

THE EQUITY.

No. 44, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

94 Branches in Canada.

There is a universal call for saving NOW.
Start a Savings Account at any Branch
with a Dollar or more.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH. A. O. GERVAIS, Manager.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH. J. D. KENNELLY, Manager.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH (open daily) A. H. MULHURN, "
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open daily.

Remember, all our watch and clock repairing is done on the premises and all work guaranteed.

E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

Pictures of home folk carry warmth and comfort to the hearts of those who are absent from home. Let us make a sitting for you today. H. IMISON, Artist.

From what we learn the number of flu cases in this neighborhood has greatly diminished within the last ten days. The village is now almost clear of the disease.

In consequence of the shortage as well as the high price asked for hay in this locality Messrs. Geo. Dale and J. L. Hodgins have imported several car-loads.

St. Valentine's Day gave this section of the country the heaviest snowfall of the year so far. The precipitation began early and quit late, showing at least that Old Boreas has not joined the popular demand for shorter hours.

The premises of Wesley Newton, on the Kazubazua Road, Leslie township, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night, the 10th inst. It is reported that nothing was saved. Hard lines, surely, at this season of the year.

Parties who send Cards of Thanks or Memorial lines for insertion are again respectfully reminded that we make a charge of fifty cents for each such notice. People who desire to give expression to their feelings in this manner should not object to paying the printer what it costs to carry out their wishes.

Church Services

St. Stephen's, Greymount, on Sunday, Feb. 23d, at 3 p. m.
St. Matthew's, Charteris, on Sunday, Feb. 23d, at 7 p. m.
The Rev. Canon Flanagan, M. A., a former Incumbent of the parish of Thorne, will preach at both Churches.

By arrangement of Presbytery Rev. J. A. Macfarlane will conduct the services for the Shawville, Bristol and Sparks field the coming Sunday, while Mr. MacCallum takes the services at Campbells Bay, Dunraven, etc.

Red Cross

This month the following was sent from the Red Cross rooms to the Belgian Relief from Yarm and Radford Clubs:

6 pr hose, 5 pr mittens, 15 pr bloomers, 14 undershirts, 13 waists, 4 princess slips, 9 suits combinations, 8 children's dresses, 1 vest, 1 pr boots, 1 pr boys' pants.

The Red Cross head office has sent out letters requesting that all material on hand be made up for the Belgians and shipped to them not later than March 15, as all free transportation ceases March 31st. Hospital supplies and soldiers' comforts not wanted.

"A little thing—your photograph—means much to those who taught you love for country. Make an appointment today. H. IMISON, Artist.

What About This?

An exchange says: It is remarkable with what fidelity the health officers get after almost everything except money—this, a most prolific carrier of disease, no doubt, they leave coolly alone, except in so far as they can get hold of some of it.

Bank bills repose very closely to the persons and bodies of people in all stages of disease; they are handed from one to another and not a few of them find a resting place in my lady's stocking.

Wouldn't it be wise to watch this quite evident source of infection and fumigate the bank notes occasionally. Or would it be dangerous to do so?

ROLL OF HONOUR—Brass plates engraved for churches, schools and private houses. E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

Mr. Bert Wainman, jeweller, is removing into the premises lately occupied by the Merchants Bank, and has had the same specially fitted up for his business.

The cartage equipment of the late Stanley Langford has been purchased by Lewis Cuthbertson, who has also been engaged in the same line for several years and understands the business thoroughly.

Box Social

A Box Social will be held at Murrells School, (No. 8) on Friday, February 23. A large box of chocolates is to be given to the person who pays the highest price for a box. Proceeds of the evening will go towards buying an organ for the School. An interesting program will be furnished. Ladies bringing boxes admitted free; Gents 25 cents.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Eddie Telford and Mrs. Ervine Findlay, of Murrell's section, left for the hospital on Thursday last.

Dr. Powles spent the week-end with his relatives in Montreal.

Miss M. Foran, is attending the Millinery Openings in Toronto at present.

Miss Lou Edey, Wyman, was a guest of Miss Bessie Thomas, over the week-end.

Miss Laura Sally, Ottawa, visited her cousin, Miss Maud McDowell, over the week-end.

Rev. Rural Dean Phillips and other clergymen of the Anglican communion of this district were in Montreal last week attending Synod.

Pte Joseph Goudreau, of Shawville (?); Corp. Phillip Holmes and Ernest Allen of Moorhead were among the large crust of soldiers who returned to Canada last week.

Mr. John R. McDowell spent last week in Toronto, attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd. He was accompanied to Toronto by his wife. We are glad to learn that John R. was again appointed one of the directors for Quebec.

The Rev. Canon Flanagan, of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, conducted the services at St. Paul's Church on Sunday, in the absence of Rural Dean Phillips. Mr. Flanagan and his daughter, who accompanied him, are remaining here for a few days, visiting relatives and old parishioners, the rev. gentleman having been Incumbent at Greer Mount some years ago.

Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, Chinese Missionary of the Baptist Church, who with his wife and children have been visiting relatives in this neighborhood for the past two months, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening. Mr. Whitelaw intends returning to China shortly.

A letter from Mr. R. W. Smiley, of Prince Albert, Sask., dated February 4th says they have had a regular epidemic of the "flu" out there, with a pretty heavy death toll. The weather all winter had been exceptionally mild, up to a day or so before he wrote, when the mercury got down to zero again. "Bob" in enclosing \$3.00 for two years' sub. remarks: "I quite approve of your raising the rate to \$1.50. I don't know how you kept it down to the old rate so long, under the conditions of everything, high cost of living, etc." This view is somewhat in striking contrast to that of the man who, while asking \$5.00 for a cord of 2-foot wood cannot understand why the price of his local paper should be raised to meet that 100 per cent increase.

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH. W. F. DRUM, Manager.
OUSTON BRANCH. A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH. D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH. C. E. SHAW, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

GEO. CAMPBELL
RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES
AND REPAIRS
BRISTOL, QUE.

If you are troubled with a headache have your eyes examined free of charge. E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

PIANO TUNING—If your piano needs tuning, kindly leave order at EQUITY office this week. If you are thinking of a new piano or phonograph, well, Pingle's reputation speaks for itself; ask your neighbor. Nearly one hundred satisfied customers in Shawville vicinity. Phone or write Geo. W. Pingle, Piano Tuner and Player Piano Expert, 45 Louisa st., Ottawa. Twenty years' practical experience.

A few bargains in new and second-hand pianos and phonographs.

Marriages

HODGINS—CONOLLY

At the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday, February 5th, Elizabeth Evelyn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Conolly, to James Ellis Hodgins, of Semans, Sask.

Births

At Shawville, on Feb. 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Nellis Hodgins, a daughter—Margaret Evrina Elsie.

At Montreal, on Friday, Feb. 14, to Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Armstrong, a son.

Deaths

Mr. John Shea, an old and leading resident of Calumet Island, died on Saturday morning after a short illness from pneumonia.

Among the recent deaths which have occurred in this district, may be mentioned that of Miss Catherine Flood, an old resident of Upper Litchfield, who passed away after a short illness.

Mrs. Jas. H. Chapman, formerly a resident of Murrell's section, died at her home in Hull on the 7th inst after a lengthy illness. She was 56 years of age and is survived by her husband, three sons and one daughter.

On Saturday morning a cable despatch to Mr. Arthur Smiley, of S. Onslow, conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of his second son, Lorne, who went overseas about three years ago, and who on account of physical unfitness was retained in England and employed in clerical work in connection with the army. A short time ago, he is reported to have married an English lady. Before enlisting the deceased was an employee of the Bank of Ottawa. He was a younger brother of Mrs. Cyrus Hodgins of this village, who, with the bereft parents and other members of the family, have the sympathy of many old friends in this neighborhood.

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.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAIT, President. Principal.

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. BRAITHWAIT, President. Principal.

EXPERIENCE VS. 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 45%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal. OTTAWA, ONT.
130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire Bull Calf, born 1st February.
Apply to J. C. GLENN, Bristol.

FOUND—On Friday, Feb. 7th, a small leather purse, containing a sum of money which owner may have, at this office, by proving property and paying for this ad.

WOOD WANTED—Two hundred cords of Cordwood, delivered at the Brick Yard. Apply at once to D. T. HODGINS, Shawville, Que.

SERVANT WANTED.—Good wages to right party. Apply to Mrs. S. COHEN, Bristol.

The folk at home want your photograph, to be sure, but they may need reminding that you want photographs of them as well. If you do the reminding we will make photographs that will please you. H. IMISON, Artist.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

MR. DAIRYMAN: Now is the time to provide yourself with a good supply of ice for cooling your milk and cream in the summer time. About one ton of ice for each can should be sufficient.

Every up-to-date farmer should put away ice. If you lived in town you would pay out good money to the ice-man for calling at your door and delivering to you a supply of ice for the purpose of keeping your milk, eggs, meats, butter, etc., cool, which you keep on your own table. Why not have this "household comfort" on the farm? The women folk would appreciate it. So would you.

Furthermore, ice for cooling your milk and cream would save you time, labor and money in the summer time. Let Ice at the WORK of cooling when you are busy.

Provide yourself with a tank which has a tight-fitting lid, big enough to hold the cans and keep them sitting in ice cold water. Keep the lid on the can and do not waste your valuable time stirring to cool the cream. LET ICE DO THE WORK. DO IT NOW.

Yours, truly,
ARNPRIOR CREAMERY,
A. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Bristol, Feb. 10.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Stewart POWER HORSE CLIPPER

They were used in the Army.

Don't waste time by experimenting with unknown and untried machines.

The STEWART is reasonable in price and guaranteed to please.

Clipping starts with first Spring weather.

Hand Clippers and Fetlock Clippers

also in stock.

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

No Decline in Prices
of Cottons and Wools
For at least six months, or, perhaps
not till 1920.

The Catalogues are now issued and people can learn the prices from the big stores.

We submit our prices for Staple Cottons:

Heavy Twill Duck Shirting.....	40c
Rock Fast Drill ".....	35c
Gingham ".....	30c
Good Grey Cotton.....	25c
Bleach ".....	20, 35c
Standard Feather Proof Tickings.....	60c
Best quality yard wide Flannelettes.....	35c
24-inch White Fannelette.....	25c
28-inch ".....	30c
36-inch ".....	35c
A few old Prints (lights).....	20c
" " " (darks).....	25c
New Prints, (lights).....	25c
" " (darks).....	30c
Dress Gingshams,.....	30c
Galateas.....	35c

—SPECIAL—

28-inch Gingshams 25c

These are last Summer's goods, and while they last it means a saving of 5c per yard

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-3551

Positive Definite Knowledge—
of its Matchless Quality and Value has been
the forceful power that has created a sale
of 25 million packets Annually.—

"SALADA"

TRY IT - a Tea-Pot Test is better than a
Volume of Arguments. B549



The Old Folks' "Place in the Sun."

We are all seeing all sorts of things that will grow out of the war. A new civilization is to be born, we are assured, and if we are to believe all we read, every wrong will be righted and peace and justice will rule on earth. All the problems which distressed us prior to 1914, and even up to this writing, are to be solved, and no class is to have any cause for complaint.

Be that as it may, undoubtedly there will be a change in several directions, and a few of our problems will no doubt be solved. We all see the solution of a few of them, and perhaps the most marked one to be seen settling itself just now is the problem of what we shall do with our aged. It is not so very long ago that a doctor made himself famous, or notorious, by advocating the chloroforming of all men when they reached the age of sixty years. Employers set him the example by retiring their help with a pension at ages running from sixty years to seventy-two years, and the wild clamor for "young blood" was heard in all lines of business.

There didn't seem to be any place for old folks, male or female. No body wanted them in business, and at home young folks were inclined to think dependent parents or grandparents a nuisance. They were shelled, left without anything to do to fill mind or hands, and of course they became a burden to themselves and everyone else. Sons and daughters, filled with a false pride, refused to let mother and father do any sort of work to earn a penny from others, and then grumbled because they had the old folks "on their hands."

The problem of the aged had become rather acute. And then came the war. As in everything else, the cry was for "young blood." It was our boys with their splendid strength and great powers of endurance who had to go across. Millions of places which they had filled were left vacant and must be filled. Girls sprang forward to take the place of the boys, but still there was room. There didn't seem to be girls enough to fill the places left by the young men and then there were gaps where the girls had been which must be stopped up by someone.

The problem of the aged solved itself. The old men could not go to war; the old women could not exactly take the places left vacant by the young, strong girls, but they could do their bit, and a big bit, towards making up the deficiency. Employers, glad to get any sort of help, began hiring old men to do certain forms of light work which they had hired girls to do before. For the most part they were openly delighted with the change. One man, a job printer, declares he will never hire girls again; he'll stick to his old men.

"Girls are flighty," was his reason. "You were changing every month or so and while you have them they are bobbing about the office instead of sticking right at their job. They spend too much time peeping into vanity cases and powdering their noses and polishing their engagement rings. Now my old men are past vanity and love-making. They stick right to business and if they aren't so swift they get more done by pegging along all day."

In the kitchen, too, a change has come about. Women who always insisted on having young, strong girl helpers, found out, when they couldn't get the girls, that a middle-aged, or elderly woman can help a great deal. And sons who wouldn't let mother work in anyone's kitchen before the war, called it war work, and gave their consent to mother's earning a little for "pin money." And if thrifty mother manages to make her money buy her shoes and stockings as well as a few thrift stamps, why there is no harm done.

One old lady strated out mending at fifteen cents an hour. John thought that was all right, sewing was a genteel occupation. Mother got started, but fifteen cents was too little for her. She yearned for twenty-five cents. Her employer would be glad to pay that to anyone who would wash her dishes and straighten up her rooms each morning and mother couldn't see that washing dishes was any more lowering to her dignity than darning yawning holes in stockings. So she just went on to wash dishes without

consulting John. Earnings grew into a dollar a day instead of fifty or sixty cents, and when the second Victory Loan campaign was on she astonished John by pinning on a button, and flourishing a paid-up bond under John's nose. She had solved her problem of being old very satisfactorily, especially as three or four women are bidding for her services.

The problem of the aged would cease to perplex if we would only recognize that useful, remunerative occupation is a blessing, not a curse nor disgrace, and that speed is not the only thing to be desired in employees. Age may lack speed and endurance, but it has judgment and experience which surely are as valuable an asset as anything the young can offer.—D. H.

Thrift Recipes.

Oatmeal Betty.—2 cups cooked oatmeal, 4 apples, cut small, 1/2 cup raisins or dates or other dried fruit, 1/2 cup corn syrup, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix and bake for one-half hour. Serve hot or cold.

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley.—1 pound mutton, 1/2 cup pearl barley, 1 tablespoon salt, 4 potatoes, 3 onions, celery tops or other seasoning herbs. Cut the mutton in small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from meat. This will help make the meat tender and improves the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts water and the barley. Simmer for 1 1/2 hours. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook one-half hour longer.

Rice Flour and Oat Muffins.—Rice flour, 25 per cent; ground rolled oats, 75 per cent. 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 tablespoons syrup, 1 egg, 1 1/2 cups ground rolled oats (6 ounces), 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3-8 cup rice flour (2 ounces). Other combinations that have been tried are buckwheat with oats, barley and rice; barley with rice and corn flour; oats with corn flour.

Boston Brown Bread.—1 cup corn meal, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup buckwheat or barley flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups sour milk, 1/2 cup molasses, raisins if desired. Mix dry ingredients, add milk and molasses, and steam 3 hours or bake 45 minutes to 1 hour in moderate oven. One teaspoon soda may be added if a dark bread is desired.

Scotch Broth.—1 cup Scotch barley, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 medium-sized potatoes, 2 medium-sized onions, 1 medium-sized turnip, 1 medium-sized carrot, 1 cup cooked beans or 1 cup cooked corn, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper. Soak barley overnight in 3 quarts water; simmer one hour. Heat fat, add chopped vegetables, cook 2 minutes, add to barley, and slowly cook until vegetables and barley are tender. Add more salt and pepper if necessary. If too thick, more water may be added.

Stuffed Cabbage.—1 small head cabbage, 2 tablespoons vegetable oil or other fat, 1 cup rice, 1-3 pound mutton, 1 cup stock, 2 cups water, salt, pepper, 2 1/2 cups tomato sauce. Scoop out the centre of a small head of cabbage (saving the material removed for salad). Parboil the cabbage until tender. Heat the fat, add rice, and when this has been partially browned add the mutton cut into small pieces. When well browned add stock, water, seasonings; cover and steam until the rice is soft and the meat tender. Drain the cabbage; fill the centre with the cooked meat and rice; remove to the saucpan. Pour tomato sauce around the cabbage and cook it in the sauce for about 10 minutes. Serve with sauce.

Follow-the-Leader.

By placing a mirror, 3 feet square, opposite the opening through which sheep were to be driven, an Australian grower has been able to get the animals to pass into pens where they were wanted without difficulty. True to its well-known habit of following the lead of its fellows, each sheep, on seeing its own likeness in the mirror, thought it was another of the flock and passed through the opening at once. While the device has been employed only as indicated, and by but one ranchman, so far as is known, doubtless there are many places where it could be used.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter

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CHAPTER I.

If Burke Denby had not been given all the frosted cakes and toy shotguns he wanted at the age of ten, it might not have been so difficult to convince him at the age of twenty that he did not want to marry Helen Barnett.

Between the boy and his father all during the years of childhood and youth, the relationship was very beautiful that the entire town saw it and expressed its approval; in public by nods and admiring adjective; in private by frequent admonitions to wayward sons and thoughtless fathers to follow the pattern so gloriously set for them.

One word always, however, was held before the boy from the very first—mother; yet it was not as a word, either, but as a living presence. Always he was taught that she was with them, a bright, beautiful, gracious being, loving, tender, perfect. Whatever they saw was seen through her eyes. Whatever they did was done with her. Stories of her beauty, charm, and goodness filled many an hour of intimate talk. She was the one flawless woman born into the world—so said Burke's father to his son.

Burke was nearly twenty-one, and half through college, when he saw Helen Barnett. She was sitting in the big west window in the library, with the afternoon sun turning her wonderful hair to gold. In her arms she held a sleeping two-year-old boy. With the marvelous light on her face, and the crimson velvet draperies behind her, she looked not unlike a pictured Madonna. It was not, indeed, until a very lifelike red swept to the roots of the girl's hair that the young man, staring at her from the doorway, realized that she was not, in truth, a masterpiece on an old-time wall, but a very much alive, very much embarrassed young woman in his father's library.

With a blush that rivaled hers, and an incoherent apology, he backed hastily from the room. He went then in search of his father. He had returned from college an hour before to find his father's youngest sister, Eunice, and her family, guests in the house. But this stranger—this bewilderingly beautiful girl—in the upper hall he came face to face with his father.

"Dad, who in Heaven's name is she?" he demanded without preamble.

"She?"

"That exquisitely beautiful girl in the library. Who is she?"

"In the library? Girl? Nonsense! You're dreaming, Burke. There's no one here but your aunt."

"But I just came from there. I saw her. She held a child in her arms."

"Ho!" John Denby gave a gesture as if tossing a trivial something aside. "You're dreaming again, Burke. The nursemaid, probably. Your aunt brought one with her. But, see here, son, I was looking for you. Come into my room. I wanted to know—"

And he plunged into a subject far removed from nursemaids and their charges. Burke, however, was not to be so lightly diverted. True, he remained for ten minutes at his father's side, and he listened dutifully to what his father said; but the day was not an hour older before he had sought and found the girl he had seen in the library.

She was not in the library now. She was on the wide verandah, swinging the cherubic boy in the hammock. To Burke she looked even more bewitching than she had before. As a pictured saint, hung about with the aloofness of the intangible and the unreal, she had been beautiful and alluring enough; but now, as a breathing, moving creature treading his own familiar verandah and touching with her white hands his own common hammock, she was bewilderingly entrancing.

Combating again an almost overwhelming desire to stand in awe and worship, he advanced hastily, speaking with a diffidence and an incoherence utterly foreign to his usual blithe boyishness.

"Oh, I hope—I didn't, did I? Did I wake—the baby up?"

With a start the girl turned, her blue eyes wide.

"You? Oh, in the library—"

"Yes; an hour ago. I do hope I didn't wake him up!"

Before the ardent admiration in the young man's eyes, the girl's fell.

"Oh, no, sir. He just—woke himself."

"Oh, I'm so glad! And—and I want you to forgive me for—staring at you so rudely. You see, I was so surprised to—see you there like—like a picture, and—You will forgive me—er—I don't know your name."

"Barnet—Helen Barnett." She blushed prettily; then she laughed, throwing him a mischievous glance. "Oh, yes, I'll forgive you; but—I don't know your name, either."

"Thank you. I knew you'd understand. I'm Denby—Burke Denby."

"Mr. Denby's son?"

"Yes."

"Oh-h!"

At the admiration in her eyes and voice he unconsciously straightened himself.

"And do you live—here?" breathed the girl.

To hide the inexplicable emotion that seemed suddenly to be swelling within him, the young man laughed slightly.

"Of course—when I'm not away!" His eyes challenged her, and she met the sally with a gurgle of laughter.

"Oh, I meant—when you're not away," she blushed.

He watched the wild-rose color bloom in the best of her face.

sweep to her temples—and stepped nearer.

"But you haven't told me a thing of yourself—yet," he complained.

She sighed—and at the sigh an unreasonable wrath against an unknown something rose within him.

"There's nothing to tell," she murmured. "I'm just here—a nurse to Master Paul and his brother." She sighed again; and, at this second sigh, Burke Denby's wrath became reasoning and definite. It was directed against the world in general, and his aunt in particular, that they should permit for one instant this glorious creature to sacrifice her charm and sweetness on the altar of menial services to a couple of unappreciative infants.

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" he breathed, plainly aglow at the intimate nearness of this heart-to-heart talk.

"But I'm glad—you're here!"

"Come, I want you to go to walk with me. I want to show you the view from Pike's Hill," he urged.

"Me? To walk? Why, Mr. Denby, I can't!"

Again the wild-rose flush came and went—and again Burke Denby stepped nearer.

"Why not?"

"Why, I couldn't leave the children; besides—it's Master Paul's nab hour."

"What a pity—when it's so beautiful out! To-morrow, then, in the morning?"

She shook her head.

"I couldn't, Mr. Denby."

"The afternoon, then?"

"No."

"Is it because you don't want to?"

"Want to?"

At the look of longing that leaped to her face, the thwarted youth felt again the fierce wrath he had known the first day of their meeting.

"Then, by Jove, you shall!" he vowed.

"Don't they ever give you any time to yourself?"

She dimpled into shy laughter.

"I shall have a few hours Thursday—after three."

"Good! I'll remember. We'll go then."

And they went.

To Burke Denby it was a wonderful and a brand-new experience. Never had the sky been so blue, the air so soft, the woods so enchantingly beautiful. And he was so glad that they were thus—for her.

At the top of the hill they sat down to rest, before them the wonderful panorama of grandeur—the green valley, the silvery river, the far-reaching mauve and purple mountains.

"My, isn't this real pretty!" exclaimed the girl.

The young man scarcely heard the words, else he would have frowned unconsciously at the "real pretty." He was looking at her lovely, glorified face.

"I thought you'd like it," he breathed.

"Oh, I do."

"I know another just as fine. We'll go there next."

A shadow like a cloud crossed her face.

"But I have so little time!"

The cloud leaped to his face now and became thunderous.

"Shucks! I forgot. What a nuisance! Oh, I say, you know, I don't think you ought to be doing—such work. Do you—forgive me, but do you really—have to?"

"Yes, I have to."

She had turned her face half away, but he thought he could see tears in her eyes.

"Are you—all alone, then? Haven't you any—people?" His voice had grown very tender.

"No—no one. Father died, then mother. There was no one else—to care; and no—money."

"Oh, I'm so—so sorry!"

He spoke awkwardly, with obvious restraint. He wanted suddenly to take her in his arms—to soothe and comfort her as one would a child. But she was not a child, and it would not do, of course. But she looked so forlorn, so appealing, so sweet, so absolutely dear—

Burke Denby began the very next morning to be a friend to Miss Barnett. Accepting as irrevocable the fact that she could not be separated from her work, he made no plans that did not include Masters Paul and Percy Allen.

"I'm going to take your sons for a drive this morning, if you don't mind," he said briskly to his aunt at the breakfast table.

"Mind? Of course I don't, you dear boy," answered the pleased mother, fondly. "You're the one that will mind—as you'll discover, I fear, when you find yourself with a couple of mischievous small boys on your hands!"

"I'm not worrying," laughed the youth. "I shall take Miss Barnett along, too."

"Oh—Helen? That's all right, then. You'll do nicely with her," smiled Mrs. Allen, as she rose from the table.

"If you'll excuse me, I'll go and see that the boys are made ready for their treat."

(To be continued.)

Had the Right Idea.

While the Germans were marching through a Belgian province, one of them said sneeringly to a farmer sowing seed:

"You may sow, but we shall reap."

"Well, perhaps you may," was the reply: "I am sowing hemp."

"Treat a man with as much deference as you would a pig."

As the Red Guards feared rifle bul-

TOLSTOI TELLS OF CZAR'S DEATH

FATE OF ROMANOFFS DECREED BY SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

No Consideration Was Shown Victims by Their Executioners—Bodies Burned in Mine.

Count A. A. Tolstoi, who recently spent some days in Berlin, furnished the Russian paper, Wremja, published there, some particulars of the murder of the Czar's family at Ekaterinburg. He said the local Soviet became convinced in the middle of July that, seeing the Czecho-Slovak and Seberian troops were making continuous advances, the city could not be held by the undisciplined Red Guards. It then began to remove arms, food and supplies from the city in all haste.

At the same time it spread the rumor, apparently intentionally, that the Siberian troops wished to liberate the Romanoffs in order to restore them. This silly story attained its object. The Red garrison became worked up and demanded that the Czar's whole family and all those sharing his captivity should be put out of the way. July 16 the Red Guards held a meeting where passionate reproaches were made against the council of people's commissaries, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. They were accused of having allowed themselves to be bribed by the Czecho-Slovaks and Czaristic conspirators.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Ekaterinburg held a meeting the same evening under the influence of these events. The meeting was also attended by persons empowered by the republic. It lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning. The fate of the Czar and his family was then sealed.

All Signed Death Sentence.

The chairman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, a worker named Belobodorff, voted first for execution. After him voted Jurofski, chairman of the extraordinary commission. When the sentence had been pronounced it was signed by all the members. Jurofski and Belobodorff went to the house of an engineer named Ignatieff, where the Czar with his companions lodged, to witness the execution.

A detachment of Red Guards was charged with the carrying out of the execution. The guard did not ask to see the sentence or authority. They greeted the verbal announcement with a loud "hurrah." Whereupon the Red Guards, stamping hard and with clattering arms, stormed toward the bedroom of the Czar's family.

When the Czar and Czarina heard the noise they understood immediately what was afoot and hastily donned their outer garments. The Czar himself dressed the Czarevitch in his military uniform. All then knelt in prayer.

Terrified Grand Duchesses clasped each other. The Czarevitch burst into tears and tried to stand, but fell, whereupon the Czar broke off his prayer to take his sick son in his arms. The Czarina continued her prayer.

The door was then opened and Jurofski, followed by the armed Red Guard, entered the apartment. Baroness Buxhaven, alarmed by the noise, hastened to the Czarina and fell beside her in hysterical convulsions. Jurofski, with a devilish short laugh, turned to the Czar and said: "I see you already are prepared."

"Yes, I am ready," answered the Czar.

"Our visit does not concern you alone, however," continued Jurofski roughly. "We shall exterminate your wife and your whole breed also." He then made a gesture to the Red Guards, pointing out to them the Czar's family and Baroness Buxhaven, and shouted:

"Out with them and no compliments."

Shot to Death in Cellar.

The Red Guards surrounded the condemned persons and drove them out the door. The Czar went first with his son who had fallen in a swoon in his arms. He was deathly pale and swayed, but quickly recovered himself. The Czarina followed him with firm step, praying softly all the time.

The Grand Duchesses and Baroness Buxhaven wept convulsively and had to be dragged to execution in the cellar of the house.

At the staircase which gave access to the cellar the condemned persons met another group, consisting of Botkin, the Czar's personal physician; Madame Schneider, reader to the Czarina; Prince Dolgourouky and Count Tatireff.

"You, too?" said the Czar to Botkin, who bowed very low, unable to utter a word.

As the Red Guards feared rifle bul-

lets would rebound in the narrow cellar covered with tiles, they shot the condemned persons down with their revolvers point blank, one after another. Jurofski and the Red Guards said later the Czarina was first shot dead, then the Grand Duchesses and last of all the Czar. Their bodies were placed in a transport motor car and conveyed the same night to a deserted mine shaft outside the city, where they were soaked in petroleum and burned. The ashes and charred bones were covered with earth.

Folks.

I'm glad for tired people,
Who still know how to smile;
I'm glad for laughing people
Who pause to talk a while—
The blessed blissing brave folk
Whom worry can't beguile.

I love some little children
With smiles that still are youth,
Like sweet old-fashioned flowers,
Their eyes so pure with truth,
That keep their faith in fairies
And fairland, forsooth.

I'm glad for gentle aged folk,
Who leisurely may stray
About indulgent duties,
That keep their trifling sway—
The well-content-with-age folk
Who loved their passing day.

I'm glad for busy people
Who do not waste your hours
Nor theirs, with endless detail,
But just like hidden powers
"They brace you unexpectedly
Where lurking weakness cowers.

And for the young-in-heart folk
Who never lose their cheer,
The optimistic, glad folk,
Like sunshine all the year—
I think of all earth's fine folk
They are perhaps most dear.

The Fall of the Air-Child.

He was so young—the strapping that we lay
In this stern box—his mother, were she here
Would choose a white one; tie a spray of dear
White roses with a ribbon white as they.

But war's for men, not children, and the grim
Sad trappings of a soldier's death are dark;
Yet something glorious wraps this lad, for mark
The rippled bands of scarlet over him.

Was the air jealous of supremacy,
Unwilling men should dare its trackless ways,
That it should fail his light keel, in the blaze
Of a clear sunset—hurl him earthward, still?

This boy died nobly, though he died while slim,
Scarce hardened, laughing, and this side the sea;
So, placing him in hero company,
We bring our best—our Flag—to cover him!

False Reports.

Mark Twain has been outdone. When his death was prematurely reported, he complained that the report was "grossly exaggerated." Now Mr. W. H. Helm, the author, after a similar grievance, as follows: "In the new edition of 'Who's Who,' it is stated that I died on March 20th last. So far as I know the only foundation for this inaccuracy is that on that date, in common with many thousands of other elderly persons, I was buried in war work!"

This is as neat a denial as one could wish, and reminds me somewhat of another man who, on reading of his death over his breakfast, immediately wired: "Please send date of funeral—wish to be present!"

A Light Burden.

The driver of the jaunting car of Ireland is always ready to excuse himself if he is reproached for the condition of his horse.

"I say, Paddy," said a tourist one day, "that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw! Why don't you fatten him up, is it?" queried the driver, as if he could not believe his ears. "Faix, the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now!"

Sugar has been known to the Chinese for at least 3,000 years.

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BONDS

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. BICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

The council of the great powers at Versailles has set out a program of four paramounts to be debated after a full conference of the Peace Congress. The first of the four is international labor legislation. A committee from the conference composed of delegates from the principal nations will be assigned to bring in a working plan. The American delegates, we are told in press despatches, are well advanced in this question and will be ready to report at once.

A delegation from the American Federation of Labor is in Paris by this time, to attend an international convention of labor. The Americans are headed by Samuel Gompers.

From London, George Nicoll Barnes, member of the new Lloyd George Ministry, issues a statement containing Great Britain's plan for the working machinery to carry out the proposed internationalization of labor. A commission from the Peace Congress is to be created to convene the first international labor conference, which, in turn, would prepare a charter and by-laws. It is the view of the Minister, Barnes, that this congress of labor would provide for international trade unionism and a standard of working hours to be enforced wherever necessary among the nations by the League of Nations to be created by the Peace Congress.

During the sittings of the Peace Congress two labor bodies will be sitting in Paris bent upon the same object of internationalism. One convention will be composed of moderates with men like Gompers and Barnes directing affairs. The other body will be composed of extremists who would abrogate the Peace Congress proper and give its place to a labor international composed exclusively of proletarian delegates. By taking the conservative element and the propositions already before the Peace Congress, has not the world war caused all of us to look at world events with a wider vision?

Not so long ago an Internationalist was an outcast. He was a bearer of the red flag and feared as a bomb user. Secret police in Continental Europe tracked him and turned him in his tracks.

More than fifty years ago the International panacea was introduced in London by French and British workmen present at the International Exposition, devised to make war impossible. A year later the plan was imported to Central Europe and taken in hand by the Marxists. The International Association of workers followed. The organization had a stormy career. In Germany it resulted in the creation of the present Social Democratic party. British delegates revolted when the original organization turned to Socialism instead of trade unionism. Russian leaders were expelled because in those days they were preaching Bolshevism. Notwithstanding the schisms, an International party continued in existence and had considerable strength up to 1914. But the dream of its leaders, as well as of its founders, failed miserably when the test was applied. The German delegates to the International Conference to stop the war through a great international labor strike, bolted and supported the German position in the war.

To-day, however, Internationalism is made respectable. It is a part of the Wilson Utopia to be carved at Versailles. It is to be one of the pillars of the new league of nations, and this on the theory of the founders of the Internationale—that all wars are economic in their beginnings. Place labor on an equality internationally and reduce all bars to free international commerce, and there will be no occasion for war.

Sometimes we wonder whether the American executive saw, or has seen, to its logical end the Internationalism contained in his four-pronged peace program and what the American people will think of it when they have time to study it out as a whole.

THE PIONEERS OF PROHIBITION

In view of the fact that the U. S. has gone prohibition by Federal enactment, it may not be amiss to briefly review the fight that has culminated in the glorious victory for temperance and morality.

It is less than a century ago since the first national temperance convention was held in the U. S. It convened on May 24, 1833, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with 400 delegates representing 21 States.

That convention may be regarded as the beginning of the national movement for prohibition, which has just been brought to a successful culmination by the vote of Nebraska making the necessary three-fourths of the States to ratify an amendment to the Constitution. There are other States to vote on the amendment, which will no doubt ratify it by many more than the necessary three-fourths rule requires.

In the history of reform there are few efforts that can parallel the campaign against liquor for persistence, cumulative strength, and undeviating

aim. While the earlier emphasis was placed upon total abstinence, it was not long before advocates of temperance reached the conclusion that the main attack should be made upon the traffic, and agitation to prohibit manufacture and sale went hand in hand with the crusades for pledge signers.

The temperance movement of the nineteenth century owes its origin in no small degree to Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, who, in 1785 published a pamphlet entitled, "An Inquiry Into the Effects of Ardent Spirits Upon the Human Mind." The pamphlet brought the weight of scientific authority to the support of the moral reformers and awakened a wide discussion in America and Great Britain. Among notable men who were stirred to lend their advocacy to temperance were Dr. Lyman Beecher in this country and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the father of Charles Darwin, in England. Elihu Burritt, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass raised their voices for abstinence in America. The movement gained great impetus before the civil war of 1860, and temperance societies sprang up like magic in every section of the country.

Following the Civil War came an era of great expansion and industrial development, attended by an increasing immigration. This accession of European life created within the country an element strongly opposed to prohibition. The movement faced an immense task. The foreign tide threatened to overwhelm it, but against these difficulties it persisted. The propaganda was carried on through various agencies. In the sphere of politics the prohibition party did a valuable education work, ably seconded by the efforts of the later organized Anti-Saloon League, that ultimately became the chief political factor in the movement. The W.C.T.U., working largely along moral and religious lines, was a mighty instrument in creating sentiment in the homes of the land.

Undoubtedly, the introduction of temperance as a text-book study in the public schools has been one of the most potent influences in determining the will of the nation. It was a strategic victory of first importance when the movement outflanked the enemy by getting to the youth of the land with its message.

But the two greatest allies of the prohibition crusade in its later phases have been science and industry. Science with an aloof indifference to the moral aspects of the question, demonstrated the evil potency of alcohol in its effects upon the human body, and bit by bit destroyed the cherished illusion that whisky was an essential remedial agency, a foe to physical ailments, a warming, comforting, revivifying friend of man. Industry, equally unconcerned about the distinctly moral aspects of the issue, discovered that alcohol was the great destroyer of efficiency, the waster of productive energy in mind and body. It began to enact its own prohibitory regulations; it looked with suspicion upon the saloon established in proximity to the factory. Commerce joined it. Men were selected for positions of trust because of their temperate habits; the man who indulged found himself outstripped by his abstemious companion. Presently the humorist appeared with the significant advice: "If drinking interferes with your business, give up your business." You can trace decades of progress in thought on the liquor question in that pithy, ironical sentence.

Thus gradually, religion, morals, science and business united against the common enemy, and have been the potent factors in its overthrow.

And now it is announced from Nesterville, Ohio, the home of the general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, that the league has undertaken to ask the mobilizing of public sentiment for world-wide prohibition.

The watchword of the league used to be: "A dry America by 1920." Now the watchword is to be "A saloonless and a drunkenless world."

The boldness of this movement challenges the imagination. The task is colossal, and the league admits it. Its prosecution of the work will require time and much money, but the league is blessed with both. "1,250 clergymen of the Church of England," the league declares, "together with 472 women in English rectories to-day own more than \$8,000,000 worth of stock in English breweries." "In the Pera block or quarter of Constantinople, on the same plot of ground with the Orthodox Greek Church, there are a dozen drinking places owned by the church, which is kept up by the revenue from these drink shops."

These clergymen and women in English rectories must be made to see the error of their ways, the league has decided. They must relinquish their brewery stocks, and the best way to do this is to abolish the breweries—no breweries, no brewery stocks.

The world-wide program of the Anti-Saloon League of America recently agreed upon by its national executive committee is three-fold: First, to extend its efforts into other

countries by furnishing substantial testimony in the form of speakers, writers and others, as well as through publicity agencies, to prove the facts respecting the operation of prohibition in America. Second, the league will give financial assistance as well as all other support to the temperance organizations of other countries working on lines similar to those of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to establish new organizations, etc. Third, the league proposes to take up with similar organizations in other countries the importance of international action, requesting such to join in a call for a conference for the purpose of organizing a league of nations in the interest of the complete extermination of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the nations of the earth.

Missionary agencies are to be enlisted in all the mission fields, to cooperate in the grand work. "Educational agencies will not be overlooked," said one of the league's leaders. "Prohibition propaganda, is properly handled, can be conducted through exchange professorships in the universities and colleges, lecture courses, general chautauqua and lyceum bureaus and scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of all countries, similar to that which has been so successful in the United States."

In addition to all that, it is explained that industrial enterprises and trade organizations of other countries will be used as agencies through which the industrial trade organizations there may be reached.

Another field which will not be neglected is that presented by labor organizations. The league will depend upon the labor organizations of the U. S. to bring the prohibition program to the attention of the labor interests in Europe and elsewhere.

It must be admitted that this is mapping out an immense field for temperance propaganda, and we wish the league success in its herculean task of converting the world to total abstinence.

In view of the attitude of foreign governments in dealing with the liquor question during the Great War, the scheme is shorn of many of its otherwise Utopian aspects. We hope and trust the league will succeed in all its altruistic aims and purposes, for confessedly, there is no evil in the world to be compared with that of intemperance, that destroys both body and mind.

Lake Huron holds the curious record of having more islands than any other lake. It has at least 8,000.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it.—Revelation, iii., 8.

The ending of the great war presents to the nations of the world one of the most wonderful opportunities of human history. Indeed, if we expect the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ in human flesh, we may say that it presents to the nations of the world the most wonderful opportunity of human history. There is set before them an open door, and no man can shut it.

For more than four years autocracy and democracy were locked in a life and death struggle for supremacy, and when at last the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the end of that struggle came clearly into view. Little by little people began to realize that the old order of things had passed away and dimly to descry the dawn of a new era. Before the open door of that new era we now stand, and the question is what lies ahead. If with larger faith and clearer vision we pass through that door, what lies beyond it? Three things at least.

First—A league of nations. Whatever difficulties lie in the way of the formation of such a league, and the difficulties are many, one thing is certain—we must not return to the old order. To do so would be to acknowledge defeat, to count as unholy the blood shed and the lives laid down in the war which we have waged for freedom, and ultimately to prepare the ground for another and a greater war. The unduly cautious among us say that a league of nations is a dream, wonderful but impossible of realization. That it is a dream is true, but life as we know it is made up of dreams, some wonderful, some commonplace, some sorrowful, which have come true, and it is for us to see that our dreams of wonder and of beauty are realized. A noted Englishman once said that possible things will be done and impossible things must be done. This dream of a league of nations must be realized just because of its seeming impossibility. It was long ago prophesied that when God's spirit should be poured out upon the world young men should see visions and old men should dream dreams.

Children of One Father

No one, I suppose, foresees or can foresee the particular form such a league will take or the particular agreements which will be necessary to guarantee its continuance. One thing only is certain, the door lies open, and no man can shut it; though it is, of course, possible for the nations to decline to pass through.

Second—The establishment of international brotherhood. No league

PEACE AND PALESTINE

Marvellous Progress Has Been Made Under the British Regime.

An infants' welfare bureau has been established already in Jerusalem! Mothers are given all the medical care needed, baby clinics are well organized, health visitors are being appointed and kitchens that provide food for babies and the poor are being opened. The nurses are mainly natives of Jerusalem who need thorough training, but it is confidently predicted that the rate of infant mortality will quickly drop.

All large centres throughout Palestine have excellent government hospitals and during the months since General Allenby's triumphal entry into Jerusalem many thousands of natives throughout the country have gone of their own free will to these centres and asked for vaccination. The disinfecting plants distributed with a lavish hand by the Government have effected a wonderful decrease in typhus and relapsing fever cases.

The supply of fresh pure mountain water with which Jerusalem is now blessed is the close of what at one time seemed a hopeless undertaking and was given up by a band of earnest workers who labored for nine years with the Turkish Government to secure the right to supply pure water to the city. General Allenby's civil engineer discovered a group of mountain springs which yielded 14,000 gallons per hour. This was pumped to a hilltop and then handed over to gravity and allowed to run to Jerusalem through a line of pipe. All hospitals were supplied and the insanitary cisterns were cleaned and then filled from the pipes. These cisterns were the only water supply known and have been in use since before the time of Christ. They were always filled from the winter rainfall and were most objectionable. Their total capacity was between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons.

It is a matter of but a few months before aeroplanes and tractor ploughs, electric trains and machinery driven by electricity, "wireless" news service, "movies" and those great disturbers of ancient civilization, sanitation and hygiene, will take complete possession of Palestine after 400 years of misrule under the unspeakable Turk.

While it would be too much to say that honey will again take its place as a sweet and force sugar from the market, yet it will be safe to say that the increased demand and the greater number of uses to which it has been put, has acquainted people with the advisability of using honey as a food, and this demand will probably continue.

of nations can be permanent until the nations within the league realize that as nations and not merely as individuals they are brothers, children of one Father, members of one great family; that what affects one affects all; that when one suffers all the others suffer with it; that ultimately what is for the good of one nation is for the good of the world. Here again there are difficulties, but difficulties are after all so many challenges to the brave and strong. The greatest difficulty is men's lack of faith in God and men's lack of faith in men. Almost instinctively we settle down into the position that what has been must of necessity continue to be and that what has not been is quite impossible. Even in progressive Canada we sometimes hear, "It's all right but it can't be done." On the contrary, I maintain that if it is right it is impossible.

Establishment of International Fellowship

In am not advocating an easy-going toleration of wrong, I am not suggesting—far from it—that Germany should not be punished, and that Belgium, Serbia, France, Great Britain and Italy should not be compensated so far as compensation is possible. I am pleading for the abandonment of national jealousies, the overthrow of national selfishness and the establishment of international fellowship and love. The door is open—no man can shut it—but it is within the power of the nations to refuse to enter.

Third—The extension of God's kingdom in the world. A league of nations cannot be established and maintained, an era of international brotherhood cannot be inaugurated and carried on, unless God's kingdom be deepened and extended upon the earth. "The kingdom of God," St. Paul tells us, "is not meat and drink, but righteousness and joy and peace in the Holy Ghost." And our great need to-day is that the nations of the world and the individuals within the nations should care less for meat and drink and more for righteousness and joy and peace; less for the material and more for the spiritual; less for the things of the body and more for the things of the soul; that child labor, intemperance, graft and political corruption should be faced and abolished, and that all men should realize that in God and in God alone lie the nations of the world achieve their divinely appointed destiny.

Now is the time. Old things have been swept away, the new era is at hand, a great opportunity lies before us. "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Will the nations enter and find peace?—Rev. J. Wilson Sutton.



The Record of the Class!

The bell had rung and all heads in the fifth grade were turned expectantly toward Miss Brown. A little sound in the door and as quickly they all turned backward. A murmur of disgust went through the class as a breathless little girl sank into her seat and began scrambling through the song book to find the place. Miss Brown herself looked displeased.

"Nearly late again—that's the second time this week!" Polly Berwyn whispered to Frances Harmon and both fixed accusing eyes on the already uncomfortable little offender.

The King Edward Public School made a point of promptness and between the lower and upper grades there was a sharp rivalry for the silver cup presented every half year by the principal to the one holding the best record. It was nearing the end of the term and as the score (or so the children called it) was even, the greatest excitement was felt in the issue. Mr. Fleming chuckled to himself whenever he caught the boys and girls talking it over, and reflected how much better it was to reward them for being prompt than to punish them for lateness. No one was kept in at the King Edward school, but public opinion made it very uncomfortable for the tardy ones.

The morning lessons proceeded as usual, but when the recess bell rang a little group of the fifth graders assembled in the corner of the yard.

"She's going to spoil everything!" Jack Murray kicked the fence crossly and the others shook their heads.

"Let's tell her we won't stand for it, that's what we ought to do. You know well enough that none of those eighth graders will be late and they'll be crowing all over the place if they beat us. Dear knows they're bad enough now!"

"Who's going to do it?" Polly looked expectantly around, but no one seemed inclined to take the responsibility.

"She's an awfully nice girl!"

"What's that got to do with it?" Jack put in bluntly.

"She lives near me. I could walk home with her this afternoon and sort of tell her. She always rushes home so fast after school and she's always so late starting that I've never done it before, but I'll do my best."

A sigh of relief greeted this statement from Frances Harmon.

"Couldn't you say you'd call for her?" said Jack mischievously, then edged off toward a slide in the corner of the yard. He had been watching the other fellows at it as long as he could and now that the class honor seemed to be in a fair way toward being kept he made for it with a whoop. Meanwhile the cause of the discussion was off in a corner of the hall studying the next day's history. She looked up a little surprised when Frances touched her on the arm.

"Do you care if I walk home with you this noon, Marion?"

"Why, no—only—" Marion's face flushed—"we'll have to hurry 'cause

—She lit her lip and did not finish, and Frances, being a kind-hearted little girl and seeing that she was embarrassed, nodded and hurried on.

"See you later!" she called over her shoulder. Marion closed her book with a sigh. How nice it would be to have nothing to worry about like Frances, and to have such pretty frocks, and to come to school every once in a while in her father's motor. Marion had not made any friends at school. First, because she was shy, and second, because she had so little time to herself, but of all the girls in the class she had always liked Frances the best so that she looked forward to the noon bell with no little excitement.

Frances did not know exactly how to start the conversation, but she really did the best thing possible. Lateness was never mentioned at all. She just talked about everything—her dog and her baby brother and how funny it was that she and Marion had never walked home together before and when they did reach Marion's house she found much to her own surprise that she had never enjoyed any one's company so much.

"You must come see me real soon. I tell you, I'll stop on my way back for you!" she announced triumphantly, and before Marion had time to refuse she had skipped down the steps. Sure enough at one o'clock the bell rang, and Marion who was just clearing away the lunch dishes, gave a start of dismay.

"I don't care," she thought stoutly, "She'd find out sooner or later that we didn't have a girl and that the hall carpet is all torn, and if we're going to be friends she might as well know now."

"Almost ready," she announced gayly, whisking Frances into the parlor. "Just wait till I get grandma's tray and put some coal on the fire!"

"I believe she does all the work. Why no wonder she's late, why—" Just here Marion appeared with the tray. Frances darted after her into the kitchen.

"I'll clear the table while you fix the fire. It isn't quite time to start," and before Marion could object she was bustling about like a regular little housewife.

"You see mother is a private secretary, and she has to go downtown early, and I like to have everything ready for her when she comes home!" Marion gave the fire a critical poke and jumped to her feet. "It went out yesterday morning and nearly made me late. It's an old villain, really!" She rushed into the hall for her hat and coat and they were soon chatting away for dear life.

"I'm so glad I didn't say anything cross," thought Frances that night as she lay in bed thinking it all over. "I'll call for her every morning and I'll help her all I can, too!" A little housekeeping is fun—and with Frances's help Marion had more time to play and be a little girl and what is more, the fifth and sixth won the cup from the higher grades for punctual attendance.

BRITISHER TATOOED

Ship's Fireman is Victim of U-Boat Captain's Cruelty.

Burton Mayberry, a ship's fireman, has arrived in Newcastle bearing on his cheeks tattoo marks which, he states, were inflicted by two German sailors, to the order of a German submarine commander. The head of a cobra is tattooed on each cheek in blue and red.

Mayberry is thirty-nine years of age, unmarried and a native of London, and in April, 1917, he left in his ship, bound from Southampton to New York. When they were six days out, they were torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The crew took to the boats, and the boat containing Mayberry and nineteen other men was ordered to approach the submarine. When alongside, the submarine commander, a man of powerful build and about thirty-six years of age, ordered the men to board the U-boat. Mayberry was the first to reach the deck, and the commander, speaking in broken English, told him that England was the cause of the war and that but for her Germany would not have been in the situation she was in at that time.

The commander ordered him to get down on the deck and curse England, but Mayberry refused. Two German seamen, in obedience to an order, seized hold of Mayberry, and, after forcing his arms behind his back, passed a bar through them, which was then screwed up with a lock at each end.

Currant Trees vs. Bushes.

Are you planning to set any currant bushes this spring, or thin out and renovate currant bushes needing such improvement?

Hereafter I intend to have all my currants grow in tree form instead of in bush form. Currants grown on shrub-like trees are easier picked, and there is considerably less labor in keeping the ground free of weeds than

is the case when this fruit is grown in the usual clump form of bushes. Also, the shrub-like currant trees are ornamental as well as useful, and they can be made to add to the attractiveness of the grounds about the home.

To secure the tree form, I start the slips from a single cutting, or else remove all buds but one from the cutting. Even then new buds will sometimes develop, causing side sprouts, which, unless carefully destroyed, will form separate roots and result in bushes instead of the tree form wanted.

Unless the grower intends to give his currants close attention and the best of care, he will gain nothing by growing them in tree form. But for a select special trade the fruit can be easier thinned, and more sunlight and air admitted to the fruit, which aids in getting higher quality and larger sized berries.

Since war requirements cut down our sugar allowance, the currant has been somewhat under a cloud; but this fruit will come back into popular favor. One trouble with currants as grown of late years has been neglect to keep the bushes opened up to the sunlight and air. The overthick clumps of bushes have yielded small fruit of extreme acid flavor.

My plan of training the currants in tree form has nearly doubled the size of the berries, and the flavor is also so much better and milder as to make our different varieties of red currants much appreciated as a breakfast dish with only the lightest possible sprinkle of sugar.—S. A.

"We are all guests in God's great house, The Universe, and Death is but His page To show us to the chamber where we sleep. What though the bed be dust, to wake is sure; Not birds, but angels, flutter at the eaves, And call us, singing."

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 20, 1919.

A TRUNK HIGHWAY THROUGH PONTIAC.

Notwithstanding the opposition that it is meeting with in some quarters—as all progressive schemes, policies or reforms invariably meet with opposition on their introduction—the Good Roads question has become an issue of transcendent importance in the affairs of this country. Statesmen, leading business men and a large majority of the agricultural class have come to realize that Canada has suffered material loss and inconvenience in various ways through lack of a better system of internal communication and transport, and they believe this great question, which concerns the body politic as much perhaps, if not more than any other at the present time, has reached the point where it cannot any longer be held in the back-ground.

This was made very clear at the recent meeting of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association held in Ottawa, than which no gathering of the kind hitherto held was productive of better results. The declaration of the Minister of Railways at that meeting to the effect that the Federal Government was prepared to give substantial aid to all permanent road undertakings was of great importance and should go far towards making easy a solution of the problem of cost, which has been a big obstacle in the way of progress in road construction.

At the session of Parliament which opens this week a bill is to be introduced embodying the Government policy with respect to good roads, and providing for the financial assistance that it is proposed to give in this behalf. It is intimated that this aid will amount to forty per cent of the cost of construction. The money will be apportioned to the respective provinces which undertake permanent road schemes, and will be expended under the supervision of the provincial governments, the only condition imposed being that the plans of the work to be carried out shall be submitted to Federal Government engineers for their approval, and this is only reasonable.

As to what bearing or influence the Federal good roads policy will have upon the provincial governments, we have it on pretty good authority that the government of this province, at least, is contemplating the carrying out of a liberal and progressive program, and the prospects are from this source another forty per cent will be available towards the construction of permanent leading highways.

Within recent years the local government has accomplished considerable in the direction of road betterment, and while it is true mistakes have occurred in the character of construction and material used in some instances, the policy pursued on the whole has been commendable and resulted beneficially.

Coming down to a consideration of Pontiac's chances of sharing in the very liberal appropriations that now seem clearly in prospect, nothing of any consequence apparently stands in the way of a fine main highway being constructed right through the county, if the people—those chiefly interested—unite to do their part. Eighty per cent of the cost of such an undertaking is a proposition not to be sneezed at, and when the local authorities come to deal with it, we hope they will see the wisdom of taking it up without delay.

During the past summer the Provincial Minister of Roads had occasion to make a tour through the county as far as Allumette Island, on the invitation of the local member, and it is said he was very favorably impressed with the character of the country through which he passed, as he also saw the great need of road improvement, especially the need of a trunk road, which if constructed would become an important section of the Gouin Highway, leading from Montreal to Hull, and of which a considerable portion was completed last year. In view of the prominence the good roads movement has now assumed, the advantages of the minister's visit last summer may shortly become apparent.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A draft of the covenant, which it is proposed shall govern the League of Nations, formed at the peace conference now in session at Versailles, was presented and read by President Wilson at a plenary session of the Conference held on Friday last.

This most important document summarized is as follows:—

No declarations of war until disputes are submitted to the Executive of League of Nations.

Executive Council to make a report on such disputes within a period of six months.

Any nations disobeying the terms of the agreement to be considered in a state of war with the League.

League Executive to lay case before signatories to decide for or against action.

Backward nations to be governed by mandatory powers named by the League.

Such mandatory must make annual report to the League on these nations.

Geographical and ethnological situation may necessitate some isolated states being absorbed by mandatory nations.

Executive Council, composed of Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan, must meet at least once a year.

Freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of all members of League provided.

All treaties existent which conflict with the present world covenant are abrogated and no such fresh treaties to be negotiated.

DEAD!

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Has Passed Away.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, late Premier of Canada, and for many years the brilliant and successful leader of the Liberal Party of this country, died at his residence in Ottawa on Monday afternoon from paralysis.

Coming as it did with unexpected suddenness, news of the venerable statesman's death has been received with deep regret throughout the country.

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.

Madam H. Pinault, of Parent, Que., writes: "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for the last three years, and tried many remedies, but none benefited me till I tried your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and, I am glad to be able to say, two bottles cured me."

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

Mr. W. J. Payne, Renfrew, writes: "I had rheumatism in my arms, shoulders and legs for over four years. At times I was unable to get my coat on without assistance. My kidneys were also in bad shape. Three bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

Sufferers should secure a supply of this splendid remedy at once from Shawville Drug Co., Shawville, Que.; Coulonge Supply Co., Fort Coulonge, Que.; R. A. Grant, Bristol and Elmside, Que.; J. L. Rochester, Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; M. Joyce, Quyon, Que.; 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE-OTTAWA CENTRAL—
Lv. Shawville 7.35 a. m.
Lv. " 2.55 p. m. Tues, Thurs. and Sat.
OTTAWA-MONTREAL SHORT LINE—
Lv. Ottawa Central 8.45 a. m.
Lv. " 1.30 p. m., 5.50 a. m., and 6.40 a. m.
OTTAWA-MONTREAL NORTH SHORE—
Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 7.30 a. m.
Lv. " " 5.15 p. m.
OTTAWA-PEMBROKE—
Lv. Ottawa Broad St. 8.00 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.
OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—
Lv. Ottawa Central 11.45 p. m., and 1.22 a. m.

Explanation signs:
+ Daily except Sunday.
+ Daily.
C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent.

The Big Four

Age
Strength
Service
Opportunity

A combination which makes a winner of the

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED 1871.

For business 1918 beat all previous records. Substantial increase in Assets, and paid for insurance.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent.
Shawville and Beachburg.
P. S. ROBERTS,
Dist. Manager.

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner

T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

Tobacco, Cigars
and Cigarettes
A full line always on hand.

AGENT FOR—

The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.

Special rates on family washing.
Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on Tuesday—returned Friday.

T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.

W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. W. G. COWAN, Rec.-Secy.

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

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

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

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

SIR KNIGHT R. H. RUTLEDGE, W. P. SIR KNIGHT T. TUCK, REG.

Cutters

I have still on hand 3 new Cutters and one slightly used, which I am offering at a discount of ten per cent.

For price and terms apply to
GEO. CAMPBELL,
Local Agent,
Bristol, Que.

NOTICE

Re. Telephone Meeting.

For the safety of the public, on account of the prevalence of the "Flu," on the advice and with the consent of the Directors and in pursuance of the by-laws governing same, the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Co., Limited, has been indefinitely postponed. Due notice will be given when date of same is decided.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 19, in the 1st range of Litchfield, and part of Lot No. 28, in the 6th range of Clarendon, containing in all 119 acres, about 75 of which are cleared. The premises are well built upon and well watered and fenced. Soil chiefly clay. About 40 acres have been fall-ploughed and ground is in good order. Located two miles from Bryson and 4 miles from C. N. R. Station. Reason for selling—have purchased a larger farm. For terms and further particulars apply to
EDWARD DALE,
R. R. No. 1 Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

Being East Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd Range Clarendon, containing about 100 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation and at present in hay and pasture. Erected thereon are a good comfortable dwelling house; machine shop and granary; good barn 30 x 40; two good cattle sheds and horse stable. 50 acres of bush land timbered with spruce and cedar. Situated one mile from C. N. R. station and sawmill. For further particulars and terms apply to
JAS. HART,
Portage du Fort.

FOR SERVICE

Registered (imported) Ayrshire Bull. Terms on application.
Apply to JAS. C. GLENN,
Bristol, Que.

STRAY HEIFER

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned some time during the Fall a year and a half old heifer—red and white color. Owner may have the animal by proving property and cost of advertising.
A. A. ARMSTRONG,
Lot 8, R. 3 Clarendon.

FORD PRICES

The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.

Ford

Runabout	..	..	..	\$ 660
Touring	..	..	..	690
Coupe	..	..	..	875
Sedan	..	..	..	1075
Standard Chassis	..	..	..	625
One-Ton Truck Chassis	..	..	..	750

These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charges, except truck and chassis.

SHAWVILLE MOTORS CO., Reg.
Shawville, Que.

CREAM WANTED

The Bristol Branch of
the Arnprior Creamery

AT BRISTOL CORNERS

Is now open for business.

Highest Cash Price paid for Cream.

Cans furnished on request.

For further information write or call at the office.

THE ARNPRIOR CREAMERY
BRISTOL, QUE.

Pontiac Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Co-operative Agricultural Association, Limited

Hay, Shorts, Hog Feeds.

We have a good supply on hand now at attractive prices.

We are still able to get you the highest prices for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and other grains.

We can also handle your Dressed Beef, Veal, Lambs, Hogs and Hides.

W. E. N. HODGINS, Or C. H. HODGE,
MANAGER, SEC. TREAS.

Wainman's Friendly Sale - 3 Days Only -

Thursday, Friday, Saturday - Feb. 20, 21, 22.

We have just settled in our new premises, formerly occupied by the Merchants Bank of Canada.

We are offering an Extra Special Discount of 25 per cent off our entire stock of Jewelry,

Cut Glass, Silverware and Novelties.

Also 10 per cent off all Victrolas

For the three days only.

Be sure and give us a call

BERT WAINMAN - JEWELER
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

THE EQUITY,

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

Annual Subscription . . . \$1.50
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

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,
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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 CABOURY, 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.
102 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.
364 University St., Montreal.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LTD. SPECIAL LOW PRICES



Not only on the following SPECIALS
can you save, but on many other lines :

Unbeatable Hosiery Value

Boys' and Girls' all wool Ribbed Hose
sold elsewhere for \$1 - Special 75c. pair.

Clark's Pork & Beans | Clark's Vegetable Soup

19c. per tin. 11c. per tin.

White Longcloth

Splendid quality. 33 inches wide.
Today's market price 40c. Special here 30c.

T. & B. Tobacco | Prepared Mustard

12 packages to a lb. Every. In tumbler. 15-cent value for
where 15c. a package. Two 10 cents.
for 25 cents.

Lanterns

City merchants advertise as worth \$1.50
Special . . . \$1.00

G. F. HODGINS CO. Limited.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

MURRELLS

February 14, 1919.—Although it is
some time since you have heard from us
it is not the flu that has kept us silent,
which we are glad to say Murrells has
been very fortunate in escaping in the
past and we hope will be as fortunate in
the future.

Mrs. J. E. Telford who has been in
very poor health for some time went to
Ottawa this week to consult a specialist.
We hope she will soon be home in
better health.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. H.
Stewart who has been very poorly for
some time is now improving.

A new saw-mill is being erected at
Murrells by Mr. George Robitaille and
Mr. James Allen. The engine for the
new mill was brought from Mr. Walter
Hodgins' on Portage road, a distance of
5 1/2 miles. It is a very uncommon thing
to see an engine on the road in February.

Many of the men at present in this
district are employed hauling gravel
from Louis Tourangeau's pit on to the
road between Peter McLean's and John
Stewart's and onto the Cameron Line.
We are sure this will be good news for
the people who have cars.

Mr. Willie Pirie who has been sawing
on the Calumet Island for the past week
has returned home and is now sawing
pulp for Mr. James Stewart.

Mr. John Lester and bride were the
guests of his sister, Mrs. George Robi-
taille last week.

A very pleasant evening was spent at
the home of Mr. Wallace last week by a
number of young people from Moorhead.
On Jan'y 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. John
Pirie, a son.—Com.

CALDWELL

A number of the young people took
advantage of the beautiful moonlight
nights lately and went coasting.

On January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs.
Thos. Sharpe, a daughter.

Miss Nellie Gallagher spent the week-
end with her parents here.

Miss Maye Gallagher has gone to
Cochrane, Ont., where she has a position
as stenographer.

Mrs. Hugh Horner has been attend-
ing her daughter, Mrs. Harry Sharpe,
who was a sufferer from the "flu" but
is now convalescing.

A number from this vicinity attended
the reception for Mr. and Mrs. Lester at
her home on Wednesday evening last.

Mrs. Wilbur Horner, accompanied by
Mrs. John Horner and girls, visited the
former's parents at Starks Corners last
week.

Mrs. Alex McKechnie, Ottawa, is
spending a few days with her brother,
Mr. Alex Latham, at present.

Mrs. Workman who returned from
the West some time ago is the guest of
her sister, Mrs. Wm Doherty.

Rev. and Mrs. Smith visited some of
their parishioners recently.

Mr. Robt. Storie, of Arnprior, visited
his sister, Mrs. John Caldwell last week.

Dame Rumor says there are to be
some more weddings in the near future.

GOOD-BYE-E-E.

FOR SALE

One span of steel grey Colts bred
from Horner's Percheron. One ris-
ing 3, the other rising 2 years old.
Well matched and will make a fine
team. For further particulars ap-
ply to
ALEX. BEAN,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville,
P. du Fort Road.

FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling on Main Street,
East, Shawville, Que. House 26x30 feet,
kitchen and woodshed 18x35. Furnace
heated, electric lights, soft water cistern.
Lot 106 x 207 feet.
For price and terms apply to
D. F. HODGINS, Shawville,
or R. J. GLENN,
Beverly, Sask.

FOR SALE

A Farm of about 50 acres, within a
half mile of Shawville station.
Two Village Lots on Main street, op-
posite Shawville Methodist Church.
Also a few tons of clover hay.
R. W. HODGINS,
Shawville.

FOR SALE

1 Two-horse Rake,
1 M. H. Binder—6-foot cut, with
sheaf carrier and fore-truck and canvas
for cover.
1 Driving Sleigh,
1 Walking Plough,
1 set Double Driving Harness,
1 set Single Harness,
A quantity of Marquis Seed Wheat
(screened), \$2.20 per bushel.
Apply to MRS. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
or A. G. MURPHY,
R. R. No. 2, Portage du Fort Road.



NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE - OTTAWA

SIR HERBERT B. AMES, Chairman
CAMPBELL SWEENEY, Vancouver
JOHN BLUE, Edmonton
H. A. ALLISON, Calgary
HON. GEO. A. BELL, Regina
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W. M. BIRKS, Montreal
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W. A. BLACK, Halifax
HON. MURDOCK MCKINNON, Charlottetown

For Information, REGARDING War-Savings Stamps

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE

BRITISH COLUMBIA Room 615 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver
ALBERTA 218a 8th Avenue West, Calgary; 742 Teyles Building, Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN 803 McCallum-Hill Building, Regina
MANITOBA 501 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg
THUNDER BAY Room 410 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.
WESTERN ONTARIO 361 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
CENTRAL ONTARIO 34 Toronto Street, Toronto
EASTERN ONTARIO Victoria Museum, Ottawa
QUEBEC 160 St. James Street, Montreal
NEW BRUNSWICK 89 Prince William Street, St. John
NOVA SCOTIA Metropole Building, Hollis Street, Halifax
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Provincial Building, Charlottetown

Letters addressed to "Secretary, War-Savings Committee,"
and marked on envelope "O. H. M. S." require no postage.

37



Make The Returning Soldier Welcome

THIS is an important hour for Canada. The
nation is entering on a new era. It is passing
from war to peace. Let us start this new era right.
There are thousands of soldiers returning from over-
seas. The Government is doing all in its power to
get these men back to civil life.

It is giving a *War Service Gratuity*—more than
any other nation—to keep the soldier going till he
gets a job.

It gives him a *pension*—where his usefulness is
impaired by his service.

It teaches a man a new trade when his service
unfits him for his former trade.

It gives him free medical treatment when ill-
ness recurs, and supplies free artificial limbs and
surgical appliances.

It is bringing back to Canada at the public
expense the *soldiers' dependents* now overseas.

But the Government, how-
ever willing, cannot provide
the personal touch needed in
this work of repatriation.
That must be given by the
people themselves.

The men who went from
these parts to fight in Fland-
ers deserve a real welcome
home—the best we can give.

In most towns committees
of citizens have already been
organized to meet the soldiers
and their dependents at the
station, to provide hot meals,
supply automobiles, afford
temporary accommodation
when necessary.

In addition, many other
towns are organizing social
gatherings to give public wel-
come to returned men after
they have been home a
few days.

After he has rested, the
soldier must be provided with
an opportunity for employ-
ment. In towns of 10,000
population, Public Employ-
ment Offices have been estab-
lished to help soldiers, as well
as war-workers, secure good
jobs quickly. Where these
exist, citizens should co-oper-
ate. Where they do not exist,
the citizens themselves should
help put the soldier in touch
with employment.

* * *

The fighting job is done. It
has cost many a heart-burn-
ing. But it has been well
done. The least we can do
is to show our appreciation
in no uncertain manner.

Don't let the welcome die
away with the cheers.



The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

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.

W. W.:—I have a six-acre field which is part clay and part muck. This muck runs from a foot to a foot and a half deep. Would this ground be best for oats or barley and how much barley should be sown to the acre? Will barley do as well on high ground as low?

Answer:—I would advise you to use barley on your low ground. Your black soil will tend to produce too much straw, but the shallow-rooted nature of the barley and the fact that it grows more rapidly than the oats, will tend to the production of a better crop of barley than you would get of oats. In order to assist in the ripening of the barley I would advise you to add 200 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre at the time that you are sowing the crop. This is best applied through the fertilizer-dropping compartment of the grain drill, but if you do not have a grain drill so equipped, apply the acid phosphate broadcast and work it into the ground by disking and harrowing. Sow about a bushel and a half of barley to the acre. Barley should do very well on high ground.

B. S.:—Please give me some information about bean growing; best variety, quantity per acre, time to plant, best soil, whether in hills or drills, and how to harvest, present market prices.

Answer:—The question of the best variety of beans to grow is a difficult one to answer. The Ontario Agricultural College in their last bulletin on beans, claim that they get the biggest yield from Pearce's Improved Tree Bean. The next in line is Scholfield Pea Bean, then Marrowfat. If the small white pea bean is used, three pecks per acre are required. The Marrowfat variety would require 5 pecks per acre. The time to plant is as soon as danger of frost is past. The seedbed should be thoroughly prepared. As a rule beans do best on a medium loam soil, although they are successfully grown on many soil types. As a general rule the large bean growers practice row planting. In Michigan they are in the habit of using about 250 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid, and 1 to 2% potash. This is applied either with the bean planter with fertilizer-dropping attachment, or it is successfully applied by a grain drill with fertilizer-dropping attachment. In applying it with the latter machine stop up the fertilizer dropping section of the tubes that sow the beans, because it is detrimental to the bean crop to have the fertilizer and seed sown at the same time, especially with a large application of fertilizer. Exceedingly good results have been obtained by the practice just indicated, since the fertilizer is sown along the both sides of the rows of beans. The harvesting of the bean crop is done either by pulling the beans and stacking them or by cutting them with a scythe, or by a bean harvesting attachment for the mower. Of course the last method is quickest for large areas. As present market prices are changing frequently, we would advise you to consult the market reports of any of the agricultural papers.

T. B.:—I thought of sowing sweet clover on two small gravelly hills on my farm. What kind would you advise? How much per acre? Do you advise sowing with a nurse crop? Is it possible to get two crops in a season?

Answer:—You will do well to sow sweet clover on your gravelly hills. There are two general types, a white flower and a yellow flower. I have seen exceedingly good crops from both. It is usually figured that the white flower gives a little better yields than the yellow. About 6 to 8 lbs. of seed are sufficient for the acre. This can be sown with or without a nurse crop. I am inclined to think on the exposed condition of your gravelly hills it would be better to use about a bushel of barley to the acre for a nurse crop. If you are not too far north it is probable you will get two good cuttings a season when the crop is well established. When making hay from sweet clover be sure to cut it early enough so that the stalks will not become woody.

The Soy Bean.

The soy bean may be grown either for its stem and leaves as a forage plant, or for the seeds only.

The oily seeds are especially valuable as a stock-feed since chemical analysis has shown that they stand in the front rank in the amount of nutritive material present. The oil is used mainly for making soap, but as it is a semi-drying oil it is used to some extent as a substitute for linseed oil in certain kinds of paint. It is also used in the manufacture of linoleum.

The soy bean will grow on almost any kind of soil and its climatic requirements are somewhat the same as those of corn. On this continent it is grown for seed mainly in the south-eastern United States. As the seed is sown only after the danger of frost is over, it follows that the season

in many parts of Canada is not sufficiently long for the seeds to ripen properly. However, experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa during the last three years have shown that there are certain early maturing varieties which are quite satisfactory.

The yield of seed per acre in the United States varies from 15 bushels in the Northern States to 40 bushels in the Southern States.

During the year 1916 seeds of two varieties were, through the kindness of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., obtained for trial. These were Manchu and Black Eyebrow. They were sown in plots 16 to 12 feet each plot measuring 1-227 of an acre. The seeds were planted in five rows with intervals of 2½ feet between the rows. The particular rate of sowing was not determined, the seeds being sown fairly thick and the plants being thinned out afterwards.

The variety of Manchu was sown on May 22, 1916, and attained an average height of 3 feet. The plot was cut on September 25, the weight of seeds after removal from the pods being 6 pounds 14 ounces. Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, analysed these seeds and found the amount of oil present to be 20.38 per cent.

The variety Black Eyebrow was sown on the same date, and attained the same average height. It was cut on the same day as Manchu and yielded 7 pounds 2¼ ounces of seeds with an oil content of 20.05 per cent. If 7 pounds of seed be taken as the average of the two plots and if 56 pounds be reckoned to the bushel the yield would work out at about 28½ bushels per acre.

In the same year a few seeds of another variety obtained from the Botanical Garden at Nancy, France, were sown on May 29. The plants attained a height of 16 inches. The plot was harvested on September 25, the seeds being well ripened by this date. As only a few seeds of this variety were available they were given plenty of room to grow, with the result that one plant bore 185 pods, while another had 217 pods, only those pods being counted which contained one or more seeds.

In 1917 the seeds were sown on May 22 and harvested on October 3. Another sowing was made on June 6 and these were harvested on October 9. Well-ripened seeds were obtained in both cases, the later sown plants being about 6 inches taller than those sown earlier.

In 1918 seeds of four varieties were sown on May 20, and harvested respectively on September 23, October 8, October 18, October 19.—Experimental Farms Note.

HOOSE

Rearing Spring Litters.

A comfortable house with dry bedding means much to the spring pigs. In fact, all other conditions may be perfect, and yet if this point is neglected failure may result. It is a wise plan to get the pigs on a milk or a milk and shorts ration by the third week of their existence if possible. This may be done by building a small creep or pen near their sleeping place and putting milk in a small shallow trough in it.

The pigs will soon learn to eat. The amount of feed can be increased as they advance in age, but they shouldn't be fed more than they will clean up nicely. An occasional scolding and sunning of the trough will keep it clean.

The first four months of a pig's life determine largely what his after success is. Never let him lose his pig fat during this time. Prepare for ample grazing as soon as the soil is warm enough by sowing rape or rape and grain mixed. This can be grazed by the pigs within six to eight weeks after sown. Allow them to run on any green crops, especially clover or vetch, as soon as they will graze.

A succession of field grazing crops maturing through the summer and fall will supplement their daily grain ration, and will enable them to produce their gain at a profit. Pigs that are fed on grain alone, with little or no grazing crops, will return little or no profit to their owner.

"I see you are advertising that heifer of yours." The man of whom that was said took it to heart and he went and took the poke off the heifer. A little while afterward the heifer took a walk toward the butcher shop. I did not blame the man at all. An unruly cow, especially a heifer, is about as poor property as a rascal can have for his own peace of mind. No poke can alter that fact.

Ensilage is good stuff to have, but it is not an all-round feed. Some hay and a bit of grain should go with it. The more ears of corn we cut into the silo, the less grain we need of that sort; but hay gives bulk and needed roughage.



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The heavy war time production demands have taken a lot out of your land. Remember your soil's fertility is your capital. Don't let it go. Food crop requirements will undoubtedly remain heavy for some years longer. Invest in

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GUNNS LIMITED WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO

Food Control Corner

"Sap's Runnin'"

So reports say in Western Ontario. Was anything like it ever known for so early in the season? On January 21st, Charles McCallum's boys on his farm at Nairn, Ont., boiled syrup.

Last year was late. This year should produce a lot of sugar. Chairman Thomson of the Canada Food Board held a meeting with representatives of the Maple Sugar Association and others and urged that the greatest possible production be undertaken this year as there is a profitable domestic market, and a wide export demand. Every dollar of wealth produced from the farms of Canada this year counts not only for the farmer himself, but for national prosperity in general. The war has piled up our national debt enormously. Our natural resources and the industry of our people comprise our only means of financial salvation.

"Every dollar's worth of Canadian maple sugar and syrup produced is a dollar saved for Canada," says the Chairman of the Canada Food Board. Indications point to a big run of sap this spring and it would be a pity to let it go untapped, when a little extra effort would turn it into money. The maple trees of Canada, if they were brought to an approximation of their full power of production, could supply enough sugar to make Canada independent of the commercial cane product. While this is not practicable under present conditions, still the industry has the opportunity of a permanent future, and a much greater expansion. Farmers with sugar maple bush should figure on 60 cents per tree at a low average.

A dustless mop can be made from the fringe of an old bedspread.

The German Mercantile Marine must not be allowed to go to sea again as if nothing had happened.—Sir Alfred Booth.

Poultry

Mercurial ointment has been found effective in exterminating head lice of poultry in flocks. This material is also sold as blue ointment, or "blue butter," but mercurial ointment, which contains 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, is cheaper at present prices, on the basis of mercury contained, than the other form. Since it is stiff and difficult to apply by itself it is best mixed with vaseline, lanolin or a similar substance in the proportion of one part of the ointment to two of the ingredient used and is then fully as effective.

The material is applied by taking a lump of it about the size of a pea and rubbing it thoroughly at the base of the feathers about the head. Head lice rest mainly upon the feathers, usually at the point where the barbs begin.

Remedies for combating other chicken lice proved less effective in exterminating head lice. Crude oil kills hog lice, but has little or no effect upon chicken head lice. Vaseline by itself will not exterminate the pests.

Bedtime.

A vessel lies swinging, asleep in the bay,
Swinging, swinging, swinging;
The gay birds are trilling songs over the way,
Singing, singing, singing.

My mother is hushing the baby to sleep,
Rocking, rocking, rocking;
The clouds o'er the house-tops are gathering like sheep,
Flocking, flocking, flocking.

The flowers in the garden are curling their toes,
Swaying, swaying, swaying;
Dear children are kneeling in sleepy-time clothes,
Praying, praying, praying.

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.

Raynaud's Disease.

R. S. M.:—I hope this article will prove of benefit to you.

In this disease there are functional changes in the blood vessels, but none in their structure, so far as is known. The fingers and toes are mainly, but not exclusively attacked, the blood-vessels being contracted, which results in pallor and apparent deadness of the skin.

This may be followed by dilatation of the blood vessels, the color becoming purple and red.

It may lead to loss of vitality or even death of some of the tissues. It is like the reaction of the skin to cold, and is seen more frequently in cold than in warm weather.

When exposed to cold, the skin first becomes flushed, then blue, then pale and then a dead white, while the pulse is very feeble.

If the process continues, the tissues become frozen with more or less disastrous results.

Conditions being favorable, there is gradual return of heat and color, the pulse at the wrist becomes distinct again and there is a sensation of pain and tingling as the blood circulates freely.

Prolonged frost bite ends in gangrene, or death, of the frozen tissues and they have to be amputated.

In Raynaud's disease we have the same symptoms, but they do not depend upon the cold.

In both cases, the vaso-motor nerves connected with the blood vessels are involved, being stimulated at one period with squeezing of the blood from the vessels, and paralyzed at the other, when the vessels again dilate, the blood again flows in its accustomed channels, and color returns to the skin.

The disease is more common in England than in this country and has frequently been noted in Hebrews, because of their nerve sensitiveness as a race; at least this is a probable explanation.

It generally occurs between the ages of 10 and 30, in females oftener than in males, and several members of the same family may have what are called "dead fingers."

The middle finger of the left hand is commonly attacked, but the toes, ears and nose may also suffer.

Attacks may recur eight or ten times a day, being brought on by fright, emotion, cold or dampness.

After remaining cold and dead an hour or more, the color changes to blue and then to red.

Prolonged pallor means death of the tissues, with perhaps only blisters and destruction of the skin to a slight extent, or in extreme cases death of eyes, ears, nose, fingers or toes.

There may be serious complications, especially in cases in which arteriosclerosis or some other disease of the blood vessels is also present.

In such cases other symptoms may be: dizziness, disturbed vision, depression, fainting, etc.

This disease may also be associated with diabetes, malaria, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

The proper thing to do when one has an attack is to try and restore the circulation as promptly as possible.

For this purpose one may use massage, galvanism, stimulating baths, like the carbonic acid baths, and such other measures as are adapted to improve the general condition.

MOTHER-WISDOM

What Shall I Do For My Child Before the Doctor Comes?

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

It is a dangerous mistake to try to get along without a physician in severe and puzzling illnesses. On the other hand it is wise to know what to do until the physician can arrive.

In the first place, put your sick child to bed. Bed calms excited nerves, brings repose to tired muscles and warmth to a body which is chilled. In the case of fevers, it is the only safe place to take care of the little patient.

The great majority of the disorders of boys and girls comes from poisonous substances in the digestive tract. This condition may result from bad eating, from chill, from decayed teeth, or from several other causes. Where stomachache, headache, fever, roughness of the skin, coated tongue, bad breath, or any of the other familiar symptoms of indigestion exist, administer a safe laxative. Feeding should be omitted altogether for several hours and then begin with liquid diet, returning very gradually to normal food. In the case of a severe fever, a high enema of warm soap suds should be given at once with a fountain syringe to which has been added some rubber tubing which will reach the high intestine. The rapidity with which the temperature falls after this treatment is often extraordinary.

Fevers which have other causes and do not yield to evacuation of the intestines are often relieved by sponge baths at intervals of about fifteen minutes with water at a temperature of between 70 and 85 degrees. Sweet spirits of nitre can be given also.

Almost every mother is familiar with the treatment for babies' convulsions, consisting of a bath made by mixing four or five tablespoonsful of dry mustard in a gallon of warm water and immersing the child until the skin is red. After recovery is complete a high enema should be given, the tubing passing several inches into the bowel.

Epileptic attacks cannot be averted or shortened except by regular treatment for the condition which produces them. This may be eye strain, stomach trouble, or some similar cause which seems, to every one except the doctor who understands the intricacies of the human body, very remote and disconnected. It is an act of mercy to lay a pillow under the head and a soft cloth between the teeth to prevent biting the tongue.

Chills which have not as yet been followed by a fever require the application of hot-water bottles, hot bricks or bags of hot salt. Warm milk should be fed the patient until perspiration sets in, when all heat-producing measures must be discontinued and the skin kept dry with rice powder, starch or cornstarch.

Lightning stroke and electric shock are treated with hot applications and hot drinks.

For sunstroke put the patient in a cool place and pour cold water over the body, rubbing it with ice, if ice is to be had. When he is able to drink give him cold water, not ice water, in small quantities. This is the treatment for sunstroke which can be distinguished from heat exhaustion by the hot, dry, red skin of the patient and the deep breathing.

Heat exhaustion differs in its symptoms by producing a cold, damp skin and shallow breathing. The treatment consists of placing him in the shade, opening his clothing about the neck, lowering his head below the rest of his body and administering coffee or other stimulants. These are justifiable even in childhood under such conditions, but in proportionately small quantities. Afterward he should be wrapped in a blanket or several blankets and rubbed till his legs are warm.

A sprained or fractured member should be plunged into cold water, which is kept cold by fresh supplies being added, or by ice, for half an hour. In the case of a sprain a tight bandage will give relief until the doctor comes.

A fracture needs splints put on so tightly that there can be no movement of the broken ends of bone, yet pain and pressure must not be felt. To make splints, use pieces of board and pad them with soft cloth.

When a lump appears between joints after an accident, the diagnosis is probably a dislocation. Pull the member straight, very gently, and bind it between boards which are wider than it is. This is only first aid; a doctor must complete the treatment.

A bleeding wound is a dreadful thing for a parent to look upon and is as likely as any condition to produce excitement and helplessness. But the bleeding can be controlled often by pressure above the wound or by a tight bandage placed either above or below it. Spurring of red blood from a wound indicates a cut artery and the bandage should be placed between it and the heart. If the bleeding is steady and of a darker color, it comes from a vein and the bandage needs to be beyond the wound instead of between it and the heart.

For nose bleed, succession of plugs of absorbent cotton or cotton waste soaked in peroxide or, better still, in adrenalin chloride, will check the hemorrhages in a short time. A very cold cloth on the back of the neck and pressure at the base of the nostrils on the upper lip are effective also. When a child manifests a

strong tendency to heavy nose bleeds a doctor should be consulted, for anaemia may result and there have been extreme cases where death has resulted finally.

The theory of treating burns is to keep out the air. For this reason blisters should never be opened. A cloth saturated in linseed oil will give relief or poultices of common baking soda.

Curiously enough the treatment for frozen nose, ears, fingers, toes, is to apply more cold. Keep them away from the heat; plunge them in ice water or in snow. When feeling returns, wrap them in cloths wrung out in ice water.

Water fills the lungs of the drowning person—that is why he drowns. The cure is, therefore, to get this water out. To do so, open his clothing about the neck, turn him on his face, stand astride his body, pick him up by the hips so that his face falls toward his toes, and shake him up and down several times. Then wipe out his mouth. Lay him down again on his face but turn his face so that it is not in the dirt. Bring his arms above his head, straddle his legs close to his hips again and place your hands under the lower edge of the lowest rib, turning your palms outward so that your fingers point away from his backbone. Put the base of your hands two or three inches from his backbone, so that the little finger of each hand lies along the lower edge of the lowest rib on each side. Keep your arms straight and throw your weight forward on your hands, staying in this position for about three seconds. Suddenly remove your weight and do not put it on again for two or three seconds. Keep up this movement twelve or fifteen times a minute till breathing is started. After the victim is conscious, give him hot drinks and wrap him up in blankets. Watch his breathing carefully that it does not fail again.

There are two ways of treating poisoning; one aims to get the poison out of the system, the other to change it so that it will not act injuriously.

The first method requires vomiting, which is produced by a glassful of warm water with a teaspoonful of mustard or of salt in it. Then your fingers should be thrust down the throat until vomiting occurs. Keep giving him water to drink until what he vomits is clear in color.

The second method is called for when burns on the lips or mouth indicate that a strong acid has occasioned the trouble. Hot strong tea, white of egg, and milk are fed to the victim in this case.

Antidotes to Poisons

Opium, laudanum, or morphine: Vomiting followed by strong coffee or the white of an egg. The patient, who will be very drowsy, should be walked up and down for two or three hours.

Strychnine: Vomiting, followed by 60 grains of bromide of sodium in solution repeated every hour till three or four doses have been taken.

Arsenic, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, blue vitriol, and vegetables kept in copper: Vomiting followed by the white of an egg, olive oil, and milk.

Sugar of lead: Vomiting followed by Epsom salts.

Hemlock, aconite, belladonna and foxglove: Vomiting followed by tannin and stimulants and applications of heat.

Toadstools: Vomiting, followed by castor oil and stimulants and applications of heat.

Poisoning from ivy or oak may be relieved by applications of hot water, by peroxide of hydrogen, or a solution of sugar of lead, about 40 grains to a pound of water. Dusting with baking soda or dry starch is effective also.

Poisoning from a snake bite should be treated by a very tight bandage (tourniquet) between the wound and the heart. The wound should be made larger with a clean knife (burned in the flame of a match) so that the blood flows freely and then sucked so that the poisonous substance is drawn out. Stimulants should be given afterward but always with care.

"Little things are little things; but faithfulness in little things is something great."—St. Augustine.

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This new side-closing dress may be converted into quite a dressy affair by adding the overdress, which consists of back and front panels with broad belt cut in one. McCall Pattern No. 8745, Ladies' Convertible Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 944. Price, 20 cents.

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

London's Net Defences.

One of the great secrets of London's defences against air raids is now revealed. That was the great screen of nets which were suspended in certain directions to keep off the raiders. These were not nets in the ordinary sense. At first they were really strings suspended at a certain height from balloons, so that if a raider happened to come against them his machine became entangled and disabled and brought to earth.

A man who stands on slippery ground cannot play his stroke.—Lloyd George.



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The natural constituents of barley and . . . wheat, sweetened by sugar developed from the grains themselves in the making of this famous food, provide a true building nourishment not found so completely in other cereals . . .

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PUTTING THE MOON TO WORK

MAKING THAT IDLE SATELLITE JUSTIFY ITS EXISTENCE

Plan to Utilize the Power of the Tides For the Production of Mechanical Energy.

It seems a fair guess that the next great epoch-making invention—incomparably more important to the future of mankind than the flying machine—will furnish means for harnessing the moon, whereby that long idle satellite may be compelled to justify its existence by working for the benefit of the earth's inhabitants.

As the earth revolves, the moon, by the attraction of its enormous mass (73,000,000,000,000 tons), raises that part of the ocean nearest it to a height of about three feet, thus forming a wave that travels around the globe once in twenty-four hours. We call this wave the tide.

To utilize the power of the tides for the production of mechanical energy is a problem that has been much discussed, and which, in a small way, may be said to have been measurably solved. Such being the case, it seems very odd that the method employed, undeniably successful on a minor scale, should not have been developed on a large and comprehensive plan.

Already Used on Atlantic Coast.

One might say, indeed, that the invention in question was long ago an accomplished fact. For during many years past there have been in operation along the New England coast, at points where tidal inlets offered opportunity, flour mills and sawmills run literally by moon power.

Where such local conditions exist it is an easy matter to dam the inlet, thus providing the reservoir into which the sea flows as the tide rises. On the ebb of the tide the water is allowed to flow out through a gated opening, causing a wheel to revolve and driving the machinery that grinds the grain or saws the lumber. In some cases the tides are made to do work both going and coming.

To make this method efficient on a large scale, it is necessary merely to construct reservoirs of great size, with the requisite machinery, in places where huge bodies of water can be handled. Why has not this been undertaken? Nobody knows. But at the present time (so news despatches say) capital is being enlisted for the purpose in England—one scheme contemplated being that of damming the waters of the River Dee and equipping an immense power plant with turbine and electric generators to furnish energy and distribute it for long distances over wires.

Not merely inlets but large estuaries can, it is claimed, be used in this way for tide storage and the production of transmissible energy on an enormous scale. The little flour mill or saw mill of the New England coast that derives its power from the moon is properly to be regarded as a mere suggestion of the vast things practicable in the same line.

Consider the Gulf of California—a great arm of the sea with a twelve-foot rise and fall of tide. If a dam were built across it, say competent engineers, it could be made to drive every mill, locomotive and street car on the Pacific slope.

Possibilities of Bay of Fundy.

Separating Nova Scotia from the mainland is an arm of the sea called the Bay of Fundy. There the moon gets in some very picturesque work. Its attraction piles up the water in the bay to such an extent that the later rises and falls twenty feet twice in twenty-four hours.

Why not provide extensive reservoirs for the reception of some of this water, and allow it (in flowing out) to operate turbines? A small fraction of the power that thus goes to waste would suffice to run the machinery of all the factories on the Atlantic coast, operate all the railroads and trolleys, light all the cities and heat all the houses and business buildings.

Many years ago a United States warship lying in a Chinese river lost one of its big guns overboard. How the accident happened is not a matter of record, but this has nothing to do with the story.

The gun lay half buried in the mud of the river bottom and all attempts to fish it up proved fruitless. Then a Chinaman came along and offered to undertake the job.

The terms were no pay unless he delivered the goods. "Go ahead," said the officer in command—incredulous, of course, for how could a Chinaman accomplish what Americans had found to be impracticable?

The Chinaman brought half a dozen helpers and some tall "sheerlegs," which he planted deep in the mud. The sheerlegs were provided with a substantial wooden float, which was attached by ropes to the gun—the water being of no great depth.

The next tide raised the float six feet and with it the gun. Made fast at that height, timbers were placed beneath the float again and yet again, so that each subsequent tide lifted it, and the gun along with it, an additional six feet. The process was continued until the gun was raised clear

out of the water and placed on the deck of the warship.

The U. S. naval officers were astonished. But it was a very old idea from the Chinamen's viewpoint. For many centuries they had been accustomed to use this method for lifting huge stones required in the construction of docks and for other purposes. Given sheerlegs long enough and plenty of timbers, any submerged object, no matter how big or how heavy, could be raised by such means, not only out of water but hundreds of feet into the air.

What, after all, was the secret? Whence the power?

Why, nothing could be more simple. The Chinamen who recovered the warship's gun and placed it again on her deck were availing themselves of no earthly energy. They were employing the pull of the moon.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MIND

Conduct of Crews of Scapa Flow Fleet is a Mystery to British.

"It is all very well to talk about psychology and understanding the German mind," said a naval officer, "but I'm hanged if I know where to start."

Certainly if one studies the officers and crews of the seventy odd ships in the German Scapa Flow fleet one does not know where to start. They are so un-British, in fact, they are so unlike the rest of the world in their behavior, that there seems no logical bridge by which one can cross to appreciate their mental workings.

Their lack of discipline, says a writer in the London Daily Mail, has already been much commented on and may be broadly attributed to their degeneration as a fighting force; but to what mental process can one attribute the fact that the German seaman slavishly obeys a direction given him by a British officer and yet preserves an attitude of neutrality toward his own?

For that is the general experience of our officers who have on duty visited the German ships. The German seaman will run about at once at a hint from a British officer. Perhaps that is the spirit that made the German waiter the success he was in pre-war days, but the British naval man finds it difficult to understand, for he cannot by any stretch of the imagination picture himself acting likewise in similar circumstances. Yet another puzzle is that the German seamen have been seen to salute their representative on the Sailors' and Workmen's Council when they have disregarded their own officers.

The mental processes of the German officer, too, are no less difficult. The German officer occasionally salutes a British officer. It seems to depend on the nature of the German himself whether he does or not. But contrast with this is the fact that when some American mine-sweepers passed through the German lines all the officers on the deck of one of the German ships stood to the salute as the leading American vessel passed. Why? One hazards the guess that the Germans may think the Americans more friendly than the British, but one cannot understand the reasoning.

Yet another point which astonishes the naval officer. At the very time that the German High Seas Fleet was abandoning its proud title by refusing to fight, a gallant submarine officer—for there is no other adjective to most men's minds—made an attempt to get into Scapa Flow and work havoc among the units of the British Fleet then assembled there. He failed, and his submarine was blown up owing to our adequate defences, but it was a bold attempt and in accord with the best traditions of naval warfare.

Truly, one is "hanged if one knows where to start" to understand the German naval mind.

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invented an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British army have ordered all the German men to raise their hats to British officers. They must do so similarly when the British National Anthem is sung.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

God is served as truly by a just judge as by a minister of the Gospel.—The Bishop of London. "Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet."—Talmud.

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Just send us your name and address and we will send you 50 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us your money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our goods and earn prizes, too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.
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NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences In the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Britain has already sent a vessel of six thousand tons, containing grain, to be sown in Serbia.

Premier Lloyd George has ordered a pair of boots made by disabled soldiers under the Y.M.C.A.

A shrine has been consecrated at Dover in memory of 300 officers and men of the trawler and mine sweepers' section of the Dover patrol. Admiral Sturdee unveiled a monument to the memory of 130 naval ratings who were killed in an enemy air raid on Chatham Naval Barracks in September.

Lady Lincolnshire has given one thousand guineas towards the War Hospital, which is being built at High Wycombe.

From 1915 to 1918, the Isle of Thanet underwent one hundred and nineteen air raids and bombardments by the Germans.

A giant aeroplane, named the Go-liath, of 1000 horse power, to carry twenty people, will be used as an aerobus between London and Paris. The Leeds Chamber of Commerce have taken in hand the establishment of an international air station at Leeds.

The Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association will resume their annual ploughing matches after a lapse of five years.

Princess Patricia of Connaught opened the annual sale of the Police Court Mission held at Kensington Town Hall.

H. Playford, steward of the Northwood Golf Club, has one brother, a sailor, and eight brothers soldiers, seven of whom have been wounded.

It is no longer necessary to have a license to purchase farm horses for town work in Britain.

The Cunard Steamship Company have placed orders with Vickers' Limited, at Barrow, for the construction of new liners.

One thousand five hundred tons of potatoes is the normal supply required for one day in London.

Two airmen fired at and killed a hare while flying over Ramsay Hollow, Huntingdon.

The London Society of Compositors have granted £600 to the Labor War Memorial of Freedom and Peace.

The weather has been very cold in North Yorkshire, all the pools and ponds being frozen over.

The King has received an anonymous contribution of £10,000 for the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

For cutting the uppers of women's boots more than seven inches high a Bethnal Green shoemaker was fined £20.

A consignment of bananas which arrived recently in London is being retailed to the public at fourpence a banana.

The world's census of sheep runs to well over 450,000,000.

Humus added to a soil makes the color of the soil dark, hence improves the power of the soil to absorb heat from sunlight.

Free to Boys

MODEL STEAM ENGINE



Runs like sixty, spouting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant of your town. Has a brass acquired boiler, with safety valve, blued steel firebox, with spirit burners, and blued steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal. Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the steam engine, with all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 47, TORONTO

ED 7. ISSUE 7-19.

NOW "QUEEN OF WALES"

Patti at Seventy-Six Rules Now in Her Welsh Castle.

According to a magazine writer "Patti lives, not only in our hearts, but really in the flesh, at the age of 76, in her magnificent castle of Craig-y-Nos, 10 miles north of Swansea, in South Wales, on which she has spent quite half a million. She lives there with her third husband, Baron Cederstrom, and sometimes, when they feel inclined, they throw open their theatre, a replica of the Baireuth Theatre, to the countryside and give one of the operas in which Patti once thrilled the world. Until recently Patti was even sometimes prevailed upon to appear at Albert Hall in London for the benefit of some charity, but her beauty is quite gone—it vanished far earlier than her voice—and so, for the most part, she is happiest in her Welsh fastnesses, among the neighbors, who will always call her the "Queen of Wales."

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well, Kill Spanish Flu

by using the OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

Haig's Narrow Escapes.

Sir Douglas Haig has shared so far as possible the discomforts and dangers of his officers and men; indeed, more than once in France and Flanders he has had narrow escapes from death.

He had only been "out there" some two months when he made a tour of the lines on the Menin road while they were being heavily shelled. "Dugie" displayed the coolness which characterizes all his movements, and the effect was notable, for the troops, falling back under an overwhelming attack, rallied at once and drove the enemy back.

Not long afterwards Sir Douglas was actually stunned by a shell which killed some of his staff, but he "carried on" despite his shaking.

These instances are not the only cases in which the Corps or Army Commander was in danger from the enemy's shells.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When the Floor Cracks.

The thin hardwood floor laid on common flooring over a cellar frequently cups or opens at the joints. That is due to the moisture in the air in the cellar. To prevent this, cover the entire sub-floor with a heavy building paper before the finished flooring is applied. This will reduce the possibility of the wood's swelling to a minimum.

There is often an unsightly opening in a beautiful hardwood floor. You do not know the cause of the crack. Sometimes it will close tight in the summer and open wide in the winter. That is caused by the wood's swelling in the warm season and drying in the winter when the room will have uniform heat. In most cases, if the common flooring had been covered with heavy building paper, the crack would not have occurred.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

We are like people who have been struggling up some steep and difficult mountain range—ranges unexplored and without guides—who suddenly, before they themselves expected, find themselves on the crest of the ridge, and who look upon all the difficulties they have overcome, and see before them, spread out under the bright sunshine of hope, a great and fertile plain of human progress.—Mr. Bal-four.

The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflame and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selge's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.



FOR GREATER HORSE EFFICIENCY GIVE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

The rigor and changes of winter weather reduce your horse's vitality. In such condition, he is susceptible to contagious disease. His efficiency is lowered if his system is not able to withstand exposure to disease. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in condition and free from disease. Prevents and relieves DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

LOST

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUITABLE reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 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.

The King Charles Statue.

King Charles I. may now breathe freely once more. Workmen are engaged in taking away the sandbags and scaffolding of the statue of King Charles I in Trafalgar Square, London. This is the first time the head of the Stuarts has been permitted to breathe freely for many months. All sorts of speculations have been rife as to the reason for the extensive protection that has been accorded this statue, one of them being that there was a Jacobite at the Office of Works. The probable reason, however, is the undeniable beauty of the statue.

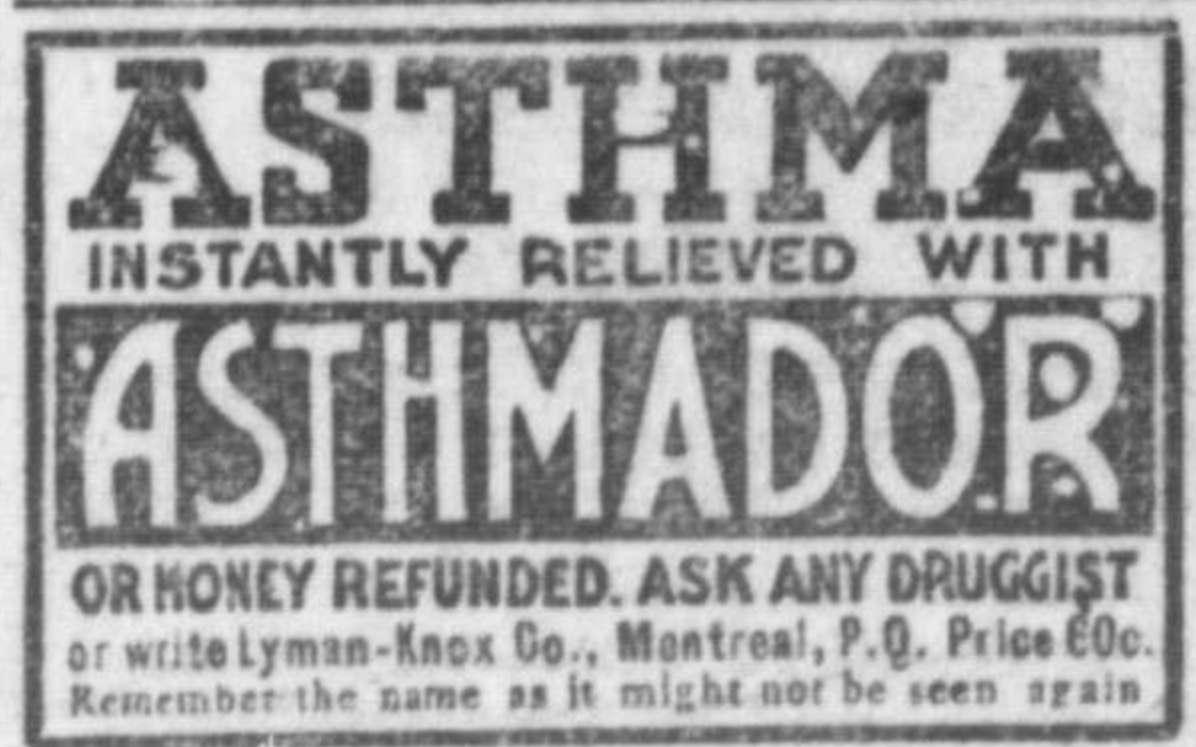
MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

When popcorn refuses to pop as it should, if it is covered with water for about five minutes or till thoroughly wet, then drained and dried, it will be found very much improved. It is best to let it dry about 24 hours after soaking.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Friendship that flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring cannot congeal in winter.—J. Cooper.



ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.



20c, 60c, \$1.25.



Teach Children to Use Cuticura Soap

Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff. If mothers would only use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Attention, please!

We are giving a straight discount of **TEN PER CENT OFF** the following lines for the balance of February:

**Overshoes, Felt Boots.
Moccasins, Mitts and Gloves.**

DON'T

Send your money away for any of these goods, as we can give you just as good value here.

WE

Should have a better claim on your patronage than the mail order houses, which never return a dollar of your money for any local need. So come along and see what we have to offer you.

P. E. SMILEY
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

HOCKEY

Several events of minor importance have been pulled off during the past week but the big league features seem to have fizzled out, as the result of various protests, consequent on the importation of "talent" by the several clubs concerned and other difficulties, real or imaginary that have loomed up. The game at Campbells Bay on the 10th, practically closed the league series arranged, and the game which followed at Quyon on the 13th, between Campbells Bay and Quyon, was merely an "exhibition game," owing to the inability or unwillingness of the two clubs to adjust their differences.

The other games referred to above were one Wednesday evening between the Portage du Fort boys and a local team composed in part of "Cy's Pets" and a few juniors. The score was a tie—0-0.

On Saturday evening a team composed of bank clerks nosed out a team of Academy students by a score of 4-3. At this interesting game there was a large attendance, as only the regular rink admission was charged and many came out to enjoy skating after the game.

ANOTHER WIN FOR C. RAY

Liberty's gilt-edge goal keeping again proved too effective for Shawville's all-home brew sextet in an exhibition game played here on Monday evening. The match was staged for a league event, but owing to the difficulties above referred to, the game, as such was cancelled, and the exhibition match was pulled off instead in order that the large number of spectators should not be disappointed. The score was 4-2 in favor of the visitors. D. L. Willson of Campbells Bay acted as referee and Cy Hodgins, judge of play. That it was evident from some of his rulings the referee is new at the business is the opinion of a good many who saw the game.

The equity learns that some new arrangement with regard to the league is under consideration whereby the series will be wound up with home-and-home games and local players, and thus we will have an example of beginning right at the wrong end.

Presentation

On Thursday evening, Feb. 6th, a large number of the friends and neighbours gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kilgour where a very pleasant time was spent in music, games, etc.

The purpose of the gathering was to say farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hodgins, who are soon leaving for the West, and to express our regrets at their departure by presenting them with a purse, accompanied by an address which was read by Miss Bernadette Gallagher, while the presentation was made by little Miss Flora Caldwell. After which Mr. Hodgins expressed their thanks in a few well-chosen words.

The address read as follows:—
DEAR MR. and MRS. HODGINS:—
We, your many friends and neighbours, have gathered here this evening to express our regrets at your being removed from us, and ask you to accept this purse as a little token of appreciation. No doubt you will be greatly missed. You have always been so kind and

Kodaks and supplies, enlarging, picture framing, finishing for amateurs. Mail orders promptly attended to.
H. IMSON, Artist.

SEED OATS FOR SALE

About 400 bushels Seed Oats—good quality—at 75 cents per bush. Apply to
C. J. HAYES, Shawville.

Hundreds of Thousands
of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.
Are You Equipped to Win?
The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.
If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?
400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 20,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries.
Regular and India-Paper Editions.
Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free. A set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.
C. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

ready to help others on all occasions. Yet we are confident that our loss is to be others' gain.

It has been a great benefit to have had you residing amongst us, and we can confidently say that you leave us with a feeling of sincere respect but we count your new friends fortunate in having you amongst them.

We bid you God-speed, and pray that His blessing may continue to be with you and assure you that you will both remain in our memories, and that a hearty welcome will always await you when you return.—Com.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear sister, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, of Campbells Bay, who entered into rest January 24th, 1919.

Oh, dear sister, how we miss you,
Sad our home it seems today;
For many years the family chain
Was firmly linked together,
But, ah, that chain is broken now,
One link is gone forever!

She labored till her strength was spent,
Then, oh, so quickly slipped away;
She knew that God the call had sent
And she was waiting to obey.

We loved her and our hearts are sore,
But, no, we will not grieve,
For Jesus loved her even more,
And to His arms He did receive.
—Lonely sisters Orpha and Viola.

CLEARING - SALE -

We are through Stock-Taking and we will clear out all odd lines at a fraction of their real value. We will also sell out **ALL OUR WINTER GOODS** such as

Sweaters,
Woollen and Fleece-lined Underwear,
Mufflers, Felt Boots,
Moccasins, Rubbers, etc.,

At less money than the present wholesale price

As we have no room to carry over the stock for next season.

Bristol Elevator

Wants 2 car loads of Banner Oats for this week and will pay the highest market price

S. COHEN
BRISTOL - - - QUE.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-342.
" " " " No. 12-71.

MURRAY BROS' Five-Day Sale Feb. 21 to 26.

We want you to get some of these Bargains that are going:

8 Men's Suits at \$15.85
4 " " " 11.75
9 pairs Pants " 2.25

If you want a made-to-measure Suit we have several lines at great reductions

Overcoats, Sweaters, Caps & Mitts
are also reduced in price.

The Boys are in on this:

14 Boys' Suits

Well made, up to date, clearing at
\$9.50 to \$10.95

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE.

Having secured the agency for the

SHERLOCK-MANNING
Pianos, Organs and Gramophones

I would solicit a call, where you can see these Instruments before making purchase elsewhere.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,
Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors.

Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,

Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,

Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,

Seeley Pumps, Pump Jacks,

Harness, Auto Tires.

H. E. MITCHEM - - SHAWVILLE
Opposite Misses Wilsons' Confectionery.

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,

Keep in mind the Fact

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

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.

This Store

Is where we can
outfit DAD
and his LAD

Dover's Quality Clothes

Launched to fill a real long-felt want.

DOVER'S QUALITY CLOTHES have already won their way into the wardrobes of the best dressed young men of our town.

DOVER'S QUALITY CLOTHES, without being freakish or extreme, are the "right-up-to-the minute stuff" that particular young men of to-day wear.

When you think of how well and stylish you can be dressed in one of our "Nifty Young Men's Suits" you can vision the fact that you are one of Shawville's best dressed young men.

You are cordially invited to come in and examine our immense stock of New, Stylish Clothes. A pleasure to show them. Thank you!

**Ten per cent. Discount to Returned
:: Soldiers ::**

Dover's
LIMITED