

THE EQUITY.

No. 42, 36TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

**THE
BANK
OF
OTTAWA**

ESTABLISHED 1871.
Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Rest - - - - - 4,750,000
94 Branches in Canada.

Items accepted for
COLLECTION
on any point in Canada, United States, or
elsewhere.

PORT COULONGE BRANCH, W. W. MITCHELL, Acting Mgr.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

Business notices on this page 8 cents per line.

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

A Play will be given in town by twelve young ladies some time about the first week in May. Particulars later—watch for them.

Most things can be anybody's gift—your portrait is distinctively, exclusively yours. Make an appointment to-day. **H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.**

J. J. Turner has been authorized to hold a sale of stock, implements and other effects on Tuesday afternoon, April 16th, at the home of Mrs. James Fraser, lot 5-b, range 4, Bristol.

The Murrells H. M. club will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Cameron, on Wednesday, April 17th, at 7 o'clock. Program: Making marmalade, by Mrs. A. Pirie; Putting away clothes for the summer months, by Mrs. C. Cameron. Roll call—Selection of summer clothes. Election of officers.

Mr. John J. Caldwell left on Monday morning to begin work on a new sleep house at the Chenaux Boom, where operations will begin as soon as navigation opens. Mr. John Hobbs, one of the old-timers on "the loose," and who appears to be good for many years' service yet, has also gone to the Boom to be on the spot when the first log is piked through.

BOON FOR HOME-MAKERS.—A matter of very great interest to the Home-makers' clubs has recently come into the reckoning in connection with their war-winning efforts. It is the successful solution of the problem of knitting two socks at once, in very little more time than is ordinarily taken to knit one, after you "get in to the swing of it," so to speak. **THE EQUITY** learns that Miss Reid, the teacher of No. 1 School, has mastered the secret, from instructions given in the Farmer's Advocate, and, true to her profession, is ready and willing to share the knowledge thus acquired with any lady who may wish to know how the trick is done. It is to be hoped the ladies will keep cool and not overwhelm Miss Reid with requests for tuition at the outset. Everything comes to those who wait.

Donation to Tobacco Fund.

We acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Soldiers' Overseas Tobacco Fund:—

John Hobbs, Shawville, . . \$1.00
T. A. Eades, R. R. No. 1, Shawville, 1.00

Notice of Meetings

The annual meeting of the S. S. Association of the Deanery of Clarendon will be held at St. James' Church, Hull, on Tuesday evening, April 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

At St. James' Church, also, on the following day (April 24) there will be held the annual meeting of the Archdeaconry of Clarendon, commencing at 8 a. m., followed in the afternoon at 2 o'clock by the annual meeting of the Deanery of Clarendon.

Hospitality will be provided for those who attend these meetings.

Former Bristol Woman Killed

The story of the death of Mrs. John Marchelle, whose charred remains were brought from Sturgeon Falls to Bristol for burial some days ago, goes to show that the woman was killed by her husband, who brutally crushed her skull with a blow from a stone incased in a sock; then placing the body on the bed, he set fire to the latter, thus hoping to hide his guilt. The crime, however, was revealed by a little girl who lived at the Marchelle home. Marchelle has been committed to the county jail at North Bay charged with murder and arson.

Millinery—Saturday, April 13—Sale of children's trimmed hats. Prices from 35 cents to \$3.50, at Mrs. D. S. Kelley's.

Pictures of home folks carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier. Make an appointment to-day. **H. IMISON, Artist in Portraiture.**

This week's work-night meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held Thursday at the home of Mrs. Wm. Hodgins—East-view.

The Shawville Good Cheer Club netted the sum of \$20.00 at a hastily gotten up box social on Monday evening, 8th. An impromptu program, consisting of readings, music, tableaux, etc., was presented to an appreciative gathering. Proceeds go to the Red Cross fund.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Willie Proudfoot, of Fort Coulonge, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. E. Hodgins.

Miss Lottie Shaw has gone to visit her aunt, Mrs. (Rev.) Alex. Elliott at Whitehall, N. Y., who is in poor health.

Mr. A. G. Brough has been getting gravel on the ground for the foundation of the butter factory which is to be erected at once.

Mrs. A. W. McDonald, of Pembroke, and Mrs. R. A. Beamish, of North Bay, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jack McNeill, Elmside.

Miss Lillian Carruthers, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Chas. Tucker, for several months, left for her home at Aylwin on Thursday last.

Mr. James Fulford, of Starks Corners, who has been in rather poor health for some time past, left for Montreal on Tuesday to consult a specialist.

The wife of Lt. J. M. Argue, who has been at her home in Carthage, N. Y., for several months, arrived last week and is the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. H. T. Argue, in town.

Mr. H. A. Carlson, of Haileybury, Ont., who a short time ago was bereft of his wife, paid a flying visit to his children, who are in the care of relatives at Bristol and Fort Coulonge.

Mr. Ivan Thomson, who has held a position for the past two years in Carner's shoe store, Ottawa, spent a few days with his relatives in town last week. Ivan purposes joining the artillery this week. Two brothers have been at the front for a considerable time.

Vestry Meeting at Quyon

The annual Easter Vestry Meeting for the Parish of Onslow was held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Monday, April 1st, at 8 p. m. There were present: Rev. M. W. Naughton, in the chair; Messrs. Sam Sunstrum and Henry Buck, churchwardens; C. Hutchison, Hector Bronson, Jos. Boland, Nathan Bronson, Duncan Sunstrum, John Cowan, Thomas Denning, Archie McAdam, James Amm, F. A. Davis, W. F. Bronson, Alfred Amm.

On motion on N. Bronson and D. Sunstrum Mr. Samuel Sunstrum was elected People's Warden for the ensuing year; Rev. Mr. Naughton appointed Mr. Henry Buck as clergyman's warden.

The following appointments were next in order: Delegates to Synod—Nathan Bronson and Courtney Hutchison; Sidesmen—Geo. Armstrong, Duncan Sunstrum and Harry Bronson.

On motion the sexton's pay was increased from \$24 to \$30 a year.

On motion it was resolved that a Parish Report be printed every year and copies sent to subscribers.

The Financial Report was read and proved to be the best on record in the history of this parish. The income from all sources from Easter 1916, to Easter 1917 amounted to \$519.13, leaving a debt of \$126.15 on the parish last Easter. The income from all sources from Easter 1917, to Easter 1918, amounted to \$1080.64, leaving, after meeting all liabilities, a balance on hand of \$237.34 to the credit of the parish. Thanks be to God, to the church's good supporters, and to the faithful men who are at the head of affairs.—COM.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time.

Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Timothy Seed, well mixed with Alsike Clover. Price 13 cents per lb. Grown on Lot 22, 6th con. JOHN A. TELFORD, Morehead.

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

H. IMISON,
Artist in Portraiture.

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

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

Special revival services will be held in the Holness Movement church, Shawville, all this week, and all-day meetings on Saturday and Sunday, 13th and 14th. A number of preachers and people from the surrounding district will be present. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Births

At Stoughton, Sask, March 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Richardson, a daughter.

Lady once Resident of Shawville Dies in B. C.

Mr. E. D. Osborne, of Arnprior, received a wire on Saturday, 30th March, from his brother, Rev. H. S. Osborne, of Victoria, British Columbia, announcing the sudden death of his sister, Mrs. T. C. Carson, who with her mother was spending the winter in Victoria.

Mrs. Carson had not been feeling well for some weeks but her friends had no thought of her illness being of a serious nature. Mrs. Carson was the only daughter of the Rev. J. C. Osborne, and was born at Consecon, Prince Edward county, Ont, in 1860, and was married to the late Rev. T. C. Carson in 1881. She is survived by her mother and five brothers—J. H. (Hub.) of Seattle, Wash.; E. D. of Arnprior; Rev. H. S., of Victoria; John R., barrister, of Ottawa, and Prof. W. F., of Manitoba University, Winnipeg.

A few years ago the late Mrs. Carson, accompanied by her aged mother, visited Shawville friends for a week or two, after many years' absence. These with other acquaintances at Bryson and Quyon, where the family resided for a time, will, we feel assured, learn of her death with deep regret.

ed to \$519.13, leaving a debt of \$126.15 on the parish last Easter. The income from all sources from Easter 1917, to Easter 1918, amounted to \$1080.64, leaving, after meeting all liabilities, a balance on hand of \$237.34 to the credit of the parish. Thanks be to God, to the church's good supporters, and to the faithful men who are at the head of affairs.—COM.

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.

BOWLING Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
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 43%. This year to date is even better. Still Employers' Demands Exceed the Number of Willis Graduates.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT.
1301 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

BROWN OPTICAL

COMPANY, LIMITED
EYES EXAMINED
NO DRUGS USED
QUALITY GLASSES
GROUND AND FITTED
MODERATE COST
552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
UPTOWN 4982 Near Stanley St.
MONTREAL, QUE.

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

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

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

LOST.—Some days ago in the vicinity of Shawville, a man's fur-lined glove. Please return to this office.

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

LOST.—On Shaw's hill, March 19th, a chopping axe with handle. Finder kindly leave at J. H. Shaw's or Yarn P. O., and oblige **RAY WILSON.**

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

KEY LOST.—On Saturday, March 30th, somewhere in Shawville, a flat key. A suitable reward will be offered to the party returning same to E. T. HODGINS' office, Shawville.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of good Seed Potatoes. **CHAS. A. SMILEY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.**

FOR SALE.—A quantity of good Marquis wheat, suitable for seed purposes. Apply to **HUGH A. HORNBY, Radford.**

SEED FOR SALE.—A quantity of Marquis wheat and 20th Century Oats. All good clean seed grain. Apply to **ALEX. MELDRUM, Wyman.**

THE HARDWARE STORE

PRODUCE

PRODUCE

Let the Hoe and Rake help the Sword.

Get ready for the Spring Rush

We can furnish the Tools.

Don't neglect your Poultry and Calves, we have a large stock of Poultry Supplies, including Baby Chick Food.

Calf Meal is scarce and coming very slowly.

We are fortunate in having secured a stock of Royal Purple, \$3.00, 50 lb. bag.

J. H. SHAW.

"Who Sows Well Reaps Well."

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

GOOD AS THE BEST

Invincible Fencing

			Cents Per Rod
7	Strand	Pig	Fencing 40
5	"	"	" 42
7	"	"	" 54
8	"	"	" 60
9	"	"	" 65

	Cents Per Lb.
Brace Wire	8
Barb “	7
Steeple	8

Secure your supplies at once.

W. A. HODGINS

ITALY SPURNS AUSTRIAN LIES

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES.

"Wilson's Pockets Bulge With English
Gold," Germans' Apes Tell
Italians.

The Austrians, who imitate the Germans in everything, have started anti-American propaganda among the troops on the Italian front, says an Italian correspondent. Their propaganda is intended to serve as a "moral preparation" to persuade the Italians that it is useless to continue the war. For some time this propaganda has been essentially anti-British, but evidently its results were not successful, possibly because the Italians could not be deceived in believing that Great Britain was not helping their country when British troops were fighting on the Italian front. Recently Austrian propaganda has become anti-American, and although its failure is certain still no pains are spared to have it admirably organized regardless of expense.

Moral preparation consists in a bombardment of words. Pamphlets, notices, manifestoes and even newspapers are dropped from aeroplanes on the Italian lines, hurled by trench mortars or scattered in visible heaps on No Man's Land at night in the hope that they will be picked up by the Italian soldiers. Notices are set up inviting the Italians to go and get them "without any fear of danger." One of these notices reads as follows: "Come and get our news. Everything we tell you is always very interesting. Your censor suppresses everything of interest from your newspapers, which never tell you the real truth about the war and withhold political and economic information. We tell you everything and never hide the truth."

What They Say of the United States. The "truth" about America, according to the Austrian version, is more or less as follows: "You rely on America's help." The Italian soldiers are told after having been misinformed that a prominent Italian statesman recently declared in Parliament that Italy's case is hopeless as the army must be strengthened by 500,000 men within two months, while hardly 250,000 men can be raised before two years, "without realizing that such help represents a great peril both to France and to Italy." The Americans aim at economic supremacy in Europe. They wage war in order to make money. Wilson's pockets are already bulging with "English gold."

A General of the Entente, whose name the Austrians have evidently forgotten as they omit it, although they quote his significant warning, is reported to have said that America aims at weakening France and Italy as England has weakened Portugal. Besides, American help will cost too much and will arrive too late. The German offensive in France is imminent and will America help France in time? "And are you prepared to spend another year in the trenches, O, Italian soldiers, instead of imitating the 'wise' example of Russian democracy?"

Later and still more interesting news communicated by the Austrians confirms the truth of former reports that American help will prove useless. A "most official" Reuters message from Washington is in fact made known to the Italian soldiers. "The American Government," runs the message, "proposed to the Entente to choose between troops and wheat, as owing to the scarcity of ships it is absolutely impossible to comply with both demands of sending troops and wheat." The conclusion is, of course, obvious. America will send wheat to Europe instead of soldiers and Wilson's pockets will bulge with still more English gold, as the wheat will have to be paid for.

Message "Made in Austria."

Strangely enough the faked Reuters message from Washington "made in Austria" coincided with a genuine message to the effect that half a million troops would soon be in line on the western front, and there is every reason to believe that the Austrians hastened to give their version of this message to the Italian soldiers for fear that the Italian censor would suppress it and as usual hide the truth.

The Austrian "moral preparation" on the Italian front is useless and absolutely no counter propaganda is needed to neutralize its effects and prevent the Italian soldiers from being deceived. The anti-American propaganda is destined to failure like that against England, even if no attempt is made to convince the Italians that the Austrians are liars. In fact the proof that all the information communicated by the Austrians is utterly false has been afforded by the Austrians themselves.

When the Italians retired on the Piave they saw the red glare of the houses burned by the enemy and they heard the shrieks of the women and children outraged and massacred by the Austrian soldiers. Since then the Austrians have been trying to persuade the Italians that the inhabitants of the invaded regions are being well treated and respected, but no amount of persuasion will make the Italians forget the shrieks of the women they heard or diminish the feeling of re-

venge that rankles in their breasts. If they hated the Austrians before the war they hate them more bitterly now and they do not believe their lies against England and America just as they did not believe those about the good treatment and respect to the inhabitants of the invaded regions.

CONCERNING PARROTS.

The African Gray is the Best For
Talking Purposes.

The best parrot to buy, though not the easiest to get, is an African gray. As a conversationalist it is fully equal to the famous double-yellow-head (from Mexico), and its speech is much more humanlike. It is rated a more intelligent bird and is a better imitator in a general way.

Gray African parrots come mostly from Liberia, where they are "farmed" after a fashion. At the breeding season the natives make a business of robbing their nests, which are holes high up in the forest trees.

At that time of the year the native blacks—men, women and children—search the woods for parrot nests. They carry home the fledgling birds in baskets and feed them until they are able to take care of themselves. Taken so young, they are perfectly tame.

Skippers of coasting vessels buy them by the hundred, paying for them with shotguns and ammunition, calico, rum or other merchandise. Later on they are sold at ports where steamships in the African trade stop for cargoes and so find their way to Europe or some of them eventually to the United States.

The voyage by steamship is very hard on the parrots, which are stored in the hold, commonly in close proximity to the engine room. Consequently they are apt to reach their final destination in a sickly condition. One should be careful to make sure in buying an African parrot that it is a healthy bird.

There are hundreds of species of parrots and the most beautiful of them all are the cockatoos, native exclusively to Australasia. The giants of the tribe are the American macaws. Neither the macaw nor the cockatoo is ordinarily much of a talker, but occasionally specimens are very clever at conversation.

Parrots in the wild state do not seem to be vocally imitative to any observable extent. It is only when domesticated that they develop the faculty. In their native forests they make a lot of noise, and in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas great flocks of them cause the welkin to resound with their raucous cries.

It is from Tamaulipas that most of the double-yellowheads come. They are taken from the nests by peons, who, incidentally to their capture, suffer frightfully from attacks by armies of poisonous ants that infest every forest tree.

THE RECORDING EYE.

The Development and Printing of
Military Aerial Photographs.

Somewhere in England there is a school for photographers where men are trained in the intricate work of developing and printing and interpreting the military aerial photographs on which depend so many of the problems that determine the activities of the troops at the front. The negatives obtained by the army airmen are different from all others. Their delicate traceries are so lacking in contrasts that in the developing bath the plate seems to contain nothing at all. But what there is on it—hair-like lines, microscopic dots, clear, transparent areas and faint patches like breath on a mirror—must be coaxing forth and yet not overdeveloped. Nor is printing the plates easy. Bromide enlargements have to be made very rapidly, for all of them, labelled and numbered, must be ready at the front within an hour after the plates are exposed over the enemy's lines. The general staff must know how the other side of No Man's Land looks all the time, for the comparison of to-day's photographs with yesterday's may reveal vital secrets. In any case the photographs must be perfect. The students must learn how to read views made perhaps when the camera is ten thousand feet above the ground. A road looks white; canals, rivers, lakes are black; upstanding objects—trees, telegraph poles, towers—look flat, but their shadows betray them; they cannot be camouflaged. Trodden ground—a path, for example—appears lighter than its surroundings. Every little detail means something that only the accustomed or experienced eye can determine.

A Good Retort.

General Pershing is fond of telling this story. It happened when he was on the Mexican border. A regiment was marching by when it met a small, towheaded ragged Irish boy clinging to a moth-eaten, dilapidated donkey he had been riding, and which had become restless owing to the noise of the band. It was all the boy could do to hold the beast. A joker in the ranks called out to the boy as he swung past. "Say, kid. What are you holding your little brother so tight for?" "Because," came the reply from the Irish kid, "he sees you guys and I'm afraid he might enlist."

Hand made, fancy bread in Canada went off the market on March 15, under the Canada Food Board's new regulations. Standard war flour, about two per cent. coarser than ordinary, may only be used for bread from henceforth.

HORROR OF HUN NIGHT ATTACK

PICTURED BY A TUSCANIA SUR-
VIVOR.

Sergeant Tells of Hour When Last
Hundred Aboard Waited Hope-
lessly for Aid.

A New York girl, Miss Vivian Johannes, is in receipt of a letter from her friend, Sergeant Glen Gustin, of Company C, 107th supply train, Thirty-second division, who was one of the last young men to reach the shores of Ireland after the sinking of the Tuscania.

Although he goes into detail as to the actual events leading to and following the fatal crash of the German torpedo into the hull of the steamship, perhaps no part of his narrative is so striking as that in which he declares that through the ordeal the American soldiers, unanimously, remained cool and composed, even when the black waters of the Atlantic seemed threatening to gulp them up each moment.

His letter follows—
"Dear Vivian—You probably have read full accounts of the torpedoing of the Tuscania in the American newspapers, but I'll try to tell you a little of my own experiences that night which may interest you.

"We have gained some distinction already, being the first American troops to be torpedoed, but I guess we would be willing to pass up the distinction in another case. There was some Fourth of July celebration that night, I'll tell you. There were torpedoes, rockets yelling in every direction from the 'welcoming Germans,' and most every noise imaginable. The only trouble, their torpedo went off in the wrong direction, blew a hole in our ship, and then came the rockets and the rest of the celebration, which lasted for two hours for about five hundred of us.

But to get down to details. The voyage had been quiet enough. Of course, a lot of us got seasick—"your truly" included, and I can't say I enjoyed the first few days at sea. But after I got better I began to like the ocean—its vastness, strength and ever changing color. Yet we all were glad we sighted land on both sides of us about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and then I guess we became too confident of our safety. We forgot that the Hun might want to donate a little fireworks.

"Boom!" and Out Went Lights.

"We had supper at five o'clock, as usual, and afterward went to our quarters to make our packs and rolls preparatory to landing in the morning. Curly and I were working together on our rolls and I was just climbing into my bunk after some articles when "boom!" and the lights went out.

"Well, we knew what had happened, all right, and didn't lose any time starting for the deck. I succeeded in getting my overcoat and life preserver in the dark. The fellows all grabbed something, and there was a rush for the stairs. Curly and I got together, but we couldn't see the others in the dark. The fellows went up on deck fine, there was no jamming where we were and we soon gained our boat station, where we found most of the company, and more soon arrived.

"Then our company found that the shock of the explosion had smashed two of our lifeboats, and also the davits for lowering the others. The torpedo had struck us almost directly under our station, and by leaning over the rail we could see the water rushing into the hole. Well, it isn't exactly a pleasant sensation to find yourself on a sinking ship without any lifeboats.

"But our fellows stuck to their formation and never murmured. I tell you, the American soldier showed what he was made of that night. The fellows held their heads and nerve fine. Luckily for us, the ship wasn't struck in a very vulnerable spot and sank slowly.

Many Get Off in Boats.

Many of the men got off in lifeboats. Nine of our company went in the last boat that was lowered. When the boats were all gone there still were between five hundred and six hundred of us on deck. Then came the cry that there was a friendly destroyer on the other side. We went around and got there just in time to see it pulling away. It had a load of men. Then things did look rather dark.

"Suddenly we spied a dark form creeping in. We watched it around the stern of the Tuscania. We went around again to our old side and found another destroyer pulling alongside to take off the rest of us. I tell you that little destroyer looked like a mountain to us then.

"It was so dark you could scarcely tell the man next to you, but Curly and I managed to stay together through it all. We were among the last hundred men off the ship. Curly went down the rope first, landed safely, then swung the rope back to me and I went down. Curly grabbed me by the leg and hauled me aboard the destroyer, then we both helped the other fellows to get on board until an officer chased us down to the engine room.

Praises Destroyer's Crew.

"I want to say here that the officers and crew of that destroyer showed a lot of courage in coming alongside and standing until the last man was

off the ship. We were shot at, but the torpedo missed. Then came a five hour ride to an Irish port and with it all was the anxiety for the other fellows. We found some of our fellows down below and on landing found that fifty-five of us had boarded the destroyer.

"We found food and beds waiting for us on landing and Ireland surely was 'heaven' that night. We were treated royally by the Irish and British soldiers while there and came to England a few days ago."

SODA WATER IN DESERT.

British and Hindu Regiments in Asia
Minor Supplied With This Beverage.

"Jerusalem was captured with soda water," say the Tommies who took the city. Behind this facetious remark is a world of truth, for the morale and heart of the British and Hindu fighting men in that parching struggle across the desert was held up in the main by the plentiful supply of soda water which enabled the men to withstand the terrible heat and which was found to be infinitely more useful than plain water in quenching thirst.

Every regiment in Mesopotamia carries its soda water making machine and a daily ration of two bottles per man is dealt out. It is regarded as indispensable, and in one instance when a Turkish attack threatened to take a cannon and a soda water machine the Hindus gave the former no thought and risked life and limb to haul the latter to safety.

It was found wise to equip the troops with this form of liquid refreshment owing to the poisoning of the wells by the Turks, whose natural savagery has been amplified by German kultur. The machines will never be dropped from tropical military units now, say British officers, so firmly have they been established in the affections of the men.

EASTERN FERRY BOATS.

Arabian Goofas Are Improved and
Put to Good Use by Soldiers.

Over on the River Tigris, in Mesopotamia (Eastern Arabia), English soldiers are having unusual experiences in adapting ancient utilities to modern use. One of the first institutions to receive their attention has been the venerable "goofas," or ferry boats, which natives have used unchanged for thousands of years.

The English soldiers have put paddle wheels on the "goofas."

"Goofas" are perfectly round in shape and made of willow limbs and twigs, just like a large basket. The outside is covered with skins.

Navigating a goofa in its improved form must be akin to floating around on a magnified butter chip. When ordinary paddles are used as a motive power, the goofa has a disconcerting habit of going off in any direction but that desired. Since it has no keel, or other directing device, it is difficult to keep it on a given course.

But with paddlewheels the goofa crosses the river with unprecedented directness.

Simple cranks and sturdy arms of the soldiers furnish the motive power. The fleet of goofas has been duly numbered for identification and is doing yeoman service in the Far East for moving supplies.

INTERIOR OF LABRADOR.

New Lakes and Rivers Discovered by
Exploring Party.

Chains of lakes hitherto unmapped and rivers equally unknown were traversed in the interior of Labrador by the exploring parties of representatives of the National Geographic Society and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, which arrived at St. John's, Nfld., recently.

The journey covered about 750 miles over a route never before travelled by white men and was made more difficult by the fact that the five Indians who were taken along as guides proved to be unfamiliar with the country.

The party included E. B. C. Todd, curator of ornithology in the Carnegie Museum; O. J. Murie, orator of mammals in the same institution, and Alfred Marshall, of Chicago.

They left Seven Islands Bay on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about the end of May and travelled north by canoe, and portages reaching Fort Chimo, near Urvaga Bay, August 22nd. In addition to mapping the country, they studied the natural history.

Mr. Todd said the existing maps of a large district were found to be very inaccurate, and altogether misleading, having been made by guesswork from information supplied by Indians.

In Proof of His Point.

Withering indeed was the retort of the old gentleman who, having dealt for some years with the same grocer, detected him in some shady practices. Going to his shop, he gave the delinquent a piece of his mind, and stamped out, exclaiming:

"You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your door again!"
The next day, however, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar.

"Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way. "I thought you were never going to enter my shop again."

"Well, I didn't mean to," said the customer coldly. "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to pot some plants and I need sand."

WAR STORY OF A BRITISH PRIVATE

LIFE AT THE FRONT AND ON
SHIPBOARD.

Torpedoed by a German Submarine
Worse Than Two Years in
the Trenches."

When the war broke out Frederick Dixon joined the army service corps as a private in the Eighth King's Liverpool Regiment. His command was one of the early ones hastened to Flanders. He dug trenches and afterward fought in them.

For more than a year he took his turn in the water-filled gullies, occasionally making a dash over the top. At the battle of Mons he was in the thick of it.

"I saw thousands of men falling—shot. They were going down so fast and so close to me that I kept saying to myself, it will be your turn next."

But while the British lost heavily, Dixon came out of the fight without so much as a tear in his clothing.

"I couldn't make it out. I don't know how I escaped," he mused.

"I could see great solid shot, so big four men could scarcely lift them, hurtling by. Some exploded. Others fell in the ground and lay there dead. I went into a shell hole with a party and an officer and we saw a solid mass of steel with a long conical point. It stood about four feet high and was more than a foot in diameter. I tried to lift it, but it was as much as four of us could do to do that.

"The air was filled with these terrible things. Yet I escaped.

"I was in several other engagements, but they did not amount to much. Then last spring, at the battle of Loos, it all came at once. As a result of my two minutes' exposure I spent more than nine months in a hospital and then was discharged as medically unfit.

The Battle of Loos.

"When a big battle is on the sky looks as red as blood. It did at Loos. It was at night. The guns had been roaring for hours. Then came the order to get over the top. The sky was red for miles. Every time a big gun was fired it added more of the intense red light.

"I jumped up and started off over the parapet. I had not gone twenty yards when I was struck in the left shoulder by a shell. It tore out my arm, and as I was falling to the ground I was struck by a bullet over my right eye. I lay unconscious for four days. When I revived I was in a base hospital.

"But while I had lain on the ground a piece of shrapnel had struck me in the mouth and torn out nearly all my teeth and the gums on the right side. My torn gums were lying in my mouth. I had also been shot in the back of the head by another bullet.

"Two years in the trenches without a scratch, and then in two minutes to be torn in four places almost at once!

"For four months I was in a base hospital in France, then I was carried to Woolwich, in London, and was in the hospital there for five months more.

"My left arm was black; there was a lump of muscle on the back of my shoulders. I could scarcely see out of my right eye, and I had such awful pains in my head. I had to wear an ice cap on my head for six months. I thought I was pretty badly cut up, but it was almost nothing. Why the man who lay on the cot next to mine had eleven bullets in him. I had only two in the head. The doctor said to me, 'It makes a little hole going in, but we have to make it bigger to take it out.'

Marvellous Surgical Work.

"I was worried about my arm. 'Will I be able to use it again, doctor?' I asked, and he said he would try to fix me up. And he did it. I never could have done it myself. But every day they took my arm and raised it a little and slowly worked the fingers. It caused me great pain, but I could see that it was getting better. I could raise it myself, after a time, by taking the left arm by my right hand and gently raising it. Finally I had nearly the full power restored. Of course, it is not as good as before. But, you see, I can use it pretty well."

As he spoke the soldier gave a demonstration and made me marvel at the good surgery. Unless he had told me of his plight I could not have guessed it. His eyesight, too, is daily improving. But his teeth are gone and his head still causes him some inconvenience.

"The doctor told me," he says, "that I must not run and I must not worry or it will hurt my head."
"I made one voyage," he went on, "and then signed papers for another on the ship Commodore."

Torpedoed by a U-boat.

"We had not been long out when we sighted a German submarine at work. We saw four ships torpedoed, and the captain said, 'We will be next.' And we were. The ship was making a zig-zag course at the time, but we saw a torpedo coming. We could trace it through the water for almost two miles.

"On the torpedo came. The engineer ran to the bow of the boat, expecting the thing would strike us astern.

"It was the most dreadful sight I ever witnessed. To see scores of men blown up by a torpedo is the most awful thing in the world.

"I jumped into the water, which was icy cold. I was able to swim for about half an hour when a raft floated near me. I was almost too stiff with the cold to grasp it. I managed to do so and crawl on board. We floated around and afterward others came up to the raft, and with those already aboard we were able to drag them out of the water. They were too weak to haul themselves up.

"For a whole day and a night we floated in the cold Atlantic, and then we were picked up by a Spanish ship and brought to Philadelphia.

"No," he explained, "I won't ship again until after the war."

The harrowing sights of two years in the trenches and in dashes over the top he regards as nothing to being torpedoed by a submarine.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION.

Canada Does Not Yet Realize the
Gravity of the Situation.

The average Canadian household today has been little affected by the war so far as food supplies are concerned, and for this reason too many of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation at home—as well as overseas. Meatless days and such other regulations already passed may remind us of the necessity of being economical, but a fuller understanding is necessary if we are to not only save at home but also economize sufficiently to permit of the export of the necessary foodstuffs with which to help fill the already greatly depleted larders of our Allies.

The principal factor, if the effort at greater production is to be successful, is to have sufficient farm labor for seeding and the harvest. The land is waiting—but we must have farm help to work it.

Greater food production is only possible through augmented labor facilities and with the drain on our manpower through the call for fighting men; the call of the munitions plants and other war time industries, the farmer finds himself so short of laboring help that even to bring his crop productions up to ordinary standards will be a hard task. But ordinary standards will not suffice. Not only must we feed Canadians at home, but we must feed our Canadian boys overseas and also help feed the peoples fighting side by side with our men. With this end in view and with a full understanding of all the conditions prevailing, the Canada Food Board is calling upon the older boys of the Dominion.

A Promising New Wheat.

By bringing out Marquis wheat the Dominion Department of Agriculture did a service to Canada and to the Empire that it would be difficult to over-estimate. On account of its vigorous habits of growth, excellent yield and superb milling qualities this variety from Western Canada has carried off premier honors at the International Soil Products Exhibition in the United States, has largely supplanted the old standard Red Fife that also gained for Canadian wheat an enviable reputation in the flour markets of the world.

A service rendered by the introduction of Prelude a few years later was also of great importance, inasmuch as it extended the wheat-growing area of this country by millions of acres. To these two very valuable accessions to the hard wheats of Canada is to be added a new sort that comes midway between Marquis and Prelude in the matter of yield and ripening. This new sort has been produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, who gives the following account of the new wheat in the March number of The Agricultural Gazette, the official organ of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"The new wheat, which has been named Ruby, Ottawa 623, possesses characteristics in ripening and other qualities midway between Marquis and Prelude. It is headless, possesses hard, red kernels, gives a fair yield, and makes flour of the highest quality in regard to color and strength. Bread made from it ranks in the first class. This wheat is the result of a cross between Down Riga and Red Fife. Downy Riga was produced from two early sorts, Gehun, an Indian variety, and Onega from Northern Russia. Ruby is recommended for trial where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. A very limited distribution of five-pound samples is being made to farmers requiring an early sort. A sufficient crop will be grown this year on the Experimental Farms to provide for a generous distribution next Spring."

Inquirer (at railway station)—Where does this train go? Brake-man—This train goes to New York in ten minutes.

Dark Pudding.—One-half cup sugar, ¼ cup molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, ¼ cup shortening, 1 level teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour. Add raisins if one likes. Steam three hours.

In a test carried out by Prof. Zavitz of the O.A.C. without fertilizers the average yield of potatoes amounted to 122.4 bushels per acre. With 320 pounds of fertilizer per acre the yield was raised to 141.3 bushels. With 320 pounds of fertilizer plus 10 tons of manure the yield was increased to 164.5 bushels per acre.



A cheering hot
drink for people
of every age. ■

Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, says the food situation for the Allies will be most difficult during the next two months.

HIRST'S
 FAMILY
 SALVE
 HIRST REMEDY CO.
 NEW YORK, N.Y.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

for

**BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN
OR OX-BLOOD SHOES**

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F.F. MALLY COMPANY, INC.
CHICAGO ILL. 60606

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing was irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherine's, Ont., July 4, 1917.

For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing was irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherine's, Ont., July 4, 1917.

For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APRIL 11, 1918.

Medrie Martin is again mayor of Montreal despite all that could be mustered in support of a very strongly held opinion that his proper place just now is in the municipal junk pile. Evidently Medrie is possessed of the right dope to keep him in the foreground. The character of Montreal's civic management does not, however, seem to be keeping pace with its ever-increasing importance in other respects, if Martin's election reflects the true sentiment of its citizens.

Reports from the Western war zone say that the enemy has not made any important gains for several days. At some points he has succeeded in making slight advances at heavy cost, while at other points he has lost ground. The French army has held its section of the line almost intact, and has done so, it is stated, without drawing to any appreciable extent upon the reserve, which is being held till the chief in command decides when to make the counter stroke which is expected. A strong feeling of confidence prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the visit almost daily of a few shells from Fritz' long range gun. This augurs well.

Monday's despatches state that the Huns are preparing for another big thrust at some new point on the front, which the Allies are prepared to meet. The first offensive, it is claimed, has exhausted its fury and completely failed in its object.

The outbreak of violence at Quebec, referred to in last week's issue, unfortunately assumed more serious proportions than was expected after the military took charge of the situation, and as a result five people lost their lives, and quite a number were injured. That a greater number of casualties did not occur was no doubt due to the spirit of forbearance exercised by the troops in the face of severe provocation. Following the more serious demonstrations of the night of the 30th, a number of suspected parties were taken into custody, and the greater number of these were again released on preliminary investigation. About one dozen are held for trial; but it is believed a few of the main ring-leaders of the trouble escaped, as they invariably do in such cases. The apathetic conduct of the mayor of Quebec and the city police is held to be largely to blame for the disturbance. Had they acted with a firm hand at the outset, the calling in of military aid would have been unnecessary, and the district registrar's office, where the Military Service Act records were on file, might have escaped damage, although it seems evident the mob was determined on the destruction of those records as a means of paralyzing at one stroke the efforts of those entrusted with the enforcement of the M. S. Act in Quebec district, where its operation thus far has been productive of very scant results.

Avoid Overcrowding in Rearranging Chicks.

There is always a danger of attempting to raise too many chicks together. As far as practical results are concerned, the smaller the flock the better. One reason why a hen with ten or fifteen chickens usually raises most of them is that the chicks are never overcrowded. Every chick has a chance to do well. Where chicks are raised with brooders it is a good plan not to brood more than 50 or 60 together. Of course, where several hundred chicks are raised each year, this may not be practicable, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the smaller the flock of chicks the more thrifty they will grow and the earlier will they mature. Consequently where only a few hundred chicks are being raised they should be brooded in as small flocks as the labor and feeding problem will allow. Above all never overcrowd chicks for overcrowding is one of the most expensive mistakes in chick-raising.—M. A. JULL, of Macdonald College staff.

District Schools

EASTER EXAMS.

No. 8 CLARENDON.

Grade VII—Annie Somerville, Jean Cameron, Kenneth Smiley.
Grade VI—Harry Wallace, Edith Pirie, May Somerville, Wesley Pirie, Veda Horner.
Grade V—John Wallace, Arthur McGuire, Gladys Robitaille, Florence Horner.
Grade IV—Elwood Cameron, Mary Wallace, Campbell Robitaille, Myrtle Somerville, Adeline Somerville.
Grade III—Donald Cameron, Herbert Robitaille.
Grade I—Ernie Telford, Norman Cameron, Lila Connelly, equal; Ernest McGuire.
E. A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

TARIFF OF TOLLS, Etc., to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, for use of their works during 1918.

TOLLS.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Through Quince Boom	16 cents
Des Joachims Boom	4 "
Fort William Boom	8 "
Culbute Boom	4 "
Melons Chenail Boom	1 "
Passing Lapasse Boom	14 "
Through Quyon Boom	13 "
Thomson Bay Boom	12 1/2 "
Chaudiere Assorting Boom	6 "
Booms from Head of Deschenes Rapids (North Side) to Head of Hull Slide	12 "
Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide	4 "

The Tolls on timber, other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.	

TOWING, DRIVING AND SWEEPING EXPENSE RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
From White River, Quince and Otter Creek to Des Joachims Boom	\$2.74
Wabis River to Des Joachims Boom	2.67
Fort Temiscamingue to Des Joachims Boom	2.36
Montreal River to Des Joachims Boom	2.16
Kippewa River to "	1.94
Opemcan to "	1.06
Head of Long Sault to "	.80
Jocko Creek to "	.68
Snake Creek to "	.61
Mattawa to "	.48
Klock's to "	.41
Magnissippi to "	.36
Head of Rocher Capitaine to Des Joachims Boom	.29
Dumoine to Des Joachims Boom	.10

The Towing, Driving and Sweeping Expense Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, on the foregoing Stretches will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.	

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
Through Quince Boom	60 cents.
Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping Deep River	12 "
Fort William Boom	67 "
Culbute Boom	33 "
Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Conlonge Lake	10 "
Reid Island Boom and Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Rocher Fendu Chenail and Chats Lake	81 "
Quyon Boom, including sweeping in Deschene Lake	80 "
Thomson Bay Boom	24 "
Chaudiere Assorting Boom	26 "
Booms from Head of Deschenes Rapids (North Side) to Head of Hull Slide	72 "

The Boom Working and Driving Expense Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.	

TOWING RATES.

On saw-logs, 17 feet and under—	Per 1,000 ft. B. M.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom	44 cents.
Schyau to Fort William	29 "
Fort William Boom to Pembroke	60 "
Petawawa to Culbute	30 "
Petawawa to Pembroke	60 "
Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse	6 "
Chenaux Boom to Braside	14 "
Chenaux Boom to Armprior or Chats Rapids	20 "
Madawaska to Chats Rapids	6 "
Quio Boom and Mohr Island Boom to Aylmer or Deschenes Rapids	35 "
Quio Boom to Mohr Island Boom	3 "

The Towing Rates on timber other than saw-logs, 17 feet and under, on the foregoing stretches will be:—

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B. M., 1 1/2 saw-log rates.	
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.	

Towing per hour, where there is no specified rate per 1,000 feet B. M.:—

	Per Hour.
Steamers:—Alexandra and Lady Minto	\$15.00
Steamers:—E. H. Bronson, C. B. Powell, Hamilton, Hiram Robinson, G. B. Greene and Alex. Fraser	11.00
Steamer:—Pembroke	9.00
Steamer:—Wabis	7.00
Steamers:—Pollux and Castor and Alert	6.00
Steamer:—G. B. Pattie II.	5.00
Steamers:—Beaver and Muskrat	4.50
Steamers:—Hercules, Sampson and Mink	2.50

No. 3, CLARENDON.

Grade VI—Eliza Baker, Gladys Horner, Willie McCagg, Teason McCagg.
Grade V—Ida Elliott, Herbie Fraser, Kenneth McCagg, Annie Olmstead, Manson McCagg, Cordelia Elliott, Henry Mitchell, George Thompson.
Grade IV—John J. Baker, Beatrice Fraser, Carroll Horner, Robbie Thompson, Violet Johnston.
Grade III—Alma Park, Sadie McCagg.
Grade II—Muriel Lewis.
Grade I, Part 2—Claude Horner, Cliff Olmstead, Ivan Lewis.
Grade I, Part 1—Echardt Gagain, Elwood Gagain.
Prize for Arithmetic—John J. Baker.
Prize for least lessons missed and good conduct—Gladys Horner.
EUPHEMIA COOK.

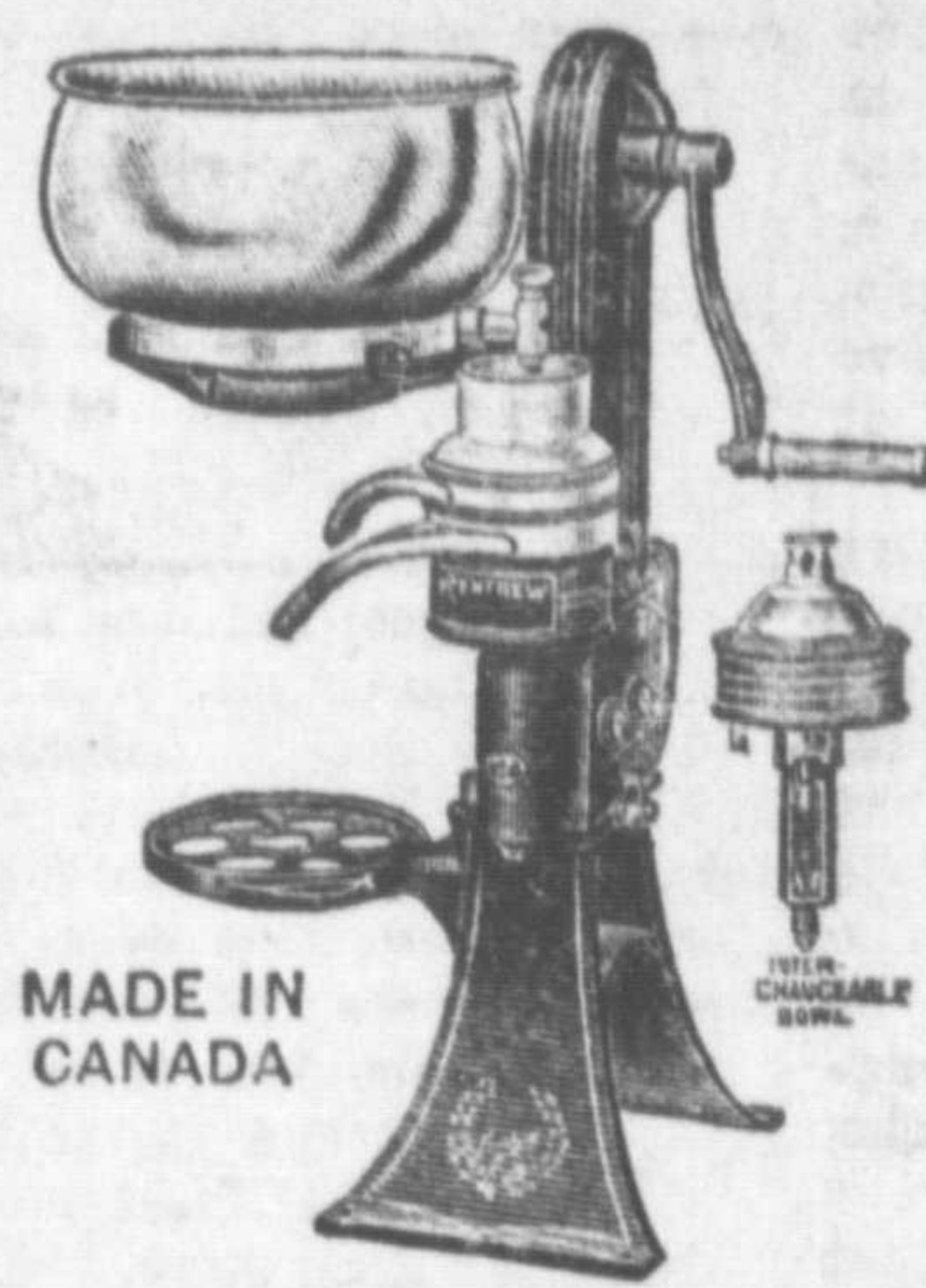
DOG TAX NOTICE

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

FOR SALE

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

I wish to inform the people of this district that I have secured the agency for the
Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in the following lines:



Governor Pulleys Pump Jacks Hangers Bearings
Wood Pulleys Belting, etc.,

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

YOUR PATRONAGE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

H. E. MITCHEM - Agent

Opposite W. A. Hodgins', Shawville.

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

Wilfred Campbell the Lake Poet

DR. WILFRED CAMPBELL, LL.D., F.R.S.C., the Canadian poet, died at his home at Ottawa on New Year's Day. William Wilfred Campbell was born on June 1st, 1861, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ont. His mother was of English descent. Through his father, he claimed connections by a cadet branch of the family with the House of Argyll and so with the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883, with Thomas Campbell, the Scottish poet, and with Henry Fielding, the English novelist. He thus came honestly by his imagination and his desire for literary expression. His boyhood was spent in Warton, Ont., on Georgian Bay. His lower school education was private. Upper Canada College, Toronto, claims him as one of her old boys, and Trinity College saw his introduction to the work for Anglican orders. Wilfred was chosen to follow the footsteps of his father, but he does not seem to have been particularly adapted for that path. There are rumors that he left the University without his degree. He completed his clerical education at Cambridge, Mass., where he probably came in touch with the poet Lowell. He was ordained in 1885 and carried on parish work in New England until 1888 and then at St. Stephen, N.B., until 1891, when he retired to devote his time to poetry and the Federal Civil Service. At Ottawa, he was connected with the Archives Department, where he had ample opportunity to develop his love for the historic and the tragic. For the past few years the poet lived on a small farm, Killmorrie, in the suburbs of Ottawa. He rests with Lampman at Beechwood—

"where, by wood and croft,
The wintry silence folds in fleecy blur
About his silence, while in glooms aloft
The mighty forest fathers, without stir,
Guard well the rest of him."

When Campbell published his first poem I do not know, but one authority states that he wrote first for a village newspaper. His first volume, "Lake Lyrics," was issued in 1889.

"Lake Lyrics" was succeeded in 1893 by "The Dread Voyage" and that in 1899 by "Beyond the Hills of Dream." All three were finally superseded by the "Collected Poems" in 1906. This edition contains practically all his earlier verse of value except his tragedies which were published in one volume in 1908. In 1914 and 1915 two very slight volumes, "The Sagas of Vaster Britain" and "War Lyrics" were added.

Campbell's mastery of word music and word-power might be illustrated by numerous quotations. One or two must suffice:

"Walls of green where the wind and the sunlight stir,
Rippling windows of light where the sun looks through,
And spaces of day that widen and blur beyond
Out to the haze-rimmed, purpled edge of the world."

And this from "Winter":

"Morning shrinks closer to night and
Hangs, a dull lantern, over the
winding snows;
And like a pale beech leaf fluttering upward, the moon
Out of the short day wakens and
blooms and grows
And builds her wan beauty like as the
ghost of a rose
Over the soundless silences, shrunken, that dream
Their prisoned deathliness under the
gold of her beam."

From the reflective strain of the above, it is but a short step to the poems of pathos and subtle imagination. "The Mother" is one of the poet's most famous and most

quoted poems. The subject is the longing of the dead bride-mother for her babe and her return for it:

"I nestled him soft to my throbbing breast
And stole him back to my long, long rest."

I have sometimes wondered if the following held any clue to Campbell's defection from the ministry. What was his creed? He has stated it over and over again:

"Simplicity is truth;
Religion reverence; wisdom but to keep
Those dread eternal laws which guide the world."

"In every common hour of life,
In every flame that glows,
In every breath of being rife
With aspiration or of strife
Man feels more than he knows."

"And when from the winter of thy wild death
Thine angels of sunlight call,
Waken me unto my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all!"

However, Campbell's most important mission, as he conceived it, was the Imperial rather than the emotional.

Here is the essence of his ideal:

"This mighty dream of the race:
When, O when, will it die?
When the magic of being burns from the blood,
When the violet fades from the sky,
When the mother turns from her child,
When the son his father spurns;
And the blood of the mightiest race on earth
To bloodless water turns."

Of his tragedies little can be said in so brief space. Beyond a doubt, Campbell has used Shakespeare as his model, especially in his use of the lyrics of Dagonet, the fool, to lighten the tragedy of Mordred. The subjects are not original unless "Mordred" was purely fictional. "Mordred," formed about the Arthurian legend of the unnatural son of the great king, is undoubtedly the strongest of the tragedies though by no means adapted for dramatic presentation.

Of his "War Lyrics," very few have reached the standard of his earlier work. The most picturesque perhaps is "Blood Drops of Heroes."

Gloating Over Halifax.

The catastrophe at Halifax on Dec. 6 drew the following comment from the Kolnische Zeitung, sometimes the inspired organ of the German Government:

"Not without emotion can one note the news of the devastation of the hard-hit Canadian town. And yet it is not better that these munitions should not have reached the theatre of war and the trenches, there to be used against our people in its hard struggle for freedom and independence—our people which did not seek the war, and also did not produce these munitions, which have now struck those who wanted to trouble us with them?"

"From the point of view of humanity the event is regrettable, but we hope that the effect will be salutary, since an irrefutable object lesson will thus bring the terrors of the war home to a place where people felt themselves comfortably secure, far as they are from the guns. Canada is getting war experience at the front and also at Halifax. We hope that its lesson may open the eyes of the warlike section of the people to the fact that humanity—even Canadian humanity—has higher ideals to defend than those represented by Wilson, Lloyd George, and other business politicians."

London newspapers note that the Germans take a special interest in Halifax owing to the examination there of Germans repatriated from the United States. Dr. George Barthelme, the former Washington correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung, who was deported by the American Government late in November, has just reached Copenhagen. After referring to the inspection of his party at Halifax, Dr. Barthelme remarked:

"At last we had the dangerous neighborhood behind us, and breathed again with relief; our fears have since been thoroughly well justified by the Halifax catastrophe."

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—

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

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

STONE AND WELLINGTON (Established 1887)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

Rheumatism, Kidney, Stomach and Asthma Trouble Promptly Cured.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac.

No. 22.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE,
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT
AT QUYON.

FREDERICK S. WILSON & JAMES H. WILSON, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, merchants, there doing business as such in partnership, under the name, style and firm of "M. J. Wilson & Sons,"
Plaintiffs.

vs.

H. N. BOLAND, of the Village of Quyon, in the County of Pontiac,
Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Quyon, 12th March, 1918.
W. H. MEREDITH,
Clerk of said Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1600.

DAISY OSBOURN, of the Township of Onslow, in the County of Pontiac and Province of Quebec, widow of the late R. Howard Edey, in his lifetime of the same place, laborer, personally and in her capacity of tutrix to her minor children, Eleanor Edith Edey and Charlotte Hazel Edey,
Plaintiff,

vs.

CLEMENT A. FOSTER, Mine Owner, of the Township of Onslow, in the district of Pontiac,
Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Bryson, March 28th, 1918.
ALPHONSE MARTINEAU,
P. S. C.

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Loan Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Subscription, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec

LEGAL.
S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, - - - Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
(Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
162 WELLINGTON ST. - - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.
UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

J. L. HODGINS
AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines
and Repairs
SHAWVILLE - - QUE.

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

ELEPHANT PAINT

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

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

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

COLORITE
Colors old and new Straw Hats.

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

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We need no further introduction than
the fact that we have been in the Nur-
sery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and are
now prepared to meet existing condi-
tions by offering our high grade trees
and plants direct to customers at Rock
Bottom Prices.
Send for our illustrated circulars of
hardy varieties which you can order direct
and save the agent's commission, of
which you get the benefit. Our prices
will be sure to interest you and all stock
is absolutely first-class and true to name.
THE CHASE BROTHERS CO.
of Ontario, Ltd., Nurserymen.
Established 1857.
Colborne, Ontario.

AFTER THE WAR.

An American Discusses the Status of
This Country.

To Canada is devoted a special
article in a series now running in
The New York Times under the gen-
eral heading, "America After the
War," and seeing that the author is
"An American Jurist," it is natural
that the subject should be dealt with
bloodlessly. The writer sees in the
possible future developments in this
country a menace to the United
States. He tries to forecast what
might happen in the event of Cana-
da's national status being altered.
He points out that his own people
have never given to Canada the con-
sideration which she deserved, and
fears that in this country lie the
germs of future trouble for the United
States. It is here that he makes
his great mistake. No matter what
may lie in store for Canada, this
country will never be a menace to
the United States. That some change
in our relationship to each other is
certain to follow the war and may
be desirable from the point of view
of both Canadians and Americans
can be taken for granted without
forebodings. Whatever happens to
Canada, she will regard the United
States as her friend.

The writer says that there have
been occasions in our history when
this country might have become
part of the United States, with no
objection raised by Great Britain,
and with the good-will of the major-
ity of Canadians, had it not been for
the indifference or even hostility of
American statesmen to the scheme.
He says that far-sighted American
public men considered the grave dan-
ger of Canada as part of the Ameri-
can Union adopting one of the two
political parties there as the Cana-
dian party. If the provinces of Cana-
da, as states in the union, declared
for the Democrats they would un-
doubtedly put the Republicans out of
business, and similarly would de-
stroy Democratic hopes of success if
they all voted Republican. At pre-
sent the balance between the two
parties in the United States is fairly
even, a condition which is sup-
posed to conduce to good govern-
ment. This balance might be de-
stroyed should Canada enter the
union.

The writer says that the United
States could not afford to look on un-
moved if as a result of the war Cana-
da was drawn closer in the bonds
of the British Empire, and therefore
became more interested in European,
African, and Asiatic politics. He
does not develop this point, and one
is left to guess just what would
menace the United States in such an
arrangement, and since the British
Empire in the past has been quite
the reverse from a menace to the
United States it is difficult to under-
stand upon what he justifies his fore-
bodings. But he is convinced that
Canada is destined with the rest of
the overseas dominions to become
more tightly knitted to the British
Isles, to become part of the United
States, or to achieve independence.
On the latter point he wastes good
valuable white paper by talking
about an independent Canada,
whose "neutrality" would be guar-
anteed by a combination of Europ-
ean powers. If Canada ever be-
comes independent she will never be-
come a neuter nation. We think the
achievements of this country in the
war should have made it impossible
for an American to suppose that
Canada would ever fill such a role.
Canada's masculinity has been
tested.

A Record for Service.

Major Hugh Niven, of the Princess
Patricia Canadian Light Infantry,
whose 35 months in the trenches
constitutes a record for Canadian of-
ficers in this war, is back home in
London, Ont., decorated with the
Military Cross and the Distinguished
Service Order, and with two gold
wound stripes up.

Though he has fought on every
front occupied by the British troops
from Ypres to the Somme and in
practically every engagement of im-
portance from December, 1914, till
November, 1917, he declares that he
cannot see a finish any more clearly
now than on the first day he arrived
in France. The major holds the
view that the war is to be won by the
slow, grinding process of attrition,
until the Germans have had enough
of it. The slaughtering of the enemy
effectives he regards as of greater
consequence in striving for victory
than the conquest of this piece of
territory or that. The German hospi-
tals, he said, are kept filled with
the maimed and wounded. Losses to
the enemy are frightful. Thus, he
believes, that the German people at
home will sicken, of the slaughter,
and will some day show a weakening
of their support of the struggle, and
thus will commence the undermining
of Germany's military strength.

The British, he said, because of
the impossibility of building roads
and moving up guns, are unable to
drive the Germans back as far as
would otherwise prove possible each
time an advance is made.
Twice during the heavy fighting
all of his superior officers were killed
or wounded and the command of the
battalion fell to his lot. Each time
the major acquitted himself credit-
ably and thus he won his present
rank and decorations.

WOOD'S VALUE AS FUEL.

Heat Value Depends on Amount of
Moisture Present.

Persons who plan to relieve the
coal shortage this winter by burning
wood can figure, roughly speaking,
that two pounds of seasoned wood
have a fuel value equal to one pound
of coal, according to experts. While
different kinds of wood have differ-
ent fuel values, the foresters say
that in general the greater the dry
weight of a non-resinous wood the
more heat it will give out when
burned.

For such species as hickory, oak,
beech, birch, hard maple, ash, loc-
ust, long-leaf pine or cherry, which
have comparatively high fuel values,
one cord, weighing about 4,000
pounds, is required to equal one ton
of coal.

Weight for weight, however, there
is very little difference between var-
ious species. Resin affords about
twice as much heat as wood, so that
resinous woods have a greater heat
value per pound than non-resinous
woods.

The available heat value of a cord
of wood depends also on the amount
of moisture present. When the wood
is green part of the heat which it is
capable of yielding is taken up in
evaporating the water. The greater
the amount of water in the wood the
more heat is lost.

Where wood is to be burned in a
stove or furnace intended for coal it
will be found desirable, the foresters
say, to cover the grate partly with
sheet iron or firebrick to reduce the
draft. If this is not done the wood
is wasted by being consumed too
fast, and makes a very hot fire,
which, in a furnace, may damage the
fire box.

It is pointed out, however, that
heat value is not the only test of
usefulness in fuel wood, and since
ninety-five per cent. of all wood used
for fuel is consumed for domestic
purposes, largely in farm houses,
such factors as rapidity of burning
and ease of lighting are important.

Each section of Canada has its
favored woods, and these are said to
be, in general, the right ones to use.
Hickory, of the non-resinous woods,
has the highest fuel value per unit
volume of wood, and has other ad-
vantages. It burns evenly and, as
housewives say, holds the heat. The
oak comes next followed by beech,
birch, and maple. The white pines
have a relatively low heat value per
unit of volume, but have other ad-
vantages. They ignite readily and
give out a quick, hot flame, but one
that soon dies down. This makes
them favorites with rural housekeep-
ers as a summer wood, because they
are particularly adapted for hot
days in the kitchen. The same is
true of gray birch or "white birch,"
as it is often called in the regions
in which it abounds.

Lost in Transit.

Between April and December of
the year 1916 the sum of \$13,333
had to be written off the books of
the railways of India for material,
rolling-stock, etc., supplied to Mes-
opotamia, which could not be traced.

NATIONAL GAMES.

A Tribute to the Athleticism of
Canada.

Canada is justly proud of the war
record of her soldier athletes. The
realm of sport has furnished a dis-
tinguished part of her Honor Roll.
The youth and stamina which was
wont to disport itself upon football
field, lacrosse ground, hockey rink,
and in other competitive outdoor re-
creation, has proved itself in grim-
mer and ghastlier conflict. The great
test has found the healthy body, the
clear eye, the steady nerve, the rapid
decision, the amenability to disci-
pline, ready and equipped for the
sterner tasks to which they have re-
sponded.

The message of Hon. W. M. Mar-
tin, Premier of Saskatchewan, in his
address to the Y. M. C. A. at Regina,
published on the sporting page of
The Toronto Globe recently, is one
entitled to endorsement and practical
promulgation by leaders in the pub-
lic life of the nation. He appealed
for the encouragement of all legiti-
mate forms of clean and healthy ath-
leticism. "Sport is not the main thing
in life, but a properly trained body
means a more alert mind, and skill
in sport promotes a healthy body, a
sound mind, courage, love of fair
play, quickness of decision, readiness
to grasp opportunity, team play, and
obedience to orders. The nation
whose citizens are trained in such a
school is bound to be big and effi-
cient."

Premier Martin is himself a former
athlete and excelled in various
branches of outdoor sport. He
knows whereof he speaks. His words
are backed by every observer who
has returned from the fighting fields
of France and Flanders. The appeal
has gone forth to schools and col-
leges and Y.M.C.A.'s to "speed up"
in stamina-building athletics. And
the qualities which stand the
soldier in good stead are just as ad-
vantageous to the citizen.

The warning of the Saskatchewan
Premier to guard against any ten-
dency to permit professionalism to
discourage and "crowd out" amateur
athletics should also be heeded. It is
not desirable to reduce sport to a
science or a mere money-making
proposition. Only in so far as the
specialized professional is enabled to
show the way to increased efficiency
and achievement, and create ambi-
tion and enthusiasm in the sport it-
self, does he contribute to the end
desired. It is, however, to the credit
of athletes, both amateur and pro-
fessional, that they have not hesi-
tated, in the time of their country's
stress, to be among the first to give
their service and make their sacrifice.
All honor to them. May their ex-
ample inspire the lads who follow
them on the fields of athletic endea-
vor, for clean and virile manhood
can do splendid service to the State
in peace as well as in war.

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

Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware

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

Order you Sap Buckets now.

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed
Lumber, etc.**

Custom Sawing.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Time Table.

OTTAWA—MONTREAL via Short Line :
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 9.15, a. m.
Lv (B) " " 3.30, p. m.

OTTAWA—MANITWAKI :
Lv (B) Ottawa Central 4.40, p. m.
Lv Ottawa Broad St. 8.25, a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday only.

SHAWVILLE—OTTAWA :
Lv (B) Shawville 7.28, a. m.

OTTAWA—TORONTO :
Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 8.55, a. m.
Lv (A) Ottawa Central 10.50, p. m.

OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER :
Lv (C) Ottawa Broad St. 2.05, a. m.

OTTAWA—PEMBROKE :
Lv (B) Ottawa Broad St. 4.45, p. m.
Lv Ottawa Broad St. 8.00, a. m. on Monday, Wednesday

and Saturday only.

NOTE: (A) Daily. (B) Daily except Sunday. (C) Daily except Monday

For further particulars apply to
C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent, Shawville.

SHAWVILLE ELEVATOR

Is open for business every day (Sunday excepted)

Highest Market Prices Paid.

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

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

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

WM. HODGINS.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

SPRING OVRCOATS

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

Our Ready-to-wear Clothing

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

We build Suits to fit.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

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.

Pasture For Hogs.

The feed situation confronting the swine-grower during the coming summer is not altogether a bright one. Standard hog-feeds are not likely to be plentiful, with high prices ruling. Shorts and middlings, while fixed as to price show no likelihood of a surplus. Corn, for some months practically unobtainable and in any case too high in price to be considered, may be available, but whether in reliably constant quantities remains to be seen. Barley will be high priced also and difficultly available in many localities. Oats, under ruling and probable future prices, should be used only for the milking sow and for weaned and growing pigs. Only in small quantities should this feed enter into the fattening ration. It has been shown that with breeding stock, whether during winter or summer maintenance, cheap home grown feeds may be largely utilized as an economy and that from such feeding practice best results may be obtained in health and production. It has been, further, clearly demonstrated that home-grown feeds for summer feeding may economically replace a considerable percentage of meal even at pre-war prices.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, it was shown by experiment during the summer of 1916 that oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. These were sown on May 17 and pastured from July 5th until early in August. Rape which was slightly injured by pasturing too early, supplied much needed pasture when the cereal seedlings had been eaten off. Vetches although slow of growth were readily eaten and stood pasturing well. Sweet clover, was also late in maturing and eaten only when no other feed was available.

It might be stated that beyond a comparison of these crops from the standpoint of palatability, recuperative power, and ability to withstand trampling and pasturing generally, no data was available to show the cost of production one crop against the other.

With these pastures crops a self-feeder was used to supply a supplemental grain ration. Such practice indicated that no more than where hand feeding was employed and that economical gains were made at a cost of 6 cents per pound for grain and pasture, employing feed prices then current. The method in general reduced the labor of feeding to the minimum.

At the Experimental Station, Lacombe, where swine feeding enters largely into live stock operations, rape and alfalfa have proven most desirable crops. As a result of the average of three tests, rape has shown a slight superiority over alfalfa requiring 3.8 pounds meal fed supplementally as against 3.83 pounds in the

case of alfalfa. Rape carried 1786.1 pounds of pork per acre as against 1518.9 pounds with alfalfa.

The findings at Lacombe would warrant the recommendation of alfalfa for early pasture with a block of rape to supply green food for hogs when they attain considerable size. Where alfalfa may be successfully grown, the swine grower would be well advised in retaining a small block for swine feeding purposes. Failing alfalfa, clover will give almost equally good results. With neither of the legumes available, results at Lacombe indicate that a cereal pasture second only to the legumes, is to be obtained by the use of a heavy seeding (3 bushels per acre) of oats and barley, or wheat, oats and barley.

Any one of the pastures above mentioned should be followed by rape seeded early in June, preferably in drills 27 inches apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of self-feeders versus hand-feeding on pasture, while not sufficiently verified by repeated experiment, would indicate that where hogs are fed to a finish the self-feeding method shows most economical gains. It has been proven where corn is the principal grain used, self-feeding is more economical than hand feeding. That this is also the case where mixed grains, wheat by-products and feeding concentrates are used, is indicated by the results at Ottawa, Lacombe, Brandon and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System.

At the Experimental Station at Lethbridge excellent results have been obtained from alfalfa and peas, the hogs being allowed access to both crops at the same time. Here of course alfalfa is one of the most dependable crops grown, conditions being in all respects suited to its culture.

While much evidence is, therefore, at hand, to show that alfalfa possibly holds first place as a hog-pasture, it must be remembered that in many sections of Canada this crop cannot be grown at all, in many others that it is unreliable in the extreme, and that even under more or less favorable soil and climatic conditions for one reason or another it cannot always be relied upon. For reliability and wide cultural possibilities and from the standpoint of palatability, producing power and resistance to pasturing, red clover should receive emphasis equal to, if not greater than, that given alfalfa.

In conclusion, high priced grain and meal for hogs must be replaced, as far as possible, during the coming summer. Pastures, as discussed, form a home-grown, palatable, easily available food, that is harvested without labor. The self-feeder combines well with pasturing, and for growing and finishing hogs is peculiarly worthy of attention during present labor scarcity.—Experimental Farms Note.

Poultry

Good Yards Save Losses.

Near many farm buildings where poultry range unchecked the newly seeded grain fields show bare spaces of an acre or more which have been scratched up and eaten off by the farm flock. The average acre thus eaten frequently means a lessening of the crop by from 20 to 40 bushels, while the feeding value to the flock secured from this acre would not amount to more than that furnished by one or two bushels of grain. This is an expensive and unnecessary plan of feeding. To remedy this I aim to have every chicken house or set of chicken houses provided with a chicken-proof yard so that at critical times during the year all of the chickens may be confined.

We make these poultry fences of woven wire, using strong fence posts which we set substantially in the ground. A six-inch fencing board is placed around the bottom of the fence and one on the top just above the wire. This makes a good brace for the posts. Above this top board is

stretched a strand of barbed wire. This makes a fence six feet high. If an occasional venturesome biddy scales this fence, we clip a few feathers from one wing.

In addition to the advantage mentioned there are several other reasons why it is important to have a place to confine farm flocks. In the spring of the year especially, there are a number of days that it is an advantage to keep a flock confined in order to keep the egg machinery steadily working. On stormy days we open up the doors and let the birds out into the yard to sample the storm for themselves. They soon decide it is better to stay in and go back, and are contented. But give them free range and they'll be huddled up in groups in various places about the farmyard, quite miserable, and perhaps roost out all night. Then down goes the egg yield. On such days we go into the poultry houses occasionally with a little variety—potato or apple peelings, a bunch of clover or alfalfa hay, silage, etc. These things, of course, in addition to their regular ration when running at large. If not possible to have a yard with a tree or two, we plant a few plums or damsons and it's surprising how soon they make some outdoor shade, and it is not long until there is fruit for ourselves, and chicken too.

An Omen.

From a land physically remote, but ever spiritually near, has come an omen. Jerusalem, the Holy City, in which grew up the belief in a Kingdom of God, has passed again into the keeping of those to whom that kingdom means justice, and mercy, and truth. Let the victory be our Easter token that those qualities shall triumph and shall be no more overcome.

Celery is more digestible when cooked.

Turn a plate upside down in the bottom of any vessel in which you are cooking any food a long time. The plate will prevent any possible scorching.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Out in the alley Willie found
Two barrels lying on the ground;
The hoops were loose and a stick you see,
He broke from a branch of the apple tree.

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.

Chronic Catarrh.

There is no diseased condition in moist climates so common as this. Children are born with it, and many people carry it with them to the very limit of extreme age.

We generally mean, by the term, chronic nasal catarrh or chronic rhinitis.

Consider the anatomical facts for a moment. There are two nostrils or spaces, narrow in front, much wider and more capacious at the back, and terminating in the pharynx or throat.

They are separated in front by a partition which is cartilage below and bone above.

On either side, outwardly, are three small bones, one above another like shelves, giving rise to three spaces or passages; and there are communicating cavities above, behind, and at the sides lined with mucous membrane containing many bloodvessels and becoming more or less swollen when the bloodvessels, for any reason, have an extra supply of blood.

The nasal passages also communicate with the eyes, ears, and mouth, and in the operation of breathing, the air normally passes through the anterior and posterior nasal passages on its way to the lungs.

In this way the air is filtered, and impurities it may contain are often retained on the nasal mucous membrane.

If these structures of the nose are faultily put together (from natural defect or as the result of accident), or if there are diseased tonsils or new growths, like adenoids, in the posterior nasal passages, breathing becomes difficult, the mucous membrane becomes inflamed and thickened, and there is an increase in the secretion of the mucous membrane, be it mucous or pus; this constitutes catarrhal discharge.

Sometimes the irritated and congested mucous membrane throws out masses of soft tissue which take the form of tumors, or polypi and these may entirely block up the nasal passages and compel mouth breathing continually.

Sometimes the inflammation extends to the accessory cavities referred to, which may complicate matters seriously; but this is far less common than the minor disorders.

Then the mucous membrane may be irritated and swollen by strong vapors or gases, like ammonia or chlorine; by impressions and emotions; by dust from one's work, or the dust of the street, or the pollen of plants; or by draughts of air.

Bacteria may be inhaled and cause cold in the head, influenza and other nasal troubles, and there is the ever-present irritation of a moist atmosphere at the sea coast and in all humid climates. The more mucous membrane in the extensive nasal area that is involved, the more extensive will be the catarrhal disease and the catarrhal discharge, and in chronic catarrh this continues night and day, sometimes thick, purulent and offensive.

The general health may be disturbed by this disease, and there may be insomnia, dizziness, dulness, headache, poor memory, impairment of smell, sight and hearing, and constant discomfort in the throat and larynx.

Alcohol and tobacco make the disease worse, and so do concurrent

disease of the heart, lungs, liver or kidneys.

Much surgical work is done to relieve nasal catarrh—much boring and gouging and cauterizing which often does more harm than good.

Obvious mechanical obstructions must, of course, be removed. You who suffer with this disease, live simply; get an abundance of good food and sleep; exercise out of doors; and seek the guidance of a wise and conservative physician.

Go to a dry climate, if you can, for this will do more to produce a permanent cure than any amount of medication.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

J. A. M.—1. What causes a flow of

RENNIE'S Big Crop SEEDS

FOOD production—that is the big cry for 1918. Everyone must produce as much as possible—which means every available square yard under cultivation, and the widespread use of Rennie's seeds.

LOOK FOR THE STARS

Every item in the Rennie 1918 catalogue represents unexcelled value, but the items in star borders are simply wonderful.

BEANS—Rennie's Stringless	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Green Pod	.10	.18	.55	2.50	
BEEF—Rennie's Spinach Beet	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	
CABBAGE—Rennie's Worldbeater	.10	.75	2.25		
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam	.10	.25	.65		
CUCUMBER—White Wonder	.10	.30	.90	3.00	
LETTUCE—Rennie's Selected Nonpareil	.05	.30	.90	2.75	
MUSKMELON—Delicious Gold Lined	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
PARSLEY—Champion Moss Curled	.05	.25	.75	2.25	
PEAS—Little Marvel	.10	.15	.45	2.00	
Improved Stratagem	.10	.15	.45	2.00	
RADISH—Cooper's Sparkler	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
TOMATO—Bonny Best	.10	.60	1.75		
Early Detroit	.10	.60	1.75		
TURNIP—Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)	.05	.25	.75	2.50	

ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected.	Pkt.	lb.	5 lbs.
	.35	1.70	.25 1.20

FLOWER SEEDS

Lavender Gem Aster	Pkt.
Early Blooming Cosmos—Mixed	.15
Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy—California	.10
New Red Sunflower	.25
Rennie's XXX Mammoth Flowering Hollyhock—Mixture	.20
Mastodon Pansy—Mixture	.25
Rennie's XXX Select Shirley Mixture—Single	.10

When buying from dealers, insist on Rennie's. If your dealer hasn't them, we will ship direct.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING & MARKET STS TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

saliva from the mouth during the sleep? 2. How can it be stopped? 3. If the saliva is yellowish in color, is it an indication of indigestion? Answer—1. It is due to the relaxed condition of the tissues—which always occurs during sleep. 2. I do not know of any way to stop it. 3. It does not necessarily indicate indigestion.

The Last Syllable.

Scottish Sergeant—And now we'll try the right turn by numbers, and mind that ye don't move till ye hear the final syllable of the word turn.

Plant spinach very early in Spring with a view to harvesting the crop before very warm weather arrives.

Onions and parsnips can be sown quite early, carrots not quite so soon. Radishes and lettuce, first sowing as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.

FERTILIZER PAYS

Better than ever. Write for Bulletin
ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

CAN DA MUSTERS HER MANHOOD



FOR the war against hunger as well as for the war against the Hun. For every Canadian fighting overseas, at least two on farms at home are serving none the less effectively because they wear neither uniforms nor marks of rank or valour.

Long and strenuous days are theirs, without leave or furlough! a steady drive through the daylight hours to keep the work abreast of the season, and save the crops so sorely needed to feed our fighting men.

Only those who spend such days can realize how good it feels to have a "wash-up" and a clean Gillette shave at night—or how it fits a man to enjoy the evening's rest or pleasure of the trip to town.

The busier you are going to be this

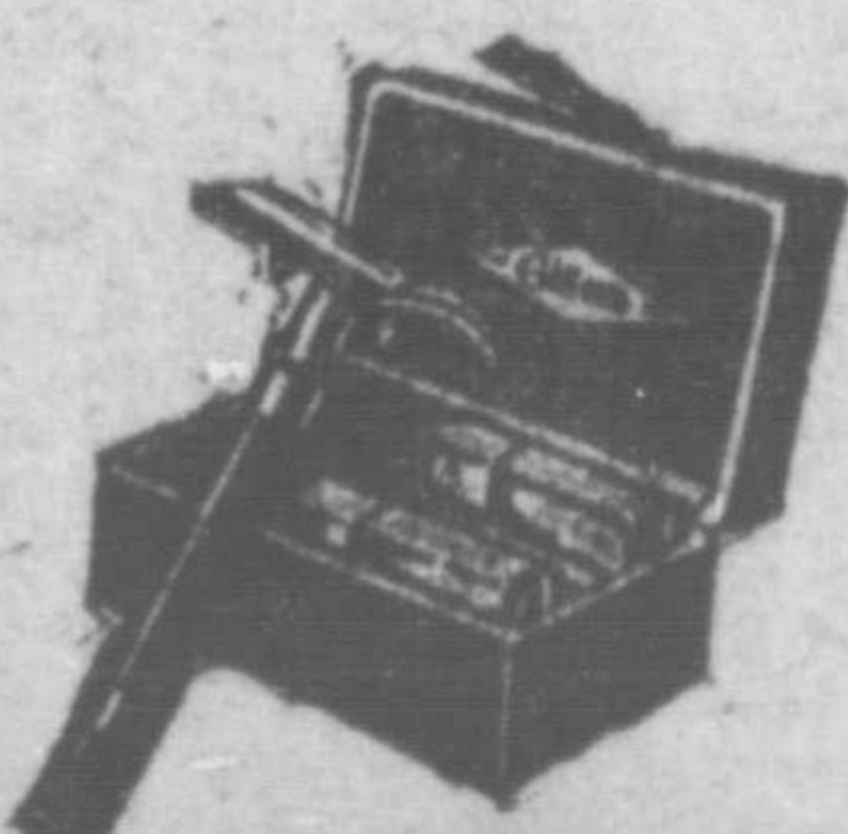
summer, the more you'll need a Gillette Safety Razor, with its clean, comfortable, five-minute shave. And the better you know and like good tools, the more you'll appreciate the simple mechanical perfection that gives the Gillette such a lead over every other razor.

The Gillette Safety Razor is made in several different styles, civilian and military. Choose one of the former for yourself and delight some soldier friend with a new Military Set. Your dealer can supply you at \$5.00 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co., of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:

GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.



STANDARD \$5.00



BULL DOG \$5.00

MUSKRATS WANTED
I will pay highest market prices for Rats, Ginseng Root and all other raw furs.
20 years of reliable trading
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

HEAVES CURED
Absolutely cured, in any horse, any case, no matter how bad. 22 years of success, is our reason for selling
CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY
with our money-back guarantee. It must cure your horse or your money is refunded.
A FULL WEEK'S TRIAL
On receipt of \$5. (stamps or cash) to cover postage and wrapping, we will send you a full week's trial with full particulars and guarantee of satisfaction. Write now.
VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE
750 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.
FREE

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

QUALITY

Is first, last, and all the time the important consideration in

OUR SHOES

See them—it is discovered
Wear them—it is experienced.

Always the Biggest Possible Values
◆ ◆ for the Least Money at ◆ ◆
Our Up-to-date Shoe Store.

Good Shoes for
EVERYBODY
in the most complete assortment at all times. The authentic styles and unsurpassed values in all kinds of Footwear are
FOUND HERE.
P. E. SMILEY,
THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

Mr. Harry Millar, we regret to report, is confined to his home with a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Bert Woolsey has purchased the barbering business carried on for some years by Thomas Burton, who has gone to Pembroke, whither his wife and family will follow shortly.

Mr. Wm B. Sturgeon, who for a number of years has been engaged in a store at Madawaska, Ont., recently removed from there to Clarendon Front and will henceforth engage in farming. We learn he has purchased the property known as the Wilson farm.

Our town fathers have come to the conclusion that the cow as a consumer of burdocks and discarded tomato cans is not in it with the billy goat, and that therefore the scope of her peregrinations in town shall be materially circumscribed. Sufficient room to accommodate the erring bovine will be allotted to her on the corporation lot, if in future she persists in invading the sanctity of the long-suffering citizen's front lawn; and she shall not come out thence till the uttermost farthing nestles in the palm of the unyielding pound-keeper.

Mr. Geo. L. Corrigan, who has been winding up his business in this section during the past ten days, left on Tuesday with a carload of effects for Provost, Alta., where he has a half section of land. George did not dispose of his farms as yet, and for the present the Bristol Ridge property remains with Mr. O. D. Sullivan and the 13th range lots with Mr. Thomas Kelley, as pasture lands—the latter for rent as formerly. As our friend is one of the hustling kind he should easily make good in the great west where there is ample room to expand.

BEACHBURG

April 6.—Last week Mr. Mulhern (Manager Bank of Ottawa) received word that he was to be removed to Shawville. At once a petition was sent in to the head office asking that he be left in Beachburg, in the interest of the bank, as well as to meet the wishes of the people. A few days later word was received from the general manager that it would be to Mr. Mulhern's interest to be sent to a field of greater responsibility and offering him a better future.

Although very sorry to lose him, his many friends here were pleased to know he was chosen as manager of three branches, while we are confident he will fill the position with credit and also make many friends there, as he has done here.

On Wednesday evening a few of our citizens gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mulhern, on behalf of the people of Beachburg, to present them with a book-case before leaving. Rev. Mr. Coles, Anglican, and Rev. Mr. Hurst, Methodist minister, being unable to be present, the presentation was made and the address read by the Rev. Mr. Woods, Presbyterian minister.

Mr. Mulhern, although taken by surprise, made a brief but fitting reply, thanking the people of Beachburg for their kindness to them during their stay here.

Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Mulhern goes to his new

field of labor next week, with the good wishes of all, while we are pleased to note Mrs. Mulhern will remain here for a time.

The address read as follows:—
To Mr. and Mrs. Mulhern:

We, the undersigned, wish to make some little expression of our regret at your being removed from us, and ask you to accept this book case as a little token of appreciation by your many friends in Beachburg. It is only with the knowledge of your going to a larger sphere of usefulness that we bid you God-speed. Your stay amongst us has been of the happiest, and we are confident that our loss is to be others' gain.

It has been no small privilege to have you residing amongst us, and we can confidently say that with all classes you leave us with a feeling of sincere respect, and we count your new neighbors fortunate in having you amongst them. We can only pray that God's blessing may continue to be with you and to assure you that you will both remain in our memories, and that a hearty welcome awaits you should you ever return to us.

Beachburg, April 4th, 1918.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our noble son, Corporal John X. Landry, who fought and fell at the battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.

It is not the tears at the moment shed
That tell how beloved is the soul that is fled,
But the tears through many a long night wept,
And the sad remembrance fondly kept.
FATHER AND MOTHER,
SISTERS AND BROTHERS.

In loving memory of Private Fred Dean, who fell at the battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.

His Mother.

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

H. IMSON,
Dealer in Kodaks and Supplies

Hounds Strayed

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

STRAYED

Strayed on to my premises some time in November, one ewe. Owner is requested to remove same at once and pay expenses incurred, and oblige
GEORGE SMITH,
R. R. No. 2, Charlevoix, Que.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

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

J. L. HODOINS - - SHAWVILLE.

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

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

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

TENDERS

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

HUGH ROSS,
Wyman, Que. President.

For Sale

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

Apply to DAVID McDOWELL,
39-3 Shawville.

FOR SALE

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

Farms for Sale

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

No. 2.—North Half of Lot No. 26, 3rd range Clarendon, containing 100 acres, cultivated; has been in hay and pasture during the past year. Good house, good barn and good stables. Fenced around end and side with wire.

These two Farms are one mile from Portage du Fort railway station; 2½ miles from saw mill, two churches, cheese factory and school. The soil is rich loam.

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

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

For use of Improvements:

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

As a partial solution of the meat problem W. F. Butler, a well known man in the Western States, is urging the slaughter of the range horses of the North-West which, he declares, are unprofitable for their present purposes.

Hundreds of thousands who cannot afford to buy beef would by this means be supplied with meat, he declares, and \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in cash would be the return. Such a course would also help to relieve the hay shortage and provide range for 1,000,000 cattle and several million head of sheep, he believes.

"There is no staple market for the lightweight horse at the present time," he declares in a statement on the subject. "Its day of practical usefulness is practically at an end. It is a hay-destroyer—a live liability rather than a live asset. This does not apply to the general utility draft horse. The farm draft horse is an asset to any country, and will remain an asset just as long as farms are plowed and man grows crops for his sustenance."

"Throughout the North-West I would say that there are over a million such animals. Among certain people there is an inherited prejudice against horse flesh, but there are many people who have not a prejudice against this food. In many countries it has been used for hundreds of years as a food product, and at the present time it is offered for sale in New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. "In food value horse flesh is about equivalent to lean beef. From a sanitary standpoint, the horse is one of the cleanest animals living. Its habits require that it eat the purest food and drink the best of water. It lives in the open and is free from transmissible diseases than are either cattle or hogs."

"I am of opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a steady supply of horse flesh for some time to come. We received a communication several days ago from one of the large Western horse markets saying that it would contract to supply 3,000 horses monthly for the next twelve months."



A Truck for the Farmer

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

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

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

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

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



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

Shawville Motor Co. - Dealers - Shawville.

ACT TODAY

Your Life, Your Health, Your Buildings
May be in DANGER!

Confederation Life Association, old and reliable
London Guarantee, Fire and Automobile
Globe Indemnity Co. Accident and Health Insurance
B. G. ANDERSON - General Insurance Agency,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

COWS

Will Be Impounded.

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

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

Light is known to have an injurious effect on bacteria; hence it is an important hygienic factor.

His Superior.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home. Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid. "Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow callers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once." Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute. "Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out." "Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?" "He's my sergeant!"

Athlete Killed in France.

Eddie Roberts, a well-known Ottawa lacrosse and hockey player, was killed in the fighting in France a few weeks ago. Roberts went overseas with the 207th, and was transferred to a machine gun squad. He was a brother to Dr. Gordon Roberts and Dr. Laurie Roberts, Montreal, Ottawa, and McGill athletes.

Dover's Clothes.

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

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

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

ARCHIE DOVER