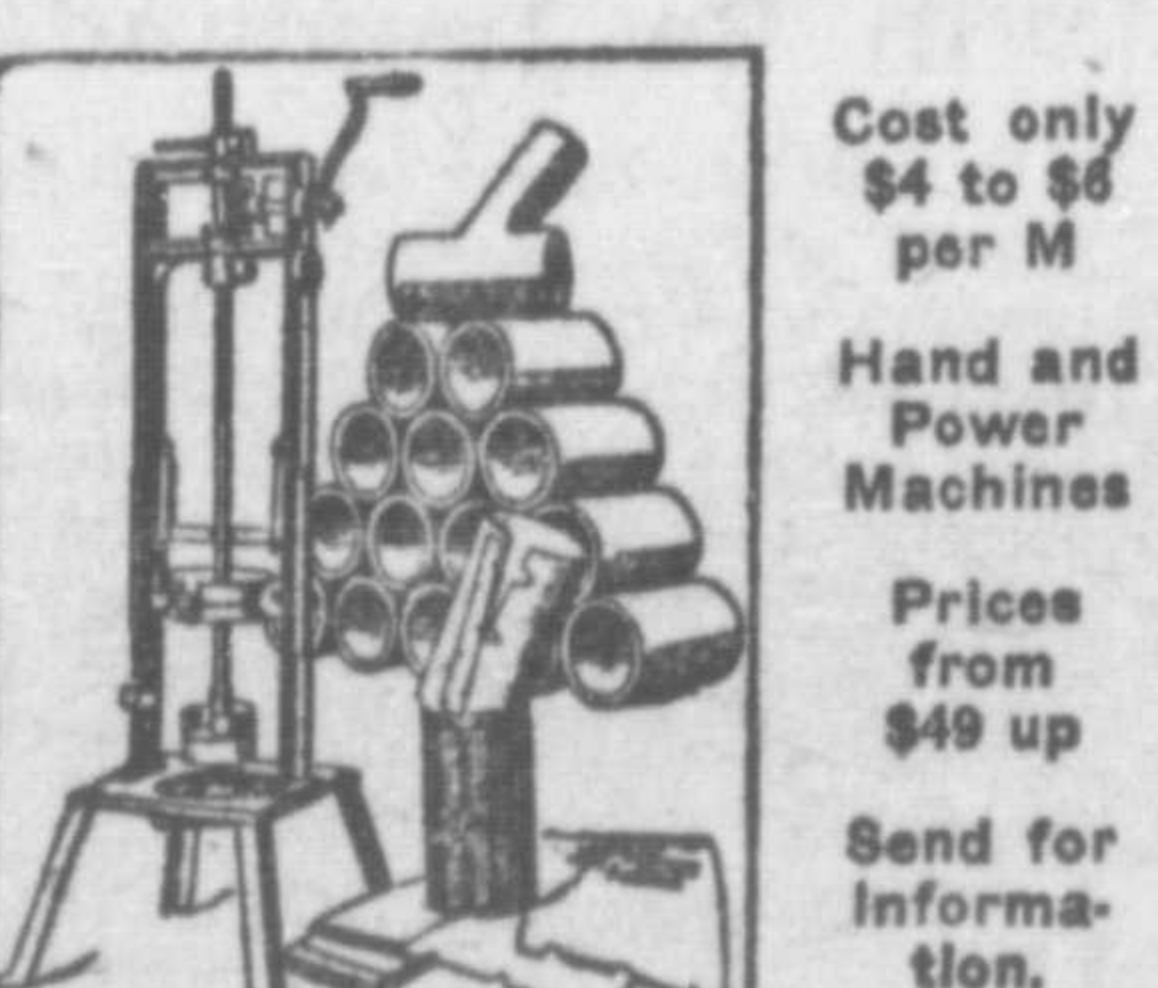
Birds may be encouraged to build in orchards by having suitable nesting boxes provided and by being protected from their enemies. Their presence will favorably affect fruit production. They also help save the trees, because there are various birds which protect different parts of the tree; some feed on the insects which work at the roots; some on those which bore into the bark, and still others on those which eat the leaves.

Sure Cure for HEAVES

Here's what Jas. McLarnon, Shawville, P.Q. says about CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY: "I used CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY before on a horse that another man turned on a bare pasture to starve. I cured her with the powder. I can prove this about the old horse; I have her yet; she has never showed Heaves since."

FREE TRIAL OFFER
We have such confidence in this remedy that we send a full week's trial free, for 5c. to cover postage and wrapping. Write us **VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE, Ltd., 700 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.**

Make It Yourself The Tile Everlasting



Cost only \$4 to \$6 per M.
Hand and Power Machines.
Prices from \$49 up.
Send for Information.
Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co. Walkerville, Ont.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APRIL 18, 1918.

The appropriations for war purposes which the Union Government has asked to vote this session, exceeds the vast sum of five hundred million dollars! If the conflict should continue for any considerable time yet, as some predict it may, world-bankruptcy seems inevitable.

The House of Commons took time a few days ago to indulge in a rather interesting debate on the subject of titles, introduced by Mr. Nickle, the member for Kingston. The opinions expressed in the main went to show that there is a growing feeling in the country that the conferring of titles upon Canadians—especially hereditary titles—should be discontinued. The country apparently is becoming too strongly democratic to stand for the perpetuation of these useless appendages. Whilst in a good many cases during the past titles have been conferred in recognition of important services rendered the State, a good many instances could be cited, also, where people could scratch their heads vainly in an effort to discover a reason why the recipients had been thus distinguished.

The recent trouble in Quebec and the subsequent discussion of the matter in Parliament, seem to have brought out the fact that a large proportion of the people's representatives are impressed with the opinion that the Military Service Act has thus far not been enforced as equitably or as thoroughly in all sections of the country as the public was led to believe it would be. Grounds for this view are found in the comparatively small number of men who have been added to the ranks through the operation of the draft law. Singular though it seems, it is none the less true that whilst some districts have been almost bled white of their young manhood, the exactions from other districts have, on the contrary, been decidedly meagre. There is evidently some cause for this glaring discrepancy, and in that behalf there is a strong suspicion that the entrusting of the Act's administration to officials who are unsympathetic, even hostile, doubtless has a good deal to do with it.

New Irish Home Rule Bill.

London, April 15.—A committee of the British Cabinet is now drafting an Irish Home Rule Bill, the Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says. An Irish Parliament and executive will be established with full powers over the internal legislation and administration and over direct taxation. Representation in the Imperial Parliament will be retained in the form of a delegation of forty-two Irish members.

The application of Conscription to Ireland, which the Government has signified its intention, is sure to meet with determined opposition from the Nationalists, and probably the Labor Party in England.

Bristol Council Minutes.

Bristol, Que., April 2, 1918. The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor Campbell and councillors Henderson, Horner, McLellan and Killoran.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of couns. McLellan and Henderson.

Motion—Killoran-Horner—That the following bills be paid:

J. A. Cowan, publishing financial statement \$8.00; 400 dog tax receipts, \$2.00; ballots, municipal election, \$5.00; office stationery, \$5.00.

A. Meldrum, 225 5-in. tile @ 30c 6.75
J. H. Shaw, powder, caps & fuse 23.45

Motion—Killoran-McLellan—That the following pathmasters be appointed:

Div. No. 36—George Stanley,
" " 10—A. E. Wilson,
" " 35—D. Peever,
" " 57—T. Telford.

Motion—McLellan-Killoran—That Mayor Campbell, couns. Horner, Campbell and the Secretary be appointed a delegation to meet Clarendon Council at their next regular meeting re. Bristol-Clarendon town line.

Motion—Killoran-Henderson—That the Secretary order a road grader from the Sawyer-Massey Co. for the use of that portion of Bristol township lying north of the 9th con. line, and that a special tax be imposed on that portion of the township to pay for same; also that he order a new blade for the old grader.

Motion—McLellan-Horner—That coun. Killoran inspect the different bridges in the township on the Quyon river and Dam creek before the drive of logs and pulpwood comes down this Spring.

Motion—Henderson-McLellan—That this Council adjourn.

G. T. DRUMMOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Minutes of Clarendon Council

Shawville, April 2nd, 1918. Regular meeting of Clarendon Council, held on above date. Present—Mayor W. F. Thomas; Couns. Hodgins, McDowell, Smiley, Sinclair, and Horner. Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of couns. Sinclair and Smiley.

Coun. Barber then took his seat at the board.

A complaint having been made about the water running over Front road opposite lot 16, range 2, it was moved and seconded by couns. Sinclair and Smiley that Foreman J. P. Carson be instructed to raise the road two feet at east side of creek and level it all up to that level for about 1-half acre, and to make the road 18 feet wide. Work to be done in June.—Carried.

Re. a disputed water course opposite lot 24, range 5, it was decided on motion of Hodgins and Smiley to ask Mr. C. H. Hodge, demonstrator, to take the levels at foot of hill, and if he cannot go to have R. Inspector W. H. Corrigan to decide the matter.

Motion—Barber-McDowell—That the Secretary pay the County Rate—\$1460.89, and half-yearly bonus when due—\$1197.93; and \$1.00 to Alf Draper for livery.—Carried.

Motion—Horner-Smiley—That Road foremen be paid \$2.50 per day for 1918; man and team, \$3.00; man without team, \$2.00.—Carried.

The Secretary was asked to write relatives who have insane patients at the charge of the County Council, to have them pay a portion of their keep.

The boundaries of several road foremen were then adjusted.

The Council adjourned on motion of couns. Barber and McDowell.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Pasturage to Rent.

Parties needing same this year, may procure pasturage on my farm on the 13th Concession of Clarendon, by applying to Thomas H. Kelley, Chartered.

NOTE—This property is still open for sale. Parties interested are requested to apply to Mrs. Geo. A. Dagg, Shawville for terms and particulars.

GEO. L. CORRIGAN

TEACHERS WANTED

Fifteen qualified Protestant teachers wanted for the School Municipality of Clarendon, County of Pontiac.

Applicants state experience, grade of diploma, church of choice, and salary expected.

School term—15th August, 1918, to 30th June, 1919, inclusive. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than ten o'clock, a. m., Saturday, 27th April, 1918.

M. A. McKINLEY,

Asst. Sec. Treas.
School Municipality of Clarendon,
Shawville, Que.

IEWSIE KNEW HIS BUSINESS

Magazine Vendor in Passenger Coach Commercialized Lord Northcliffe's Boasting of His Book.

The following is a story related by Lord Northcliffe to a London paper, concerning his book "At the War":

"In the United States and Canada the newspapers walk through the trails selling the latest publications, and recently one of them offered his lordship, who was on his way from New York to Chicago, a copy of his own book, 'At the War.'"

"I've read it," quietly replied the author, shaking his head.

"Oh, you have!" exclaimed the boy, adding, with true Yankee ingenuity, "And how did you like it?"

"Pretty well," said Lord Northcliffe, then, thinking of the tedious hours spent in revisions and proof-reading, he added impressively, "I read it five times."

"Gee! five times!" exclaimed the boy, and two passengers who had overheard the conversation promptly bought copies, while the undersigned saw-saw moved on down the car, saying:

"'At the War'—new book just out; one man read it five times. Only a few copies left."—Stray Stories.

"At the War"—new book just out; one man read it five times. Only a few copies left.

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Kitchen Soldiers.

Kitchen soldiers are the latest experiment in practical patriotism. Good housekeeping, in co-operation with the United States food administration, is conducting the enlistment. In the magazine appears this pledge, which women are urged to sign:

"I, the member of the household entrusted with the handling of food, do hereby enlist as a kitchen soldier for home service and pledge myself to waste no food and to use wisely all food purchased for this household, knowing that by so doing I can help conserve the foods that must be shipped to our soldiers and our allies."

This is a movement for the woman who is actually dealing in the food of American homes. Employers and employees are urged to join the forces. A soldier may be one who fights just with her brain or one who fights by doing with her hands the work of women in this crisis. She may be one whose ancestors have lived here for generations or she may be one whose parents have seen war's horrors pass their very door abroad, whose brothers bear the arms of England, or France, or Italy, or Russia, or any other allied country. Once you have enlisted as a kitchen soldier, your kitchen is your battlefield.

TWO NOTED RIVERS

Tagliamento and Livenza Become Important in Italy.

One Stream of No Value Commercially, While the Other is Known for Many Tributaries.

The National Geographic society at Washington has issued the following war geography bulletins on the Tagliamento and Livenza rivers, mentioned in the cable dispatches concerning the German drive into Italy:

"The Tagliamento river, whose flooded banks served as a rampart for the retreating Italians for only a few days, and which was crossed by the Austro-German forces, is a stream of no value commercially. It is one of many small rivers rising in the Carnic Alps and flowing through the Venetian plain into the Adriatic. Its headwaters are near Mount Clapsavon, about sixty-five miles northwest of its entrance into the Adriatic, but the course of the stream is meandering, flowing first to the east and then south through a marshy valley, thus traversing a distance of 100 miles.

"Just 120 years ago the Tagliamento figured prominently in another great military campaign in northern Italy. It was during Napoleon's campaign of 1797 that re-enforcements were greatly needed by the French. Bernadotte, who afterward was placed by Napoleon on the throne of Sweden as Charles XIV, led his army with signal dispatch from the banks of the Rhine to his commander in chief, and at the passage of the Tagliamento won enduring distinction.

"The Tagliamento passes no important cities of Venetia. The most important of the small towns that squat upon its marshy banks are Venzona, 20 miles by rail from the Austro-Italian frontier; Spilimbergo and Latisana. The last-named is equidistant from Venice and Trieste on the 100-mile railway which connects these two important cities. The Tagliamento flows 15 miles to the west of Udine, the first Italian city of importance to fall before the onrushing Fiontic forces in the present offensive.

"In ancient times the Tagliamento was known as Tiliaventus.

"The Livenza, like the Tagliamento, is one of many streams which rise in the Carnic Alps and flow through the delta region of Venetia. Its course is not more than seventy-five miles in length, but it has numerous tributaries, chief among those on the east being the Meduna, the Flume and the Sile, while the Monticano and the Meschia are affluents of the west bank. The point at which the Livenza mingles its waters with the Adriatic is only 228 miles northeast of Italy's priceless jewel city, Venice.

"The plain lying between the parallel courses of the Tagliamento and the Livenza is dotted with Italian towns of great historic and art interest. Chief among these are Pordenone, probably the Pontus Naonis of the ancients, but now many miles from the sea; Portogruaro, San Vito, Azzano and the ruins of Concordia Sagittaria, the ancient Roman military station."

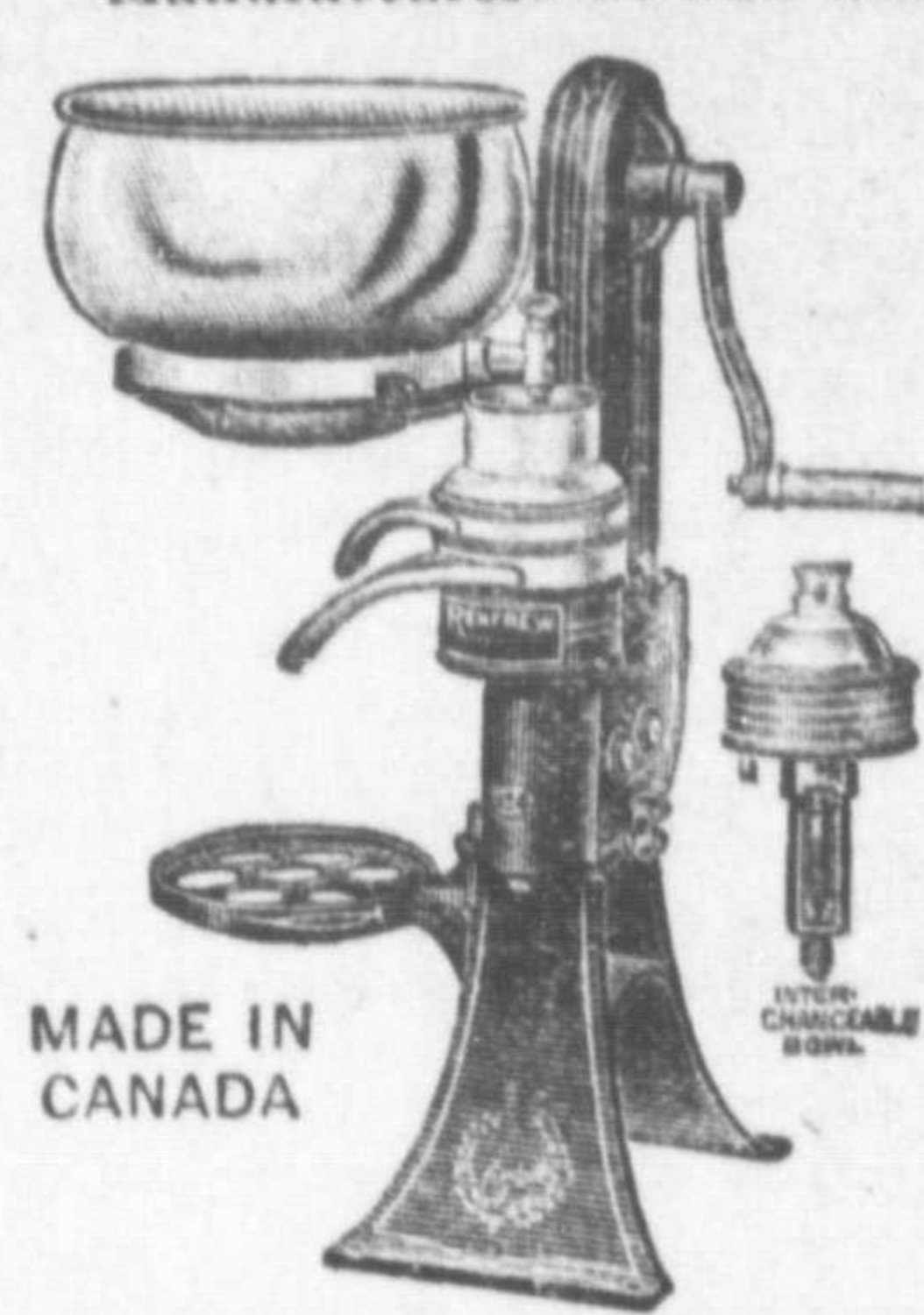
Work and Play.

Variation of types of work properly adjusted will often substitute for what is generally known as play, says the New York Times. For instance, one's brain center may become weary at a monotonous occupation, and a decided change of occupation, notwithstanding it be what we usually call work, will permit the first brain center involved to rest while another works. But we come back to the fact that what most people regard as play is an occupation that they are not required to perform, and it would seem from a psychological standpoint to give greater rest if it be an occupation that is particularly useless from the standpoint of producing economic results. Therefore there should be time set aside in the work of the day, no matter whether it be varied or not, when the environment may be changed and play should be taken up.

I wish to inform the people of this district that I have secured the agency for the

Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.,

Manufacturers of and dealers in the following lines:



MADE IN CANADA

Cream Separators
Truck Scales
Household Scales
Gas and Kerosene Engines
Happy Farmer Tractors
Power Drag Saws
Grain Grinders
Saw Frames
Friction Clutch Pulleys

Governor Pulleys Pump Jacks Hangers Bearings

Wood Pulleys Belting, etc.,

and am in a position to fill all orders for same.

YOUR PATRONAGE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

H. E. MITCHEM - Agent

Opposite W. A. Hodgins', Shawville.

P. S.—Agent for "The Famous Seeley Pumps"

6% BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

Maturing 1st December, 1922

\$100, \$500, and \$1,000 Donations

Coupon Bonds may be registered as to principal

Interest payable semi-annually: 1st June and December.

PRICE: PAR (100) AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Each of these bonds is a REAL CONTRACT between the CITY OF MONTREAL and the PURCHASER by which the Metropolis binds itself to pay to the latter the amount mentioned in the bond—\$100, \$500, \$1,000—on the first day of December, 1922, and to pay in the meantime, on the first day of June and December of each year, interest at the rate of 6%.

This interest is paid on presentation of the coupons attached to the bond as they become due. These coupons are really the CHEQUE of the CITY.

ALL THE TAXABLE REAL ESTATE of Montreal—valued at more than \$640,000,000—is RESPONSIBLE for the payment of the PRINCIPAL and of the INTEREST of these bonds, which RANK ABOVE all other MORTGAGES.

NOTE: In every part of the Province of Quebec we have representatives or correspondents who will be glad, on demand, to give any additional information desired to interested parties.

Circulars on request.

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER.

160 St. James St.,

Montreal.

Telephone: Main 1260 & 1261

(Established 1901).

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of the Municipal Council of Shawville held Tuesday, April 2nd, 1918. Present—Pro-Mayor Cowan and Councillors Smith, Geo. W. Dale and Shore.

On motion of Shore and Smith the minutes of last regular meeting as read were confirmed.

Letter of J. R. Horner re. flooding of his lots taken into consideration.

Motion—Smith and Shore—That the Council would like Mr. Horner to define the nature of the damages caused by the flooding of lots in question before further consideration of his claim be given by this Council.—Carried.

Motion—Smith and Dale—That the following bills be paid: J. A. Cowan, printing and advertising, \$20.75; G. F. Hodgins Co., cement, \$7.12.—Carried.

In regard to the question of hall rent, the Secretary having explained that Mr. George Hynes had made a demand for \$50 for last year's rent,—it was moved by couns. Dale and Smith that this Council is of the opinion it cannot go

beyond the resolution passed by the board on December 7th, 1914, to the effect that Mr. Hynes be paid the sum of \$35 per annum, in view of no subsequent arrangement having been entered into.—Carried.

Motion—Dale and Smith—That the following officers be appointed for the year 1918:

Dr. Fowles and Wm Chisnell, health officers;
J. F. Dale and R. A. Dale, Rural Inspectors;

H. S. Barnett and E. T. Hodgins, auditors.—Carried.

Motion—Shore and Smith—That By-law No. 76 of the records of this Council, re. Gambling, be re-published.—Carried.

Councillors G. W. Dale, Shore and Smith were appointed to form a road committee, with power to undertake any travelling or other road improvements necessary.—Carried.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
E. S. H. WORKMAN, W. E. N. HODGINS
W. M. Rec. Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
HERB HODGINS, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.
H. N. HODGINS, W. Cmap. in Com. REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—
Shawville and District
TO SELL FOR
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—
Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

—O—O—O—
Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON
(Established 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

VICTORY RHEUMATIC AND KIDNEY CURE
LARGELY USED WITH VERY GREAT SUCCESS.

For rheumatism or kidney trouble, this medicine has no equal, and it is highly recommended for indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick or sour stomach, headache, bitter taste in mouth, loss of appetite and asthma. If you have a sore back or sluggish kidneys, two to five doses will remove the trouble.

A. J. Miller, grocer and baker, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my shoulders for over a year. I used two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and I am free from all pain and stiffness."

C. McCabe, R. M. D. No. 5, Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism for over fifteen years, and at times unable to work. Two bottles of your remedy cured me."

Mrs. Harry Grace, 500 Plamit St., Renfrew, writes: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and tried all kinds of medicine. Two bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

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

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Coulonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; or direct from the manufacturer, W. F. Ritchie, Box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price 75c. per bottle. In remitting for mail orders, add sufficient to cover postage.

DOG TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons living in the Municipality of Clarendon, who own dogs, that taxes on same are now due, and must be paid to the undersigned before May 1st, next.—dogs \$1.00, bitches \$4.00 each.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE

1 stack of Clover Hay,
1 span Horses, about 2800 lbs., young and sound;
1 Holstein Bull, (reg.) rising 2 years;
50 White Leghorn Hens,
1 McCormick Seeder, (14 disc) as good as new; also a quantity of good seed potatoes. HUGH BROWNLEE, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

COWS

Will Be Impounded.

Complaints having been made to the council of the nuisance caused by cows running at large in the village; the owners of such animals are requested to keep them within bounds in future and thereby confirm to the resolution of council passed some years ago, and which is still in force. Neglect to do this will result in all stray cows being impounded and fees collected.

By order S. E. HODGINS,
Shawville, April 2, 1918. Sec.-Treas.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

LEGAL.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING

and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

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

ELEPHANT PAINT

What Elephant Paint means to
the woman who loves her
home.

To her Elephant Paint means Bright-
ness, Cleanliness and Good Cheer.

Whether its the outside of the house to be
painted, or the kitchen floor and walls, or
the hardwood floors to be varnished, or
the woodwork or the furniture to be stain-
ed, she knows that she will find in Eleph-
ant Paint exactly what she wants and
The Best.

COLORITE

Colors old and new Straw Hats.

The magic liquid that makes last year's straw
hat look like new. If your hat is old and
soiled don't throw it away. Make it as
good as new and any color you like.
Waterproof and durable, dries in 30
minutes.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We need no further introduction than
the fact that we have been in the Nur-
sery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and
are now prepared to meet existing con-
ditions by offering our high grade trees
and plants direct to customers at Rock
Bottom Prices.

Send for our illustrated circulars of
hardy varieties which you can order direct
and save the agent's commission, of
which you get the benefit. Our prices
will be sure to interest you and all stock
is absolutely first-class and true to name.
THE CHASE BROTHERS CO.
of Ontario, Ltd., Nurserymen.
Established 1857.

Colborne, Ontario.

FOLLOW CAMPAIGN OF JOSHUA

British Army Duplicates Victory of
Head of Israelite Hosts, March-
ing Over the Same Ground.

And now the British Mesopotamian
army has captured Hebron, 20 miles
from the birthplace of Christ, observes
the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

More than 33 centuries ago Joshua,
at the head of the Israelite hosts,
marched over the same ground cap-
turing Hebron and putting its king to
death. In one of the battles he found
the time was too short and so he com-
manded the sun and moon to stand
still while his men fought.

Forty years before, Moses was lead-
ing the children of Israel out of Egypt
to this promised land of Canaan. He
sent out spies, who were overawed by
the giant sons of Anak whom they saw
at Hebron. All but Joshua and Caleb
gave unfavorable reports, and the
Lord was displeased at the perverseness
and the credulity of the Israelites,
and decreed that they must wander
40 years in the wilderness.

"How are the mighty fallen," mourn-
fully sang David as a requiem for his
friend Jonathan, nearly 3,000 years
ago, and then he asked the Lord for
guidance. God commanded him to go
to Hebron, and there he was anointed
king of Judah and reigned seven years
before going to Jerusalem.

And almost 40 centuries ago Abra-
ham built an altar at Hebron and
there bought his first land. There
was buried his faithful wife Sarah,
and also Isaac and Rebekah and Ja-
cob and Leah and Joseph.

The bones of the shepherd patri-
archs, of David, the sweet singer of
Israel; of Joshua, the mighty warrior;
have crumbled and mingled with the
sands of the centuries, but the world
fights on over its ancient battle-
grounds, and mankind, like Sisyphus,
rolling the great burden to the top of
the hill, sees it roll back and create
another task.

But mankind has learned. Upon
reaching Hebron it refuses to be
awed by the giants who bar the way to
the promised land of world peace and
freedom.

It is a strange and wonderful
drama that is taking place on earth
today.

THEY HAVE A DARK SECRET

Husband and Brother-in-Law Feast
and Smash Piece of China, Which
Is Mysteriously Replaced.

Since the coming of the X-ray and
the perfecting of the Bertillon system
dark secrets have lost vogue. Yet oc-
casionally one of them does escape the
keenest vigilance and flourishes with
all the old-time mystery, according to
the Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Miller has a set of chinaware,
the real creamy ware that the light
shines through. It is very old. Mrs.
Miller inherited it. She also inherited
the proud right to boast that not one
piece had ever been broken.

Mrs. Miller went away. Mr. Miller
entertained his brother-in-law while
she was gone. There were other rela-
tives that he might have entertained,
but in an unguarded moment he chose
his brother-in-law.

One night they made a feast. They
baked a great number of things all in
one pan. So when it came out of the
oven it seemed to demand that it
should all be served on one plate. Mr.
Miller looked over the supply of dishes
that had been left out for his use and
there was really nothing that would
contain it. A wild spirit of revelry
seized Mr. Miller.

"We will do the thing up right," he
shouted.

He went boldly into the china closet
and brought out the very largest plat-
ter.

When the meal was ended, Mr. Mil-
ler's brother-in-law suggested dish
washing. Mr. Miller did not favor the
plan, but finally yielded to it against
his better judgment. What happened
was quite natural.

The platter slipped and fell and
broke.

After all the years, after all the fam-
ily pride and care!

From that night on those two men
took up and carried about with them
a dark secret, for this is what they did
—each carrying a piece of that plat-
ter, they went from one china store to
another until they found its duplicate.

They carried it home and brought in
a woman to wash it and replace it on
the shelf of the china closet.

Now when Mrs. Miller entertains her
friends and one of them says: "How
I envy you these beautiful dishes, and
it is so remarkable that not one has
ever been broken," Mr. Miller and his
brother-in-law sit with a far away look
in their eyes and a dark secret in their
souls.

Servants Also Afraid.

There isn't a chance of dodging
them any more, either on land or on
sea. The sailor boys on the U. S. S.
New York form in line between decks
and, tray in hand, select their food at
the counter of the ship's servself. A
blackboard over the counter lists the
bill and in all other respects except the
presence of the grinning cashier the

service is just like the midday lunch
back home.

The new method, which is to be in-
stalled on all of the big battleships, re-
places the old system of messmen and
mess units, says Milestones. Then all
of the food for the meal was piled on
the plates at the tables by the mess-
men and the job of serving the entire
unit was completed before the men
were "piped down" to their cooling
food.

Surely hot food, in the amount you
want and of the kind you want, must
be an improvement over the old mess,
but juggling a tray loaded to the gun-
wales with beans and corned beef and
bread and coffee, on the rolling waves
must be something of a fine art.

Our Pensioners in England.

In his way, John Davis, who died at
his Bermondsey home in Blue Anchor
Lane—an appropriate address for an
old sailor—did much useful work on
behalf of Englishmen who, like him-
self, had fought in the American Civil
war, relates a writer in the Westmin-
ster Gazette.

There are something like 150 of
these men still living in this country;
and John Davis was instrumental in
rescuing many of them from the work-
house and getting them pensions,
which the United States government
was always willing to pay if it had
known where to find the men.

On the last occasion I chatted with
the old man in his little parlor, fur-
nished like a ship's cabin, he told me
of a rumor that the pensions were to
be stopped unless the men returned to
America, but he wrote later to say
that this rumor was quite without
foundation.

World's Rubber Production.

Early in the war England establish-
ed an embargo on crude rubber, and
through her control of the far Eastern
rubber plantations was able to make it
effective. Rubber manufacturers later
were permitted to obtain crude rubber
on their written agreement to withhold
shipments of rubber or rubber prod-
ucts from the central powers and cer-
tain neutrals. The shipments of crude
rubber to this country is still contin-
gent upon the observance of this agree-
ment.

The world's rubber production for
this year is placed at 250,000 tons—
about double the production at the be-
ginning of the war. About 60 per cent
is used in the United States.

Vain Thought.

"You are looking thin, Gadspar."
"That's true."
"Appetite poor?"
"Very. I was just thinking that if
my appetite for food were one-tenth
as voracious as my furnace's appetite
for coal, I would soon be tipping the
scales at 200 pounds."

Bidding for Trouble.

These women certainly do get away
with it.

Who would suspect the supreme
court of New York having pronounced
views on the equality of the sexes?
But here is Justice Goff, comments the
St. Paul News, who not only admits
that a woman may practice law, but in-
dicates that she is just like other lawyers.

Mary L. Lilly rose to address the
court. "Are you a member of the
bar?" queried the justice.

"Yes, your honor," the lady replied.
"Then you should remove your hat,
like all other lawyers."

This little dialogue merely shows
that the court values the "woman's pre-
rogative" of changing her mind. Not
many years ago Dr. Mary Walker was
in trouble with the courts because she
wanted to wear trousers, "like all other
doctors." Now what would Justice
Goff decide if Lawyer Lilly carried his
advice to a logical conclusion and
came into court in regular male attire,
"like all other lawyers?"

The Sound of Guns.

Conflicting statements have been
made from time to time as to the dis-
tance at which the guns can be heard.
On a still night, when an easterly
breeze is prevailing, says a writer in
the Dundee Advertiser, I have heard
the dull thud quite distinctly in South
London. It is this disquieting sound,
not less than the din of an occasional
air raid, which gives Londoners an
idea how near the conflict really is.
Now records are being prepared which
show the extent of the distance at
which the guns are heard. Scientists
at University college declare they can
be distinguished at a range of 200
miles. This would include places like
Warwick, Hull, Cromer, Brighton and
Weymouth. Sound travels at a rate
of about 1,000 feet a second, so that
the sound of the guns in Flanders
reaches London about 12½ minutes
after the explosions occur.

The Soldier's Life.

Sergeant Finnegan was all dressed
up and looked it. He was stationed at
Fort Tilden—which is away among the
sand dunes on the far end of Rocka-
way Point—and he was going to take
a day off, writes a camp correspondent.
"Good-by, fellows," he shouted. "It's
going to be a cold night. Me for a
warm bed at home tonight." And he
started on a run for the boat waiting
at the pier.

He had got about 25 yards along
when he heard: "Sergeant Finnegan."
The voice was the voice of his com-
pany commander, and the sergeant
turned and went back and stood at sa-
lute. The captain spoke:
"You will distribute the underwear
this afternoon and bring over the
stoves which arrived at the barracks
this morning."

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting
Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Order you Sap Buckets now.

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Time Table.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line:
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 9.15, a. m.
Lv (B) " " 3.30, p. m.
OTTAWA—MONTREAL:
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 4.40, p. m.
Lv Ottawa Broad St. 8.25, a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday only.
SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA:
Lv (B) Shawville 7.28, a. m.
OTTAWA—TORONTO:
Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 8.55, a. m.
Lv (A) Ottawa Central 10.50, p. m.
OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER:
Lv (C) Ottawa Broad St. 2.05, a. m.
OTTAWA—PEMBROKE:
Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 4.45, p. m.
Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.00, a. m. on Monday, Wednesday
and Saturday only.
NOTE: (A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Daily except Monday
For further particulars apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

SHAWVILLE ELEVATOR

Is open for business every day (Sunday excepted)

Highest Market Prices Paid.

I have installed a CLIPPER CLEANER, specially
for the cleaning of Seed Grain, which is cleaned
while you wait, at 10c. per cwt. for coarse grains.

Never in the history of our country was it more neces-
sary to sow good seed and to sow only that which will grow.

Get your seed ready before the rush. You
will need every hour in seed time.

WM. HODGINS.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest
stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments 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.

SPRING OVRCOATS

This weather you will find you will find your Winter Coat
too heavy. We anticipated your requirements by
stocking some nice Spring Coats in greys and blacks.
Prices from \$10.00 to \$16.00.

Our Ready-to-wear Clothing

is especially attractive to the man who wants to be
well dressed.

We build Suits to fit.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

GREAT MEMORIAL OF STONE

IN COMMEMORATION OF VIMY
RIDGE HEROES.

Cross-Crowned Column, Girdled by
Spent German Shells, Lasting
Tribute to Canadians.

When France smashed forward against the Lorette Ridge, the little Souchez literally ran red with blood. Now the river is clean again, but runs through a wilderness, and Souchez church is a tumbled mass of ruins. Under its shadow are the nameless graves of France, says a correspondent on March 15th. The shrine of Our Lady of Lorette upon the ridge no longer knows the worship of the people of little villages, for what were villages are mounds of broken stone and waste. Tradition says that when the church came first under heavy bombardment the French poilus, toiling in their trenches, made another, an earthly shrine, for Our Lady under their own parapet—and so worshipped until they died in their thousands to win a ridge. That ridge is won, but under its protection lie many cemeteries. In one, row follows upon row of little earthen mounds—upon each mound a cross—over each cross the rosette of the Republic—upon each cross only the words "Un Inconnu" (an unknown). The men of Canada—coming from overseas and speaking a foreign tongue—have helped in building that cemetery to the glorious unknown dead of the Republic.

Vimy Ridge Memorial.

All over this area from Lorette Ridge and on to Arras are French and British and Canadian cemeteries. Canadian soldiers lie side by side with the dead of Britain and France. Here is a little cross of stone. Its writing tells that it was erected to one of the sons of the Dominion by "his chums from St. Catharines, Ont." Standing out upon the Vimy Ridge is a memorial of stone, enclosed with German armor piercing shells and crowned with a great cross. Only a few days ago the commander of the Canadian Corps and General Byng, another well beloved leader, and many men of Canada and the Empire, stood here while Canon Scott read a simple service, and the flag of the Dominion draping the memorial was lifted that men might read what was written on the bronze tablet underneath.

Erected in Memory of
Officers, Non-commissioned Officers
and Men of the Canadian
Corps Artillery,
Who Fell During the Vimy Operations
April, 1917.
Canadian Field Artillery
Royal Field Artillery,
Canadian Garrison Artillery,
Royal Garrison Artillery,
South African Field Artillery.

The whole land tells of death and heroism and stern endurance to the great end that freedom may triumph and civilization endure. There are graves besides the guns and near the guns, gunners are tilling the land for vegetable gardens, and farmers have ploughed the soil for the crop that the fall will bring. The guns are growing louder every day for the spirit of the living is not less than of the dead, and it is in the minds of those who fight that whenever the end be written, it will not come until victory is won. Three and a half years of war find France strong of heart. Britain, head of Empire, leads it yet. Canada, stronger on the battlefield than ever before, gives the enemy little rest. On the other side of Vimy, in Lens and Avion and along a white line that cannot be defined, the captains and the subalterns and the men under veteran leaders keep worrying the enemy night and day. It is routine trench warfare. There is little to report that stands out amidst the commonplaces of the period. But night after night, under cloudless skies and bright moonlight, or in blinding storms and darkness, our reconnoitring and battle patrols are out in No Man's Land. Flares lighten the landscape for a moment and go out, adding night to night. Snipers' bullets whine through the darkness. Machine guns chatter

across the unclaimed spaces. An enemy raiding party attacks, is held up by one of our posts, is repulsed. The raid has fallen before reaching our wire, but two men of the post are wounded and the third will not return. A party of pioneers is working in a certain part of the line. An enemy barrage sweeps that trench with shell. The daily report gives it as an incident. The pioneers know the cost.

The Progress of War.

The cry of "gas" disturbs the night and the faces of men are hidden under protecting helmets that turn those who line the trench into grotesque figures of some mediaeval horror. Men go "over the top" with bullets whining around them, overwhelm an enemy post and stealing through opposing wire are into hostile trenches with knobkerries and revolvers, rifles and bombs and grenades for ten minutes of hell. Then they come back with their prisoners and "no casualties"—or with their prisoners they bring back their own wounded and their dead. A patrol goes out and returns with prisoners—or it may not return. A battery position—shelled intermittently all day—is shelled again at night. The daily communique tells little to the uninitiated. The war is too big for incidents.

So the days and nights pass. Behind the ridge are the graves of France and Empire. Beyond the ridge the men of Canada fight with that sure gallantry which countless gentlemen have made the tradition of the Dominion. The heart of France beats high. America moves mightily to the firing line. The guns as they mutter and growl have that in their tone which tells of inquiry as if they were asking what the year would bring forth, but the undertone is one of confidence. For here in the battle line men anticipate victory. Their message to those behind them is one of hope. They will do their work. It will be done well. They ask that those at home should fight with them; be of their spirit; share their courage; back them up.

DOCTOR'S VISIT COSTS DIME.

The Ordinary Charge of Medical Men
in China.

The cost of a doctor's visit in China ranges from 5 to 10 cents. One would think that, inasmuch as they are so cheap, nobody would be without doctor's visits in China, but, as a fact, the Chinese get along with as few of them as possible. The reason is said to be that the Mongolian doctors use such abominable medicines. Extracts of all sorts of creeping things enter into the Chinese drug list, and people are averse to taking them, except in case of extreme necessity. It is possible that doctors have purposely provided themselves with these offensive remedies as a means of self-protection. It would be very wearying to be a popular physician at 5 cents a visit; he might run his legs off and get no sleep. He accordingly makes himself unpopular through the medium of medicines decoated of beetles and grasshoppers and such things. He prefers simple poverty to poverty complicated with running about.

A Song of Faith.

I planted my seed in my garden to-day,
And I turned my face to the sun,
With a steadfast hope that a rose
would repay
The work my faith had begun.
I buried my love in a grave one day
And I hid my face from the sun,
And I shrouded myself in mourning
grey,
And felt that all joy was gone.
O soul, that can plant, with faith, a
seed,
And trust it will grow and bloom,
Why mourn in despair, that God had
need
Of thy love? Why hide in gloom?
If the seed thou hast sown will bring
a rose,
With fragrance and beauty so rare,
Will the Risen Lord, who thy heart-
need knows,
Care less for thy love laid there?

Ground cloves are excellent in cup-
boards where ants are found. The
insects will not cross a circle of
cloves.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRESS

CRIES "ONWARD" IF OUTLOOK
IS BRIGHT.

Whines When Outlook Blackens—
Many Still Pin Hopes of Victory
On the U-Boats.

The German newspapers vacillate in their attitude toward the war they are waging against civilization. A study of them reveals an heroic but somewhat unsuccessful determination to demonstrate to their readers that Germany is fighting against an outraged world. Some of the newspapers maintain persistently that all the tigers in the universe have decided to pounce in the peaceful and godlike valleys of Germany, but others make reluctant acknowledgment that it is difficult to satisfy one's self all the rest of the world can be wrong and only Germany right.

Many of the newspapers fluctuate with the news from the fronts. When things go badly there are guarded outbursts against annexations and indemnities; when the war god seems to smile on the Central Empires there are vigorous demands that the "war of defence" be prosecuted till England and her allies have been crushed.

Scant mention was made of the offensive which was the live topic of discussion in the newspapers in allied countries. Occasional references to it were based on the belief the nation could not afford another drenching of blood, and that the fate of Germany should be entrusted to Von Tirpitz and the submarine.

"Dastardly Attacks."

Angry protests appeared in most of the newspapers against the bombing of German cities by the French and English. Bombardments of railway stations and barracks, which have been the only targets of the allied airmen, were branded as dastardly attacks upon the civil population.

With the utter collapse of Russia and the seizure by Germany of Russian territory the press gathered new hope and optimism. The newspapers, to one who reads them carefully, are a true mirror of the German temperament as it is understood by the average citizen. When the outlook is bright the German says "Onward." When the outlook blackens he whines. Nowhere is there to be found among the editorial comments anything which smacks of the altruism shown by the labor of the civilized world for the people of the Central Empires. An epitome of the entire German press, as read and studied by the officials of Great Britain, and by civilians as well, is "Continue the war as long as there is hope of crushing England and the other Allies."

The newspapers show clearly also that the business people of Germany are growing concerned about the commercial future of Germany, particularly in view of the hatred engendered in the United States and Great Britain. Articles published about shipyards and factories indicate the Germans expect an end of the war before a great while and are figuring on an immediate resumption of world trading. They will, to judge from the reports, have more ships than they intend to leave for the rest of the world and count on steaming out upon the seven seas with the finest merchant fleet afloat the moment the banner of peace is unfurled.

"Glorious" Work of U-Boat.

The U-boat campaign is the chief reliance of the Germans. An article on this topic recently appeared in the Hanover Kurier. It reads:

"We are entirely at a loss to understand the mentality of so many Germans who are still unconvinced regarding the decisive efficacy of the U-boat war."

"These unreasoning people forget that the very fact that it is the Central Powers which have now become the aggressors, while the Entente forces have been pushed back on the defensive, is in no small measure due to the U-boats."

"More than that, however, the submarine campaign has greatly weakened our chief enemy in view of the coming decisive land battles, and there

can be no question that he will be still further weakened. In these circumstances, not even the intervention of America can avert England's spectacular defeat if our U-boats continue their activities as hitherto.

"This is the tremendous and glorious work that the U-boat is accomplishing. We trust that the fact may now be thoroughly grasped by the doubters. If they fail to see it they are likely candidates for the madhouse or the idiot asylum."

In the Frankische Tagespost, of Mannheim (one of the cities bombed by the Allies), appears this somewhat different sentiment:

"The people are rousing themselves. For nearly four years they have been the mute sufferers, they have sacrificed blood and treasure, they have been subjected to privations untold, they have been all but famished; and now they have had enough of suffering. They demand in a voice of command—no longer of entreaty—peace, freedom, bread!"

"Away with all official subterfuge! The speeches of the government's men ring with phrases concerning the right of self-determination of the peoples. Well, then, the German people are ready to show what they understand by these words."

"If in the high places the voice of the people is heeded all will be well; if not, machines will be stopped, workshops and factories will be deserted once again, and the hum of labor shall not be heard until the people's long overdue rights to peace, to freedom and to bread be conceded."

"RATS" OF VARIOUS DEGREES.

System of Promotion in Vogue in
Germany.

One of the most successful ways of disciplining the German people, says former United States Ambassador Gerard in My Four Years in Germany, is by the Rat system. Rat means councillor, and is a title of honor given to anyone who has attained a certain measure of success or standing in his chosen business or profession. For example, a business man is made a commerce Rat; a lawyer, a justice Rat; a doctor, a sanitary Rat; an architect or builder, a building Rat; a keeper of the archives, an archive Rat; and so on. They are created in this way: first, a man becomes a plain Rat; later, he becomes a secret Rat, or privy councillor; still later, a secret court Rat, and later still, a wikklicher, or really and truly a secret court Rat, to which may be added the title of "excellency," which puts the man at the head of the Rat ladder.

The system works insidiously. By German custom, the woman always carries the husband's title. The wife of a successful builder is known as Mrs. Really-Truthly-Secret-Court-Building Rat, and her social precedence over the other women depends entirely upon her husband's position in the Rat class. Titles of nobility alone do not count when they come in contact with a high government position. Now, if a lawyer gets to be about forty years old and is not some sort of Rat, his wife begins to nag him, and his friends and relatives look at him with suspicion. There must be something in his life that prevents his obtaining the coveted distinction; and if there is anything in a man's past, if he has shown at any time any spirit of opposition to the government, as disclosed by the police registers, which are kept written up-to-date about every German citizen, then he has no chance of obtaining any of the distinctions that make up so much of the social life of Germany. It is a means by which the government keeps a part of the population that it could if it used threats of torture and the stake.

The Social Democrats who of course have declared themselves against the existing system of government and in favor of a republic, can receive no distinctions from the government, because they dared to lift their voices and pens in criticism of the existing order. For them there is the fear of the law. Convictions of the crime of lese majesty are of almost daily occurrence. At the opening of the war an amnesty was granted in many of these cases, the ministry of war withdrawing many prosecutions against citizens who were waiting their trial in jail because they had dared to speak disrespectfully of the army.

The AUTOMOBILE

The Cost of Speed.

The driver who persists in operating his motor car at high speeds may elude constables and police, but he cannot escape from the penalties which natural mechanical laws levy upon his car. Here are ten reasons why it is expensive, dangerous, and inconsiderate of others to speed.

Tires last about twice as long on a car that is driven at 15 miles an hour as upon cars driven at 30 miles an hour. Speeding generates heat, which is an enemy to rubber.

Driving a car around a sharp corner at 25 miles an hour does more damage to the tires than 20 miles of straight road work. Excessive side pressure on tires may pinch the tubes, and it always strains the side walls of the casings.

High speeds are likely to cause skidding and breakage of springs and steering gear, any of which are dangerous when speeding.

In proportion to the mileage obtained, high speeds require more gasoline and oil than a moderate rate of traveling.

Driving a car at excessive speed, especially over rough roads, subjects the bearings to enormous strains, causing them to wear much more rapidly than if the same mileage had been covered at moderate speed.

High speed may cause crystallization of rapidly moving metal parts that are subject to strain, and these may break at any time without warning.

A high rate of travel over earth, gravel, or macadam roads results in excessive dust and in injuries to the road.

High speed interfere with the accuracy of steering, as is shown by the number of reckless driver who have gone over banks and into ditches, especially on curves.

It is a strain on the eyes and the nerves of the driver and also of other passengers in the car.

Finally it is a menace to the pleas-

ure and safety of others who used the road.

The majority of modern motor cars develop their maximum efficiency with lowest expense at speeds ranging from 15 to 25 miles an hour, depending on the make of car and condition of the road. Within this range of speed any accident that may occur is not likely to be serious; it is fast enough not to be "poky," and the car will give good service over a long period of time.

Gasoline Economy.

Since the high cost of living has begun seriously to include the price of gasoline, I have been seeking to devise ways and means by which a greater mileage can be obtained. A few of my experiments have proved so successful that I will give them for the benefit of other motorists.

If one will remember to leave the cut-out open when coasting along undulating country roads the engine may be cut off completely without fear of bursting the muffler. The slight exertion of energy to throw the switch off and on will, in a day's running, save a considerable amount of fuel.

Driving on pavement and city streets one can also be economical by shutting off the engine half a block or more before the stopping place is reached. It is quite unnecessary, and harmful as well, to tax the motor with gas, only to jam on the brakes at the curb a moment later. The natural impetus of the car will carry it much further than one realizes.

A strong spark may be employed to strengthen the motive power of the gasoline. Inexperienced drivers too often leave their spark lever below its point of highest efficiency, thereby overheating the motor and reducing the speed value of the open throttle.

Through these and similar simple devices I am getting an average of 16 miles to the gallon from my "Big Six."—A.B.

INTRODUCING TOMMY ATKINS.

Some of His Characteristics Described
by Famous Writer, Ian Hay.

At the present moment we are right back at rest once more, and are being treated with a consideration amounting almost to indulgence, which convinces us that we are being "fattened up"—to employ the gruesome but expressive phraseology of the moment—for some particularly strenuous enterprise in the near future, writes Ian Hay from France before the great drive.

Well, we are ready. And, above all, victory is in the air. We are going into our next fight with new-born confidence in the powers behind us; and it is this very faculty—philosophic trust, coupled with absolute lack of imagination—which makes the British soldier the most invincible person in the world. The Frenchman is inspired to glorious deeds by his great spirit and passionate love of his own sacred soil. The German fights, as he thinks, like a machine. But the British Tommy wins through owing to his entire indifference to the pros and cons of the tactical situation.

Put the average Tommy into a Trench under fire. How does he comport himself? Does he begin by striking an attitude and hurling defiance at the foe? No. He begins by inquiring, in no uncertain voice, where his dinner is? He then examines his new quarters. Before him stands a parapet, buttressed mayhap with hurdles or bunks of timber, the whole being designed to preserve his life from hostile projectiles. How does he treat this bulwark? Unless closely watched, he will begin to chop it up for firewood.

His next proceeding is to construct for himself a place of shelter. This sounds a sensible proceeding, but here again it is a case of "safety second." A British Tommy regards himself as completely protected from the assaults of his enemies if he can lay a sheet of corrugated iron roofing across his bit

of trench and sit underneath it. At any rate, it keeps the rain off, and that is all that his instincts demand of him. An ounce of comfort is worth a pound of security.

He looks about him. The parapet here requires fresh sandbags; there the trench needs pumping out. Does he fill sandbags or pump of his own volition? Not at all. Unless remorselessly supervised, he will devote the rest of the morning to inventing and chalking up a title for his new dug-out—"Jock's Lodge," or "Burns' Cottage," or "Cyclists' Rest"—supplemented by a cautionary notice, such as—"No admittance. This Means you."

Thereafter, with shells whistling over his head, he will decorate the parapet in his immediate vicinity with picture-postcards and cigarette photographs. Then he leans back with a happy sigh. His work is done. His home from home is furnished. He is now at leisure to think about "they Gairmans" again. That may sound like an exaggeration, but "comfort first" is the motto of that lovable but impudent grasshopper, Thomas Atkins, all the time.

Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be set out as early as possible and onion sets planted. Tomatoes, egg plants and peppers are not to be set out until the ground and weather are warm.

"We stood in a circle around the adventurous dead. I have rarely attended so moving a scene—this brave comrade, so beloved by all, one of the first to go, a sacrifice to this experiment of bombardment by night."

Give me the man who can hold on when others let go, who "pushes ahead when others turn back, who stiffens up when others weaken, who knows no such word as 'can't' or 'give up'; and I will show you a man who will win in the end, no matter what obstacles confront him.—Marden.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Spr'ngtime Fashions



This is a very good suit for the small boy. McCall Pattern No. 7508, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



A simple dress, requiring very little material indeed! McCall Pattern No. 8227, Ladies' One-Piece Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

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

Why He Was Soliloquist.

Canon Cureton was to preach at the Abbey on a certain saint's day when the boys of Westminster School attended service and afterwards had the rest of the day as a holiday. Mr. Cureton was looking over his sermon when his son asked anxiously, "Father, is your sermon long?" "No, Jimmy, not very." "But how long?" "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say. But why?" "Because the boys said they would thrash me if you are more than half an hour."

Devise schemes to make the sow take exercise. Keep the sow growing thriftily, but do not fatten.

These Days, Eat Grape-Nuts

A Wheat Saver
A Sugar Saver
A Milk Saver

This "ready-to-eat" food also saves time and fuel.

Ideal for Wartime

PARIS SHELLED BY HUN GUNS.

Church, Dating From Middle Ages, Struck on Good Friday.

There was from the first a mystery regarding the purpose, the military necessity, of the big gun which the Germans have been firing on Paris, the gun which has added "a new page to the fame and history of Krupp," and which was "an achievement of German science and labor," for which the Kaiser has expressed his imperial thanks.

From its position in the forest of St. Gobain, it had intermittently dropped shells into the French capital. But Paris was depopulated of soldiers except the wounded and the invalid after the beginning of the offensive on the western front. The shells had not fallen upon the defences of the city; they had wrecked small buildings in the outskirts or dug holes in the pavements, causing less damage than the usual aerial bombardments.

Persistence and practice that could profit from failure improved the marksmanship of the gunners. Good Friday one of their shells was dropped on a Paris church, demolishing the building, killing seventy-five persons and wounding ninety.

"The shell struck the north side of the church, bringing down part of the roof and opening a breach twelve feet high and twenty feet wide. Nearly all the debris fell inward upon the heads of the worshippers sixty feet below.

"The edifice is now a heartrending sight. The enormous mass of stone, crumbled into all shapes and sizes, lies in the middle of the nave and piled to about the same height as the high altar, which was not damaged. The side aisles are littered with less cumbersome wreckage and the pavement is covered with gray dust. All the stained glass windows, some of which were of historical interest, are shattered. The church, although begun in the Middle Ages, was remodelled in the epoch of the Renaissance. The beauty of its musical services, which were sung unaccompanied, attracted many music lovers."

Another victory that will have a place in the catalogue of Kultur's achievements with the aerial raids on London, the burning of the university and library of Louvain, the bombardment of the Venetian churches and art treasures, the wrecking of Il Sante di Padua, the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral and the sinking of the Lusitania!

FAMOUS MEN WHO LOVED CATS.

And Declared That Their Company Was Conducive to Work.

Had you any idea that some of our greatest men liked to have cats about them, and even declared that they could work better in their company. Very often George Washington is said to have met visitors with a kitten perched upon his shoulder, and Daniel Webster adopted every stray cat he met.

Old Dr. Johnson rescued half-drowned kittens and took them home to his study, where they were stuffed with good things till they looked like little barrels.

Sir Walter Scott had a warlike cat called Hines, who lorded it over both dogs and cats. One day she made the author's great staghound weep aloud because she would not let him go up the stairs to his master's study. With her back up she dared him to come on and be scratched.

Dean Swift is the man who had two holes cut in his study door, so that the cats might go in and out as they pleased. He said that the large hole was for the big cats and the small hole for the kittens.

The story is told of Mohammed that being constantly followed by cats, which were attached to him, he one day cut away the sleeve of a handsome robe so that he might not disturb a sleeping cat that had taken refuge there.

BOMB OWN LEGATION.

Germans Ask France to Pay for Damage to Paris Buildings.

During the recent German aerial attack on Paris one of the enemy aviators dropped a bomb which struck and damaged the embassy building of one of the Central Powers. Two days later the caretaker of the building requested the legation of the neutral Power representing the enemy country to present a bill to the French Government for damages done to the building.

France is asked to pay \$900 for destruction by the enemy of his own property.

Silver-Plating Fake.

The street faker finds ready sale for bottles of so-called "liquid silver-plate." To show how beautifully it works he takes a spoon or fork, much worn or perhaps of base metal, and dips it into the solution. Then, taking it out, he wipes it with a rag and lo! it is bright and silvery.

Such solutions are sometimes advertised for "restoring silverware" in the home. Housewives buy them and the first results are pleasing.

Unfortunately, however, the brightness quickly disappears and the "plating" wears off. The stuff is not silver at all, but mercury salts.

Prune and tie up the roses and syringe with tobacco to prevent insect attacks later.

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

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

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

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

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

HEROES OF THE ROAD

In order to give some recognition to men who have done so much to build up its fine record of efficiency, the Canadian Pacific has decided on a new policy which should attract wide interest. Hitherto on this continent railway locomotives have been identified by numbers only—a practice which has prevailed elsewhere except on certain English railways. For the future it has been decided to name certain of the Canadian Pacific locomotives after the engineers, who by meritorious conduct or by acts of special bravery have, in the opinion of the management, earned the right to special distinction.

Some of these names may even be taken from the 92 engineers who are on the pension list, whose names breathe of long, meritorious, faithful and in some cases markedly distinguished service.

Over two thousand locomotives run in the Canadian Pacific service, with over two thousand engineers. It is not the intention to name every locomotive at once, but only those in passenger service, and to keep each name as a privilege and a reward. The idea is one which should appeal to every man who knows the value of personality in good railroading. It appeals to the C.P.R. because it will make for efficiency and encourage that esprit de corps which is the keynote of the whole Canadian Pacific System. The engineer does not think of his locomotive merely as a machine. It is something almost human to him. "She's a good engine," you hear one call to a passing conductor, "but full of hard luck." It takes an engineer months to master the peculiarities of a new locomotive, and for that reason he is not much in love with any pooling system, "preferring to have one engine at any rate 'assigned' to him—an engine that he can almost call his own. Were he to know that his favorite engine would eventually bear his own name, surely he would take greater pride than ever in work well done.

Very Slow.

For two years the most decorous courtship of Sandy and Lisbeth has slowly progressed. One Sabbath night, after a silence of an hour, Lisbeth murmured:

"A penny for your thoughts, Sandy."

"Well," replied Sandy, with boldness, "I was just thinkin' how fine it was be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kissie."

"Lisbeth kissed him. Then twenty-seven minutes of silence.

"An' what are ye thinkin' aboot the noo, Sandy—another?"

"Nae, nae, lassie; it's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddie?" asked Lisbeth, softly, her heart going pit-a-pat. "An' what might it be?"

"I was just thinkin'," answered Sandy, "that it was aboot time ye were paying me that penny for my thoughts."

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL
I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS.
I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY

The man who grows more food adds to the wealth of the world; the man who grows dollars may be adding only to his own wealth.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

FOR SALE

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per setting. Order to-day. L. W. Murphy, Harrow, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 22, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Diet For The Second Year.

In feeding young children no sudden changes should be made in the diet unless ordered by a physician. New foods should be introduced one at a time, and only a little fed for the first few feedings so that the effect may be watched. During the second year the number of meals should be reduced, if possible, from five to four per day, the last to be given at six o'clock and the baby then put to bed. A healthy child will usually make this change for himself. In the case of delicate infants it is sometimes better to give a small amount of food at more frequent intervals, but the average child does better with fewer and larger meals, giving the stomach time to rest.

During the second year the following foods may be safely introduced: Broths, beef, mutton, and chicken; the milk from oyster stew or creamed vegetable soups with stale bread, toast or crackers; baked potatoes, bits of well shredded meat if there are plenty of teeth; creamed carrots, mashed fine; baked apples, prune pulp, tapioca pudding, the juice from roasts or steak on bread or potato; chopped spinach, and always eggs and plenty of milk.

Never give tea or coffee to any child at any age. They do not need stimulants, and the effect on the nervous system is very bad. The proper drink is milk, or water. A quart of milk a day in addition to solid foods is not too much.

Give plenty of well cooked cereals, rice, oat meal and wheat cereals. The wheat cereals should be cooked in the double boiler at least one hour; the oat meal two hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Baking powder biscuit can be made with half flour and half corn meal.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M.D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.



Takes out the inflammation—vom, burns, inflamed cuts, scalds, bites, blisters and suppurating abscesses. Works like magic! Buy a box at dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

AND WIN A PHONOGRAPH

1st Prize, Phonograph	FEKIN GRINST	3rd Prize, Camera
2nd Prize, Watch	SUNT DANCY	50 Prizes, Self-Filling Fountain Pen
	BARLEMS PORPECS	

Hundreds of Other Prizes
What Was In Johnny's Pocket?
Here is a list of the things that mother found in Johnny's pocket. WHAT ARE THEY? All you have to do to win one of these splendid prizes is to re-arrange the above letters so that they tell what was in Johnny's pocket, and fulfil one simple condition.

There Are No Entrance Fees
Every person sending in a correct solution will be awarded a prize if they fulfil the above simple condition. This need not cost you one cent of your money. All replies will be judged with the utmost care and the prizes will be awarded according to merit. Neatness will be considered so be sure to write plainly. Send your answer NOW to: BELFAST SPECIALTY CO., Dept. X, Drawer 891, St. P., TORONTO

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS AND PASTES
BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES PRESERVE THE LEATHER

BENZINE STOVE POLISH.

Its Use Has Led to Many Serious Accidents.

In the last eight years, according to the U.S. Bureau of Standards, there have been in that country more than 400 serious accidents due to the use of benzine stove polish. A number of women have been burned to death.

Many brands of stove polish contain benzine. It has the advantage of causing the polish to dry quickly—a point that strongly recommends it to housewives. The danger is so great, however, that, say the U.S. Government experts, it should be banished.

The directions accompanying a benzine polish usually state that it should not be used on a hot stove. But this warning is likely to be ignored; and even if the stove be cold, there may be danger from an open light in the room—the benzine vaporizing and causing an explosion.

Only fireproof polishes should be used, even though it may take a few minutes longer to do the work.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

Every boy should realize that, having received untold benefits from the freest and best government on earth, he holds his services in trust for the preservation of Democracy on which that government rests. Although he may have to endure aching limbs and sore muscles in field and factory, he will be happy in the consciousness that he has had a real part in winning the war.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Add a little cornstarch to salt when filling salt-cellars. This prevents the salt hardening. Only half a teaspoonful of cornstarch to two tablespoonfuls of salt is needed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A teaspoonful of sugar saved every day makes five pounds in a year.



Getting the Most

strain on your team.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL
"Lengthens leather life"

Is the best harness life insurance on the market. It overcomes the worst enemies of leather—water and dirt. Leaves your harness soft, pliable and waterproof. A pure mineral oil free from acids and cannot injure the leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

MICA AXLE GREASE

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

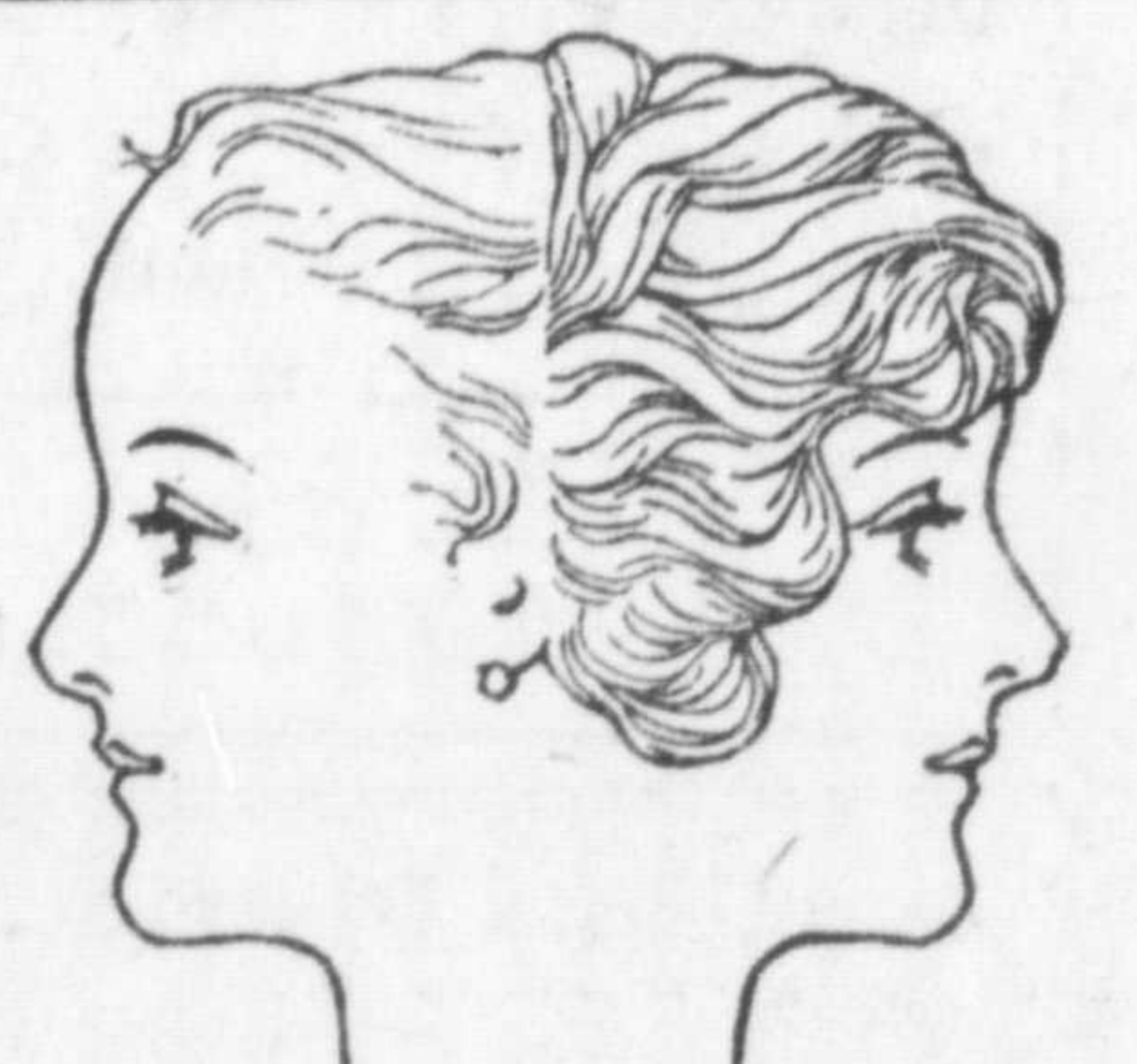
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

EWGILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Use a garden line in sowing peas so the rows may be perfectly straight. Crooked rows are annoying to the eye of an accurate person. Peas should have all manured ground and if carefully sown will not need thinning. Plant in double rows, staking tall varieties with brush between the rows as soon as the plants are up.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

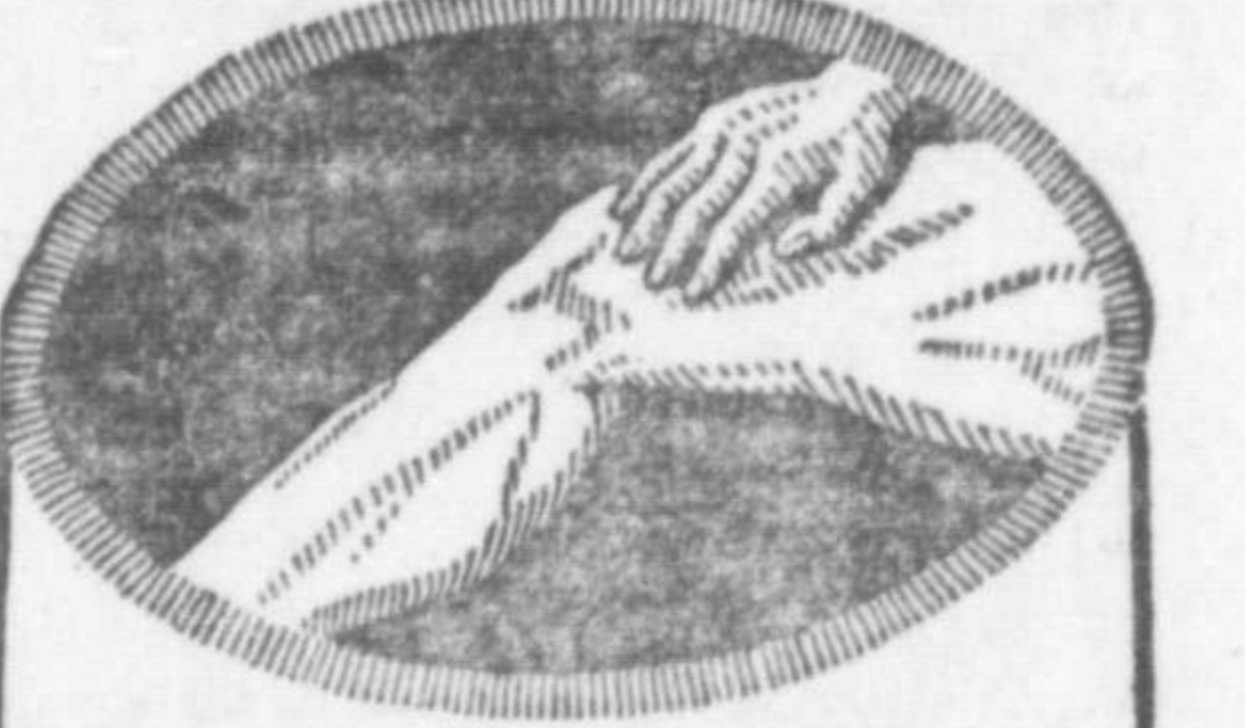
In planning ornamental plantings for home grounds remember that both the picture you see from the home and the picture the passerby sees from the street must be considered.



BEFORE and AFTER Using Cuticura

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of the cause, viz.: dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp skin, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Follow at once with hot Cuticura Soap shampoo if a man, next morning if a woman. Rinse with tepid water. Make Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sent by dealers throughout the world.



Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

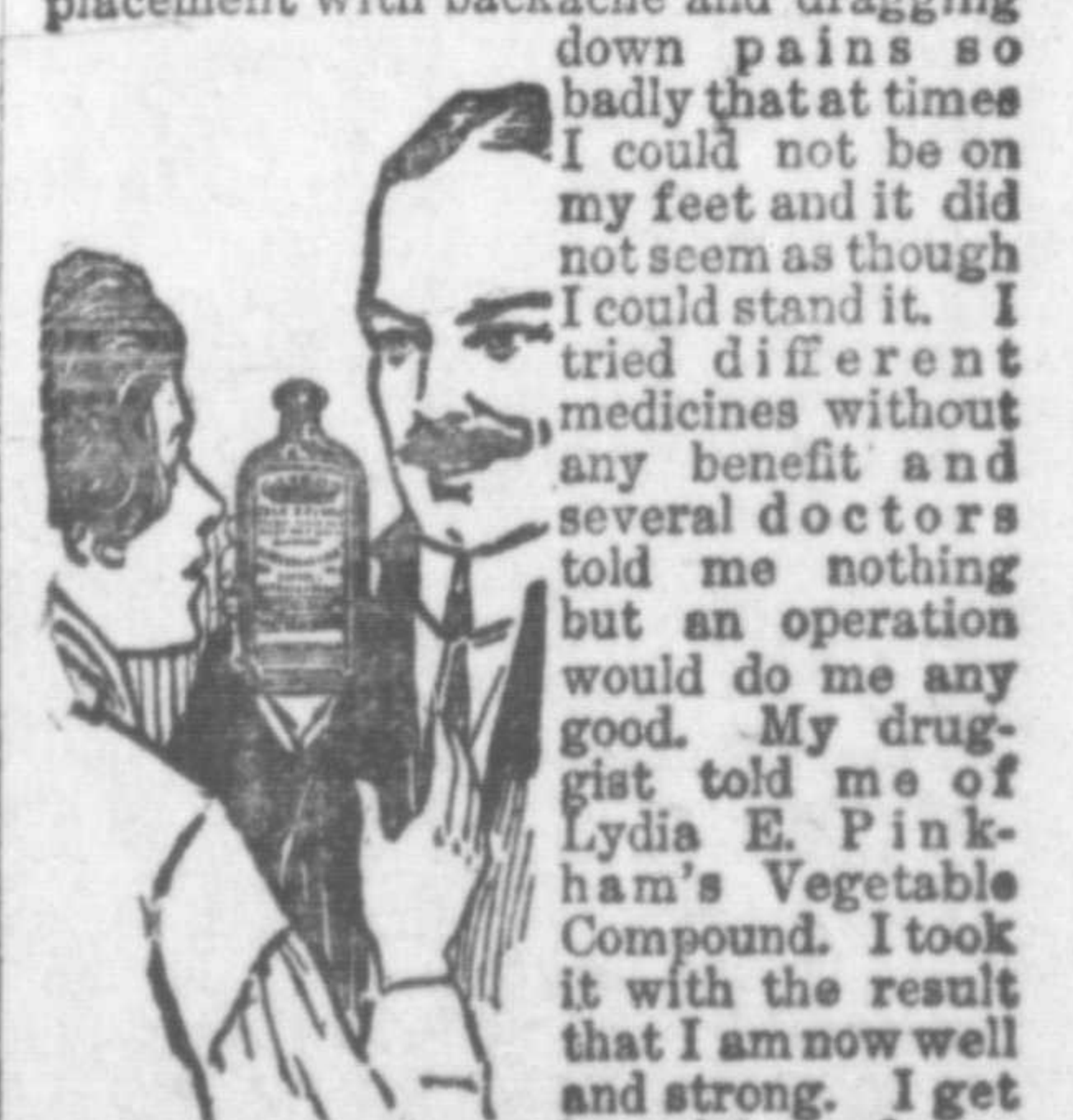
Sloan's Liniment

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c \$1

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METERIANO, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.



Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

What Leather Means To a World at War

has since been proven. If ever there was a time that a shoe should be made to yield up to the last atom of its usefulness, that time is with us NOW.

Scarcity of leather, combined with high prices of other materials, make it necessary for us to handle shoes which go farthest, endure longest—as such we recommend

The William's Shoe

For Men, Boys, Youths, and Little Gentlemen

The long life of them is not due to chance, but to the quality of the materials that are used in the making of them, combined with high-class shoe-making, so that users get out of them the best bit of good.

P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

The April issue of Rod and Gun is replete with interesting stories and articles for the out of doors man. Among the stories appearing in this month's issue are "Following the Fur Bearers" by Bonnycastle Dale; "The Mysterious Wolf Pack" by A. W. Peck; "The Job" by Marvin Leslie Harwood; "Just Fishing" by Mark G. McElhinny; "A Soldier Fisherman" by Helen Guthrie; "A Trip down Peace River" by Harry Langley; "The Way of the Mighty" by H. C. Haddon; "Rivers of the North" by Mabel Burkholder, etc., etc. The regular departments are well maintained, those devoted to fishing, guns and ammunition, kennel, etc., being of special interest to sportsmen featuring these particular branches of sport and outdoor life. This representative Canadian sportsman's magazine is published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont.

Court of King's Bench

Last Tuesday the preliminary hearings of two murder charges at Bryson, where the criminal term for this county was opened by His Honor, Mr. Justice Weir. Ten cases altogether are up for hearing, including the two murder charges. The men accused of murder are P. X. Chausse, who is alleged to have shot and killed Baptiste Lavoie at Green Lake, north of Fort Coulonge, on Oct. 27th last, and Aurele Venillette, charged with the shooting of Paul Miron and his son, farmers, near Snake Creek, in the Mattawa district, last fall. After the cases had been placed in the hands of the grand jury the court was adjourned till Tuesday of this week.

BY-LAW

Prohibiting Gambling in Shawville.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.)

BY-LAW No. 76.

Whereas it is deemed expedient that a by-law be passed for the suppression of gambling within the limits of this municipality; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted:—

1. That gambling of every description is prohibited within the limits of this municipality;

2. Every person participating in or being an onlooker at any game or play of chance being played or conducted for money, or any valuable consideration, shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20), and not less than five dollars (\$5), or, failing payment, to imprisonment for fifteen days;

3. Upon conviction of a second offence, a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and not less than twenty dollars (\$20) shall be imposed, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for thirty days;

4. It shall be lawful for any constable appointed by this Council to arrest any person found participating in or being an onlooker at such gambling within the limits of this municipality.

[True copy of By-law No. 76, passed 5th day of April, 1914.]

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Amateurs don't lay aside your kodaks during the winter, there are lots of interesting pictures can be made to send to the boys at the front. Amateur finishing a specialty.

H. IMISON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

NOTICE

I hereby give notice to my customers and the public generally, that I intend closing my Blacksmith Shop on the 1st of May next until further notice.
J. A. RENNICK,
Shawville.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Lance Corp. John J. Howard, who was killed in France at the battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.

One year has passed since that sad day,
Since one we loved was called away;
Can we ever forget the one we loved so dear?

No, no!—the voice that now is still
Keeps ringing in our ear.
Tread softly, friends, where Johnnie sleeps.
—Mrs. H. W. HOWARD.

Co. H. M. Club Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Home-makers Clubs of Pontiac County will be held at Bristol on Wednesday, May 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. Will all Secretaries kindly send in their annual report and dues of their branches to the County Secretary as soon as possible.

ABBIE PRITCHARD,
Co. Sec.-Treas., Q. H. C.

One of the Meanest Men.

A lady who went to join her husband in his new western home was surprised to find that among the young ladies of the place he had the reputation of being "the meanest man ever was." Wishing to know the reason, she asked a bevy of damsels one day, when one of them spitefully replied: "Because he came out here looking spruce and young, and went on till all the girls got interested in him, and then he up and sent for you. And that was the first we knew that he was married! Mean? I guess so!"

Knew His Bible.

On board a steamer "somewhere on the Atlantic" a seafaring soldier boy was having a session at the rail when an officer came along.

"Hello! What's that you're doing?" said the officer mockingly.

"I'm rendering unto the sea, sir, the things that are the sea's, sir," gasped the soldier as soon as he could speak.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.
Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to April 15th, for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Bristol Dairy Co., Limited.

HUGH ROSS,
Wyman, Que. President.

For Sale

Three Purebred Ayrshire Bulls:
1 2-year old
1 year old
1 Calf

Apply to DAVID McDOWELL,
39-3 Shawville.

FOR SALE

1 Silo—12 x 28
Cow Stable Fittings, Flooring,
Stalls and Watering Outfit. Price \$100, for silo and flooring.
60 bags Swede Turnips, 50c. a bag.
Apply to D. THOMPSON,
Clarendon Front.

Farms for Sale

No. 1.—East half of Lot No. 26, 3rd range Clarendon, containing about 100 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, at present in hay and pasture. Erected thereon are a good comfortable dwelling house; machine shop and granary; good barn 30x40; two good cattle sheds and horse stable. Fifty acres of bush land timbered with spruce and cedar.

No. 2.—North Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd range Clarendon, containing 100 acres, cultivated; has been in hay and pasture during the past year. Good house, good barn and good stables. Fenced around end and side with wire. These two Farms are one mile from Portage du Fort railway station; 2½ miles from saw mill, two churches, cheese factory and school. The soil is rich loam.

Further particulars and terms may be had on application to
JAMES HART,
36-3m Portage du Fort.

MASSEY-HARRIS

(The Popular Farm Machinery)

Having taken the agency for the SAWYER & MASSEY CO., for this county, I wish to inform the municipalities and farmers that I can supply them with a full line of ROAD AND FARM MACHINERY.

The King of the Road Builder Grader
Sawyer & Massey Junior Grader
Steel Road Drag
Gas Oil Tractors
Thrashing Outfits, etc., etc.

Call and have a talk with us.

R. J. HAMILTON

Office and Warerooms

HAMILTON BLOCK - - SHAWVILLE.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, District de Pontiac, Cour de Circuit pour le comté de Temiscamingue à Ville-Marie, No. 1076. The Ville-Marie Supply Company, Limited, corps politique et incorporé ayant son principal bureau d'affaires à Ville-Marie, comté de Temiscamingue et district de Pontiac, demanderesse, vs. Louis Rioulet, ci-devant cultivateur, du canton Latulipe, dits comté et district, et maintenant de lieux inconnus, défendeur. Il est ordonné au défendeur de comparaitre dans le mois. Ville-Marie, 9 avril, 1918. J. D. PELLERIN, Greffier de la dite cour.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Pontiac, Circuit Court in and for the county of Temiscamingue, at Ville-Marie, No. 1076. The Ville-Marie Supply Company, Limited, a politic and corporate body, having its chief place of business at Ville-Marie, county of Temiscamingue and district of Pontiac, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Rioulet, heretofore farmer of the township of Latulipe, said county and district, Defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within a month. Ville-Marie, April 9th, 1918. J. D. PELLERIN, Clerk of the said Court.

Hounds Strayed

Strayed from Shawville on April 1st two hound dogs—one black and tan, the other black and white, with tan spots over eyes. Information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded, or any information of their whereabouts or if anything befell them will be thankfully received by W. E. Maitland or Thos. Shore, Shawville.

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises some time in November, one ewe. Owner is requested to remove same at once and pay expenses incurred, and oblige

GEORGE SMITH,
R. R. No. 2, Charlevoix, Que.

BUGGIES!
BUGGIES!

I have just received a car load of Buggies, and now is the time to make your selection. Call and see them.

J. L. HODOINS - - SHAWVILLE.



A Truck for the Farmer

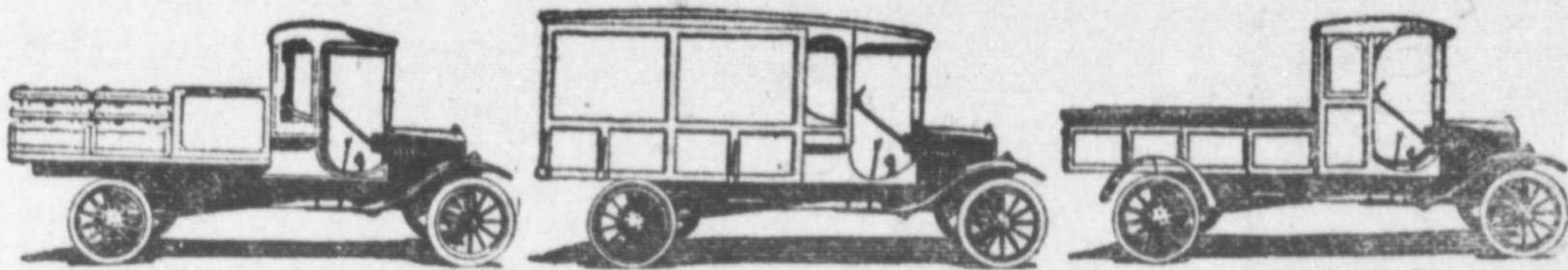
FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - Shawville.

TARIFF OF TOLLS to be collected during season 1918 by The Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited.

For use of Improvements:

Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per 1,000 feet board measure	10 Cts.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet board measure	12½ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet board measure	15 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet	150 "
Pulpwood, per cord	10 "

Dover's Clothes.

The Boys know that Dover's Clothes are the smartest they Can wear.

The mothers know that their sons Look dressier in Dover's Clothes And they also know that Dover's Clothes wear longer.

Our complete Stock of Boys' and Youths' Spring Clothes is now Ready for your selection. Bring The boys in and try them on. All the new Slash Pockets and Buckle Belt Styles on view.

ARCHIE DOVER