

THE EQUITY.

No. 32, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

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Look to the Future!

A feeling of optimism is abroad in the land. The boys who have DONE THEIR BIT OVER THERE are coming home and creating a spirit of good fellowship, joy and happiness within our homes. We Canadians have no need to fear for the future. Our resources are unlimited and it is the duty of everyone to spread this feeling of optimism—to think it, to act it, to live it.

RIGHT NOW is a good time for the farmer to keep his eye on the egg and poultry market. Prices are higher than ever. If the hens are not doing their bit, perhaps we we can prescribe something to help

Don't forget we keep a good stock of POULTRY SUPPLIES

J. H. SHAW.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 4503

W. S. S. pay 4 1/2% compounded half-yearly.

Kodaks and amateurs' supplies. Finishing for amateurs promptly executed. H. Imison, Artist.

Quarterly Communion service will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday—Feb'y 2nd.

Reports in general from our subscribers in the Western Provinces, all tell of an unusually mild winter, with very little snow.

Mrs. Sam Sinclair recently received a letter from her son Carney, who is still in France, in which he expresses thanks to the Shawville Red Cross, for the Christmas parcel that he received which enabled him to have a fine Christmas dinner. Carney does not expect to reach home till some time during the Spring.

A note from Mrs. Joseph Brantick, of Chilliwack, B. C., an old subscriber, dated Jan. 16, states that the first snow of the year fell on that date, and that the weather out there has been very mild. Mrs. B. adds that the "Flu" is sweeping over that region again, and is more serious in its effects than in the first instance. The malady seems to have the whole continent in its grasp, invading every corner, no matter how remote, and claiming on the whole an appalling toll of victims.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. C. H. Hodge and little daughter Lorene, are visiting relatives at Danville, Que.

Mr. Hollie J. Corrigan, who has been visiting his relatives here since Christmas, left for The Soo on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nash, Aylmer; Mrs. Peter McCuaig, Schreiber; Mrs. T. McTierman, Bryson; Mr. B. Conn, Ottawa, were relatives from a distance who attended the obsequies of the late Wm. Thomson on Friday last.

Mr. Sam Sinclair has gone down to L'Annonciation, Que., for two or three months to do cooking for Mr. John Horner's gang of teamsters, who are engaged hauling for the lumber camps in that district. Sam seems never thoroughly contented unless he is busy.

More Pontiac Boys Return

The following Pontiac boys were among the Canadian troops who returned from England last week by the Empress of Britain: George Harris, Shawville, Walter Harris, Starks Corners, H. V. L. Doyle, Vinton, C. Nicholson, Wyman, D. Desjardins, Ft. Coulonge.

Britain's Needs

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for the province of Ontario and Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressing the Agricultural Club of Ottawa at the University Club Rooms here, repeated a message to the farmers of Canada from Right Hon. R. E. Prothero, Secretary of State for Great Britain:

"I asked him for a message to the farmers of Canada" said Dr. Creelman, and he told me that they wanted our chilled beef and that Canada should develop the chilled beef trade right away in preference to the live cattle trade. He urged that there should be no delay. He also said that after the war Great Britain would not devote so much effort to raising hogs, because they could be fed cheaper on this side of the Atlantic and as long as she can get pork products from this continent she would be satisfied to do so."

Dr. Creelman, remarking on the present hold-up in the bacon purchases said that while he had no direct information he regarded it as merely temporary congestion.—Canada Food Board.

Deaths

STANLEY LANGFORD VICTIM OF INFLUENZA

A death most universally and sincerely regretted throughout the village, is that of Mr. Stanley Langford, which occurred about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 21st instant, after a terrific struggle with the Demon Influenza, who is bringing woe to many homes throughout our fair land at present.

Stanley Langford contracted the disease while attending the needs of his wife and family, all of whom were attacked and laid up some days previously. He became ill himself, but lacking assistance in the home he endeavored to carry on until no longer able to do so; in fact, until his condition became the most critical of all. Whilst he did not develop pneumonia, as severe cases of the "flu" invariably do, complications of an even more serious nature set in, and to successfully cope with these defied the best efforts that medical skill could devise, or professional attendance carry out.

He passed away, as above noted, at the early age of 38 years—a man of fine physique and apparently of robust constitution—after a comparatively short illness, leaving a sorrowing widow and five children of tender years to mourn the irreparable loss of a loving husband and kind father.

The deceased was a native of Fitzroy, having been a son of Mr. Richard Langford, formerly of that township, and now a resident of Clarendon Front. He had been a resident of Shawville for some time; and about three years ago, succeeded Armen Hodgins in the cartage business when the latter decided to remove West. In that capacity he handled the delivery business of the Express Company, and through that and other work in his line came in contact with most of our townspeople; and it may be truthfully remarked that no tribute to his memory can be more genuine than to state that never was service more faithfully and consequently more satisfactorily performed. By his good-natured obliging way, Stanley enjoyed the good will of all, and his sudden departure has caused a feeling of undisguised sorrow to pervade the community, which, alas, shall know him no more.

The deceased's remains were interred at St. Paul's Church cemetery at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Phillips conducted the service at the grave.

WILLIAM THOMSON

It became the sad task of citizens of this community last week to perform "the last sad rites" in the case of two of its highly esteemed citizens. The death of Mr. Stanley Langford (referred to above) was followed about noon on Wednesday by the passing away of Mr. Wm. Thomson, who had been in declining health since the early autumn. The deceased suffered from an internal malady thought to have been of a cancerous nature, and once its effects upon his system became pronounced, he felt that his condition was hopeless and was convinced that his life's journey was nearing its close. But to members of his family and intimate friends who visited him the end came more quickly than was expected.

The late Mr. Thomson, became a resident of Shawville a little more than two years ago, removing here from Bryson, where he had lived for a few years with his youngest daughter, Miss Hilda, and youngest son, Lloyd, following their removal from the homestead at the Mountain Side on Calumet Island. At "The Mountain" he fulfilled the position of slide-master for a period of over 45 years, and witnessed during his long experience in that capacity, the square timber trade of the Ottawa river at the apex of

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

its importance, as well as its decline and final disappearance. In the meantime he also engaged in farming pursuits. Although a man of quiet, unassuming disposition, he took an intelligent interest in public matters, and also in the local affairs of the municipality in which he resided.

The late Mr. Thomson was born at Mille Roche, on the St. Lawrence in the year 1843. He was a son of the late Walter Thomson, who brought his family to this section of the country while William was quite a small boy. We are informed the family first settled in Litchfield, and subsequently Mr. Thomson, became slide master at The Mountain, the position which his son William years later succeeded to. Of the members of that family four still survive, namely, John of Portage du Fort, James and Mrs. Jas. Paul, of Vancouver; Mrs. Neil McLean of Rossland, B. C. In 1873 the subject of this sketch married Flora Moorhead, daughter of the late David Moorhead, of Litchfield, who pre-deceased him some years ago. The union was blessed with a family of three daughters and seven sons, all of whom except the eldest daughter (Maud) survive. These are: Willie and Ivan, overseas; Emerson, lately returned from England; Gordon and Drayton, in Sask.; Lionel and Lloyd presently at home in Shawville, with their youngest sister, Miss Hilda; Mrs. P. E. Smiley, Shawville.

The funeral took place on Friday day morning, the remains being conveyed from the late home of the deceased at 11 o'clock after a short service by Rev. Mr. McCallum. Interment was at the Upper Litchfield cemetery near Campbells Bay. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Pontiac Lodge A. F. and A. M., of which lodge the late Bro Thomson had been a member since the year 1875, (excepting a few years during which a lodge existed in Portage du Fort and of which for several terms he was Master.) His high status as a Mason was twice recognized by his appointment for a term to the office of D. D. G. M., for the Ottawa district and also to the office of Grand Junior Warden for the province. It was therefore fitting that the final tribute to his remains should be paid by the brethren who regarded him as an esteemed Craftsman, whose record and example were worthy of emulation.

En route to the cemetery from Shawville the funeral cortege was joined at numerous points on the way by conveyances with old friends of the deceased from Litchfield, Calumet Island and other sections. The religious service at the grave, which preceded the Masonic ceremony, was conducted by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M. A., pastor of Campbells Bay Presbyterian Church.

The floral tributes were as follows: Wreaths—from the Masonic Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. McCuaig; Spray from Mrs. John Lester, Ottawa.

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.

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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.

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

FOR SALE—A quantity of loose Hay. Apply to Mrs. Sam Smiley, Weirstead, Que.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good hay (pressed). Apply to Wm. ORR, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One double iron bed with spring and mattress, in good condition. Apply to DOVER'S LIMITED.

FOR SALE—A quantity of hay, in barn. Price on application to DRISCOLL CAMPBELL, Maryland, Bristol, Que.

A FEW REAL BARGAINS:—

1 small Upright Piano, \$75.00
1 Deberry Organ—tone and bellows perfect, \$25.00

1 Bell Piano—good tone, \$150.00
1 Brantolo Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00

Also new Pianos and Phonographs at right prices.

GEO. W. FINGLE, Piano Tuner,
40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

FOUND—About Dec. 17th, in Shawville, a sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advt. by applying to THOS DALE, JR., Shawville, Box 316.

FOUND—On the 26th Dec. a stray sheep. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advt. and any phone charges thereon, on Lot 15, 5th R. South Onslow, Que.
C. H. BRANNEN, Quyon, Que.

MRS. N. C. MACFARLANE.

Ladies associated with the Home-makers' Club throughout the county, as also all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance will learn with deep regret of the death on Friday last of Mrs. N. C. Macfarlane, demonstrator of H. M. Clubs for this province. Mrs. Macfarlane we learn succumbed to an attack of the prevailing epidemic. Only a few days previous to being stricken with the disease she lectured and gave a demonstration on fowl dressing at Luskville, Que.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Things to Eat:

Salt and Fresh Herring,
Pickled Salmon,
Codfish in strips, (boneless),
Codfish in lb. blocks.

Short-cut Pork.

Corn Syrups,
Crystal Diamond Syrup,
Barbadoes Molasses,
Raspberry Jam, 4-lb. tins. 90c.

10 lbs. Cream of Wheat,	70c
10 " Oatmeal,	75c
10 " Gold Dust Corn Meal,	80c
20 " Rolled Oats,	\$1.40

Prunes per lb. 18c.
Peaches per lb. 20c.
Gran. Sugar, sack, \$11.25
Old Gov't. Java Coffee, lb. 50c.

W. A. HODGINS

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8 3551

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Annual Subscription . . . \$1.50
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

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Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
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Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
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TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

There is still some Flu in this section. Why not take precautions? One way is to keep fit. DO NOT NEGLECT A COLD.

We strongly recommend:
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil,
Roberts' Syrup Cod Liver Oil and Tar,
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,
Woods' Norway Pine.

Another Way is to Disinfect.
Try Hydrogen Peroxide,
Carbolic Acid.

Our physicians are very busy. You should have a few simple remedies in the house as "first aid."

Keen's Mustard, Castor Oil,
Epsom Salts, Jello Powders,
Oxo Cubes, Oranges,
Lemons, Cheese Cloth.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.
CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

Saskatchewan Is Growing

THE man-power registration returns for Saskatchewan are strong evidence of the rapid growth of population in this province and may be considered as fairly indicative of the increase of population generally in the Prairie Provinces. The total number of persons over 16 years of age registered is given as 413,000. It is not pretended that a 100 per cent. registration of persons in the eligible class was secured, the registration officials being instructed not to bother about the people in the outlying districts, the registration of which would entail the expenditure of more money than it was deemed advisable to spend. Add to these the sick and the absentees, and it is quite possible that in the northern districts and the province generally there are 10,000 unregistered persons. Assuming this to be true then, as the 1916 Federal census shows that 40 per cent. of the population as being under 16 years of age, it may further be assumed that 423,000 represents 60 per cent. of the population. This means that 705,000 would represent 100 per cent. But there are at least 40,000 men from this province on active service, who consequently do not appear in the man-power registration figures, which brings the total registration up to 745,000. In other words, it may be taken for granted that the population is not far short of 750,000. Recalling that there has been considerable dispute over the accuracy of the population returns of some Western cities, there may be an inclination to think that the foregoing estimate includes inflated city figures. Such an impression is erroneous, the estimate being made purely on the basis of the registration returns, no city being credited with more than 32,000 people. Indeed, all the cities of the province are duly credited with a combined population of 100,000. A glance back over the last thirteen years is sufficient to show how rapidly the population has increased. When in 1905 the Provincial Government was instituted, the various Federal grants were paid on a basis of 250,000 people, while in 1916 the Federal census figures were 647,835. In other words, during the last 13 years the population has trebled. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions produced by the war, in the last two years it has increased 100,000. As is well known, the greater part of this increase is attributable to the heavy immigration, which, while it has fallen off greatly since the outbreak of hostilities, has not altogether

ceased, there being even now quite an inflow from the south. But population is continuing to grow chiefly through the process of natural increase. Saskatchewan is a land of a healthy birthrate. Up to the end of July this year the registered births numbered 21,000, so it is fair to assume that the births for the year will total close to 30,000. On the other hand favorable climatic conditions result in a low death rate. Satisfactory as is this rate of natural increase it is not as high as it undoubtedly will be in a few years. On June 22nd, there were registered in Saskatchewan 66,714 more males than females, and this after 40,000 men had gone on active service. So one can readily get some idea of what the natural increase in population will be when the proportion of males to females begins to show signs of becoming equalized. A line running from north to south would divide the province equally and it is in the districts to the east of this that the greater part of the natural increase is found. In the constituencies of Maple Creek, Swift Current and Kindersley, into which by far the greater portion of the new settlement has swarmed in recent years and where there are thousands of homesteaders, over 22,000 more males than females above 16 years of age were registered; and these constituencies have supplied thousands of men to the overseas forces. It may be taken for granted that the population of Saskatchewan is increasing at the rate of between 40,000 to 45,000 a year, and that during war time. So it requires no stretch of the imagination to realize the rate of increases that will be attained after the war, when the flood of immigration again sets in. Let hostilities cease within twelve months and by the summer of 1921 this province will undoubtedly have 1,000,000 people. The large number of people of foreign origin alone assures a big increase, for they have large families. All this is attended by political potentialities of an important character. A population of 1,000,000 in 1921, the Federal census year, should give Saskatchewan 33 members in the next House of Commons. Indeed, on the basis of the 1913 Federal census she is now entitled to 25 members, the existing representation of 18 being based on the 1911 census. Thirty-three members would mean a number equal to 50 per cent. of Quebec's representation, which can never become less than 65. Obviously Saskatchewan is a province to watch; for her vast stretches of fertile soil assure her future as the home of several millions of people at no distant date. With population goes political power, and Saskatchewan is acquiring this at a rapid rate.

Aliens Again.
Fifty aliens employed at the Sydney, C.B., steel plant struck without warning recently. They were given the option of at once returning to work or being interned. They work

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND.
Fighting Men May Become Practical Farmers.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has announced the plans under the land settlement for soldiers scheme under which returned soldiers without agricultural experience will be given an opportunity to qualify to go upon the land. The announcement is as follows:
"Adequate facilities are being provided by the Soldiers' Settlement Board to enable men desirous of taking up land under the Soldier Settlement Act to obtain the experience and qualifications necessary. In order to utilize the demobilization period, which will extend over many months, a number of training farms will be established in Great Britain. Preliminary steps have already been taken to this end by the board in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Militia and the Khaki University. The farms will be organized as schools of instruction in the essentials of farming under Canadian conditions. They will provide an intensive course of about three months' duration, the staffs being selected from service men who were formerly connected with agricultural teaching. A course of work has been prepared at the request of the board by the Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black, for use both in Canada and Great Britain. It bears little similarity to the regular agricultural college course, being designed to teach inexperienced men the every-day operations of the farm rather than the scientific principle underlying agriculture. It is proposed by this means to carry the men along from a point where they know nothing of farming to a point where they will have a sufficient working knowledge to become self-supporting, virtually from the time they go upon the land. The following synopsis indicates the scope of the course:
"Instructions in the handling of horses in association with vehicles and the implements of tillage; in the construction and in the operation of gas engines; instruction in carpentering, blacksmithing and general repair work, and in the planning and construction of buildings. Instructions in farm management and the importance of good business methods in relation to successful farming. Instruction in the preparation of the soil and the growing and harvesting of crops, instruction in the selection, care, feeding and management of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.
"Inexperienced men returning at once to Canada will be offered two plans under which to qualify, the choice being optional. They may either gain experience by working with successful farmers, or they may take the course outlined above at an agricultural college or similar institution in Canada. Arrangements to this end are now being concluded at two institutions, and it is the expectation that this course will be offered in many of the provinces by the beginning of the new year.
"While in farming the course outlined above, practically utility has been made the essential feature, it is recognized that the best school is the well-managed farm, provided the farmer himself is sympathetically disposed. So much depends on this aspect of the matter that a very careful selection will be made among the progressive farmers of the country who are prepared to render public-spirited service in this connection.
"It is the intention to inaugurate a follow-up scheme with the co-operation of provincial agricultural departments, whereby the men will be advised and instructed after they go upon the land. This plan contemplates the provision of local short courses dealing with the more advanced phases of instruction, similar to those now provided for farmers and farmers' sons by the local representatives of agricultural departments and by other extension services.
"Attention is called to the fact that the program outlined relates only to those inexperienced in farming. Experienced men who satisfy the Soldier Board that they possess a reasonable fitness for farm life, and the other qualification called for by the Act, will be permitted to go upon the land without further instruction."

WHERE TAXES ARE UNKNOWN
Some Few Places on Earth's Surface That Would Seem Ideal Spots In Which to Locate.
In these days of expensive living what a boon to live in a city without taxes! But there are such places. There is Orson in Sweden. This municipality has its ordinary city expenses, but it imposes no taxes. Moreover, the local railway is free to every citizen and there is no charge for telephone service, schools, libraries and the like.
All this is due to the wisdom of a former generation, who planted trees on all the available ground, with the result that during the past thirty years the town authorities have sold \$5,000,000 worth of young trees and timber, while judicious replantings have provided for a similar income in the future.
Then there is Mourmelon, in the Midi, France. Here not only are there no taxes, but the timbers on the communal lands are sufficient to grant each person a small annuity.
Nearer home we have the island of Innismurray, off the west coast of Ireland. Here there are no taxes, simply because the fourteen families who live on the island resolutely refuse to pay. In a report to the local government board a rate collector stated that he could not get a boat on the mainland to take him to the island on such an errand as collecting rates.—London Mail.

SOLD WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN



The Dominion of Canada offers
War-Savings Stamps
at \$4.00 each during this month
And will redeem them for \$5 each on Jan. 1st, 1924
Every dollar will be worth more.
W-S-S. can be registered against loss

THRIFT STAMPS 16 THRIFT STAMPS
25 cents each exchangeable for one W-S-S.

TENDERS WANTED.
Time for receiving tenders by the undersigned extended to one o'clock, p. m., February 15th, 1919, for the building of new School 12-A; also Woodshed at Charteris, Que. Site to be selected by School Board later.
Plan and specifications (same as 12-B, but School to be 20x28 feet instead of 20x24 feet) may be seen at the Secretary's office.
M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
School Mu. of Clarendon,
Shawville, Jan. 27, 1919.

WESTERN FARM FOR SALE.
Half Section (320 acres) 4 1/2 miles from Battleford, one mile from a siding, 270 acres ready for drill; 100 acres of this new breaking. All fenced, good buildings and good well. Price \$25,000 per acre. Terms—\$1850 cash; balance half-crop payments. For further particulars apply to
G. A. HOWARD,
Box 192 Shawville, Que.
P. S.—Also for sale, a Ranch with 300 head of cattle. Well watered.

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

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

TAKES PLACE OF COW'S MILK
Substitute Derived From Pressed Almonds Has Been Found to Give Fair Degree of Satisfaction.
Substitutes for cow's milk seem to be obtainable from various vegetable sources. Drs. H. D. Chapin and Ludwig Kast of New York reported their experience with almond milk, which is prepared by first grinding the almonds fine, covering with water and placing in the icebox overnight and then pressing out with a fruit press or by hand through four layers of gauze. The water may be twice the weight of the nuts, the pressed-out liquid being further diluted. The almond milk ferments much less easily than cow's milk, is richer in easily digestible fat and in phosphorus and its small amount of carbohydrate makes it less likely to cause sugar fermentation. It has been tried in more than one thousand adults. Though some dislike it, no actual disturbances have been caused by it, and it has served well for temporary use in such conditions as nephritis, typhoid, intestinal putrefaction, malnutrition and secondary anemia. Milk is similarly prepared from the soy bean, already an important source of oil for margarine and soaps. This milk, which may be freed from its strong bean odor by heating to boiling point, contains 3.13 per cent of casein and 30 ounces of the beans are said to yield 46 ounces of cheese.

RIGID RULES OF POLITENESS
Continental Countries Carry Forms of Salutation and Courtesy to What We Consider Extremes.
In all continental countries men lift their hats when saluting one another. It is also customary for them to uncover their heads on entering any kind of private premises, including offices, and in some parts even banks.
It was, until recently, considered extremely rude for a man in Poland to enter even a shop without removing his hat, and it was not unusual for a customer who omitted this formality to be told that he would be attended to when compliance with the demands of politeness should entitle him to the shopkeeper's consideration. It was only a few years before the war that this practice came gradually to be abandoned. The reform was largely due to the action of the more important tradespeople in the principal towns, who exhibited notices in their shops saying, "Gentlemen are requested not to remove their hats."
In Poland and Russia visitors are expected to leave in the hall not only their goloshes, but hat, coat, and stick as well, no matter how short their stay. Clients calling on professional men are expected to do the same.

Centre Barber Shop
On the Busy Corner
T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.
TRY US FOR—
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes
A full line always on hand.
AGENT FOR—
The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.
Special rates on family washing.
Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on Tuesday—returned Friday.
T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

FARMERS ATTENTION!
Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling
Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.
British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for Spring planting.
Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc. etc., grown in Canada.
Write for particulars.
STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.
TIME OF MEETING:
Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - Last Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Fort Coulonge, First Thursday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Thursday,
of each month.

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.

BEAN DISEASES.

In many sections of the Dominion bush beans are now recognized as a profitable special crop, and the acreage has been greatly increased during the last few years. Approximately 100,000 acres are planted yielding considerably over one million bushels. Destructive diseases have accompanied this increase in cultivation and unless the farmer takes precaution to eliminate disease the crop will not continue to be as popular or profitable as it should. It is safe to say that probably 25% of the crop is frequently lost through the attacks of one or more diseases which might be largely prevented by planting disease free seed. The more important diseases are as follows:—

Anthracnose is probably most destructive in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and some years in Ontario. It is caused by a seed-borne fungus which attacks stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing dark brown to almost black sunken spots on the stem and pods and a blackening of the veins in the leaves. When severe the plants may be completely defoliated or even completely destroyed leaving chips in the row.

Bacterial Blight is a serious problem to the bean growers of Ontario and to a less extent elsewhere. The bacteria or germs causing this disease are seed-borne and attack the stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing on the seed light yellow blotches sometimes involving the whole seed. Infected leaves develop small irregular water soaked areas, which later turn brown and fall out. The spots on the stem and pods are of a raised, water soaked appearance with a yellow to reddish amber color, usually smaller and not so dark as Anthracnose spots.

Rust and root rots of beans occur less frequently, but nevertheless are capable of causing serious loss. In many cases these may also be carried on the seed.

Mosaic: This is a new disease which was reported as common in Southern Ontario last year. The leaves on infected plants develop a peculiar mottled appearance. Diseased plants produced a few small pods as compared to healthy plants. Little is known concerning it. Its nature would indicate that seed from affected plants would probably produce a diseased crop therefore the use of such seed should be avoided.

Control Measures

Plant only disease free seed on soil which has not lately been planted to beans. This can be best accomplished by selecting, at the time of harvesting, disease free pods from vigorous high yielding plants. These selected pods should then be immersed for not more than 3 minutes in disinfecting solution, allowed to dry off and stored in a clean muslin bag or other disease free container.

The seed from these pods should be used the following spring to plant a bean seed plot. While this is not sufficient to ensure the obtaining of disease free stock the first year, it will if practised regularly reduce disease to a minimum, and thus largely remove the cause for poor yields.

Where pod selection has not been previously practised the first start should be made by securing seed from a field relatively free from disease. This stock should be very carefully hand-selected, removing all spotted or even slightly discolored seed. After this has been done the seed may be immersed in solution of copper sulphate 1:100 for 3 minutes or in a formalin solution 1:300 for 5 minutes, allowed to dry and planted.

Beneficial results might also be obtained by pulling out and destroying diseased plants as they appear from time to time during the growing season.

So far spraying beans has not proven a commercial success but probably

Sheep Notes

Many sheep lose their wool, especially toward spring, from other causes than the effects of scab. In fact, if scab is present the animals are just as liable to lose their wool at one time of the year as at another. Because sheep begin to rub and bite and pull off wool, is no evidence that they are bothered with scab, as they will do that if irritated with ticks or anything else. But in order to find out what is the matter it is well to make an examination at once.

It may be well to give some of the symptoms, appearance and effect of scab. However, the man who has once seen its effects and has noticed it particularly, will never mistake scab for anything else or anything else for it. The scab insect works between the inner and outer skin. Starting at some point, usually in the flank, the insects work outward from a common centre and as they thrive and multiply they keep spreading, and some will get to other portions of the body and start a new colony, as it were. Their work causes a yellow matter to form in these spots and this in turn will form into a scab. Of course, such a scab irritates the animal and it will rub and pull at its wool, and whatever scab has formed there will come off with the wool. Even if they did not pull or rub the scabs off, they would fall off in time. Sheep are sometimes afflicted with similar scabs from other causes. For this reason, it is best to procure a strong magnifying glass, when it can be readily determined whether the trouble is genuine scab or not.

Scab is not a very hard disease to eradicate, as is usually supposed by those persons who have no experience with it. A couple of good dippings with a dip will cure the disease if the dip is properly applied. However, some precaution is necessary to keep the animals from becoming infected again from old scabs and wool that may have been rubbed off. In warm weather the scab insects that have been rubbed off with the scabs and wool will survive for a considerable period of time and if they come in contact with sheep they are very likely to infect them again. It is very easy to pick out a sheep that has once had scab, for where the scabs have been the wool will never grow again, no matter how well the sore spots were cured.

It is as natural for a sheep to shed its wool when warm weather comes as for a horse to shed his hair, although man has removed that tendency almost entirely. But if sheep are not kept in a condition of continual thrift, the wool not being properly supplied with nourishment stops growing. This breaks in the wool may be only slight, or so pronounced as to almost part the fleece in places or possibly all over the animal. When the animals begin to get more nourishment the wool will again start to grow, but the old and the new growths are so slightly connected that the old is easily rubbed off or even will sometimes drop off.

Overheating in any way will also cause wool to come off. For instance, if sheep get too much corn, especially if they have had none before, it will cause a fever which will cause the animals to lose their wool. Sheep will of course, pull and rub the wool off in spots if afflicted with ticks or lice, but this only affects the bunches pulled or rubbed off and does not loosen the rest of the fleece. Where wool is shed from any cause except scab it will grow out again, but in the case of scab it never does.

The Dairy

Given two cows of equal dairy capacity, the one conditioned as she should be, and the other rather thin in flesh, and the one in the best condition will make the best record every time. Not only this, but condition enables many breeders to break a milk and butter-fat record with a cow that conditioned no better than those which she exceeds. Feeding for milk and butter-fat records is one of the places where brains and experience are indispensable. The feeder must not overlook a single factor in his work; least of all can he afford to begin a feeding test without having his cows in as good condition as his competitors, for some, if not all, of them will put on test animals in the best condition it is possible to get them.

A Creeping Blanket
A creeping blanket can be made a veritable fairyland to a young adventurer on his knees if the adjustable cover is of basket woven canvas embroidered in delicate colors with cross stitch animals and flowers parading around the border.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE MY BOY?

By Edgar L. Vincent.

This is a question asked by every father who has boys coming along toward manhood: "What shall I give my boy that will better fit him for the life he is facing?" And two or three things come first in the minds of most men. One is that they ought to place at the command of their boys as much of material goods as possible, reasoning that without these he will begin his career handicapped. If the father can give every boy a piece of land, it is usually held that he has given them a "good start" in the world. And then, most fathers like to feel that they stand well in the community for the sake of their children. The man that is looked up to, so these men think, on account of the money he has accumulated or the success he has had in his business, does much toward insuring a good future for his boys.

These are both all right enough in their place, as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Money may be the worst thing in the world for a boy to inherit. No man can pass his good name on to a son that does not appreciate integrity to the fullest possible extent. That is, a man is what he possesses himself of real worth. The money or the farm or the good standing in society count only as adjuncts to the success of the son. What can a farmer do, then, that will work into the very warp and woof of the boy's life and start him on the road to upright character and make him the best possible citizen?

One thing to begin with, every father may give his son. That is, a chance to know all he himself knows about farming. It is a great thing in these days to be a good farmer. No longer is it safe to say, if it ever was, "He does not like anything else, so we will make a farmer of him." To be a good farmer, the boy ought to have just as much ability as if he were to be a doctor or a lawyer. It ought to be the pride of every farmer to find out all he can about the soil of his farm, how best to get the most out of it and to let his boy have this information at first hand. He cannot get from a book or from the lips of any teacher in a school room, apart from the farm, the actual, first-hand knowledge that will enable him to take a farm and operate it successfully. The farm, under the teaching of the father, is the best place in the world to learn farming. Books and schools will supplement the home training, but that is all. They cannot take the place of it.

And then, the farmer may give his boy all he knows about the care and keeping of stock. To do this to the best possible advantage, he should study horses and cattle himself. Every farmer must of a necessity, be something of a veterinarian. He must understand the stock he handles well enough to feed them to the best advantage, he must have a fair knowledge of the effects of certain simple remedies and be ready to apply them when needed. These things he ought

to pass on to his boys. Right in line with this, the farmer may tell his boy how to grow every crop that is native to the part of the country where he lives and lead the way to its successful marketing. We are laying out here a big life for the farmer who is a father, and that is what we hold every farmer is worthy of doing and being. There is no greater work than that of being a fine, all-round farmer; and the father who asks himself what he can do for his boy can make no more satisfactory answer than to say, "I will help him to know the farm from beginning to end."

Finally, the farmer who wants his boy to win out and love the farm cannot do better than to give him a chance to operate every machine on the farm. Boys have a natural liking for machinery. It fascinates them to study and handle tools of all kinds. They do not like to feel that they are not permitted to know the "feel" of the binder, the gasoline engine or any other farm implement. And it certainly is not the part of wisdom to keep them in ignorance of these tools; for the time will come when the father will not be able to do the work that needs to be done. It may be on account of sickness or absence from home, some crop will need attention. The boy is there, and ready to do what must be done; but what if he does not understand the workings of the particular implement that must be called into operation? He may think, "I can do this. I'll try it." But he takes the matter up with something of fear and trembling after all. Things start—then they stop! Something gives way. A valuable machine is injured, it may be spoiled. All for lack of the needed instruction while father was at home or able to show his boy what to do. Many a fine implement has been thus damaged, and it may be the boy comes in for a scolding that will never be forgotten, but which may lead to a lifelong estrangement.

Far better would it be for the father to say, as soon as his boy is old enough and strong enough to handle the various farm machines, "Hurrah, now, my lad! Come and take your first lesson in using this tool! I'll show you what to do. Climb right up on it. We'll make it, all right." Thus encouraged, the boy feels confidence in himself and takes hold of things fearlessly. Father is near and if anything goes wrong he will help out. Not only is a good working knowledge of the different tools gained, but the tie of affection binding father and son is strengthened.

I have said little about the things that belong to the finer side of farm life, such as good books, fair chance to go to school and the many privileges that naturally belong to the best farm life. We need to think of all these things, for life is many-sided and a well-rounded character depends upon the things the boy masters in all these different fields.

\$1,000.00 CASH PRIZE COMPETITION
FOR MAKERS OF BEST MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR
Open to all users of our well known
Champion Evaporator



We have decided to repeat, on a larger scale, our very popular Prize Contest of 1913 which interested so many Maple Syrup and Sugar makers. We offer Cash Prizes to the value of \$1,000.00, \$500.00 of this for Syrup and \$400.00 for Sugar—Prizes in both classes awarded according to points scored, which are determined by color and flavor. Contestants can enter in either the Syrup or Sugar competition, or both. Full particulars to be had by writing for our special "Prize Competition Circular."

COMPETITION CLOSURES APRIL 20TH, 1919

As the "Champion" Evaporator is the only machine capable of making the best syrup, owners of groves not possessing one should get busy and order one right away. By so doing you will have a chance of winning a substantial prize, thus reducing cost of the machine.

Write at once and get fully posted on this unparalleled Maple Syrup and Sugar Competition.

THE GRIMM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
58 WELLINGTON ST. MONTREAL

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.

Cataract.
This trouble is such a common one, affects so disastrously the most important of the senses of the body, and is so often susceptible of cure that it is very desirable to know something about it and what steps may be taken to get over it.

It is not necessary at this time to go into the details of the complicated structure of the eye but it is essential to state that behind the beautiful curtain called the iris which gives color to the eye, black, brown, blue or grey, is a bi-convex lens of soft material, hard at the centre or nucleus and covered with a fibrous membrane or capsule called the crystalline lens. The rays of light pass through the opening or pupil of the iris and are refracted or bent as they pass through this lens to be spread upon the sensitive retina, sight or vision being the ultimate result.

When this lens or its capsule becomes partially or completely opaque as the result of disease or injury so that the light cannot pass through properly or cannot pass through at all, sight is partly or completely destroyed and this condition is called cataract.

It is most frequent in the eyes of the aged as the result of the degenerative changes which come with old age, but it may come at any period of life, in fact one may be born with it and be blind from birth owing to defective development of the lens.

Sometimes it follows eye disease of some other character or it may follow or accompany some disease like Bright's disease or diabetes or certain varieties of skin disease.

It may be due to the influence of certain drugs like ergot or naphthalin, to the effect of lightning or electricity or to prolonged heat in an occupation like that of glass blowers or workers in iron furnaces.

Not infrequently it is the result of blows or other injuries to the eye itself or to the head or temple, or it may follow inflammation and ulceration of the transparent convex disc in the front of the eye called the cornea.

Heredity may play an important part in causing it, some individuals and some families being more susceptible to it than others. When it occurs in the young it is generally the result of some other disease or of injury.

There are many different kinds,

Poultry

It pays to band the hens that are to be held over for breeders so that the next year they can be distinguished from the pullets. Otherwise good pullets may be marketed for old hens and some of the old hens may be retained for a year longer than it is profitable to keep them on the farm.

If you are raising pure-bred poultry and have a surplus to sell in the fall, do not market them hastily with the local butcher but find out if the neighbors need good foundation stock of your particular breed. Very frequently many of the year-old hens can be sold as breeders near home at a price twice as high as they will bring on the market. A sign by the side of the road will be profitable. If there is a large flock to sell, advertising in local papers and farm journals will be profitable. When developing a poultry business it pays to study the local demands and supply them whenever it is possible.

A price of \$10 is not too much to pay for a cockerel of a fine exhibition or bred-to-lay strain. The farmer who makes such a purchase is not only buying one bird but all the skill that the breeder has used in producing it, and also all of the improvement which can be made in the home flock during the next two or three years.

Farmers buying fine cockerels for breeding purposes should strive to save the best of the year-old hens to use in the next spring's matings. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of a good male but at the same time it is the hens that lay the eggs and they should be vigorous birds of excellent producing ability. It hardly pays to buy a good cockerel and use it with hens lacking in vigor. It is so much better to give the male the best possible chance to produce

good results and thus it is necessary to use care in selecting the hens.

RAW FURS I will pay highest market prices for
RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT
22 years of reliable trading.
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada.
Write for Price List and Tags
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The Highest Price
RAW FURS
to us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.
Try once and you are assured of satisfaction.
ABBEY FUR COMPANY
310 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference: Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry.
In business for 20 years.

Send your
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428 St. Paul St. West
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Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always assure the fairest grading and the highest market prices. Quick returns! No price list issued but we guarantee to hold your skins separate until you accept or reject our offer.

Fertilizers PAY

Experimental Tests show that Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yields

Gains from Fertilizers obtained in Experimental Tests:

Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station—	5.2 bus. Fall Wheat gained.
	8.3 bus. Spring Wheat gained.
Average of 5 years' test.	
Indiana Experimental Station—	7.06 bus. Wheat gained.
Average of 10 years' test.	

"Exactly what should be used will depend upon the local conditions, but in any case it should be remembered that it will pay better to use liberal amounts of fertilizer on wheat now than in ordinary times, because wheat prices are likely to remain high and it will not require much increase in the yield to pay for liberal fertilization."—Prof. A. T. WILSON, Purdue University, Indiana.

Make Your Gain on Wheat while prices are high
Write for free literature

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

SHAWVILLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

House Cleaning Time

It is not the regular time for house cleaning, but in going over our stock, before starting to take stock, we found a number of lines which we would like you to help us clear out.

Here is the List:

10 pairs Women's Gun Metal Calf button Boots, sizes 8 to 6, regular price \$5.00, for	\$3.85
12 pairs Misses' Cravenette, fleece-lined Boots, sizes 12 to 2, regular price \$2.50, for	\$1.95
6 pairs Women's pat. but. Boots, cloth tops, reg.	\$3.50 for 2.65
5 " " Gun Metal laced Boots, " "	6.00 " 3.95
4 " " Brown Kid " " "	8.50 " 6.50
9 " " pat. Boots (Invictus) size 8, " "	5.00 " 2.95
5 " " Brown Boots, sizes 3 and 4, " "	7.00 " 5.35
6 " Men's Cloth Rubbers, sizes 7, 9, 10, " "	2.25 " 1.65
10 " " Strap Rubbers, sizes 5 to 10, " "	1.35 " 75
8 " Women's Button Rubbers, sizes 3 to 5, " "	1.25 " 75
10 " " Buskins, all sizes, " "	1.40 " 95

These are Real Bargains.

We also have odds and ends in Mitts and Gloves to clear at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and Investigate.

P. E. SMILEY

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

Pontiac Hockey League

The deferred match between Shawville and Campbells Bay teams came off on Thursday night last on C. B. ice. Shawville team, considerably crippled, on account of the unavoidable absence of several of its members, through illness and other causes, went from here expecting to get a good trimming and they got it to the tune of 7-2. In fact there was little prospect of a game at all, till two of the old Coulonge team volunteered to fill up the gaps in the visitors' line.

The match is said to have been a fairly good one from the spectacular view point, but the crowd who witnessed it was small.

Shawville had the satisfaction of coming off the ice with a clean penalty sheet. Perhaps this was because they could not well afford to risk a penalty.

On Monday night at Campbells Bay, the Miners won from the locals in a strenuous 17-minute overtime game by the close score of 3-2.

Next match—Shawville at The Mines, Friday night, Jan 31.

North Bay Boy Recommended for Highest Reward for Bravery, but Pays Supreme Sacrifice.

The following letter just received by Mrs. Margaret Connelly from one of her sons still serving with the Canadian forces in France, gives some particulars regarding the death of Sergt. George Connelly who made the supreme sacrifice on October 1st. Sergt. Connelly had made an enviable record for bravery, as he had been awarded the Military Medal some months ago for bravery under fire, and as indicated by the following letter had been highly recommended for the highest recognition of a Victoria Cross. Sergt. Connelly enlisted as a private with the Grenadier Guards and received all his promotions on the battlefield of France. He had taken part in all the engagements in which his regiment had participated since arrival in France in 1916.

France, October 15, 1918.

Dear Mother,—I suppose you have had a letter or a wire of George getting killed on the 1st of the month. Fred came over the day before yesterday and told me and he said he had written you and told you everything. The C. O. of the Batt. told Fred that he was highly recommended for the V. C. the day before he was killed. You don't want to take it too hard as it is happening in thousands of homes every day and for a good cause. I sure wouldn't want to live under the German flag at any time and somebody must pay the supreme sacrifice and George was one of the unlucky ones, but it can't be helped; somebody must fall and there are a dozen Fritzies go for every one of our men, so he sure pays good and plenty and he'll pay a whole lot more in the future. I am going to try and get over to the 1st Batt. and find out particulars to-morrow and will let you know later.

Well, we sure are doing the work here now; old Fritz doesn't know where to go or what to do; he is just on his last legs and they are pretty well bent. I don't think it will be long before he throws up the sponge as he is getting beaten back everywhere and he can't stand it much longer. We are

TENDERS WANTED For Hauling Saw-Logs

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of January 30th, instant, for the hauling of about 150 standards of saw-logs—averaging about six logs to the standard. Length of haul three miles—from Wm Acres to Joseph Brown's mill.

HERBERT DEAN,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

TENDERS WANTED For Cutting Saw-logs.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon February 5th for the cutting by the 1900 feet b. m., or by the log, of about five thousand saw-logs.

A. A. ARMSTRONG,
Lot 8, R. 3 Clarendon,
Shawville P. O.

getting stronger all the time and he is losing so heavily in guns, ammunition and all his strong points have been broken, so when we can break his strong points so easily, he must know he can't hang on in the open.

Now, mother, you don't want to worry too much, as I don't think it is going to last very long.

Your son,

ERNE.

NOTE.—The above, clipped from a North Bay paper, was handed to the editor by Mr. George Connelly who is an uncle of the writer of the above letter. The boys are sons of the late Robt. Connelly, formerly of Morehead section.

Card of Thanks

For numerous kindnesses received and expressions of sympathy extended during my recent sore bereavement, I desire to offer my most sincere thanks—especially to the Young Britons for their very considerate treatment, which I shall always remember with gratitude.

Mrs. A. C. HODGINS.

Shawville, Jan. 27, 1919.

Generals From Old Quebec.

The promotion of Brigadier-General Alain Chartier Joly de Lotbiniere to the post of major-general brings out the fact that the city of Quebec has ten generals who have done duty at the front since the outbreak of the war. They are:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ernest Turner, V.C., D.S.O., K.C., M.G., commander of the Canadian troops in Great Britain.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G., commander of the Second Canadian Division in France.

Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., commander of the Fourth Canadian Division in France.

Maj.-Gen. Alain Chartier Joly de Lotbiniere, commanding a division of Engineers in France.

Maj.-Gen. Dobell, commander of a British division in Mesopotamia.

Brig.-Gen. Henri Gustavo Joly de Lotbiniere, commander of a brigade of Engineers in France.

Brig.-Gen. J. P. Landry, C.M.G., commander of the military district of Quebec.

Brig.-Gen. F. M. Gaudet, C.M.G., former commander of the 22nd Battalion, now Director of Munition shops in England.

Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.G., former commander of the 22nd and now commanding the Fifth Infantry Brigade in France.

Brig.-Gen. A. E. Swift, former Brigade Commander in France and now commanding a battalion of infantry in the Siberian Corps.

1919 DRIVE

We are starting this year's business with REDUCED PRICES ON ALL MERCHANDISE. Our object is to double last year's business, as we have done for the past three years. Doing a big turnover enables us to sell at a small profit which means a real saving to you.

Though the war is over goods are still scarce and hard to get—some lines are completely off the market.

We went over our stock and reduced prices on all articles mentioned below.

Here is your opportunity to save money. Read the prices carefully and come early as we are sure the goods will not last long at such reductions.

SALE STARTS SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1st and will continue until February 15th.

Groceries

Ceylon Tea is practically off the market, but we were fortunate in procuring five chests. We have also a quantity of Large Prunes, and good red Salmon, which are very scarce.

Green Ceylon Tea, worth 80c per pound,.....	for 57c
Green Japan Tea, worth 70c " ".....	" 50c
Black Orange Pekoe Tea, worth 80c per pound.....	" 60c
Lipton's or Red Rose Black Tea, worth 70c per pound.....	" 60c
Prunes, extra large, worth 25c per pound.....	" 17c
Canned Tomatoes, regular 25c.....	" 17c
Salmon, Red, half-pound tins regular 25c.....	" 19c
Salmon, Red, " " " 45c.....	" 35c
Fresh Fish, regular 15c.....	" 11c
Fresh Herrings, regular 15c per pound.....	" 11c
Rolled Oats per pound.....	" 7c
Rolled Oats, in packages, regular 35c.....	" 32c
Purity Flour per bag.....	\$5.95
Maple Syrup in bottles, regular 35c.....	" 25
Brooms, 4-string, worth \$1.00.....	" 79
SUGAR, 9 POUNDS FOR.....	\$1.00
Canned Peas, to clear at.....	17
Raisins, seedless or seeded, Sunkist brand, reg. 20c package.....	15

Crockery, Agateware

25 dozen Soup Plates, regular \$1.75.....	for \$1.20
25 dozen Dinner Plates, regular \$2.00 per doz.....	" 1.35
Glass Tumblers, each.....	" 5
Glass Vases, regular 50c each.....	" 29
Set Cream Jug, Spoon Holder & Sugar Bowl, reg. 75c set.....	" 49
200 pieces Agateware: Mixing Bowls, Saucepans, Pudding Dishes, Frying Pans, etc., to clear at.....	25

Gents' Furnishings

Men's Ties, regular 50c.....	for 29
Men's Silk Scarfs, all shades, regular \$2.50.....	" \$1.60
Men's Woollen Sox, worth up to 80c per pair.....	" 45
Lumbermen's Sox, regular \$1.50 per pair.....	" 99
Mitts and Gloves, lined and unlined, worth up to \$1.50 pair.....	" 99
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Stockings, regular 75c.....	" 45
Men's Woollen Underwear, good value, \$1.75 per garment.....	" 1.35
Men's Overalls, black or blue striped, regular \$2.50.....	" 1.99
Men's Pants, heavy tweed or fine blue serge, to clear at.....	4.25
Men's Arm Bands, regular 25c.....	10
Men's Grey Sweaters, regular \$2.75.....	" 1.50

Boots

50 pairs of Ladies' Boots, worth up to \$5.00.....	for \$2.25
Ladies' Overshoes, 2-buckle or buttoned, regular \$3.25.....	" 2.35
Ladies' Felt Storm Rubbers, regular \$1.00.....	" 1.19
Ladies' Fine Rubbers, all styles, worth up to \$1.25 a pair.....	" 95
Men's Fine Boots, buttoned or laced, worth up to \$7.00.....	" 4.95
Men's Working Boots, good quality, pegged and sewed soles, worth up to \$6.00 per pair.....	" 8.95
60 pairs of Ladies' Fine Hi-cut Boots, in black kid, worth \$6.00 per pair.....	" 3.95

Come and see us. We can show you big savings and we will greatly appreciate your business.

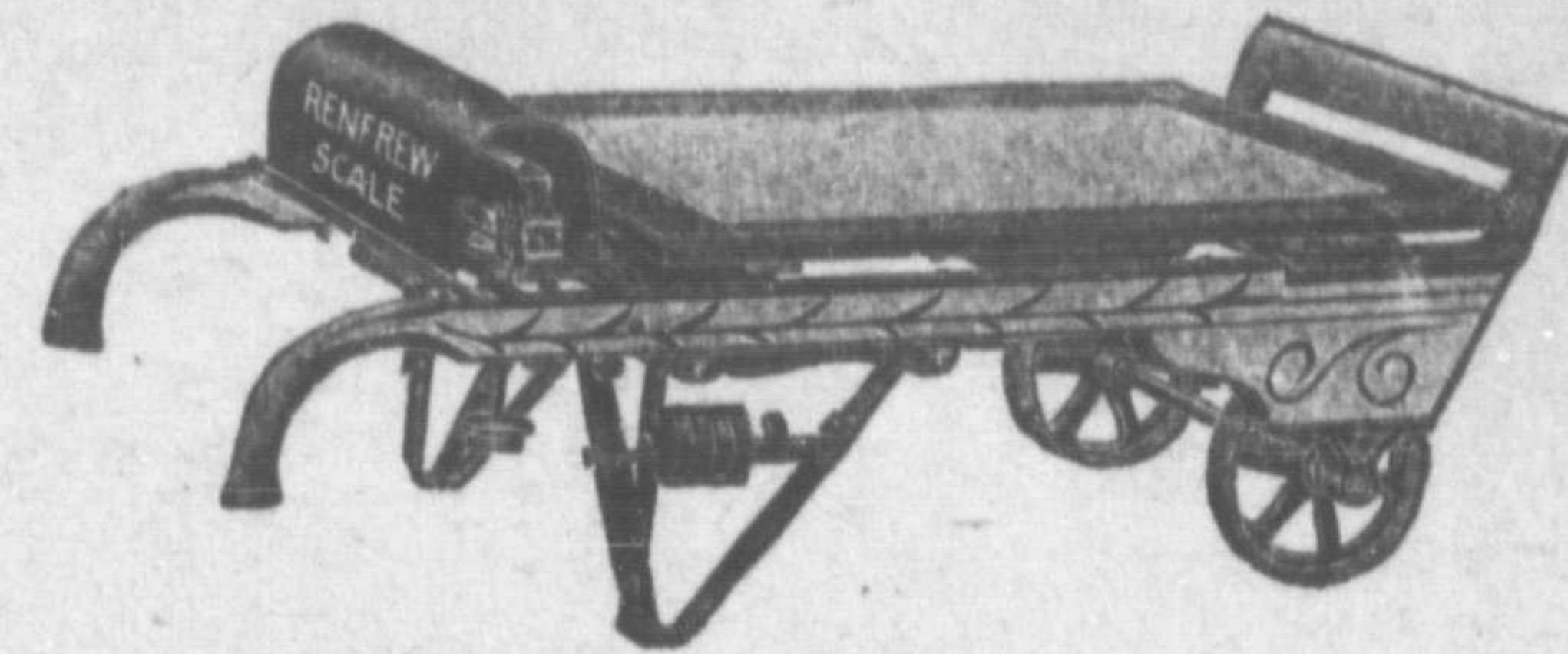
S. COHEN

BRISTOL QUE.

REMEMBER that we are in the market for all your Produce, and that we pay the highest prices. Elevator open for business every day.

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

The Renfrew Truck Scale



A Reliable Scale for every Farmer.

I also handle

Renfrew Cream Separators,
Renfrew Gas and Kerosene Engines,
Renfrew Happy Farmer Tractors,
Grain Grinders, Fanning Mills,
Drag Saws, Pole Saws, Belting,
Shafting, Hangers, Bearings, Pulleys,
Seeley Pumps, Pump Jacks,
Harness, Auto Tires.

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

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,
Four good Horses.

Keep in mind the Fact

This is the store that can supply you with your requirements in Stoves and Pipes, Tinware, Enamelware, Ironware All kinds of Eavetroughing and Pipe Fitting Satisfactorily done. Give us a call

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

If the Man or Boy who doesn't find exactly what he wants here and



at about the price he expects to pay, will tell us, then we'll be able to make this store a better place to trade, for it is only in knowing where we "fall down" that we can lift the store service up. We are alert to have the right thing at the right price ready at hand when wanted.

A store is only as good as the service it gives because no whole is perfect unless its parts are perfect.

10 per cent discount to returned Soldiers.

Dover's

LIMITED