

THE EQUITY.

No. 33, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
Reserve - 4,750,000
94 Branches in Canada.

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

FORT COULONGE BRANCH.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH.
BRISTOL BRANCH (open daily)
PORTAGE DU FORT SUB OFFICE, Open daily.

A. O. GERVAIS, Manager.
J. D. KENNEDY, Manager.
A. H. MULHURN, Manager.
A. H. MULHURN, "

Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so. If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank. If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1884.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPELLE'S BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILLSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

THE HARDWARE STORE

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 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. 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

W. S. S. pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

A memorial service to the late Peter Maitland will be held in the Austin Methodist church, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Feb. 8.

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

Will be opened for business on or about Feb. 10th, in the late G. M. Donaldson's store. E. G. Amy, Jeweler and Optician.

The Carleton County Council has decided to spend \$40,000 on road improvement and raise the money through the issue of twenty-year debentures.

It has been found necessary to re-open the emergency hospital in Ottawa for influenza patients. The cases in the city reported on Thursday numbered 577.

The Lenten season will be later than usual this year, commencing on Ash Wednesday which falls on March 5. Good Friday comes on April 18, and Easter Sunday on April 20.

Mr. MacCallum expects to be able to conduct the usual services next Sunday at Bristol, Starks Corners and Shawville. The service at Starks Corners will be a memorial service to the late Mrs. Wm. Fulford.

Several very sad cases due to the ravages of influenza have occurred in the North Branch neighborhood within the past couple of weeks. Two of these relate to the death of two sisters—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. I. W. Hazard within a few days of each other. The first mentioned left a family of eight small children, it is said, and the latter six children. A period of a few days only elapsed when Hazard also followed his wife to the grave, leaving the little family utterly desolate and alone in the world, in the sense that all they held dear has been taken from them. The children are being looked after, however, and homes will be found for them.

Were the Belgians Thankless?

The same story has come to our ears so often since Canadians soldiers began returning from the European war front, that there must be some foundation for what has been so alleged, namely—and it seems hard to say it—that the Belgians were not worth fighting for; that they treated the Canadian soldiers more like enemies than the deliverers of their country from Hun oppression. These and many other charges are laid at the doors of the Belgians by returned men, and also through letters written early in the war by soldiers to their friends at home. One soldier just returned tells of a Belgian company of soldiers who being detected in the act of firing upon the Canadian troops were wiped out to the last man, so insensed were our boys at this act of treachery. While these things seem hardly credible, there does not appear to exist any plausible reason to set them down as fabrications pure and simple. From the number of soldiers who tell practically the same thing, the stories must have a basis; but it is not possible that our soldiers mistook the Flemish people with whom they were in contact, for the Belgians? It is only a short time ago that our soldiers passed through Flanders into Belgium, and it is well known that as a result of German propaganda carried on in Flanders (quietly before the war broke out) a very considerable percentage of the Flemish people were in sympathy with the Germans, who promised they would get some form of autonomous government after the war, which they expected to win.

It would be instructive to get the impressions of some of our observant Canadian officers on this subject.

Births

At Wyman on Feb. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stanley, a daughter.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hawley and children, of Ottawa, who for the past week have been visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. H. Mee returned on Saturday.

Mr. A. H. Mulhern, Manager of the Bank of Ottawa, Shawville, is at present confined to his room through illness. Mr. G. M. Colquhoun, formerly of Portage du Fort is acting in a relieving capacity.

Dr. Kenneth McDowell was up from Kingston over Sunday. He will shortly return to Renfrew and locate here, opening a dental office. He formed an acquaintance with this burgh and many of its people during the period he was engaged in the office of Dr. Cameron.—Renfrew Mercury.

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

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Harry Roy, on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Program: Recitation—Mrs. Edna Young; Discussion on The Golden Rule by members. Roll Call—How to retain youth.

The Secretary of the Municipality of Clarendon informs THE EQUITY that he has just received from the Department of Roads, Quebec, a cheque for \$500, on account of travelling work performed during past year. The amount received is the maximum which the Government pays annually in such cases.

PRESENTED WITH RING—Pte. Orval Sinclair, who returned from overseas last April, and since then has been on military duty at Regina, writes to his mother to say that while on a recent visit to his sister at Rosetown, Sask., the ladies of that locality presented with a handsome ring.

Mrs. Sinclair has also had another letter from her other son, Carney, in France in which he expresses thanks to the Willing Workers' Club of Radford for Christmas presents received. Since his previous letter things have changed over there with the result that he expects now to get home before very long.

Returned soldiers in Winnipeg have been making it decidedly hot for the propagandists of Russian Bolshevism, who have unwisely shown their teeth in that city, which proves that it is decidedly indecorous to attempt to get off any revolutionary stuff where any number of the Canadian Tommies are assembled. It looks to us that it would be the right thing to keep a respectable body of our Canadian boys who are fit for service still in harness till these trouble makers are utterly squelched.

A deputation composed of leading clergymen and others have waited on Sir Lomer Gouin asking for a more strict enforcement of the prohibition law, so that the latter may not become a "by-word and hissing," as Bishop Parfing put it. Sir Lomer said courage would be shown in enforcing the Act, as courage had been shown in passing it. To execute the law strictly he said that public sympathy must be placed behind the Government.

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

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

Watch for E. G. Amy's ad. in optical and watch repairs.

Deaths

DIED—At Campbells Bay on January 16th, at the residence of his father, John A., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Stafford. The young man's death was due to pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. His remains were interred at the R. C. cemetery at Vinton, Rev. Father Kimpton performing the funeral Mass. Besides his parents, the deceased leaves to mourn his loss three sisters and two brothers, as follows: Mrs. Pat. O'Reilly, Quyon; Mrs. Jos. Seeley, Campbells Bay; Miss Mary Ellen, at home; Michael J. of Quyon, and Eddie at home. The pall-bearers were—Matt Tallent, Alphonse Vadeau, Thos. Belanger, Edward Lawn, Michael Cain and Earl Brown. The family and relatives have the deepest sympathy of the community in their sad loss.—Com

Starting Charge Made in Legislature in Compulsory Education Debate.

Quebec, Jan. 30.—T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, started a debate on compulsory education in the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, and in the course of his remarks made an out-spoken attack on C. J. Magnan, Chief Inspector of Catholic schools for the Province of Quebec, charging him with designedly changing and falsifying figures to prove that school attendance in the Province of Quebec was better than in other provinces.

In Quebec, he said, the people had been misled by false statistics which begot a false sense of security, and while they dreamed of the superiority of the French-Canadian race, people in other places were actively progressing.

Mr. Magnan, he said, had given Quebec a school attendance of 77 per cent., or higher than any other province. There was a striking difference between the figures given and the facts of the case. The report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1913-14 accounted for 148,427 girls between the ages of seven and fourteen years in the province of Quebec, while the same report stated that there were 151,276 girls between those same ages attending school and the only conclusion he could arrive at was that 2,489 girls, who had never existed, were attending schools in the province of Quebec. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that the school attendance in Quebec was higher than that of Ontario and the other provinces, and Mr. Magnan had every reason for being opposed to any change in the system.

Mr. Bouchard quoted from the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1914-15 and cited a number of places where the total number of children of school age was 30,921, yet the number of those attending school was given as 32,072.

A BIG DRIVE

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

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

N. I. HARRISON,

Principal.

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

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

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

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

A FEW REAL BARGAINS:—

1 small Upright Piano, \$75.00
1 Doherty Organ—tone and bellows perfect, \$25.00
1 Bell Piano—good tone, \$150.00
1 Brantford Mahogany Cabinet—lovely tone, \$90.00
Also new Pianos and Phonographs at right prices.
Geo. W. PINGLE, Piano Tuner,
40 Louisa St., Ottawa.

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 Ouslow, Que.
C. H. BRANNEN, Quyon, Que.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE RAISED

At the regular meeting of Shawville Council, held on Monday, February 3rd, a resolution was passed, raising the electric light in the corporation of Shawville from 25 cents to 35 cents per kw. hour.

The new rate comes into effect this present month.

All patrons are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Shawville, Feb. 4, 1919.

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

"SALADA!"

In infusion is worth every cent of its cost, the flavor is Delicious and the strength Abundant.

Beyond All
Question... The Most Economical
Tea Obtainable Anywhere.



Are Parents Fair To Their Children?

The lesson of our responsibility to posterity is forced on us anew by our war with a Government whose teachings have had a degenerating influence upon its people. Had the German home fostered the conception of universal brotherhood instead of the daily creed of conquest the conflict just over might never have wracked the world.

It is the daily thoughts of the child moulded by its environment that eventually determine the man to be. You fathers who know the effect sun, moisture and weeding have upon your garden—do you give as much heed to the power your kindness, sincerity and self-control have upon the greatest seedling of all, your child's mind? And do you honestly give as much thought to the training of the child in your case as you give to the proper growth of your business?

One father who prides himself upon his expert cultivation of roses has covered his grounds with the brush, but grumbles when his wife pleads for a bit of ground for the child's garden. But another man has interested his little four-year-old girl to the extent that she begged for some seeds, and with rake and shovel cultivates a tiny little garden of her own "as daddy does his." The ugly influence of the first example and the excellent effect of the latter will show themselves in the future.

It is tradition that the father should relegate the training of the child to the mother. It is so much easier than to expend the energy necessary to co-operate. But would he with a little compunction permit her to run his business? In order that the child receive a well-rounded training it is essential for both parents to contribute their bit. What man would enter business without carefully studying the materials concerned, salesmanship, advertising schemes, etc.? How many undertake parenthood with as much knowledge and forethought? Neither father nor mother makes much attempt to get acquainted with the problem until it is thrust upon them.

During my first years of teaching I had occasion to appreciate the incompetence and ignorance of so many mothers. I had a class of fifty—boys and girls—more than a handful for an inexperienced teacher—when a dejected-looking mother walked in leading her two children. "I can do nothing with them," she pleaded. "Perhaps you can manage them." I reassured her, but I was appalled. How could I, who had so many, manage them when she, with only two, to look after, had failed? She, like many other mothers, had left their training to their teachers.

More sex does not qualify a woman to rear a child. The privilege of doing that entails much thought, infinite patience and understanding. We recognize now that environment overwhelms the influence of heredity. It is what the child sees, absorbs and imitates that is responsible for his character. Unerringly the child will enslave your principles from your conduct and make them his own. If you wish Polly to be absolutely truthful you yourself must guard your tongue and thoughts. Mrs. J. complained to me of her boy's habit of lying—a propensity which was first discovered when he claimed to be the author of a poem later found to be in his reader. When he came to me as a culprit he had been playing truant and concocting the most marvellous schemes for allaying suspicion.

Investigation disclosed that the mother herself was an inveterate juggler of facts. Her boy was being poisoned by the tainted atmosphere of exaggeration in which he lived. What she did or failed to do was grossly misrepresented. To her husband her hat cost \$10, to her friends \$20, while the truth was \$15.

Do you wonder at the effect on the boy's character? Further investigation disclosed the fact that the boy was a sensitive, highly imaginative creature, and had to be carefully handled. His excess nervous energy needed direction into proper channels. But the first step was to make the mother see the note in her own eye—a delicate task, and not a very hopeful one.

Things To Know.

A lovely table runner can be made from a strip of tan linen embroidered with bits of bright colored yarns left over from your knitting. Tan felt also makes a good foundation.

Putting a hard-boiled egg in cold water immediately after it is done will keep it from discoloring.

It is well to look over the cans on your cellar shelves frequently to see that nothing has happened or that no can is "working." Sometimes a faulty lid or rubber will spoil a can of fruit after you are sure it is safe for winter. A little vigilance on home canned goods has saved many a can of fruit in time enough to have it cooked over.

Rainwater, borax and cornmeal boiled for a few minutes—is a good mixture for whitening the hands.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

Iodine may be removed by soaking the article in cold water to which strong ammonia has been added.

Grind a handful of sunflower seeds and give them to the canary. The birds relish the little tender pieces that are found among the seeds.

Three-quarters of a cup of raisins and one-quarter of a cup of walnut meats put separately through the meat chopper, then mixed, salted, shaped into small flat cakes and wrapped in paraffin paper are concentrated nourishment for children or grown-ups who take lunches.

Any bit of fine linen, provided it is eight or nine inches square, can be utilized for charming hand-rolled handkerchiefs.

A yard of plain black noire ribbon can be made into a pretty little neck accessory by adding colored tassels and embroidery on the ends.

Four sacks and salt bags, washed clean, make just as good dust-cloths as a yard of cheesecloth, and are much less expensive.

A little water sprinkled over ashes when they are removed from the furnace or the fireplace will keep them from blowing about.

Men's shirts which are worn out at collar band and wrists can be made into neat little play dresses for small children.

A mixture to fill in the cracks of a floor that you want to paint over is made with two-thirds ashes and one-third salt. Moisten with water and drop in the cracks. It soon hardens so that it can be painted over.

Beans Baked For Summer.

Beans may be baked in the winter months and sealed in glass jars, and are as palatable as though they were just baked. Take the amount of any kind of beans you may wish and prepare in your usual way for baking. When baked put into glass jars and place in kettle or boiler with slats across the bottom to avoid breaking. Let them boil for four hours. Then snap down the cover. This will save fuel in the summer and also time.

When the beans are to be used open jars and heat. They are just as nice as though they were just baked. Many families keep a coal fire in their kitchen ranges, so this can be done without extra cost. One may try a few each week while baking for the regular meal.

Eat More Cod.

The proportion of cod consumed in Canada is very small. It is a fish we have in great abundance but one which is not appreciated as it should be by the Canadian housewife. It is plentiful and cheap at all seasons and if the consumption were larger it would be cheaper still. Our forefathers used more codfish, pickled and dried, than we do to-day. Years ago, every country store in the eastern provinces carried stocks of salted and dried codfish but nowadays the tastes of the people run to halibut, salmon and haddock, while the cod is neglected.

Old Chums!

A soldier returning home wrote his sister: "No jam or cheese. I never wish to see them again!"

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harry Dean.

PART II.

Next morning I threw open the windows to the balconies overlooking the street and let a flood of golden sunlight into the room. Across the way other windows were up and women shook out rugs. On another sill somebody had put out a caged bird and the little fellow was fairly bursting his throat with song. Up from the street came the song of a peewee. Then the horn of the mender of broken chairs, and somewhere the clear laughter of a child.

Had it really happened? No, one can't dream these things. Besides, there on the table lay a section of the broken propeller of that wrecked French plane.

Now, then, I thought, how much fear has the Hun put into the hearts of these people? How have they taken it? I put on my cap and went out to learn.

In the hall I met the floor valet, a discharged soldier from the Marne. He began to laugh as he told me how last night he had started to open the window in his room when a bomb had landed in the court and blown the glass in his face.

"Was your wife frightened?" I asked him.

"No, no, no!" he shouted, waving his hands. "But she could kill the German emperor for the two francs it will cost to replace that glass."

Down in the streets taxicabs were honking their noisy way through the traffic. The sidewalks swarmed with the kaleidoscopic colors of uniforms of French, British, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, Senegalese, Chasseurs, Serbians, Belgians, Turks—laughing, jostling on their holiday from the front. I began to look for the terror-stricken.

Not far from where Preston and I stood in Concorde last night, three of the Huns' bombs had hit close together in the narrow street. Everything in the radius of their destructive power had been killed or wounded.

There were whole blocks of buildings shattered of every pane of their glass from concussion alone—glass a quarter of an inch thick. In the streets glass lay ankle deep, and scavengers were shoveling it up into their tremendous two-wheeled wagons; whole buildings guttered as the air tore out of them to fill the vacuums made by bombs exploding half a block away; a mangled dog hanging on a balcony rail where it had been blown from the street; rescue workers digging in cellars, with the dead packed under the wreckage.

That night, as during every air raid on the city, the American Red Cross rescue crews were at their posts, waiting in steel helmets and gas masks for the calls from their representatives in the offices of the Commissaires de Police, where instant reports of bomb explosions were reported by telephone. From ten to fifteen Red Cross ambulances stood ready for instant summons.

One ambulance party received a hurry call to a building which had been struck by a bomb, and all the floors of which, save the first above the street, had been blown out. One slender iron pillar supported the tottering wreckage.

There was every reason to believe that several persons were buried beneath the mass, some of them, perhaps, alive. In the crowd which had collected at this point were a number of Australian soldiers, who mounted the sloping mass of wreckage and were digging madly at it. They could hear a voice calling for help.

The good intentions of these sturdy men from overseas and their furious attacks upon the wreckage were a menace both to themselves and to any living creature who might be buried there. The gendarmes were quick to see this. They ordered the Australians and assigned the rescue work to the Red Cross men and French pompiers, members of the Paris fire brigade.

It was impossible to penetrate the dangerous pile of wreckage from the front, so two of the Red Cross men went through an adjoining house and entered the demolished building by way of the rear basement. Then they heard the calls of the imprisoned man, but between him and the rescue party stood a tottering tangle of beams and stonework. Overhead lay the wreckage of several floors, threatening to crash should a single timber or block shift position.

Two Paris firemen and as many Red Cross men crept over the wreckage as carefully as though they were crossing a depth of eggshells. To reach the man they had to squeeze through a narrow rent in the wall into a small room whose ceiling, badly cracked, still held place under support of that slender iron pillar. The passage through this wall was blocked by a stove.

The firemen demolished this barrier with hatchets, passing the broken pieces back, until an opening large enough for a single man to crawl had been made. Through this crept the pompiers and the Red Cross men. Then they pulled the imprisoned man from the wreckage.

As the rescue party were passing out, overhead came a slipping, roaring crash. The party crouched and every breath was held. Pieces of plaster dropped from the ceiling and, with the report of a rifle, a great crack opened across the wall. Then silence.

A minute later the rigid rescue workers began to crawl out. Another minute and they were safe in the street and their charge was speeding to a hospital.

That night sixty Gothas raided Paris for three hours and dropped fourteen tons of bombs.

The raiders heard the rumbling of their bombs and saw the fires. But they did not see, as I did, the men, women, and children of Paris the morning after searching among the ruins for souvenirs—splinters of bombs and such things.

They did not see, as I did, the lit-

tle woman whose coffee shop was blown in and well nigh gutted calmly raking among the debris and then making pathetic effort to repair the big copper percolator now crushed to junk.

They did not see the dry-eyed mother whose baby was crushed in the wreckage of its cradle shaking her flat at the north.

They did not see the people standing before the wreckage of their homes, shrugging their shoulders and saying, "C'est la Guerre!" ("It is the war!")

I went over to Rue Francois I, and called on M. Doléans, the French censor. He lives way out in Montmartre, where a lot of things happened that night.

"Is your family safe?" I asked him.

"Most certainly, they are, my friend! And why not?"

"Oh," I said, trying to interpret his frown, "you know there was a stiff raid last night and—"

"There, there!" he said testily. "Why mention such a silly thing? Do you know, my friend, I do not permit my family to refer to such matters?" And now, what can I do for you this morning?"

I saw a number of raids in Paris. Not once did I see terror among the people raided.

(To be continued.)

RAISING THE "VINDICTIVE"

Brave Old Hulk May Yet Be Towed Back to London.

The Admiralty Salvage Department, under the direction of Commodore Young, has acted with such vigor at Ostend that a waterway has been cleared allowing vessels carrying about 700 tons of cargo to go right up to the deep water quay and discharge.

The raising of the Vindictive is the biggest job and may take some months. It seems clear that she was shifted to where she now is by the enemy opening the lock gates higher up and sending down a tremendous volume of water. When the cement is taken out of her and the hull thus lightened it is quite possible that buoyancy will be established by compressed air and the brave old hulk towed to London.

The clearing of Zeebrugge presented a problem which did not differ much from that at Ostend. Here lay Capt. Fryatt's ship, the City of Brussels, at the outer entrance to the harbor, and near by were the Iphigenia, Intrepid and other British naval craft. Not far from these the enemy, before leaving, sank two small vessels and a tug which have been blown up and taken away. The stern of the Iphigenia will have to be cut to give a deep-water passage to the harbor.

At Bruges all sorts of craft are lying in the docks and canal in almost indescribable confusion. They are mostly submarines, small gunboats, and motor-boats, which were destroyed by our bombs and added to by enemy destruction before he fled.

MINE SWEEPERS' WORK.

Are Now Busy Clearing Fields Outside German Territorial Waters.

British mine-sweepers will have their hands full for some time in carrying out clause 24 of the armistice, which provides that the associated Governments shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, the positions of which are to be indicated by the Germans.

Throughout the war these mine-sweepers have been doing, silently and fearlessly, a notable work. When the war began the British navy had only a small fleet of sweepers, but the mine-laying operations of the enemy and the countermining of the allies made imperative the employment of a much larger number of vessels. As fast as possible, small craft of various kinds were put into the service. Around the British Isles alone about 700 vessels have been used.

Each month the mine-sweepers have combed 46,000 miles of water. To do this they steamed a total of 1,122,000 miles.

In 1916, 21,000 mines were removed with a loss of fifty-one mine-sweepers. In 1917, 43,000 mines were swept up and 89 mine-sweepers were lost. In 1918, up to the end of September, 1,400 mines were swept up and 19 mine-sweepers lost.

The Roll of Honor.

We read the list at sunset, when the sky was all a-stream with splendors multiform.

Rose-color lit to flame, that still swept by, Bright spirits thronging from the battle-storm.

Against the royal purples of the east, The pride of our great mourning, fair they glowed.

Our heroes from all agony released, Speeding to Honor's beautiful abode.

Still eager with their youth's unslaked desire,

Leaping the clouds with feet too light to fall,

Beneath a many-bannered arch of fire

Those glories raced like boys to festival.

MUST RETAIN GERMAN COLONIES

OPINION OF PREMIER BOTHA OF SOUTH AFRICA

Present Constitution of the Union of South Africa Serves the Best Interests of the People.

General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent before his departure to Paris for the Peace Conference, said:

"South Africa enters the Peace Conference with the highest hope that as a result truth and righteousness will prevail. It is not for anyone in the Dominion to say at this date how the deliberations might or may eventuate. Like all other parts of the Empire, South Africa never entered the war for her own aggrandizement or in pursuance of a policy of imperialism. Far from it. Like all other nations of the Empire, she merely rallied to the help of the old land, and did what she could in face of the common enemy of civilization. She joined up to assist in removing that greatest danger, the dictatorship of the Kaiser.

Cannot Return Colonies.

"After all, one must come back to the point that it was his stupidity that brought about this war, and if he had only listened to the best advice available to him there would have been no trouble at all. As to the future, so far as South Africa is concerned, we believe the German colonies ought not to be given back to Germany. The Germans, even after long occupation, have never developed them. There is next to no European population, and the German treatment of the natives, especially in German Southwest Africa, endangers the whole position of the Union. A repetition of this cannot be tolerated in South Africa, where we have a vast population of natives who must be treated fairly and decently and have an opportunity for that development which was quite out of the question under German domination."

No Gain in Struggle.

Asked regarding the republican movement in South Africa, General Botha said: "Hertzog himself said in South Africa that it was impracticable without the assent of the British section, and added that he would ask his followers not to press the point, but wait until the British section were at one with them. That was about a year ago. The standpoint I have taken from the beginning is that it is impossible to have a republic of South Africa without a bloody war unless you get all sections to agree to it. As far as I can see, there is not the least likelihood of agreement on this question, and I am quite sure of this: that there is nothing to be gained through war in this direction. We are living to-day under a constitution not forced upon us, but drafted by South African statesmen and agreed to by the Imperial Parliament—a constitution where we can develop our free will in the best way for our country."

WHO INVENTED IT?

The "Swagger-Cane" So Much Used by British Soldiers.

Among the things that had no existence before the war is the short, yellow-knobbed stick which all officers of the British Army, and not a few privates as well, carry about with them so constantly that it has been supposed by some that they take it to bed!

Fortunes of no mean dimensions, pure "war profits" surely, have been made out of this simple "cudgel," yet nobody has stepped forward and said, "That cane is my invention." It just happened.

Even its name is not fully settled, although "swagger-cane" seems to be its favorite cognomen. But there are others. Bundles of them may be seen at shop doors variously described. Among other "handles" are "Whangee cane," which sounds Australasian; "Panama-short," which sounds like a racing garment; and in the West End of London, simply "Army stick."

The genuine swagger cane is surely almost as old as the cavalry, and differs from the new cane in that it is longer, very much more pliable, and possesses a ferrule.

An Uncanny Clock.

The most uncanny clock is in the possession of an Indian prince. It has no dial, only a round disk to which numerous little bells are attached. Its mere sight at every full hour is sufficient to strike an awe into nervous persons. For this uncanny clock indicates the hour by uniting, as with a magic hand, a skeleton a number of bones heaped about it. This skeleton then seizes a bone and strikes with it at the bell as often as are hours to be indicated. This done, the skeleton falls again to pieces. The strange clock has, of course, many admirers. Thus, an English banker recently offered \$5,000 for it, but the owner could not be induced to sell it.

STOCKS

H. M. Connolly & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

BONDS

DOGS THAT DID THEIR DUTY

Many a British Soldier Owe His Life to a Trained Messenger.

Amongst the many activities of the war the national service of the brave dogs of Britain deserve special mention. They were in use officially for nearly two years as messengers, as sentries, and as guards for places of vital importance.

In the early months of 1917, a War Dog School of Instruction was founded by the War Office, and Lieut.-Col. Richardson, who has devoted his life to training dogs for military and police purposes, was appointed commandant. The school started at Shoeburyness, but was recently removed to Lyndhurst, Hants. Gamekeepers, hunt servants, and shepherds were called up from the army to be instructed, and to assist in the instruction of the dogs.

The dog recruits chiefly came from the Battersea, Birmingham and Liverpool homes for lost dogs, and many a dog has thus been saved from the lethal chamber. Many a brave soldier owes his life to some poor untrained stray dog.

Many dogs trained at the school were sent out to France to act as message carriers in the field. The skill, courage, and tenacity of these dogs has been amazing. During heavy barrages, when all other communications had been cut, the messenger dogs made their way, and in many cases brought messages of vital import.

Sometimes they have been wounded and there is wonderful record of the determination with which wounded dogs have persisted in their duty.

During the great German assault last year, part of our line in front of a famous town was cut off by severe enemy barrage. A messenger dog was released with an urgent appeal for reinforcements. It ran three kilometers in ten minutes. A French Colonial division was sent up and saved the situation, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. This dog was a Highland sheep dog.

On many other occasions messenger dogs have been taken up with our assaulting troops, and have carried back details of the captured positions to brigade headquarters, whereby the state of affairs could be accurately gauged and acted upon without delay. On one of these occasions a dog ran six kilometers in twenty minutes, while in another case a dog carried back a man of an important position in twenty minutes when a man would have taken an hour and a half to bring it in. In positions where runners have been unable to move at all, messenger dogs have carried out their mission.

Sentry dogs have been employed in the Balkans. As an example of their vigilance, one dog gave warning of an enemy scout at a distance of three hundred yards, and on many occasions the proximity of enemy patrols was notified by the dogs before our sentries were aware of their presence.

Large numbers of dogs have been used on the Italian and other fronts to guard valuable stores. By this means large numbers of men have been released for other duties, and vulnerable spots of vital importance have been rendered secure.

A NEW ERA

Great Victory of 1918 Ushered in a New Epoch of the World's History.

Some of the greatest dates in our history are easiest to remember because of some peculiarity of sound or appearance. Such as 55 B.C., the year which opens British history with the landing of the Romans; 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest; 1415, the year of Agincourt; 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada; 1688, the year of the English Revolution; 1715 and 1745, named respectively the "15" and "45," the years of the Jacobite risings in favor of the Stuarts; 1805, the year of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson; 1815, the year of Waterloo; 1899, the year the Boer War commenced; 1918, the year of Victory; and 1919, the commencement of a New Era in the world's history.

It is one of the safest of prophecies that the world will never be the same again. As it was in July, 1914, it can never be again. Sometimes a tidal wave sweeps over a large tract of land and obliterates all the old landmarks. That is what has happened to Europe. The old order has changed and yielded place to a new order of things. Crowns have toppled from the heads of once mighty potentates like skittles on the green. Peoples who have for generations been so camouflaged by their inclusion in great empires have emerged and set up housekeeping on their own.

The spirit of liberty is abroad as never before, and with it comes the spirit of reform, or betterment.

Electrical workers in Germany have been living only \$1.27 a day.

MAKES PORT AFTER 30 DAYS AT SEA

SUBMARINE CHASER USES SAILS OF BED CLOTHES

Engines Break Down, Despite Application of Salad Oil and Butter When Oil Gives Out.

How the crew of a submarine chaser rigged up bed clothes as sails, their signals of distress failing to bring help after the vessel's engines were disabled and her navigating instruments washed overboard in mid-ocean, and how they piloted the craft through the open sea for a month until they reached the Azores, is graphically described in the report of Alexis Puluhen, the sailing master in command, which has just been made public by the U. S. Navy Department.

The submarine chaser, which was called No. 28, was American built and one of a group turned over to the French government. Manned by French crews the vessels left the Bermudas on January 7, 1918, and soon struck heavy weather. The tugs and chasers found it hard to keep together. In a terrific storm on Jan. 12 the tug convoy was scattered and No. 28 lost sight of her companions.

Heavy seas carried away her lifeboats, davits, boxes of coal and gasoline and ventilators. The engine room was flooded, but the crew managed to start one engine and keep the vessel going. When the weather moderated somewhat No. 28 started out in search of her convoy. She then developed engine trouble, and the shortage of lubricating oil became alarming.

Although the crew worked frantically they could not locate the trouble and the engines finally went "dead." Submarine chaser No. 28 was therefore helpless, and although many signals of distress were sent up nobody seemed to see them.

Reported at the Azores.

When the group of chasers reached the French port, No. 28 was reported missing, and it was generally believed she had been lost. Then on Feb. 18, much to the surprise of both the French and American navy departments, she was reported at the Azores. The expedients to which the crew of the vessel resorted to in their month at sea are best related in the sailing master's own report:

"The machinists set to work to fix the engines, and on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at midnight, the central engine started up. I set course east. There was nothing in sight. At 3 a.m. we again broke down. At 3.30 a.m. I saw the lights of two steamers to port on the horizon, headed east. I showed red lights at the masthead and signalled to them with the blinker. They did not answer me and continued on their course to the east.

"The boat continued stopped and the machinists kept at the repair of the engines. I kept pumping the bilges, where the water reached a height of twenty inches. The boat made a lot of water from the springing of her seams.

"At ten minutes to twelve a.m. I saw the mast of a scout boat on the horizon to the northwest. Considering my boat to be in a critical condition by reason of the length of time it had been disabled and the near exhaustion of my lubricating oil, I fired a salvo of six shots and hoisted the signal of distress. I obtained no answer and could see nothing more of them a few minutes later. At noon the central engine started up; course east. Nothing in sight. At one p.m. a new breakdown of the engine. The chief machinist, Faiznou, reported to me that the lubricating oil was all gone. Thereupon I used soap suds and several greasy substances to replace the oil, but these gave bad results.

"Buttered the Engines. "I then gave all the salad oil and butter for the lubrication of the engines. These latter gave very good results, but were not sufficient. There was about five gallons. At twenty minutes to six p.m. the engine started up; course east, nothing in sight.

"At half-past eleven p.m. another and last breakdown of the engine and burning out of the dynamo. The chief machinist reported to me that he would not be able to make the engines run any more. The radio would not work. It was impossible for me to call for help. There was nothing left me aboard but a few pints of salad oil, which I used only for the lubrication of the auxiliary engine with which I pumped bilges when the state of the sea was such that I could not use the handy-billy (hand pump).

"I found myself, therefore, in complete distress, drifting toward the southeast, at the mercy of the winds and sea, with no exact position. I estimated my position at this time as thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, and thirty-nine degrees, west longitude (about seven hundred miles from the Azores).

"I remained in this condition until the eighteenth of Feb. without getting help of any kind. I ordered a jury lug rig to be got up, pumping the bilge all the time, putting out and taking in a sea anchor when I thought it well to use it, sparing the drinking water as much as possible, rationing the crew to the lowest possible amount, in view of the probability of

C.P.R. OFFICIAL HONORED

THE appointment of Lt. Col. G. McLaren Brown as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire is the result of the very fine services rendered by the European Manager of the C. P. R. to the British Government, for whom he acted as Assistant Director of Transport during the last three years of the war. "G. McL." as he is popularly known, both in Canada and the Old Country, is the son of Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ontario, and was born in 1865. In 1887 he was appointed agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, promoted five years later to be Asst. General Passenger Agent, Western Division, and subsequently became in turn Executive Agent, Superintendent of Hotels, and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept., and General Passenger Agent C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1908 he was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager, with head offices at 62-5 Charing Cross, London, S.W.



Sir George McLaren Brown.

Col. George McLaren Brown, says a friend writing in the "Montreal Gazette," is one of those rare men whose friendships are equal to the number of their acquaintances. To all in that wide circle the announcement of the new honor which has been conferred upon him comes as pleasant and very welcome news. It is a recognition of qualities and services which they all know him to possess and to have rendered. The reputation which he enjoyed in Canada, not alone in the railway world, has been enhanced in proportion to his larger opportunities as European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, and the value of his service in the organization and direction of troop transportation during the war can hardly be overstated. It was as successful as it was onerous, and although given with no other thought than that of duty, was none the less deserving of recognition now accorded. It was but one, if the chief of his war activities, which were in fact as varied as the demands upon his help and counsel. In all this McLaren Brown has been true in both impulse and action to the stock of which he comes. Similar impulses, finding similar expression having regard to place and circumstances, have characterized the long and honorable career of Adam Brown, his father, now for many years postmaster at Hamilton. Active and successful in commercial life, a pioneer in railway development, and one of the fathers of the National Policy, Adam Brown at ninety-six, is still young in spirit, giving largely of his time and substance in philanthropy, and to the support of war relief organizations. As is the father, so is the son, strong in his undertakings and, withal a thoughtful, kindly gentleman.

ORIGIN OF ARMY CUSTOMS

Some of Them Date Back to Ancient Roman Days.

Petulant detaching from his hat brim an imaginary bug, the soldier stood at attention.

It is the salute—the "snappy" salute now deemed most correct and expressive of soldierly alertness. This particular kind of salute is rather new. Formerly the proper method in all armies was to raise the flattened hand to the hat or cap with palm to the front. Sharp and quick, of course, but a different kind of motion.

It had a meaning. By origin this salute dated back to very early times, when assassinations were frequent. It signified that the hand, with palm outward, concealed no dagger or other weapon.

The salute with the sword dates back to the Crusades, when, as a sign of obedient acceptance of orders, that weapon was lifted so that the hilt (forming with the blade a cross might be kissed. Thus the good knight pledged himself to duty, with God as his witness.

Military customs are perpetuated through habit of discipline, and so have a tendency to survive long after their origin has been forgotten. At the funeral of an officer (if in a mounted branch of the service) his horse, saddled and fully equipped, is led behind the vehicle (usually an artillery caisson) that bears the coffin. His army boots are in the stirrups, but placed heels to the front to show that his long march is ended.

Three volleys are fired over his grave. Why? Because the ancient Romans threw earth three times upon the coffin of a fighting man at the burial service, calling him three times by name as they did so.

The sounding of "taps"—ordinarily meaning "Lights out!"—is, on the other hand, relatively modern. As marking the end of the funeral ceremony, it has a striking and beautiful symbolic significance.

Hurrah! How's This

Cincinnati authority says corns dry up and lift out with fingers.

Hospital records show that every time you cut a corn you invite lock-jaw or blood poisoning, which is needless, says a Cincinnati authority, who tells you that a quarter ounce of a drug called freezone can be obtained at little cost from the drug store but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You simply apply a few drops of freezone on a tender, aching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

"Some people are always too busy to do anything but talk about how busy they are."—The Gentle Cynic.

The Latest Designs



Every little girl longs for the low-waisted French dress, and this design should satisfy the most fastidious desire. McCall Pattern No. 8746, Girl's Convertible Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 829. Price, 15 cents.



To wear a sleeveless overdress is to be well dressed. This one is a clever adaptation and the darning-stitch is an attractive finish around the bottom of the overdress. McCall Pattern No. 8710, Ladies' Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 944. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Winter Evening on the Farm.

Out of the west one level ray Leaps before the close of day And bathes the hills in rosy stains And gilds the burnished weather vanes; Then all at once the red sun drops Behind the keen-edged mountain tops, And purple shadows swarm the hill In silent companies. But still Against the sunset's fading walls One gaunt and rigid oak tree sprawls, Misshapen, weather-beaten, carved In ebony, and reaches starved Old frozen fingers up to hold The last dim shred of dwindling gold.

While the day crumbles in the west The farmyard slowly sinks to rest. Deep in the barn a lantern lights The farmer as he puts to rights, Showing the gleam of milking pails, Old harness, rows of swinging tails, And fetlocks buried deep in straw; And in the loft's capacious maw Brown tods of hay, like unkempt hair, Pulled loose and hanging in the air. In finds the blade of an old axe Far in a corner, gleams through cracks, And makes a cobweb by its side A thing of wonderment and pride.

At last the farmer's task is done, An hour behind the setting sun. He lifts the light down from the peg and takes it with him; leg and leg, Lit by the swinging lantern, throw Enormous shadows on the snow. He stamps his feet, looks round once more, Then stoutly slams the farmhouse door.

And now, unless a shingle snaps With cold, or icy finger taps Against his window, silence falls. Cattle are quiet in the stalls, The fox has left his rock lair, And timid rabbits sniff the air; The crow, perched in the frozen oak Ruffles his feathers for a cloak.

Then, after the last sound of day, Sifting from very far away, Without a breath, without a sound, Without a footfall on the ground, Mysteriously comes the snow, Soft benediction of the snow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Canada collects a revenue of about \$6,000,000 every year from her forests. Of this sum, the forests of British Columbia contribute one-third.

ED 7. ISSUE 5—'19.

Here is the FINAL Phonograph That Plays ALL Records CORRECTLY



The Brunswick
Gramophone

This is the only phonograph with the wonderful "Ultona" reproducer which has three distinct places for needles, including the diamond point that stays permanently in position. The "Ultona" is the only "all-record" reproducer providing the exact weight, needle and diaphragm for each make of record. Another exclusive feature is the all-wood tone chamber—built like a violin entirely free from tin or cast iron.

FILL IN THIS COUPON

THE MUSICAL MERCHANDISE SALES CO. Toronto
Dept. W. L. Excelsior Life Bldg.

Without obligation send me, free of charge, your booklet explaining principles of the "Ultona." Name Street or R.R. Town Prov.

"ORIGINALS" GET STAR

Those Who Served in Opening Stages of War.

When you see anyone wearing a bronze star with no clasp, but with a red, white and blue ribbon, you will know that he was one of the first to volunteer. The star will denote that he or she (for nurses are included) actually served in "a theatre of war" between Aug. 5, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1915.

The Australian Government issued a decoration on its own account called the Gallipoli Medal, which they regarded as equal to the Mons star.

Spanish Flu

Claims Many Victims in Canada and should be guarded against.

Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day, for sale by all druggists and general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

The Martinet.

Strict discipline is excellent, it is essential, but the martinet carries discipline too far.

The martinet colonel gathered his officers about him last month and issued orders for the regiment's forthcoming train journey to their homes. "I don't object to an innocent good time on the men's part during this train journey," he said, "but you will, of course, see to it that there's no cursing or profanity, no skylarking, no card playing, and as little cigarette smoking as possible."

"Pardon me, colonel," said a timid voice. "Yes, captain, speak up. What is it?"

"Pardon me, colonel, but would you object if I took along a little plain sewing to occupy my company and myself?"

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Self-Help.

Heaven helps those that help themselves, and a feeling of sturdy English independence, in contrast to the nerveless expectation that the Government will put the food into a man's mouth, is displayed in an improvised notice in one of the main arteries of Central London—"Rubber soles and heels fitted by one of the Old Contemptibles," etc. There follows a direction to an address in a little side street.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Significance of Red.

Ethnologists say that of all bright colors red is the favorite among primitive peoples. It excites to violence in flags and uniforms.

On the other hand, red has replaced green in one respect as a restful color. At great State functions out of doors in India, such as a durbar, red umbrellas are preferred to green as an effective sunshade.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Always Effective—and acts quickly. Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints. Hirst's Stops the Pain. Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.

Two Aspects.

Two soldiers were conversing. One asked the other what made him enlist. "Why, I had no wife and children—no one but myself to think of; and, besides, I like war. But how came you to join the army?" "Well, you see, I had a wife, and I joined the army because I like peace."

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargat in Cows

The profit and pleasure to be derived from the use of horses, depends upon how much they have been trained. Every colt should be trained before he is put to work on the farm.

LOST

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

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ASTHMA

INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH

ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves. Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges. Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere.

Sloan's

Liniment
Kills Pain

20c., 60c., \$1.20.

BOYS & GIRLS

Clear Away Pimples and Dandruff with Cuticura

The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses. For sample each by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 6, 1919.

Universal prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States is to become effective on January 16, 1920.

Great Britain's army of occupation in the Rhineland till the Peace question is definitely settled will be composed of nine hundred thousand men.

The cost of the war to Great Britain is given out as approximately over forty billion dollars, of this immense sum nearly six billions was loaned to the Allies.

The Belgian Government has decided to leave the city of Ypres in its present utterly ruined condition as a permanent memorial that future generations may learn the horrors of war.

Hon. Mr. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, has proposed to the Peace Conference, the creation of an international house of representatives, one of the main objects of which would be the prevention of war.

President Wilson's plan for the internationalization of the German colonies, wrested from her during the war, has been accepted by the Peace Conference, although at first it was strongly objected against by the representatives of the Dominions.

Bolshevism has taken hold of the working classes in England to an extent that is causing the Government much anxiety. The movement is being conducted independently of the recognized labor leaders, which places the Government in the position that there is no one in authority particularly to deal with. It is said the movement is being partially financed by the Russian Bolsheviks.

Ottawa Journal:—The probable scope of the Federal Franchise Act to be introduced by the Government at the approaching session of Parliament, is a matter of considerable speculation in Parliamentary and political circles. The Act will replace the War Times Election Act, but may retain some of the features of the legislation under which the present Parliament was elected, including the disfranchisement of certain citizens of alien enemy birth. In this respect it is understood, however, that the restrictions likely to be imposed will be much less extensive in character than those provided by the War Times Election Act.

Mines, Fisheries and Game yielded this province a revenue last year of \$349,144; Lands and Forests \$1,610,109; Licenses \$1,375,000; Taxes on Commercial Corporations \$1,289,038; Duties on Successions \$4,736,547; Mortgages and Stocks \$27,488; Motor Vehicles \$662,919; Registration Stamps \$164,682. This only represents a portion of the revenue, but it amounts to a considerable sum; and the peculiar thing about it is, that except in the case of the revenue from mines, fish and game, and lands and forests the parties who paid the money received no actual returns except mere privilege be regarded as such. According to the figures before us the amount collected from the owners of motor vehicles, exceeded that expended on public roads, apart of course, from amounts loaned to municipalities.

Commander Scobie is Given up as Dead.

PARENTS ABANDON HOPE FOR BRAVE FLYING OFFICER.

(Ottawa Journal Jan. 28.)

"Although his body has not been found, the parents of Caldwell Groves Scobie are well assured that their son, a second flight commander in the Royal Naval Air Force, gave his life for his country while bravely fighting against great odds in the most perilous of all branches of military or naval service.

Caldwell Scobie was an Ottawa boy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scobie, of the Scobie Apartments, 203 Gladstone avenue. He was educated at the Ottawa schools and in time graduated to the Ottawa Collegiate Institute where he attained distinction in his studies, won well merited popularity with his classmates and was known as a fine athlete, excelling in football. He was manager of his school football team and president of his class. Clever, popular, and possessed of a splendid physique, life promised much for Caldwell Scobie, and had he elected to enter a profession or engage in business there is no doubt he would have been ranked among the city's successful men.

The Big Four

Age
Strength
Service
Opportunity

A combination which makes a winner of the

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

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

But his country called and the lad, like so many others from the Atlantic to the Pacific, threw all else in the discard and crossed the ocean to do his bit. The air service attracted him and after thorough training he joined the Royal Naval Air Force and was assigned to duty in France. The excitement, and glorious freedom of the life of a "flying man" awakened a responsive chord in his brave young heart, none of his colleagues were more daring, none more at home in the air. His ability and courage won promotion and every mail from the war zone brought to the fond parents loving, cheerful letters, breathing the spirit of youth and adventure. Early in the Spring of 1918 he became second flight commander and so advised his mother. Then his letters ceased. Although the postman's rap was awaited with anxiety no word came from across the seas. Enquiries were made of every source which it was thought might be fruitful, but with no result and gradually the father and mother resigned themselves to the belief that misfortune had overtaken their son.

A few days ago a brother airman called at the home and told a sad story.

A flight had been ordered one fine May morning and Caldwell Scobie with his observer was in the squadron of eight machines sent to hunt for enemy aircraft. Scobie was flying in second position, when out of the grey mists of the North Sea came the German planes flying higher than the British birdmen. The flight commander's plane, disabled, dived seaward. Scobie moved up in his plane and engaged the enemy. There was a stubborn fight with the German planes in the position of vantage. That night six British planes returned to their base.

Six weeks later three bodies were found in the wash of the sea. Two including Scobie's observer, were definitely identified. The third was almost nude, the airman having divested himself of practically all clothing in the battle for life against the waves. That is the whole story except that the parents of Caldwell Scobie now feel certain that the unidentified aviator was their son and point to the fact that the airman had succeeded in removing his clothing as proof of his identity for, as they last evening told a Journal-Press representative, Caldwell was a splendid swimmer and prior to enlisting rescued a young man from death in the waters of Norway Bay. On that occasion his first act was to undress in the water.

And down in the Gladstone ave. Apartment a gentle mother weeps tears of proud sorrow, a grey-haired father chokes back the lump that rises unbidden in his throat. The parents of Caldwell Scobie mourn the loss of a son but rejoice in the knowledge that he died as he lived—a man through and through.

To the above we may add that the late Caldwell Scobie was well known in Bristol, having resided there for several years with his parents and latterly during the summer months at Norway Bay. He enlisted in Ottawa and at once left for England where his aerial training was performed. He was stunt instructor in England for six months before going to France. He had been in several engagements before that in which he lost his life. Besides his sorrowing parents his loss is mourned by one sister—Mrs. J. H. McCredie of Smiths Falls, and one brother—J. Lionel Scobie, of Dinsmore, Sask.

GIVE CREDIT TO CERVANTES

Immortal Author of "Don Quixote"
Responsible for Many of Our
Most Famous Sayings.

With the thought of yesterday's epigrammatists in mind, it should be set to record that no one has handed down to this age more homely and immortal sayings than Cervantes. "Don Quixote" is full of them: "Why do you lead on a wild goose chase?" "Sure as a gun," "Within a stone's throw," "Little said is soonest mended," "There is no love lost between us," "Honesty is the best policy," "All is not gold that glitters," "A word to the wise is sufficient," "The pot calls the kettle black," "Counting your chickens before they are hatched," "My thoughts ran a-wool gathering," and "As secret as the grave."

One need not look far behind to find "mad as a March hare" also attributed to this prolific Spaniard, but really it was an inspiration of the English poet, John Skelton, who lived in the time of Edward IV. "Set the cart before the horse," as well as "I have other fish to fry," comes from sixteenth century Rabelais, while "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush" goes all the way back to Plutarch.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 854 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.
SIR KNIGHT R. H. RUTLEDGE, W. P. SIR KNIGHT T. TUCK, REG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE.

SHAWVILLE-OTTAWA CENTRAL—
Lv. Shawville 7.35 a. m.
Lv. " 2.55 p. m. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL SHORT LINE—
Lv. Ottawa Central x 8.45 a. m.
Lv. " " + 3.30 p. m., 5.50 a. m., and 6.40 a. m.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL NORTH SHORE—
Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 7.30 a. m.
Lv. " " + 5.15 p. m.

OTTAWA-PEMBROKE—
Lv. Ottawa Broad St. x 8.00 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.

OTTAWA-SOO, WINNIPEG AND WEST—
Lv. Ottawa Central +11.45 p. m., and 1.22 a. m.

Explanation signs:
x Daily except Sunday.
+ Daily.

C. A. L. TUCKER,
Agent.

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

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

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

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

American Invented Electric Fan.
Michael Faraday devised the electro-magnetic rotation apparatus in the year 1822. Barlow in 1823 produced the rotation of a star wheel placed in the field of a strong magnet.

These devices were very crude and simple, however, and developed infinitesimal power. Undoubtedly the first electric motor employing magnets wound with many turns of wire, and also comprising a motor which utilized both permanent steel magnets and electro-magnets, was that perfected by Prof. Joseph Henry of Princeton university, in the year 1831. Henry produced reciprocating motion as well as the rotary motion by electro-magnetic means.

Henry's motor, according to Electrical Experimenter, was the forerunner of the present day electric motor.

Philippines Grow Best Hemp.
Hemp may grow all over the world, but the famous Philippine fields are the ones we know best as yet. They have a real monopoly on the crop, as their soil seems to be especially adapted for it. The abaca, as they call it, looks very much like the banana tree. They belong to the same family, but the fruit of the hemp tree is not edible, and the fiber of the banana is not strong enough to use.

The very best quality of hemp grown in the Philippines comes from the fields about Mount Mayon in Luzon. The dust and ashes of this majestic volcano have formed the most perfect soil for its culture, a soil that is found nowhere else in the world.

FORD PRICES

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

Ford

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

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

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

SHAWVILLE MOTORS CO., Reg. Shawville, Que.

CREAM WANTED

The Bristol Branch of
the Arnprior Creamery

AT BRISTOL CORNERS

Is now open for business.

Highest Cash Price paid for Cream.

Cans furnished on request.

For further information write or call at the office.

THE ARNPRIOR CREAMERY
BRISTOL, QUE.

Sweaters

Ranging from \$2.95 to \$8.50

In Attractive Colors

Such as maroon, dark brown and khaki.

Call in and see them.

Also a good range of

Fancy Ties, Gloves,

Underwear, and Caps.

MURRAY BROS.,

THE TAILORS

SHAWVILLE.

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

Hay, Shorts, Hog Feeds.

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

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

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

W. E. N. HODGINS,

Or C. H. HODGE,

MANAGER,

SEC. TREAS.

N. B.—The Annual Meeting called for Jan. 28, is postponed for two weeks owing to the influenza outbreak.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

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

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.



BERT WAINMAN
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
SHAWVILLE, Q.

A stock of Victor Victrolas and Victor Records

REPAIRING

Bring your watches and jewellery needing repairs to us. We specialize in this class of work and assure you satisfaction.



THE EQUITY,

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
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.
384 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

The Ross Rifle in the Courts

ONE of the most famous law
suits in the history of Can-
ada will be that which has
just been started by Sir
Charles Ross, who has brought suit
against the Dominion Government to
recover \$18,897,724, as damages in
connection with the breaking of the
contract for the purchase of the Ross
Rifle. The amount named is a revela-
tion to ordinary Canadians. It indi-
cates how the men who make sup-
plies for war expect to prosper finan-
cially when a great war does break
out. It is a tidy little income for
any firm to expect in four years,
especially when the mass of man-
kind are suffering from the effects of
war. The law suit will be interesting
because the man in the street feels
that it affects him, and neither polit-
ical party can put the entire blame
on its opponents.

There is a fair amount of legal
opinion that under the sweeping con-
ditions of the War Measures Act, the
Government could have taken the
beaver off the Canadian flag and
changed its colors to a pale pink, and
incidentally have made the British
North America Act look like a village
bylaw. But evidently some fair legal
talent think it harder to break the
Ross claim on Canada than per-
form any or all of the aforementioned
chores.

And it may be a sad corollary to
the war that Canada has to pay an
additional war debt for refusing fur-
ther to arm her sons with a weapon
in which they had lost all confidence
and which they claimed was a good
shooting weapon, save and except
when shooting was most necessary to
save their lives.

It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Govern-
ment that, in 1904, contracted to
buy rifles henceforth and forever
from the factory of Sir Charles Ross.
It was a contract that had a begin-
ning but no end. It was a contract
that provided that even in case of
rebellion or should the Government
require more rifles than the Ross fac-
tory could produce, it should give
the factory six months' notice before
buying elsewhere.

What does the ordinary Canadian
say about the Ross rifle, its buyers
and its makers? You'll remember
how early in the war the soldiers
started throwing them away and
creeping out into No Man's Land to
pick up stray Lee-Enfields. You'll re-
member the rows in Parliament, how
manfully the Borden Government
fought to cry down complaints and
live up to the contract which Sir Wil-
frid Laurier had bequeathed them.
Why Hon. Robt. Rogers once threat-
ened to throw into the tower some
critic of the famous weapon and was
possibly only deterred from doing so
by Hon. William Pugsley's timely
reminder that the towers of the old

museum in which Parliament was
then sitting had been torn down.
Also Hon. Arthur Meighen would
have marched a regiment down
Sparks street and suppressed a cer-
tain newspaper that dared to publish
reports concerning the popularity
and other qualities or lack of qual-
ities of the weapon.

But the time came when no fur-
ther excuses would go. The soldiers
demanded to be armed with a rifle
that would shoot when it was wanted
to shoot, and not when it was
well pleased. The cry from the
trenches was loud and insistent and
it was finding echoes at home that
no Government could afford to dis-
regard. Sir Sam Hughes still insist-
ed that the boys in France were
sleeping on their Ross rifles for fear
the other chaps would steal them,
but the people and the Government
knew different. So the day came
when the Laurier contract was
broken, the factory was expropriated
and the boys at the front were given
a chance for their lives.

Now Sir Charles Ross proposes to
make the country pay for the guns
that were not bought. And by the
time he sizes up his losses from
rifles the Government should have
bought, rifles he was selling to the
British Government, loss of plant,
etc., he figures the Government owes
him a trifle of nineteen millions. Can
he collect? That is for the courts to
decide. But if the case ever comes
to trial that trial will be interesting.
In imagination you can already hear
Sir Robert Borden explaining his
eulogies of the weapon. Hon. Arthur
Meighen splitting hairs, not with
bullets but with words, and Hon.
Robt. Rogers telling just whom he
proposed to put in the tower. Sir
Wilfrid Laurier will probably also
be among those present and he may
find time to tell how a supposedly
sane man ever came to make such a
contract.

A Kitchener Alderman Again.
Members of the Kitchener City
Council would seem to be born to
trouble as the sparks fly upward. On
Victory Day one of the aldermen was
made to kiss the flag by an enthus-
iastically patriotic crowd of cele-
brants. Now Ald. Campbell has been
convicted of violating the Contagious
Disease Act by feeding his hogs with
garbage taken from premises other
than his own.

Got Judge's Lunch.
Having a busy court day, Judge
Crawford, of Brantford, ordered a
tasty luncheon sent to his chambers
recently. The delivery waiter was
obliged to pass the prisoners' cage en
route, and was hailed by one of the
inmates with, "Say, bring that here
—it's for me." The unsuspecting
waiter did so, and the judge raged
over the loss of a luncheon not re-
coverable by any process of law.

Only One In Captivity.
Vancouver has just received as an
addition to the population of its
Stanley Park Zoo a baby mountain
goat, the first and only animal of its
kind ever held in captivity anywhere.

NOW FISH IN INLAND WATERS

German Submarines Have Driven
Hardy Dutch Sailors From Their
Occupation in the North Sea.

In this day of the lurking submarine
the waters of the North sea are a
marked danger zone for the fisherman
of the Netherlands, and consequently
the rivers and inner seas of Holland
are thronged with brown-sailed fishing
smacks, all eagerly pursuing the elu-
sive herring, salmon, pike and carp.

Until the boat's tanks or barrels are
filled the determined fisherman sticks
at his job. If a good haul is soon
made he may steer the craft up some
canal to an inland town to market
his catch. He gets out the sign,
"Fish for Sale," and fastens it to the
mast, draws the boat up to the canal's
edge, and is soon besieged by house-
wives anxious to inspect his wares.
The fish, as if conscious of their pend-
ing fate, swim uneasily about in the
tank, while thrifty Dutch matrons
follow certain ones excitedly with a
forefinger, and the seller endeavors to
locate the desired fish in the swarm-
ing tub.

On a summer evening when a fleet
of the good ships has made port after
a hard day's work, a fishing village is
one of the most picturesque sights in
Holland. Sails patched or torn and
flapping rise and fall in the harbor
with the motion of the waves. The
brawny Dutch fisherman, revived by
supper and the evening pipe, is curing
fish and exchanging stories with neigh-
bors on the dock, while his wife sits
before her cottage mending nets, or
perhaps adorning a torn sail with a
vivid red patch.

There is little rest for these hard-
working seamen and their wives. Fish
have long been to Holland what rice
is to China or the potato to America.
With its food supply ebbing danger-
ously low, Holland looks more than
ever to her fisher folk to feed the
people.

NEWSBOYS ON BATTLE FRONT

Belgian and French Youngsters Take
Great Risks While Distributing
Papers to the Soldiers.

During the first days of the war
British soldiers going up to Mons from
Boisjume were hailed by an ancient
French dame with her only British
phrase, "Da-ely Ma-t-i." She did her
best. Since those far-off days "Da-ely
Ma-t-i" has been called by the little
Belgian and French boys and girls all
along the line from Dunkirk to Bel-
fort. Many a risk has been run to buy
and sell the news of yesterday. One
great load of copies of the London
Daily Mail arrived at a distributing
center by train just as the advancing
wave of Germans threatened to pour
over the line.

Prompt to the occasion the parcels
were seized by the soldiers and
thrown into the gap. Surely no news-
paper parcels ever had a stranger fate
than to be used, fresh from the press
and unread, as sandbags for trenches
and a shelter against a whining scurry
of machine-gun bullets. Back in Paris
an anxious publisher and thoughtful
cashier wondered in what category of
"unsold copies" the wagon load should
be put.

Three times the Daily Mail has
heard through advanced line distrib-
uting agents of paper sellers shot by
snipers' bullets while making their
way along the trenches.

M.P. WINS V.C.

Heroism's Highest Honor for Cana-
dian Commoner.

The first—and the only—Victoria
Cross won by a member of any British
overseas Parliament in the great
war just ended comes to Canada. It
was won for valor by Lieut.-Col. Cy-
rus Wesley Peck, D.S.O., Conser-
vationist Liberal member for the new
constituency of Skeena, British Col-
umbia. Col. Peck was a successful
candidate in the general election of
last December. He is a lifelong Lib-
eral, and strongly supported the
Military Service Act in order to
"back up the boys at the front." In
his absence on the fighting field he
was elected victor over an anti-con-
scriptionist.

The official description of the ac-
tion which won the Victoria Cross for
Lt.-Col. Peck, now commanding offi-
cer of the Canadian Scottish Bat-
talion, is as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery
and skilful leadership when in an
attack under intense fire, his com-
mand quickly captured its first ob-
jective, but progress was held up by
enemy machine-gun fire on his right
flank. The situation being extremely
difficult, Lt.-Col. Peck rushed for-
ward and made a personal recon-
naissance, under heavy machine-gun
fire, across a stretch of ground which
was heavily swept with fire. Having
reconnitred the position, he returned
and reorganized his battalion, and,
acting upon knowledge personally
gained, pushed them forward and ar-
ranged the protection of his flanks.
He then went out under the most
intense artillery and machine-gun
fire, intercepted the tanks and gave
them necessary directions, pointing
out where they were to make for
and thus have a way made for a
Canadian infantry battalion to push
forward. To this battalion he subse-
quently gave the requisite support by
his magnificent display of courage
and fine qualities of leadership. He
personally led the advance, and caused
it to be continued, although al-
ways under heavy artillery and ma-
chine-gun fire, and contributed large-
ly to the success of the brigade
attack."

\$5.00 for \$4.00

And Every Dollar
Worth More.



Small savings now
share in the high
interest on Govern-
ment Securities.

War-Savings Stamps

Cost \$4.00 this month
Redeemed in 1924 for
\$5.00. Sold at Money-
Order Post Offices,
Banks, and wherever
the Triangle and
Beaver sign is dis-
played.

TENDERS WANTED.

Time for receiving tenders by the
undersigned extended to one o'clock, p.
m., February 15th, 1919, for the build-
ing of new School 12-A; also Wood-
shed at Charteris, Que. Site to be se-
lected 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 Secre-
tary's office.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,
School M. of Clarendon.
Shawville, Jan. 27, 1919.

Dog Astray.

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned about New Year's time a me-
dium-sized black dog with white on two
paws and breast. Owner may have the
animal by paying cost of advertising and
other expenses incurred by applying to
THOS. ABBOTT,
R. R. No. 3, Clarendon Front.

STRAY HEIFER

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned 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.

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lots 10-A and 11-B in the
14th Range of Bristol, containing
150 acres more or less. For further
particulars apply to
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Maryland, Que.

FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling on Main Street,
East, Shawville, Que. House 20x30 feet,
kitchen and woodshed 18x35. Furnace
heated, electric lights, soft water cistern.
Lot 166 x 267 feet.
For price and terms apply to
D. T. HODGINS, Shawville,
or R. J. GLENN,
Beverly, Sask.

NOTICE

Re. Telephone Meeting

For the safety of the public, on ac-
count of the prevalence of the "Flu,"
on the advice and with the consent of
the Directors and in pursuance of the
by-laws governing same, the annual
meeting of the Shareholders of the Pon-
tiac Rural Telephone Co., Limited, has
been indefinitely postponed. Due no-
tice will be given when date of same is
decided.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

In "Little Old New York."

If a certain actor had accompanied
a party of round-the-townners the other
night he would have been either
thrilled or embarrassed, says New
York Sun. After the theater the party
went to the Waldorf roof and saw
one of the actor's former wives the
center of a gay, laughing party. The
next stop was at the Astor roof where
there was another former wife of the
same actor dining with a handsome
young gallant who danced divinely
and at the last stop on the Majestic
roof was the third former wife giving
a dinner to several women and two
French army officers. It was hard to
tell which was the most beautiful.
They all seemed happy. It is remind-
ful of another actor who went to an-
other theater than his own to see a
play. He was seated next to a former
wife and her husband. They all chat-
ted pleasantly together and later
supped together. A strange town—
this New York.

WESTERN FARM FOR SALE.

Halt 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 \$25.00
per acre. Terms—\$1850 cash; balance
half-crop payments. For further par-
ticulars 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 pur-
chased a larger farm. For terms and
further particulars apply to
EDWARD DALE,
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of each month.

A MARVELLOUS STORY OF THE SEA

FACTS CONCERNING SALVING OF MEN IN SUBMARINE K13

Through an Accident in Testing a New British Sub, the Crew Were 54½ Hours Under Water.

This story has been left untold for two years! The censor sat on it!

K13 was a Fleet submarine of a new type, more like a submersible destroyer than an ordinary underwater boat. Fairfields, of Govan, built her, and even now it were unwise to be too explicit in description. But some few details are necessary for an understanding of my story, says Mr. Copplestone. "She was over three hundred feet long and displaced 2,000 tons when submerged."

"She was accepted for the Royal Navy by the Admiralty officials."

The Unexpected Happened.

"Then it was that the unexpected happened, as it always does at sea. Herbert decided to take once more dive perhaps just for luck, perhaps to satisfy himself upon some nicety of trim. He gave the order to close down and dive, and the K13 dived. Though the order had been given to close down, and the reply received that the order had been carried out, the ventilators had been left open. Instantly the water poured into the engine and boiler rooms, drowning those within, and the K13 sank by the stern. The water flowing towards the control-room bulkhead compressed the air in the room, and indicated immediately what had happened to the alert senses of Commander Herbert. 'Our ears began to sing,' say those who were within the belly of the ship."

54½ Hours Under Water.

"It was ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, January 31, fifty-four and a half hours after K13 had sunk, that her forty-nine survivors emerged into the blazing are lights which shone from the Ranger's masts. They could not speak, many of them could scarcely walk. One by one they were helped by kindly hands along a gangway to a tug and thence to the shore. They stumbled ashore, unconscious of the cheers which greeted them, gazing without recognition upon the friends who welcomed them. And so to Shandon, where they were put straight into hot baths and lifted thence into bed. For they were numb and perished with cold."

Manoeuvre Well Executed.

"It is always cold in a deep-diving submarine, even in high summer; in the bowels of K13, lying seventy feet deep in the Northern mid-winter, the cold, though little noticed at the time, had been paralyzing. Forty hours of bad and poisonous air, fifty-four hours of bitter cold, had brought the bright flame of these men's lives down to a poor flicker. But recovery was rapid, and not one of the survivors disappointed by dying those who had saved him."

"Twenty hours after the last man had been plucked out of K13 the hawsers which held her up parted and she sank to the bottom of the Garloch."

"The world did not ring with news of the story which I have told, for the censor forbade. But His Majesty, who was a sailor before he was a King, and remains first and always a sailor, sent to Barttelot a telegram of which the purport, rendered in the language of the naval signal book, ran 'Manoeuvre Well Executed.'"

Salvage Extraordinary.

It is an amazing story which Mr. Copplestone tells of how the salvage ship Ranger threw hawsers round the K13 and then set to work to cut the nose off the submarine, as if it were the end of a cigar—and thus provide an exit for the imprisoned men."

Before this was done the co-operation of the men within the submarine had to be secured. And first of all they had to be supplied with fresh air and communicated with by Morse messages hammered on the skin of the submarine.

"The long, flexible tubes, seven

inches in diameter, which was to open up a clear passage between K13 and the upper air arrived at 4 a.m. on Wednesday morning; but it was not until four hours later that it was in place and in effective operation," says Mr. Copplestone. "To the eager salvors the delays were exasperating; there were many more delays, even more exasperating, to be suffered before their job was finished. They had to explain to the enfeebled folk within precisely where the tube was to be fixed up and how they were themselves to complete the open passage. The tube was designed to screw, by means of an adaptor, into an ammunition hoist, and, when this was done, it needed but the removal of the retaining plate inside to put the device to immediate use."

By Morse.

"When the salvors had done their part it was for the prisoners to do the rest—to remove the inner plate as quickly as they pleased. But when it came to explaining this not very complicated operation by tapping out messages in Morse on the deck it was by no means easy to get K13's survivors to take it in. By patient repetition that was done at last, and then the divers busied themselves with fixing up the tube."

"They had to measure the screw threads, so that the adaptor might be made to fit accurately and to prepare a packing of tow soaked in tallow to exclude the water. A salvage steamer is a travelling workshop and divers are skilled mechanics, so that this part of the job, though it might consume time, presented no difficulties. By eight o'clock on the Wednesday morning, the tube had been screwed firmly into place, the inner plate of the hoist had been removed, and the men, who had for forty and a half hours lain buried in a steel coffin, were at length enabled to draw into their impoverished lungs air which was free from pollutions."

FLYING AND FEAR

Tests Imposed on Pilots by the R.A.F. Medical Board.

It might be thought that any young man who was a good sportsman, and who had no idea what fear was, could be a pilot; but this is not the case. One of the most remarkable things the Air Force doctors have discovered is that the best pilots are those who know what fear is, though they may not show it.

Fear affects the blood pressure and circulation, two most important things in a pilot, who must have a first-class circulation to withstand the sudden changes of temperature and to be able to breathe at the great heights to which his aeroplane rises.

The prospective pilot must be an extremely rapid thinker, and must be able to do the right thing almost in a flash, as it were.

The R.A.F. medical board has a special test to find out whether a man training for a pilot is suitable or not. He has in front of him an electric key and an electric lamp. The doctor examining him switches on the light, and the flying candidate must press the key in front of him as soon as he sees the light. A special apparatus registers to a thousandth of a second the interval between the lighting of the lamp and the pressing of the key, showing how fast the prospective can think and act.

"COMRADES OF THE MIST"

Admiral Beatty's Farewell to the United States Navy.

Admiral Sir David Beatty was in one of his happiest moods when addressing the American sailors the other day aboard U.S.S. New York. "I hope," he said, "that in the sunshine which, Admiral Rodman tells me, always shines on your shores you will not forget your comrades of the mist and your pleasant associations of the North Sea. This is a queer place, as you found, but you were not the first to find it out. There was a great explorer Marco Polo, who, after travelling over the world thirty years, one day found himself in the North Sea, and then went home, went to bed, and did not travel any more."

In France at one time only those of noble birth were allowed to be glass-blowers.

THE ROAD TO THE RHINE

TREK INTO GERMANY AS SEEN BY A BRITISH OFFICER

Graphic and Stirring Pen-Picture of the Most Remarkable Journey Tommy Has Ever Undertaken.

After fifty months of war the ambition for which more than six hundred thousand Britons have died has become reality, and the Allied Armies are marching into Germany. None knows what lies before the Army of Occupation, but it may be that even the jocular notice, "To Berlin," chalked on the trucks within which the Expeditionary Force entrained at Boulogne in August, 1914, may yet be translated into fact.

In the short space of a few weeks—almost overnight, one might say—the whole situation has changed. The month of November, which opened to the roar of guns, the rattle of machine guns, accompanied by all the discomforts of long, wet nights in the open and stubborn engagements with the enemy's rearguards, closed with the march into Germany under what are practically peace conditions, writes a British officer in December.

The Land of Chateaux.

The Meuse crossed, running deep and clear through rocky tree-clad heights dotted with the summer residences of prosperous Belgians, the troops advanced into a delightful region of forest and mountain and gorge and valley, with trout in the streams and wild boar and pheasant in the woods.

It is the land of chateaux—no longer substantial country mansions dignified by the name in France—but fine seigneurial seats, many of them moated and surrounded with handsome parks and invested with historic associations. Hardly a village that has not got its chateau—either such as I have described or an imposing red brick pile built to his taste by some rich Belgian manufacturer. In this charming countryside the Boche sat down and took his ease. He established his generals in the best of the chateaux, where they made rather elephantine attempts to be courteous to their unwilling hosts. The officers made themselves quite at home. They shot the game in the woods with such characteristically Prussian thoroughness that in places where pheasant and partridge abounded a year or two ago, now hardly one is to be found. The German private soldier, with equal ruthlessness, trapped and snared and destroyed to his heart's delight, so that in places the very song birds of the forest have been exterminated, and the woods lie wrapped in silence utter and complete.

German "Thoroughness."

The legend about the "simple" German people—the legend of cleanliness—has been absolutely destroyed by the lessons of this war. The German seems to be a wholly dirty animal. One might have thought from the high repute of German doctors, that the German Army would have led the world in matters of hygiene, but our experience of the German in this war, from first to last, has proved that the most elementary rules of hygiene are systematically neglected by the German army.

In the days of trench warfare their trenches were bad enough, but the front line covers—or rather, was sometimes allowed to cover—a large multitude of sins. But the lesson taught by those dirty and unsanitary German trenches is repeated and driven home by the indescribable filth of every billet in which the Germans—officer or man—was housed in Belgium.

In every billet where British troops have followed on the heels of the Hun they have had several hours' hard work cleaning away the rubbish and making the place comparatively habitable. The Hun is a foul creature, and the Belgians demonstrate their gladness at the departure by the unrestrained warmth of their welcome to the British. Every village even the smallest had its triumphal arch constructed of two tall fir trees connected by festoons of greenery or colored paper, and hung with por-

traits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, or scrolls bidding welcome to the Allies.

The villagers have shown the greatest ingenuity in devising decorative schemes to demonstrate their delight at the arrival of their deliverers. Shields with suitable devices inscribed in bright paint, or sometimes even worked in colored woods, are affixed to such different coigns of vantage as a railway bridge or the street lamps.

Guy Fawkes Up to Date.

One small town planted its main street with fir trees set every dozen yards or so, and hung with colored paper, a decorative scheme as bright and effective as its is novel.

Last, but not least, there is a symbol of victory not infrequently encountered, which the inhabitants never fail to point out with glee to the British soldier, and that is a Hun "guy," or effigy, dressed in German uniform, its head (made out of a turnip) surmounted by a "coalscuttle" shrapnel helmet, suspended from wires hung across the street, swaying in melancholy fashion in the wind. "Boche kaput!" say the yokels cheerfully, pointing at it, at the same time drawing their finger across their throats in that expressive gesture which the civilians of Belgium both use habitually when the hated name of Boche is on their lips.

The British soldier bound for the Rhine is but a fleeting guest in the liberated territories to-day. But he is none the less welcome, and the Belgians unite with remarkable unanimity in making him feel at home in their midst.

When the visitor, at the end of his long day's march, has doffed his heavy pack and equipment, installed himself in his billet and "cleaned up," there are cheerful groups in the kitchens of all the village houses, where Madame is at home to her British guests.

A COLD CURE

Try an Air Trip Twenty Thousand Feet Above the Earth.

"A ride on horseback every morning? Certainly not, my dear sir! An hour's sky-ride is what you want—the finest tonic, the greatest healer in the world. Beats physic all the time." That will be the recipe for health in the future. There is no influenza at ten thousand feet, and at twenty thousand the atmosphere, though rare, is as pure and unsullied as a mountain stream.

As every disease has its own peculiar and particular organism which sets up, and keeps up, all the mischief, the way to escape disease is to go where there are no germs, where the supply is cut off, where no germ, no microbe, no disease culture can grow or even live. For instance, although it is mighty cold up there, and our high flyers often feel the nip of the high altitudes and have to wrap up like Arctic explorers, they never "catch a cold," as we say, for a "cold" is dependent for its initiation and continuation on a living organism, and that organism is not there to "catch."

Moreover, if a man is sneezing and blowing his nose as he takes his seat and grips his joy-stick, he ceases to do either of these things when, in a few minutes, he finds himself at the easy altitude of Mont Blanc. The cold kills the "cold."

Yes; flying as a health-restorer may shortly be the favorite medical "stunt."

Headaches, colds, bronchial affections, nerve trouble—it sounds like an ad. for somebody's pills—take to flight when you fly.

Sentry Humor.

General Pershing was commenting the other day on the excellent spirits of his men in "France. Their sense of humor, he says, has saved the situation many a time. On one particular occasion a division was quartered on the river bank. It had been shocking weather and, added to the ordinary discomforts of mud, rain, and bitter cold, a thick white fog had enveloped the men for almost a week. A man on sentry-go heard footsteps.

"Halt! Who goes there?" he cried. "Friend," came the answer, and the man recognized his colonel.

"Welcome to our mist!" he answered. It was a breach of military etiquette, but the colonel knew the value of Mark Tapley, and passed on, smiling.

The AUTOMOBILE

Concerning Gasoline.

"The necessity for fuel conservation has brought the subject of gasoline very prominently before us, making it a frequent topic of discussion. The fact has impressed me," says an authority on automobiles, "that very few people know its most simple properties. Every one knows how powerful it is and how dangerous, but few know how safe it is and how properly to handle and store it."

"It is generally known that gasoline is derived from crude petroleum by a process of distillation. Other products are kerosene, lubricating oils and greases, and paraffine, all used about an automobile. It has no color of its own. It boils at a temperature from 115 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the grade. It is composed of two such dissimilar elements as hydrogen and carbon. The latter is familiar to us in the form of charcoal and hydrogen is a gas, one of the constituents of water. It is a remarkable fact that two such elements as hydrogen and carbon should combine and form a substance with none of the characteristics of either of them."

"The dangerous nature of gasoline is well known, so that it will not be necessary to emphasize the following details of care necessary in filling tanks: Stop the engine, so that the

flame from the exhaust will not set fire to the vapor; put out all open flame lights, such as kerosene or acetylene; prevent spilling, as the vapor may easily be ignited as soon as the engine is started.

Gasoline should be stored in an underground tank, since it is always cool and the fire danger is completely removed, there being no case on record where an underground tank has exploded. Small quantities may be kept in a case in a well ventilated place. The can should not be air tight, but should allow some vapor to escape in order to avoid dangerous pressure. As this vapor is exceedingly dangerous it must be carried off as fast as formed by thorough ventilation. If allowed to accumulate this vapor sinks to the floor and only needs a flame to cause a disastrous explosion.

"On the other hand, gasoline is extremely safe when properly handled. It cannot be set on fire by the lighted end of a cigar or cigarette. An electric spark or a naked flame is required for this. The real reason for the "No Smoking" signs in garages and where ever gasoline is handled is to prevent striking matches. Many a car has been burned by having a burning match tossed under it or near it. The heavy vapor from the gasoline, perfectly invisible, creeps along the ground, where it lies waiting such an accident."

A BIG FALL

How It Feels to Drop Four Thousand Feet.

"What does it feel like, falling through the air?"

This question, which a few years ago would not have concerned anybody, has now a fanciful interest for everybody who flies, and who can doubt that, in a few years' time, most of us will be flying regularly?

It could not have been answered at all before the war because we had nothing to go upon. Now we have the experiences of several balloon observers and aeroplane pilots as evidence.

The answer one would be inclined to give off-hand is that a big fall through space is not felt at all.

The momentum of the fall, it is thought, combined, perhaps, with the paroxysm of terror which must seize one, causes unconsciousness. There are many cases which seem to show that this is what happens. Though most flying accidents are fatal, a surprising number of pilots survive a big fall, and the unanimous testimony has been that the pilot knows nothing about the fall.

The hurried incidents of a second or two before the fall are remembered, but as soon as the machine is lost control of in a headlong drop, the pilot loses consciousness, and, if he survives, knows no more till he "comes to" in hospital.

But there are other cases which prove beyond doubt that a terrible fall through space does not always cause unconsciousness.

I know two cases of balloon observers whose parachutes did not open after they had jumped, till the last moment; they say that, till their parachutes opened, they were perfectly aware of their position and that they were being hurled to death. Parachutes, although designed to open after 200 feet, frequently do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are quite conscious.

A noteworthy case is that of an observer in the Amiens sector last June whose parachute did not open, and who fell, by a miracle, on the elastic branch of a tree, which tossed him gently into a marsh, where he picked himself up unhurt. He said he was perfectly conscious throughout the 4,000 feet fall, and, moreover serenely confident that nothing ill would happen him.

The fact seems to be that there is far more likelihood of blessed unconsciousness during a fall caused by being unexpectedly thrown into the air than there is during a fall which is the result of deliberately jumping.

SCAPA FLOW

The Harbor in the Orkney Islands Where German Fleet is Interned.

I have my revenge at last, says a British seaman. For four long winters I have been based on Scapa Flow, a harbor in the Orkney Islands large enough to hold the fleets of the world, and now the German High Seas Fleet, which has kept me at Scapa during what should have been the best four years of my life, is to be interned there itself.

Scapa is known by Navy men as "the last place on earth"—but it is really only in the midst of winter that this title is deserved. Then there are only about seven hours of daylight and, owing to the rough seas, communication with the shore more or less ceases.

When the better weather arrives, parties are landed from the ships for recreation on the various islands. On the island of Flotta, the officers and men of the Grand Fleet have made a first rate golf course of eighteen holes, and this is the chief attraction at Scapa. This island also has several football and hockey grounds.

Several ships have cultivated plots of land on the island of Fara, and have quite useful vegetable gardens. Unfortunately, however, the ship sometimes leaves for another port just when its best produce is waiting to be gathered, and on its return is perhaps nicely ready for next year's seed.

In the early days of the war men were much inconvenienced by having nowhere to shop, but in 1915 the S. S. Borodino was chartered by the Junior Army and Navy Stores, who started a floating branch of their establishment at Scapa. This ship indeed came as a blessing to the Fleet, for she contained a laundry and a hairdressing saloon, and in the shop were to be purchased all manner of articles and luxuries which help to comfort those who "go down to the sea in ships."

The after-hold of the S.S. Gourko, a provision ship and sister of the Borodino, was early in 1916 turned into a theatre, so that while in the daytime the Gourko carried on provisioning the Fleet, at night she was able to lay alongside any warship requiring accommodation for a concert.

Our surgeons will always have a good word for Scapa; its air is most bracing, and with the climate slightly warmed by the Gulf Stream, it might almost be called a health resort.

Repair work absorbs about 40 per cent. of the labor and machinery of British shipyards.

BRINGING UP FATHER



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.

Care of Trees After Winter Injury.

Last winter will long be remembered by fruit growers in the province of Ontario and Quebec as one of the hardest on fruit trees of any that has been experienced.

While peach trees were killed back to some extent in Niagara Peninsula, it was among the apple trees and in the colder districts where the greatest losses occurred.

The forms the winter injury took were root killing, splitting of the bark at the base of the tree, sometimes known as "collar rot", bark splitting on the trunk, trunk killing, crotch injury and killing back of the top. The fruit and leaf buds on the trees were often killed also. While a large number of trees died during 1918, there were many more which went into this winter in a very weakened condition and may yet die. By the time pruning is begun it should be possible to tell any trees which are going to die this winter or which have additional dead wood on them, and it will be possible to prune them intelligently. There will be many cases of crotch injury, however, where almost all of the bark and cambium were killed around the base of large limbs and where the latter meet in the head of the tree. Trees injured in this way are very unsatisfactory as they may linger for years in a weakened condition and of little value and eventually will break down if they do not die before doing so. The orchard should be gone over carefully this winter and examined for such injury. When pruning the orchard, the dead bark should be removed from these patches, and the wounds painted and kept painted with white lead paint. If much of the bark and cambium in the main crotches are dead, the future of the tree should be considered as very doubtful. If many of the trees in the orchard are affected in this way and the trees are wide enough apart to permit of planting a young tree half way between, without too much shading from the older trees, it would be well to plan to do this next spring. Good crops may be obtained from these injured trees for some years, and, in the meantime, the young trees will be coming into bearing. Where land is available, however, the setting of an orchard elsewhere is desirable. Other trees may be planted successfully where trees were killed last winter, although it has been said that young trees will not do well where an older tree has been. Sometimes

they do not, but it is usually due to the fact that the older trees that were left overshadowed them. Where they have sufficient light they should succeed.

When re-planting where another tree has been, fill the hole with good surface soil from midway between the rows rather than use the same soil as was thrown out. A rapid way of removing old dead trees is by the use of dynamite.—Experimental Farms Note.

Marketing at The Farm.

Some farmers living on main traveled roads take advantage of the trade that is continually passing in order to dispose of produce raised on the farm. To many, however, the highway in front with its incessant humming of wheels and purring of engines is like a lost opportunity—lost because it is never used.

It was driving through southwestern Ontario in an endeavor to locate peaches, peaches and plums for canning. Many products were on sale by the roadside but there was seldom any notice calling attention to the stuff for sale. As a consequence, we stopped at a large number of these roadside tables before we found what we were after. Short hauls do not please the motorist, he wants to know what he is stopping for before he stops.

In our journey, we found only one man who knew how to advertise for motor trade and he was a Greek. Reduced to brass tablets, the devices he used were two A-shaped signboards, one placed about seven rods each side of the selling tent. A placard for "peaches," "plums," "peaches," etc., had been printed. The top of each placard had two eyelets punched in and by these, the placards were hung on the signboard. Then above each signboard, a Canadian Ensign was waving. From observation, something moving will attract attention more quickly than will a still object. The signboards were placed so that the driver had time to slow down before coming to the tent. The products being offered for sale were in a good-sized tent, with a table across the front. The tent was neatly decorated, the attendant was very pleasing and the products were prime and packed to stand a long motor trip. Really, from observation and counting the number of people who stopped, this Greek had hit upon a combination which attracted the trade.

Sheep Notes

Ewes that are strong and in good flesh when winter sets in can be carried until near lambing time without much grain. They will need, however, a supply of good clover hay and a few roots, about three pounds per head each day. If a little grain is fed for about four weeks before they lamb, one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran, they will be in good condition when lambing comes. These feeds stimulate the milk flow, and their use before and after lambing is advisable.

The present price of such feeds is extremely high, but even at the price they should be used, as the results will more than pay. It has been found by experience that lambs coming from ewes which had not been grain-fed previous to lambing were weaker and required more attention than those from grain-fed ewes, also the ewes fed grain are better milkers, which is a big factor in the growth and development of the lambs.

It is best to separate the ewes and put them in a small pen one week before the lambs are due, as it gives the ewes a chance to get acquainted with their new surroundings. It also prevents them from being injured by overcrowding and they seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock.

If the ewe is not shorn until after lambing, all tags of wool should be trimmed from around the udder before and immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck the tags and swallow them, often causing balls of wool to form in the stomach.

Soon after lambing the ewe should be given water with the chill removed. Feed a light grain ration for a couple of days to avoid udder trouble, but the

ewe should receive all the roughage she needs.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring all the sheep and lambs should be dipped to free them from lice and ticks.

After the sheep have been turned out to pasture they will not require much attention except to see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

Horse Sense

Alfalfa hay is a very successful food for work horses or growing colts, but it cannot be considered first-class hay for idle horses, when fed liberally. Alfalfa hay is rich in protein, a muscle-forming nutriment which idle horses are not so much in need of. Common red clover hay can be fed quite successfully as this contains less protein. Again, in feeding alfalfa hay to idle horses, one ought to consider the grain ration. Corn would work in better with alfalfa than oats, being a carbonaceous food. For idle horses or horses that do light work I would expect to get satisfactory results by feeding alfalfa hay and oat straw, or good wheat straw, once a day, with a grain ration of oats or a ration of corn and oats.

It can be stated in a general way that too much protein in a ration is not good for the health of any animal. An excess of protein does effect the kidneys. It has been noted in the west where liberal and continuous feeding of alfalfa has been practiced that it is not as good for the animal as a combination of foods, some of which contain less protein.

Pointers on Seeding Clover.

One of the farmers conducting illustration work for the Commission of Conservation in Dundas county has the following to say in regard to the thickness of seeding clover.

"I think it pays well when seeding to clover to sow at least 8 lbs. of clover seed per acre. We find a good mixture to be 8 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. of alsike, 2 lbs. of alfalfa and 6 lbs. timothy. I find also that it pays well to sow down all grain crops, even if we do not need or wish to have it for hay, as the clover tends to keep down weeds that would otherwise start after harvest. It also furnishes a large amount of pasture and when ploughed down supplies the soil with humus."

The Dairy

For cows there is very little difference in the food value of sugar beets and mangel-wurzels. The sugar beets contain more carbohydrates or sugar, about twice as much as the mangels, otherwise the analysis is practically the same. Sugar beets contain 1.1 per cent. protein, 10.2 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat, while mangels contain 1.1 per cent. of protein, 5.4 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat. Of course, the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets is a valuable food but the most of our rations for dairy cows contain carbohydrates, starch and sugar, in excess. Starch is practically as valuable for a food as sugar, but it is not quite so digestible, but the digestive tract of the cow can readily change the starch into sugar, so in figuring a ration we would consider starch just as valuable as sugar. This being the case, as long as we have in most rations an excess of carbohydrates, we would not be willing to pay very much for the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets over and above that in mangels.

One great value of any kind of roots in a ration for dairy cows is that they furnish a succulent food which is very appetizing, and keeps the digestive tract of the animal in good condition and enables her to digest and assimilate economically large amounts of other foods in the ration. Mangels are just as valuable so far as this succulency is concerned, as sugar beets.

Poultry

Ducks and Gardens.

I tried out a labor-saving practice in my garden by taking advantage of ducks as an aid to weed-killing and insect-destruction. I divided the garden into two parts—one in which to pasture the ducks, the other to be duckless.

In the duck garden, which is enclosed with poultry netting, garden crops were grown which were not easily injured by ducklings—such crops as sugar corn, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, rhubarb, and cane and bush fruits. The ducklings devoured innumerable harmful insects and were of material help clearing the garden of multitudes of tender sprouting weeds. Of course, if the garden is very small, but few ducks could be safely confined in the enclosure. Even though ducks do not scratch, the continual tramping of many webbed feet over a small area would injure small and delicate plants.

Children's Beauty.

Keeping the children out in the fresh air, clothed in a sensible manner and occupied with a healthful play, will keep them robust and plant the seeds of physical perfection and beauty so deeply and firmly that they will flourish and yield the flawless blossom every mother secretly hopes to see in the face of her child.

Training Rural Leaders.

Life in the beautiful country isn't always beautiful. Poets and other writers have descanted on the wonders and attractions of living "far from the madding crowd" and people who dwell in towns and cities have been duped into thinking that social problems, peculiar to rural life, do not exist. During recent years, that strange, continent-wide migration from the farms to the cities has made thoughtful people curious and then anxious. So it has gradually come about that the science of rural sociology is steadily developing from infancy to lusty youth and is receiving a place on the curricula of some of our colleges.

Further, the churches are coming to realize the importance of providing special training for their rural ministers. It is being recognized that the most effective and lasting method of getting in touch with men and of serving them as the worthy minister desires to do, is to be able to help them with their everyday problems. To do this, the rural minister, in addition to his regular training, should make a study of the conditions under which his parishioners live. He would do well to know enough about their means of making a livelihood to be able to suggest real improvements. Then he can take an understanding lead in rural social betterment.

Rural sociology is now a recognized subject on the curriculum of at least one Canadian Agricultural College. Canadian Theological colleges might well avail themselves of graduates of such a college, so that rural ministers might be fully trained for all-round rural leadership.—A.D.

Value of Farm Bookkeeping.

"Your Farmers' Account Book is a great idea to encourage farmers to know more about their business. Wherever farmers keep records of their business, if nothing more than the expense incurred, it seems to promote thrift. I have been dealing with the farmers 23 years and have always encouraged them along this line. I have a small farm and take much pleasure in knowing what the farm is producing each year and comparing one year's results with another. I will use your book now, since it is simpler and easier to refer to than my own method."

Thus writes J. B. Read, a wholesale and retail flour and feed dealer of North Hatley, Que., to the Commission of Conservation. The Farmers' Account Book referred to above is a simple yet comprehensive set of farm bookkeeping blanks which any farmer may obtain from the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, by stating in his application how many acres of land he works. If you are losing money, you want to know where you are losing it before it is too late. If you are making money, you likewise want to know what farm activities are doing it for you, so you can specialize in them.

When cooking rice if a little lemon juice is added it improves the flavor and also keeps it very white.

Things That Pay in the Life of a Farm Woman

Whenever a rural community undertakes to aid the farm women in their problems, that community enters the limelight. When a certain little village which I know planned to establish a co-operative laundry, people took notice. We read of it in magazines published half way across the continent. Several years after, being near enough to the locality to make a visit, I determined to satisfy my curiosity. My trip took me through a country showing good soil, good crops, good farming methods. There was every evidence that farming was carried on in a manner that paid.

The town was an example of what co-operation should mean. A conspicuous building and sign attracted me and I entered a Farmers' Co-operative Store. My eye failed to miss any article that a farmer would require for family needs.

"Does the store pay?" I asked the competent-looking manager. "Yes, it pays well," he replied; "the shareholders received a ten per cent. dividend last year and we feel that we served our patrons well."

Down at the end of the street stood a modern, delightfully planned and equipped consolidated school building. I admired its architecture and the spirit of the people who had developed it. I delighted in the thought that here the young folks from town and farms might mingle and learn from each other. But the mesmerism of the place had attacked my nerves and I said to myself, "Does this too pay?" I had stopped in front of the building, and a passing farmer said pleasantly, "Do you like the looks of our school?" His voice was pardonably proud.

"Yes, the looks and the idea back of it. Are you satisfied with it?" I asked in return.

"Satisfied and more!" he said warmly. "We realize that the farm boys and girls need trained hands and minds for their future work. Farming conditions are changing and require business methods. You see," he continued confidentially, "they've got to have schooling to make farming pay."

I found the creamery in a rather unusual place for a creamery—right on Main Street—but so sanitary, so well designed and attractive that it was a credit to this farmers' town.

Car after car arrived with shining cans of useful food. Cars driven by independent husky-looking farmers with boys and girls taking a joy ride in the back seat. What puzzled me was there were no farm mothers taking advantage of a trip to town to get their laundry and do their shopping. "Is the laundry running today?" I asked the buttermaker.

"No," he said laconically, "she's busted; didn't pay so they quit."

"What was wrong?" I asked the ex-manager.

"Well, different things. Everything run smoothly at first. Good management, good patronage and all that. Later through some one's mistakes or faults some poor work was done. Several patrons withdrew their work and bought washing machines. Soon expensive repairs were needed and additional machinery. More cost—fewer patrons—business dwindled and didn't pay. So we sold out."

There is only one person who can solve the farm women's problems of to-day and that is herself. Out of the heaps of suggestions and advice she must cull out and adjust what will fit her own needs.

If a central laundry will fit those needs then she should have a first-hand in helping to make and keep it a success.

The first job is to bring herself to a realization of her own importance as a world worker. To see herself not as a busy harassed woman working against heavy odds but as a part of an army of workers who are engaged in a useful and very necessary task. She must rise above the situation and take a bird's-eye view of things; get a right focus in herself and her relation to her family and the world. She should be ruthless in eliminating any obstacles in the way of a straight pathway to the most important duties: necessary rest and recreation. Labor-saving devices should be given patient, thorough tryouts. Laundry and creamery combined should be one of her greatest helps toward health and happiness, for the farm woman's health and the farm woman's pleasures are things that pay as valuable dividends as the fruits of her labor. This is because health and happiness are not destroyers but builders.—J.B.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If you 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.

Muscle Strain and Rupture.

It is necessary to recognize first of all the difference between a strain and a sprain.

A sprain is an injury to the tendons or ligaments in the vicinity of a joint.

A strain is the stretching of a tendon or the muscle to which it is attached and which holds it in its proper place.

A strain may be so severe that the tendon or the muscle will break. This is not by any means an insignificant accident for it sometimes means the permanent weakening or lameness of the portion of the body controlled by the muscle or tendon. Thus if the large tendon just above the heel is snapped and then retracts for an inch or two it may prevent the free movement of the foot upward and downward forever after.

I do not mean that it always does this but that this is a possibility and permanent lameness from such a cause is not so very uncommon; permanent lameness is almost sure to happen when a ruptured tendon as the knee is not properly repaired.

Accidents of this kind are usually the result of sudden and violent effort, as in jumping or dancing or lifting a heavy weight when unusual force is applied to the part which is injured.

Or if the muscle or tendon is weak or degenerated by age or disease it may result from even a slight exertion of force.

When such an accident occurs there is at once a consciousness that something is broken, perhaps one may almost hear the snap as the fibres which make up the muscle or tendon give way.

Immediately there is a sensation of pain, and it is usually a sharp, cutting pain to which most people react with a cry of distress, or with words which are not polite or suitable for printing, when they are inclined to use such language.

Preparing Seed For Spring Sowing.

Now is the time to prepare the supply of seed for the spring sowing. If known and suitable sorts are now being grown on the farm, it is a matter of thorough cleaning and grading the seed in readiness for the spring drive. This is a job which should be given attention now while you can wear a coat and not left until spring when there may not be time to do it properly or, as often happens, it may not be done at all.

Many farmers do not know what variety they are sowing. It makes an astonishing difference in farm profits whether you are sowing a variety suitable to your farm or not. If you do not know what you are sowing, you had better secure a few bushels of some variety that has proved its worth either at Guelph College, or at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is a matter of indifference whether the same variety stands at the top at both places. In oats, the "O.A.C. 72" has given good results at Guelph, while the Banner is recommended at Ottawa. In barley, the "O.A.C. 21" is giving splendid satisfaction at Guelph and elsewhere. The leading variety at either place is likely to be much better for you than the unknown or mixed sort you may be sowing. If you have to buy, it might be well for you to consider a change which has been made in the regulations of C.S.G.A. to encourage purchasers of registered seed. The following paragraph is taken from a circular issued by the C.S.G.A.:

"Grain harvested from a crop grown from Registered Seed may in turn be registered providing it is up to standard, is not more than three generations removed from 'Elite Stock Seed' and that it has been properly inspected both while growing and while in the sack prior to shipping. Since registered seed brings more per bushel than does ordinary seed, the financial advantage which may be realized from sowing this kind of seed is obvious."

It is immensely worth while to you to sow clean and well graded seed of varieties of proved excellence. Act now, and know what you sow.—F.C.N.

To Keep Baby in Bed.

Much invention has been expended on schemes to keep active babies under the covers of their cribs. One simple plan depends upon an extension of the cotton flannel nightie, bag fashion, beyond the youngster's toes. The stout tape that draws up the hem may be tied fast to the footboard of the crib. Another scheme begins with a broad strip of ticking encircling the mattress at the place where the baby's waist would naturally come. To the strip in the middle of the bed is fastened a broad belt of strong cotton destined to go round the youngster's waist. The belt is hinged to the flat ticking strip by a short length of cloth, so that the child can turn easily, though he is helpless to wriggle either up or down in the bed.

It is time land owners were insisting upon systems of farming which will conserve fertility. Long leases, crop rotation, and feeding good live stock, form a policy of maintaining soil fertility that should be demanded by every land owner in Canada.

If a tendon has been torn from its place of attachment it retracts and if a muscle or a portion of a muscle has been torn the divided fragments retract and a depression will mark the place where the injury occurred, which will be very sensitive to the touch.

Blood-vessels will be broken and more or less blood will ooze into the tissues producing swelling and discoloration of the skin.

As soon as these accidents have occurred nature at once goes to work to repair the damage.

An inflammation in the injured tissue occurs, the inflammatory material acting like glue to fasten it in its new position.

If the interval between the two ends of the divided tissue is not too great this material serves to splice them together and after a long time and suitable exercise the injured muscle or tendon may do good service again, but if the interval is large each end will be fastened to its new position and normal motion in the muscle and in the part of the body it controls will be lost.

These injuries demand first of all, absolute rest, nature must be given every possible chance to repair them, and to that end the position of the body must be favorable to the union of the divided fragments.

In some cases the body or a portion of it must be extended, in others it must be bent, the injured portion must be supported by splints or bandages, and at the proper time suitable massage must be used to prevent stiffness.

Antiseptic surgery is now so proficient and safe that it is often possible to cut down to the injured parts and suture the divided tissues in their normal positions.

This is the scientific and proper way to treat such injuries, it means a great saving of time and it will be the method of the future.

Food Control Corner

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion.

The removal of United States restrictions on flour also will extend to Canada.

"My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press warning the public not to be deceived into buying flatfish in the name of whitefish, as flatfish is cheaper in price," said Capt. Wallace. "Flatfish, however, it is but fair to add, would not be cheaper than whitefish had the prices and profits to fishermen and distributors of flatfish not been fixed by the Canada Food Board on such a scale that a market might be created for them, and in order to introduce them to the Canadian public as a substitute for higher priced fish such as halibut, salmon and whitefish. Flatfish are considered a great delicacy in Great Britain where the sole is especially esteemed, being regarded as the most finely flavored of salt water fish. In Europe sole, brill, plaice and flounder are much higher in price than cod and haddock, or even halibut. In Canada flatfish sell, at the present time, for the same price as cod and haddock, but this is due to the fact that they have hitherto been overlooked in Canada and the Food Board have only recently succeeded in placing them on the market here."

Field Root Seeds Grown in Canada.

The report of The Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1918, obtained at the office of The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, shows that experiments carried on at the Central and other Farms in growing seeds of field roots have proved not only that it is possible to raise heavy crops of these seeds in Canada, but the seed raised is at least equal, if not superior, to that imported from other countries. Besides securing this information the Farms have done a good work in providing quantities of "stock seed" to meet emergencies.

Investigations in flax culture proved that part of British Columbia, the southwestern part of Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces were suitable for fibre flax production.

During the year 3,680 samples of seed grain, 6,174 samples of potatoes, 1,912 samples of flower seed, 5,198 samples of fruit trees, and 886 samples of other trees and shrubs of superior varieties were sent out for trial at the home of individuals. Special distribution was also made from some of the Farms of tobacco seed, corn and vegetable seeds and strawberry plants. There are, briefly, some of the many services of the Experimental Farms recorded in the report for the period mentioned. This report constitutes a brief review of the year's progress in the various lines of work under way at the Central and twenty Branch Farms and Stations.

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To us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.

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310 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry
In business for 30 years.

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 3 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 3, " "	5.00 " "	2.95
5 " " Brown Boots, sizes 3 and 4 1/2, " "	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

Shawville team won a very decided victory from the Miners at the Quyon rink on Friday afternoon, the score at the end of the final period being 11-3 in favor of the visitors, who showed much better team play than their opponents. The match—we are glad to learn—was free from any rough work, and Shawville team had the distinction for the second time this year of escaping the penalty box. Evidence of disappointment was not hard to discern on the physiognomies of some of the Quyon fans, who were laying "two-to-one" on their favorites.

SHAWVILLE 8; C. Bay 6.

This was the result of the match staged on Shawville ice on Monday night, and which many of the fans claim was the fastest game ever witnessed here. It was certainly a hummer, both teams being in good condition. The first period was particularly swift, and was nearly closed before a tally was effected. This was secured by the home team. In the next period the visitors notched 2, and the home team increased their lead to 5. In this session two of the players on each side were banished for mixing it up a little and during their absence some stellar work was pulled off by those who remained on the ice.

At the outset of the final period the tables took a sudden turn in favor of the visitors, and they slammed in four goals with amazing swiftness, and thus they secured a 1-goal lead—6-5. This gave their supporters (and they had a good crowd) a chance to open up and they did so in the most approved fashion. Victory seemed almost within grasp, but the Fates ruled otherwise, however, and when play was resumed after a delay caused by an accident to a C. Bay player, the local came back with the goods and recovered the day by adding three more tallies to their string. Result 8-6.

The match was witnessed by the largest crowd of the season, and Billy Smith was a busy man while it lasted. It was not surprising that a good deal of tripping escaped his eagle eye.

Next games—Quyon at Shawville Feb 7; Shawville at C. Bay, Feb 10.

Methodist District Meeting

It has been arranged to hold the midwinter meeting of the members of the Pembroke Methodist District in the Methodist church at Arnprior on Wednesday, Feb 12, commencing at 10 a. m. The morning session will be devoted to a review of the work on the District and to other important matters. Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, has kindly consented to be present and deliver two addresses. The one of the afternoon entitled "Personal Endeavor" will be followed by a Round Table conference under the leadership of Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor of the Methodist church at Pembroke. In the evening Mr. Archibald will speak from his personal experience as Parole officer on "The Story of Two Lives."

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion. The removal of United States restrictions on flour also extend to Canada.

General Steele Dead

General Sir Sam Steele, who doubtless had the most notable military record of any Canadian soldier, died at Putney, London, on Thursday last, after two months' illness. He figured in the Northwest rebellion of 1870 and also of 1885, and was the first man to join the Royal N. W. M. Police. He was sent to the Yukon to maintain order during the gold rush in 1898, and commanded the famous Strathcona Horse in the South African War. During the late war his mature military experience was recognized in various ways by his appointment to positions of importance.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. William Prior wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for their kindness shown them during their sickness and sad bereavement in the loss of their loving son Gordon Lloyd.

Campbells Bay, Feb. 1st, 1919.

Hundreds of Thousands

of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

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TENDERS WANTED For Cutting Saw-logs.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon February 5th for the cutting by the 1000 feet b. m., or by the log, of about five thousand saw-logs.

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

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
Roller Oats per pound	" 7c
Roller 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	" \$1.00
Men's Woollen Sox, worth up to 80c per pair	" 45
Lumbermen's Sox, regular \$1.50 per pair	" 90
Mitts and Gloves, lined and unlined, worth up to \$1.50 pair	" 90
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	" 1.00
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 \$1.60.....	" 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.....	" 3.95
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.

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" " " " No. 12-71.

CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE.

Having secured the agency for the
SHERLOCK-MANNING
Pianos, Organs and Gramophones

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

I also handle

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

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

P. S.—Two second-hand Separators,

Keep in mind the Fact

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

Hides and Pelts bought at highest prices.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

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.

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LIMITED