

THE EQUITY.

No. 43, 37TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 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

Rest - - - - - 4,750,000

94 Branche in Canada.

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A bank well equipped to serve the public: Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.

Mr. Alex Stewart of Wilberforce has been elected Warden of Renfrew County by acclamation.

Don't forget and have your eyes tested FREE OF CHARGE at E. G. AMY'S, Optician.

The Social Evening of the Shawville Homemakers' Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Hodgins on Thursday, Feb. 13. The members are privileged to bring a friend, lady or gentleman. Musical program.

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.

According to a couple of clippings from Calgary papers sent by Mr. Ralph Hodgins, Jr. to his father, the present winter has been the mildest experienced in Calgary for the past ten years. The paper's figures show there was no zero weather there during the whole month of January. Some British naval officers and men on their way home from the Pacific coast, thought the Calgary weather had California article "knocked into a cocked hat."

Cobden's Example

The village of Cobden, for its size seems to be taking the lead among Ottawa Valley centres of population in receiving the returned soldier with some very tangible evidence of the citizens' appreciation for what has been done overseas. Ninety enlisted from Cobden out of a total population of 1,000. Of this number fifteen have returned, and when the armistice was signed sixty-five were still to come back. Ten paid the supreme sacrifice. It was realized that the 65 still overseas should be treated as those who had already returned. To meet this expenditure a fund was organized and \$9,000 raised. After each returned man has been presented with \$50 in gold there will be \$2,800 left. With this sum as a nucleus, a memorial hall Cobden's soldiers will be erected, there being no hall at present. The remainder of the cost of the hall will be borne by the town. Cobden may well be congratulated for the course it has adopted.

On account of some of my tools I required having to be imported from New York it will cause a delay of a few days in opening up, with a complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Optical Goods. E. G. AMY, Jeweller and Optician.

Our Old Friend E. Graham Honored

A copy of the Foxwarren (Man.) News of recent date contains a column report of a presentation to our old friend "Ned" Graham, by the members of the Foxwarren Consolidated School District (of which he was chairman) on the occasion of his retirement from public life. The item recounts some of the accomplishments of Mr. Graham in the general interest of the community since he became a resident of Foxwarren in 1902—in his capacity as reeve, mayor and chairman of the school board; and in the last named connection his diplomacy and untiring efforts are credited with making possible the consolidation of the large school district, and the splendid new school building which has been the result of that success. Notwithstanding these very necessary and important achievements, however, Mr. Graham is paid a higher compliment by the local paper, for the fine class of settlers he has been largely instrumental in inducing to make their homes in the Foxwarren district.

The present to Mr. Graham was a beautifully upholstered chair, accompanied by a neatly worded address.

CARNIVAL

A fancy dress carnival at Bristol Rink, St. Valentine's night—Feb. 14. Program will include speed fancy and skating contests. Costumed skaters free, all others 25 cents. Rink open to skaters after Carnival. A cordial invitation to all.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Andrew Hodgins visited relatives in Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mee, spent the week-end in Renfrew.

Mr. Archie Dover arrived from Cornwall Tuesday morning on a short business visit.

Mrs. Geo. Burbank, of Danville, Que., visited at Mr. C. H. Hodge's on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss L. Carruthers, who had been visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. A. L. Tucker for a couple of weeks, returned to her home at Aylwin, Que., on Wednesday last.

S. N. R. Hodgins having got his discharge from the R. A. F., has gone back to Peterboro again. He represented "Farm and Dairy" at the E. O. G. R. A. at Ottawa last week.

We are very glad to report that Mr. Lawson Corrigan who had been critically ill with the "flu" coupled with pleurisy, is now well on the way to recovery, and expects to be able to leave his room this week.

Messrs. Thos. Shore, C. A. L. Tucker and H. Imison—"the noble three"—left on Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which assembles in Montreal this week. We bespeak for the trio an interesting and happy time.

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.

Late Flight Commander CALDWELL SCOBIE



Who lost his life in an aerial combat over the North Sea in May last.

QUYON

The Ladies Guild of St. John the Evangelist Church held its closing meeting for 1918 on the 2nd ult. It has been estimated that in seven months in spite of Influenza Epidemic the Guild has raised over three hundred dollars and after paying \$15.00 for a sewing machine, \$10.00 for new lamp for our Church and \$2.50 for cleaning the Church there remains cash on hand \$234.53 together with goods value \$60.00. We heartily congratulate the Ladies Guild upon this splendid success.—Com.

Farmer's Account Book



This book is as complete as we can make it. There is a place in it for everything you plant, raise, buy, sell, have on hand; with a summary of the year's business.

It puts your farm on a business basis.

It is free to Farmers. Call or write for a copy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, QUE. Established 1864.
SHAWVILLE BRANCH, W. F. DRUM, Manager.
QUYON BRANCH, A. A. REID, Manager.
CAMPELL'S BAY BRANCH, D. L. WILSON, Manager.
BRISTOL BRANCH, C. E. SHAW, Manager.

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

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

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

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

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

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

Births

At Campbell's Bay on Monday, Feb. 3rd, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill, a daughter. Both well.

At Meyronne, Sask., on Jan. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Hodgins, a daughter.

Deaths

Mr. Thomas Black of Bristol, after a short illness passed away on January 17th. Much sympathy is felt for the surviving relatives.—Com.

The Ottawa papers last week announced the death on February 1st of M. C. Edey, architect, in his 75th year. The deceased was born at Wyman, Que., and was a son of the late Richard Edey. He had been a resident of the Capital for many years and was a leading man in his profession.

At Campbell's Bay, January 16th, 1919, Lena Mousseau, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mousseau in her eighteenth year. She leaves besides her parents, one sister, Emma, at home, and five brothers—Thomas and Francis, Overseas; Daniel at Cochrane; Edmund and James at home. Interment took place at Vinton R. C. Cemetery.—Com.

Many acquaintances throughout the county will learn with surprise and regret of the death of Mr. John Christian, which occurred at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Malloy, in Hull on Thursday morning last from influenza. Mr. Christian, who just recently had been appointed blockman for the Massey-Harris Co. for this district, took ill while at Campbell's Bay and left there for Hull shortly before his death in a very sick condition. He was in his 43rd year. The funeral took place on Saturday morning.

Beech Grove Loses Good Citizen

Quyon, Que., Feb. 7.—All who knew him will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Alex Erwin of Beech Grove.

In one sense his passing was a happy release for it terminated a long and wearisome sickness, but Mr. Erwin was one of God's "gentlemen" and both the church and the community have suffered a very great loss by his removal.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place Sunday afternoon, the service being held at Eardley church and the burial at Eardley cemetery.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends goes out to the widow and family, as well as the relatives of the deceased, in their sad bereavement.

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. 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. BRAITHWAIT,
President. Principal

EXPERIENCE

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EXPERIMENT.

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

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

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

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

Last year our increase was 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.
130 1/2 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
A position for every Willis Graduate

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

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

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

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

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

THE HARDWARE STORE

Stewart

POWER HORSE CLIPPER

They were used in the Army.

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

The STEWART is reasonable in price and guaranteed to please.

Clipping starts with first Spring weathe.

Hand Clippers and Fetlock Clippers

also in stock.

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



Its Richness in Quality
gives Tea-Pot results
equalled by no other
Teas on sale anywhere

"SALADA"
Black - Green or Mixed :: Sealed Packets Only.



What Are You Afraid Of?

There are one or two words that I should cut out of the English language if by so doing they could be removed from the consciousness of the people. One of these words is fear. Not that fear has played such a big part in the lives of English speaking people as in those of some other nations. If it had, we should not to-day have democracies. Certainly it was not fear that carried our boys ahead on the western front. For they did not fight either through fear of their officers or of German kultur, but from sheer love of liberty. And the spirit with which our men fought ought to show all rulers the superior value of love to fear as a compelling motive.

But while fear of some sorts is foreign to our make-up, yet there are forms of fear which play havoc with all too many of our lives. Most of us have a pet bogie of some sort, which, while it seems too silly for words to our friends, is to us a regular old man of the sea. Don't you know people with comfortable incomes who are afraid to spend a cent for fear they'll die in the poor house? And there are the mothers who won't let Johnny go swimming for fear he'll get drowned, never seeming to see that it is the boy who knows how to swim who is usually safe. And other mothers who make Mary wear flannel summer and winter for fear she'll take cold.

There are the women who are always in a panic for fear they won't get their work done on time, though they always have pulled through. And the men who are constantly stewing for fear they'll lose their jobs, and the girls who live in a state of nervous tension for days previous to examinations for fear they won't pass. As a matter of fact, the most surprised folks on earth would be these same calamity seekers if the things they are afraid of should come to pass. They know very well things will work out all right, but they seem to enjoy keeping in a stew.

Probably the silliest sort of fear, though, is the kind that gets us to spend money for things we can't afford for fear of what folks say. Sometimes it is simply "being a good fellow" and again it is the "good fellow's wife" who spends the money for clothes or furniture so her set won't talk about her. As a matter of fact spending the money probably occasions more gossip among friends than saving it would. For friends—so called—have a way of figuring out just what you can afford to spend and calling you a fool when you run in debt to keep up appearances and keep their friendship.

I suppose this sort of fear comes from not realizing that the world is a rather large place and your own particular set only takes a tiny corner of it. If you should move into the next township the folks you have been so anxious to please would forget you over night. And you would find that your town's big man had never been heard of in your new community. So why take so much pains to stand in with people? Better stand in with your own self-respect and your conscience. It is the best way to win the respect of others.

Perhaps the most tragic fear is the fear of death. Most of us, happily, can put that off our minds but occasionally we find someone who never gets away from the thought of death. It seems to hang over them always, even though they are in the best of health. I remember one boy of fourteen and a woman of thirty who suffered in this way. They could never talk to anyone for long without referring to their horror of dying. This unnatural fear kept them from enjoying life, and incidentally gave most of their friends cold chills when they were about.

As a matter of fact, what is there to be so afraid of—living or dying. If we play the game square we need fear no one while we live, and surely there will be as little to fear when we pass beyond. Fear is another name for bondage. It has no place in the vocabulary of free men and women, so if you have been indulging in it, now is the time to cast it out.—D.H.

Thrift Recipes.

Creamed Cabbage.—1½ cups chopped cabbage, ½ cup cream sauce, salt and pepper. Boil the cabbage until tender and drain thoroughly.

Add the cream sauce and seasonings and reheat. Serve very hot.

Cabbage Soup.—1½ cups cabbage, ¾ cup tomato, ¼ cup of onion sliced, ½ cup carrots diced. Seasonings: salt, pepper, bayleaf, thyme, parsley. Parboil the cabbage and drain. Put on the cabbage to cook in 7 cups of water with the seasonings and other vegetables, carrots, onion and tomato. Cook until all the vegetables are tender. Add all the seasonings tied in a cheese cloth bag one-half hour before the soup is finished. Remove the bag when the soup is done. Serve very hot.

Egg and Potato Scallop.—2 hard boiled eggs, 1½ cups cooked diced potatoes, 1½ cups cream sauce, ½ cup of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Boil the eggs and slice them. Arrange in a baking dish layers of cooked diced potatoes and sliced egg. Add cream sauce. Sprinkle the top with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. This may be varied by the addition of minced ham or left-over bacon or the addition of ½ cup of grated cheese in the cream sauce and a little cayenne pepper.

Oatmeal and Tomato Soup.—2 cups milk, 1 cup left-over oatmeal porridge, 1 cup strained tomato, celery, onion and bayleaf, salt and pepper to taste. Scald milk. Add the oatmeal porridge and mix well. Cook the tomato and seasonings and strain. Add to them a pinch of soda and when it ceases to effervesce, combine with the milk and oatmeal. Serve very hot.

Six Sentence Sermons.

If you have done something that is good, forget it—and do something better.—Lavater.

If you would gain mankind, the best way is to appear to love them; and the best way of appearing to love them is to love them in reality.—J. Bentham.

Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt.—Shakespeare.

Kindness goes along way lots of times when it ought to stay at home.—Kin Hubbard.

Four things a man must learn to do if he would make his record true; To think, without confusion, clearly; To love his fellow man sincerely; To act from honest motives purely; To trust in God and heaven securely. —Van Dyke.

When men speak ill of thee, so live that they will speak thee good. —Plato.

Italy's Princesses.

The four daughters of the King and Queen of Italy are great favorites with the public. The eldest, Princess Yolanda, helps her mother a great deal, and she has even done a little nursing, one part of the Quirinal Palace having been transformed into a sick ward for refugee children; in fact, rooms originally belonging to the Royal children have been put aside for that purpose, and it was in these that the Princess got her first insight into the routine of caring for patients. The other Royal daughters are Princess Mafalda, Princess Giovanna, and the baby, Princess Maria. Princess Mafalda is credited with having said upon one occasion that her mother was "the comfort of everyone in trouble."

Heat Values of Wood.

In a discussion by the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, of the heat values of dry wood, it is stated that the below amounts of wood have equal heating value to one ton of anthracite: 1.00 cord of birch, 1.15 cords of tamarack, 1.20 cords of Douglas fir, 1.50 cords of packpine, 1.55 cords of poplar, 1.60 cords of hemlock and 2.10 cords of cedar. This comparison is based on the supposition that the calorific value of the coal is 13,000 B.t.u., but the grade of coal received in Canada last winter was much less, possibly as low as 10,000 B.t.u., which, in comparison, would decrease the above-stated quantities of wood by 23 per cent.

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harper Dean.

PART III.

This is London, dim-lit, rumbling London, packed in streets with thundering motor busses, taxicabs, military cars.

Men and women look up to see the searchlights gashing the blue-black night in never-firing arcs. There is no moon to-night. Ah, well, there will be no raid.

And so I reasoned that night as I turned over in bed and went to sleep. Some time later I sat upright, listening. The sound was unmistakable—the same pulsing jar of guns you hear at the front or during the night raid. I went to my window, carefully pulled back the light-proof curtains, and looked out. No moon—just a star-lit night.

The firing became heavier; but not a siren. As I dressed I wondered how I could have slept through those sirens and up to the moment when the Hun was actually over London.

I went out and started for the lobby. Doorways were opening and closing all along the hall-way. Men and women—officers, civilians, and their wives and daughters—hastily dressed, were making in the same direction as I. In the hallway of the second floor I passed between a double rank of maids standing with their backs to the walls. They were wrapped in blankets thrown over their nightdresses.

The lobby was filled, so were the tea-rooms, music-room, writing-room. Some were reading, others writing, some sipping tea, smoking and chatting. But there was a palpable tension. You could feel it.

"I didn't hear the sirens," I said to a British officer in military overcoat and pajamas.

"Oh, no; we don't use them any more, you know. Maroons give the warning—hear them?"

So they had not been guns that roused me—just the bursting of signal bombs high in the air to warn sleeping London that the Hun was over the Channel and would soon arrive. We were merely waiting for the storm to break.

The maroon ceased fire. Then a long, tense silence.

Suddenly—KRUM!

You could feel the air beat against your eardrums. The windows rattled. That was the first gun or the first bomb, no telling which. The next moment hell was loosed.

The women clerks behind the desk grabbed their account books, stuffed them into the safe and turned the combination. Then they sat down, folded their hands in their laps and waited.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS IN A SUBMARINE

ATTACKED ON SIX OCCASIONS BY BRITISH PATROL BOATS

Members of Crews Picked Up by German Subs Suffered Tortures at Sea and in Prison Camps.

Among the civilian passengers arriving on the Empress of Britain at Halifax, January 22, were Capt. R. G. Sprague, of Bridgewater, N.S., master of the schooner Pontiac, torpedoed on April 28, 1917, and Jackson Baker, Thos. Bowbridge, Edgar Bauffeld and Charles Blagdon, all of Fortune Bay, Nfld., and all members of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Dictator, torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic on June 28, 1918. All these men were taken on board German submarines when their craft were sunk, and after harrowing experiences at sea became prisoners in various German prison camps. The Empress also brought the crews of the schooners Wilfrid Marcus, shipwrecked on December 14, 1918, and Jane Cox, which foundered in mid-Atlantic on December 2.

The spokesman for the Newfoundlanders was Jackson Baker, a boy of 18, whose one of two brothers with the Newfoundland Regiment has returned home minus a hand and an arm. Baker stated that two members of the Dictator's crew of seven died in Germany, one of pneumonia and the other as the result of what Baker described as an accident, in which he was cut in two by a German shunting engine while a batch of prisoners were being marched across a railroad track. The skipper of the Dictator, Capt. Thomas Friend, is not in the party returning on the Empress. He was last seen in Germany, although Baker believes he is still safe. The Dictator was bound for France with cod liver oil, when she was bombed 600 miles off the coast of Newfoundland. The crew were taken aboard the submarine, and for 22 days the Newfoundlanders remained cooped up in the U-boat, living on the food which the Germans had taken from the schooner, and suffering from want of fresh air.

Sufferings on Sea and Land.

The submarine was attacked on six different occasions by British patrol boats, and the men were in constant fear of meeting their death before the Germans could get back to harbor. One day after firing 43 shots the Germans informed their captives that they had sunk a British tanker. Arriving at the U-boat's base, they were sent first to Bradenburg camp and then to Dolmen, where they found themselves among military prisoners.

waited. The porters opened the doors to let in three men who had been caught in the street and followed those arrows on the blue-coated street lights which lead to air-raid shelters. Their coming was for all the world like people caught in a thunderstorm.

Then the porters locked the doors. An officer on leave promenaded with his wife clinging to his arm as she chatted and laughed. The letter writers continued to write, the tea drinkers stirred the saccharine tablets in their cups. Over in a corner a white-haired British officer slept in a deep leather chair.

Two "buttons" fell to "strafing" the "boudoir" boches, because bells were ringing for shoes which had been left outside doors and were now down-stairs for their midnight polishing.

"An' now we 'ave to tyke 'em all up ag'n an' brin' 'em down ag'n an' polish 'em an' tyke 'em back ag'n!" The blighters!

I went over the music-room to stand in the doorway while a wounded officer—a mere boy—sat at the piano and through the swelling thunder of the raid played Paderevski's Fourteenth Minuet. A Canadian Red Cross nurse joined me, and through the rest of the raid, while the officer sat at the piano, she discoursed upon the marvels of war-time surgery.

Next morning all London went about its work as usual. There were a few comments made on the fact that this was the first starlight raid ever made on the city, and that closed the case.

But the next night the vaudeville houses featured raids with rationing. I happened to be at the Coliseum.

"Another raid last night, Mrs. Spriggins," said the woman to the next in line in the meat-queue skit.

"Really?" replied Mrs. Spriggins over her shoulder as she began a mad search for her meat coupons. "Ah, 'ere they are! Now, you know, I'm rather 'ard of 'earin', Mrs. Lumsden, but I thought I did 'ear those syringes go off last night!"

"Syringes! You mean sirens, Mrs. Spriggins. But we don't use those any more, you know; now we 'ave the macaroons!"

Four years of night raids reduced the British to this frame of mind. As a psychologist the German is a splendid egoist, for he took the measure of his own spirit and with it endeavored to gauge that of the British and the French.

They were set to work in the coal mines, and as Baker expressed it, "growled at and knocked about" at the hands of their German masters for seven months, during which time they were without a word from home. They believe they have been given up as dead by their people. The names of the men who made up the crew of the Wilfrid Marcus are Capt. Robert Anderson, Ambrose King, Amos Hiltz, Leo Walsh, Stephen Novett and John Hooper. Their schooner was on its way from Portugal to Newfoundland, when a storm blew away its sails and rigging. While drifting about they were picked up by a United States army transport, taken to Nance, France, and latter shipped to England. When they were shipwrecked they had on board a seaman who was torpedoed October 8 off the Portuguese coast while on the steamer Hawaiian. He is coming home for the first time since the torpedoing.

"LA LIBRE BELGIQUE"

Secret of the Belgian Newspaper the Germans Could Not Suppress.

Everyone remembers the newspaper, La Libre Belgique, published in Belgium during the German occupation. For over four years this patriotic paper defied to the utmost the German authority that had been set up; one may even say that it snapped its fingers at the German authorities, told them bluntly the truths they did not like to hear, and especially—that was its object—sustained the morale of the people in Belgium. And La Libre Belgique succeeded from every point of view.

This paper was edited and printed for four years in the greatest secrecy, without anyone ever knowing who was either the founder or the administrator. Now that the Germans have left Belgium, the only person who knows the secret is able to lift the veil from it. The founder was Mr. Victor Jourdain, director and chief editor of the newspapers Le Patriote and Le National Bruxellois. His co-founder and manager was Eugene Van Doren-Colin, engineer.

Victor Jourdain died at the beginning of October last, in Brussels, at the age of over 80.

No Germans for Ten Years.

A great public meeting of British subjects of all classes, at Singapore, has unanimously resolved that representations be made to the Government that, for the purpose of safeguarding the decencies of life and preserving good order and government, no German subject, for at least ten years after peace has been made, should be allowed to land or reside in, or to trade with, the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States.

Furs should be kept in a cold place during the winter when they are more or less constantly in use.

HOW THE GERMANS WENT HOME

HERE AN EYEWITNESS TELLS OF THE JETSAM OF DEFEAT

That Littered France and Belgium as the Huns Sullenly Withdrew to the Other Side of the Rhine.

When in August, 1914, the German army marched into Brussels, the streets of the capital rang for eight hours to the clang of iron-shod heels, the clatter of hoofs, and the rattle of limber and gun carriages, writes a British officer. The impression of absolute efficiency produced in the minds of those who watched that endless procession go by was positively overwhelming. No Power on earth, so it seemed to them, could hope to vanquish these hundreds of thousands of marching men, well equipped, and supplied with every modern device for waging war successfully. The German army appeared indeed invincible in the proud unfolding of its power as it tramped through the streets of Brussels. Neutral observers—especially the American war correspondents—lost no time in spreading this impression broadcast through the world. The state of Germany's preparedness for war was staggering. Such indeed was the lesson which that impressive entry into Brussels was intended to teach.

It is well to dwell for a moment on the recollection of the German Army sweeping into Belgium on the high tide of the first month of the war, because of the contrast it affords with the retirement of the German Army from France and Belgium in November, 1918. The greatness of Germany's fall finds full expression in this contrast. The army which pressed forward eager for victory, and ready even "to the last gaiter button," fell back, a gaunt skeleton of its former self, in a state of lamentable disrepair such as the most audacious optimist of 1914—and there were many such—would not have dreamed of contemplating.

A Bit of Our Own Back.

"To see the state in which the Huns went home was like getting a bit of our own back," say our poor prisoners, who, turned adrift by their late torturers, watched the whole tattered procession of Germany's beaten armies defile past them on the hard Belgian highways. The sight, they say, consoled them for their sufferings. It showed them in a flash beyond all doubt that the Allies had won the war. The roads over which the victorious armies are now advancing towards the German frontier, strewn with the litter of this, the greatest debacle in the history of the world, are in themselves eloquent corroboration of our prisoners' stories.

I am not referring to the manner in which the great German retreat was carried out. That seems to have varied considerably, according to the army and its commander. In the case of some bodies of troops, discipline appears to have been well maintained, and the battalions marched toward the German frontier in good order with their hands at their head. Elsewhere the retreat generated into the disorderly progress of a rabble of dirty soldiery, over whom the officers had no control, selling their arms and equipment to the highest bidder, and looting and pilfering as the fancy took them. As a general rule the front line troops seem to have preserved the best discipline.

But in every case the state of squalid misery to which the British blockade had reduced the German Army sprang to the eye. It is of these outward and visible signs of disrepair into which the German Army had fallen that I wish to speak. Transport difficulties were at the bottom of all Germany's troubles. Lack of rubber, lack of petrol, lack of lubricating oil, lack of horses, were the troubles which, combined with Ludendorff's appalling strategic mistakes and the irresistible onrush of the Allies, brought her to her knees.

German Substitutes.

Every road along which the Allied armies are advancing is strewn with the jetsam of the German retreat—motor-lorries, motor-cars, G. S. wagons, limbers, water-carts, guns, mess-carts and ambulances. And every one of these is worn, rusted, dirty, dilapidated, driven to a standstill.

Take the motor-lorries. With their cheap canvas screens and iron-shod wheels, they make but a poor show beside the solidly-built, well-equipped vehicles of the British Army's mechanical transport which are spinning gaily to victory past these German derelicts. The motor-cars that may be seen by the roadside are mostly of a shoddy description, with old-fashioned carrosserie and badly upholstered seats, the thin leather often worn or patched. And what can one say of the bicycles with their rope tires, or ingenious arrangement of springs enclosed in a double steel band, with rusting chains and chipped enamel—such ramshackle old machines as are never seen nowadays outside of the rag-and-bone merchant's store?

The comments of the natives of the liberated territories of France and Belgium as they watch the British

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Army passing through furnish an illuminating insight into the sorry pass into which the equipment of the German Army had fallen. There are three things which chiefly excite admiration and astonishment beyond even their delight in the fine appearance of the men and the comforting spectacle of the liberator's strength; the horses, the motor-transport, the Army's boots, especially the mounted officers' and transport drivers' field-boots.

Overworked and Underfed.

The great German offensive of March last, followed by the retreat, and combined with the incessant raids of the Allied aircraft on the German horse-lines, had created a drain on the German supply of army horses which had long outstripped the supply. The number of horses allotted to infantry and staff officers was strictly curtailed, while the quality of horses decreased to such a degree that the French and Belgian peasants declare that they have not seen a decent-looking horse for months. The horses captured from the Germans during the retreat were in lamentable condition from a long course of overwork and underfeeding. Some were actually so ravenous that they fought with one another to get at the fodder provided for them by our men.

The horse situation was further complicated by the shortage of motor cars. German staff cars, which in the first years of the German occupation were seen on every road in the army zone, had latterly become as rare as strawberries in December. Orders were issued that cars were only to be used for long journeys where speed was essential and railway connection was bad; otherwise staff officers—at any rate in the "Etappen-Gebiet" or the zone of the lines of communication—were made to use carriages drawn by horses. And such horses! Furthermore, mange and other diseases broke out amongst the German horses, so that the Pferde-Lazarett, or horse hospital, is a familiar feature in every village on the late German lines of communication. In the last instance, under the pressure of the advancing Allies, the Germans did not hesitate to turn their horses adrift without food when they had no further use for them.

All this accounts for the groups of enthusiastic admirers that surround the officers' chargers, the transport horses, the motor-lorries, even the despatch-riders' motor-cycles, in the towns and villages liberated from the Huns.

Acquire a New Habit.

Canada, in common with the rest of the world, must husband her resources. The stupendous material wastage caused by the world war must be made good by the world at large. Moreover, history proves that war-time prosperity never lasts much longer than the war. True, the great domestic loans floated in Canada should make for the avoidance of financial crises, but personal and national thrift are none the less of prime importance.

The Government is seeking to inculcate habits of thrift by its War-Savings Plan. It is a plea, as well as a plan, for the investment of small savings with the Government. The idea is a worthy one. Its success will depend in large measure on whether or not individual citizens will cultivate the art of saving.

New Year's resolutions generally consist of an attempt at sloughing off old, worn-out, more or less evil habits. Why not celebrate this year by taking on a nice, shiny new one and buy a war saving stamp every day, or week, or month, according to the measure of your ability? Your nearest banker or postmaster will tell you how you can do it.

Where Are the Zeppes?

After the inglorious adventures of the Zeppelins, it was assumed by the man in the street that airships, with the rapid development of the aeroplane, were a negligible quantity in warfare, says a London newspaper. But with the relaxation of the censor's grip, we learn that the Zeppes did great work as scouts, and it is even stated that in the Battle of Jutland they enabled the German High Seas Fleet to escape annihilation.

We also read that our airships—many of them pigmies compared with the Zeppes—did yeoman service. Not only did they assist to convoy our ships, keeping a wide-awake look-out for the enemy, but they created terror among the U-boat crews, sending a goodly number of these vessels to the bottom. Now that airships have shown valuable possibilities, is it not surprising that no mention is made of Zeppelins as being amongst our armistice spoils?

Nothing is impossible to the possessor of an indomitable will.—Loren.

HUNGER BLOCKADE STIRS HUN ANGER

TRUTH OF FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY

Most of the Shortage Confined to the Towns and is Due to Bad Organization.

The action on the part of England which the Germans have felt most keenly and resent most bitterly is what they call the "Hunger Blockade."

The most restrained German knows no moderation in speaking of this and, odd as it sounds to English ears from such a source, professes to base his indignation chiefly on the fact that its proclamation was "against the law of nations."

The truth about the German food shortage seems to be that it has confined to the towns and that much of it even there was due to bad organization, says a correspondent. Germans admit that the country people have not gone short of food at all, and that, beside keeping full supplies for themselves, they smuggled food into the towns to sell, contrary to regulations, at high prices.

Even in the towns the tea shops and sweet shops offer an obvious instance of neglected economy in food. "But what difference do thirty tea shops make in a town of 600,000 inhabitants like Cologne?" said one of the municipal doctors. "Without a few places where people could go and eat a few cakes and enjoy themselves the spirits of the population would have suffered even more than they did." One could only reply that London had to do without them and nevertheless made no fuss about it.

Fat Men Thinner.

Of course, in restricting the Germans' food supply we were touching them on a tender spot. One hears of impressive quantities of weight being lost owing to food shortage, but many of the losers could well spare it.

I was shown one man who had shed three stone "through sheer lack of nourishment." He looked for all that perfectly normal. "How were you before the war?" I asked. He held his hand about twelve inches in front of his waistcoat. "I was very stout," he said promptly.

That the shortage of food has been seriously felt it would be absurd to deny, but one can only say that the effects of it are not by any means obvious upon the people as one moves about among them. One has to be taken into the hospitals to see signs of it, and in the case of sick people one cannot be sure how much of their thin and weak appearance is due to illness and how much to insufficient nourishment.

I have been shown a number of extremely undeveloped children in these hospitals aged from three to twelve months. Their average weight at five months old, the doctors tell me, is seven and one half to eight pounds, or only what it should be at birth.

They attribute this to inherited weakness owing to underfeeding of the parents and to poverty of the milk in the mother or foster-mother owing to the insufficiency of fats in her nourishment.

Babies Who Died.

I was shown, too, incidentally, suckers of feeding bottles made of glass or a hard rubber substitute owing to the shortage of rubber, which prevent the children drinking easily. The soap with which the babies are washed is also a very inadequate imitation of the real article.

How much of the weakness of these puny children is directly attributable to food shortage I cannot say. I am told that their death rate in the first year of life has risen from fourteen to nineteen per 100.

The doctor's exclamation as he showed these poor wizened little mites was: "These are the effects of your hunger blockade! For this is England responsible! If Germany in 1938 has to fight another war, of such stuff will be her soldiers!" However, as one reminded him, these children, though weakly, are at any rate alive, while the children drowned by the German submarine blockade lie dead at the bottom of the sea.

An especial increase in the number of cases of consumption is attributed by the municipal doctors of Cologne to the food shortage, which has brought out tendencies to tuberculosis that would otherwise have remained latent. One in four of the deaths in the town are now due to consumption.

The general death rate has risen. I was informed by the head of the Public Health Department at the City Hall, from fourteen per 1000 before the war to thirty-seven per 1000. For this increase, no doubt, influenza is largely responsible; 1,500 persons are said to have died of it here since the summer.

Rations and Prices.

But the blockade is still in existence, and if its effects on the health of the German people were as disastrous as Germans make out one would surely notice some signs of it among the individuals of all classes whom one sees in the streets. At present the weekly rations is as follows:

Sugar, 5 oz.; coffee, 2½ oz.; margarine, 7 oz.; potatoes, 7 lb.; bread,

4½-4 lb.; meat, 7 oz.; butter, 2 oz.; fat, 1 oz.

Other food to be bought at high prices by a system of smuggling, which seems to be connived at or at least generally practiced.

Butter is difficult to obtain, and costs \$6.25 a pound, while I am told that the supply of milk in Cologne is only one-sixth of what it was in peace time, and that in consequence none is allowed except to children under six and invalids, who get half a pint a day.

THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT

"Princess Pat" May Drop Title, But Her Admirers Will Not.

The heroine of the most popular royal engagement of this century will be known when married as the Princess Patricia. Lady Patricia Ramsay she may elect to be called, but to everybody she will never be other than "Princess Pat." The romance of her engagement to Commander Ramsay is sufficient for the plot of a good sized novel. It is a story of true love thwarted, long waiting, and all obstacles finally overcome.

They first met in 1908, when the Duke of Connaught was at Malta, and it has been a love affair ever since. Command Ramsay joined the Duke's staff when he went to Canada and spent eight months there. During that time the young folk often were seen together on the Ottawa golf links and also at the Rideau and Minto skating clubs.

When the Duke first heard of the engagement he opposed it and it was broken off. The Duchess of Connaught just before her death expressed a wish that her daughter's choice should be approved and that the engagement formally should be renewed. And now the King and Duke have given their approval.

The return to the good old British custom whereby royalty chose their partners from among the people has given great pleasure. People are apt to forget that for many centuries marriages between royal and non-royal persons were quite frequent. To name only an instance, of the six wives of Henry VIII. only one—Princess Catherine—was a king's daughter; two others were daughters of dukes, but the remaining three were Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour and Catherine Parr.

MUNITION MAKING IN CANADA

65,000,000 Shells Ranging in Calibre From 13-Pdrs. to the 9.2 Inches.

Over 65,000,000 shells, ranging in size from 13-pounders to 9.2 inches in calibre, were purchased in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board since its inception in December, 1915. The entire outlay in Canada by the Board in behalf of the Imperial Government for shells alone reached almost the million dollar mark, the actual value of the orders placed being \$937,456,826.

To this vast sum must be added the outlay on shells before the Imperial Munitions Board was organized, and that for orders placed in behalf of the United States Government, the figures for which are not available at present.

The following gives the quantities of the different size shells produced in Canada for the Imperial authorities:

18-pd. shrapnel (empty), 8,664,920.
18-pd. shrapnel (filled), 24,939,798.
18-pd. high explosive, 5,692,411.
4.5-pd. low explosive, 12,571,344.
60-pd. low explosive, 10,519,219.
8-inch low explosive, 753,517.
9.2-inch low explosive, 732,355.
15-pd. shrapnel, 299,258.
13-pd. shrapnel, 79,550.
Total, 65,343,648.

Before August, 1914, no Canadian manufacturer had ever made a shell or a cartridge case or a fuse, yet in the second half of 1917, Canada was producing 55 per cent. of the shrapnel shells, 42 per cent. of the 4.5 shells, 27 per cent. of the 6-inch, 15 per cent. of the 8-inch, and 16 per cent. of the 9.2-inch shells used by the British armies. The record of the Dominion from that time on was equally creditable.

In addition to the expenditure on shells, the Imperial Munitions Board have spent nearly \$300,000,000 in Canada on other materials and equipment for the British Government, including aeroplanes, ships, chemicals, etc.

A Rare Bird.

The whale-headed stork, one of the most interesting and valuable possessions of the London Zoological Society, is dead. It was a native of the Upper or White Nile, and so far as is known the only living specimen of this remarkable bird in Europe. As long ago as 1860 the then British Vice-Consul at Khartoum—Mr. Petherick, himself an indefatigable naturalist—brought two specimens to London, and these were the first ever seen alive in Britain. After an interval of many years the present Sirdar—Sir Reginald Wingate—presented to the Society the specimen which has just died, and which was a familiar object in the vicinity of his palace at Khartoum. Visitors to the gardens at Regent's Park will recall the rather melancholy-looking bird in the aviary adjoining the southern entrance. For long periods it remained almost motionless, save for the twinkle of an extra mobile eye.

THE NEW LORDS OF HEIGHT

MAN'S HIGHEST CLIMB IN THE SKY—SIX MILES UP

A Australian and a Canadian Assault Heaven's Gates and Return With a Marvellous Story.

The world's altitude record of 30,500 ft. (nearly six miles) in 66 minutes, 15 seconds, made on January 2, and achieved by Captain Andrew Lang, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Blows, on a British built and British engine biplane, near Ipswich, was made with a H.D.9, designed by Mr. Holt Thomas' Company, the Aircraft Manufacturing Company (Limited), the machine being fitted with the Napier Lion engine, of 450 h.p. The D.H.9 was designed and used for bombing the German Rhine towns in daylight, the machine being very fast and carrying big weights. When carrying full military load and passengers it attains a speed of 140 miles per hour at 10,000 feet.

Canadian and Australian.

Captain Lang had made two previous attacks on the altitude record, which had been held by America. He is well known in Australian motor circles, and in 1910 drove a motor car across Northern Australia for his Government in an exploring expedition. Lieutenant Blows is an experienced pilot, who in France, brought down several Hun planes. He comes from Mitchell, in Ontario, Canada.

Through a fault in the oxygen apparatus Lieutenant Blows collapsed, and at 28,000 ft. the heating apparatus began to work erratically. The machine was brought to a stop through lack of petrol pump pressure, owing to rarefaction of the air. Luckily Captain Lang was able to descend slowly, and at 20,000 feet Lieutenant Blows recovered consciousness.

The two airmen have suffered badly from frost on hands and face. The younger, Lieut. Blows—who is only 19, and has been in the Air Force one and a half years—has serious injuries to his hands, which are very painful. Captain Lang, who has been flying since 1915, is very keen on experimental work, and while delighted with his performance, regards it as little more than part of an ordinary day's work.

Busy Up On High.

"I have," said Captain Lang, "far more instruments to pay attention to than the observer" (to whom he paid warm tribute for his pluck under a terribly trying ordeal). "I have to make the most minute observations at every thousand feet, and these are recorded on a board strapped to my right leg. I have also to note down how the temperature changes, the speed at which the machine is climbing, the revolutions, water temperature in the engine, oil temperature, petrol pressure, and gallons of petrol consumed per hour, and occasionally to look over the side to note our bearings."

Thursday's flight, Capt. Lang said, had been contemplated for some time, and to prepare for it he and his colleague had remained strict teetotalers and had never indulged in a smoke for weeks. The machine they used was a DeHaviland bombing machine, fitted with a 450 h.p. Napier engine. They started at half-past eleven on Thursday morning, in a gale of wind.

Seventy Degrees of Frost.

Both men were specially clad for this occasion, and the need for this is indicated by the fact that when the machine reached an altitude of 30,500 feet, they encountered about 70 degrees of frost.

During the first 8,000 feet the machine tossed about like a leaf," said Capt. Lang, "but afterwards we settled down to far more comfortable flying. Generally we climb by taking big sweeping circles, but we were blown out of our course, and when we were nearly six miles up we were about 25 miles out at sea, off Yarmouth."

Asked what were the prevailing conditions at that height, Captain Lang said the sun was shining brightly, and, although it was a little hazy, he could see ships far away out at sea, and occasionally glimpses of the Thames.

Eye Trouble.

"At 2,000 feet I had to take off my goggles owing to the oxygen frosting on the glass. Thereupon my left eye watered and froze, and was soon as big as a plum. For the next 10,000 ft. I was flying with only one eye. After the first 8,000 feet flying became gradually better, and at 20,000 feet the cable in the revolution counter unfortunately broke. Being unable to take the records of the revolution counter I took the atmospheric temperature, and it was lucky I did so, for Lieut. Blows had, unknown to me, collapsed through the breakage of the tube which was supplying him with oxygen from one of the two cylinders specially fitted for the flight.

Captain Lang said it was most fortunate he was able to continue. Lieut. Blows work and take the atmospheric temperatures. Without them the test would have been worthless.

Very Bumpy Atmosphere.

"We got into a very bumpy atmosphere at 27,000 feet," continued the pilot, "being so tossed about that the machine became uncontrollable. At 28,000 feet I felt a shortage of oxygen and I signalled as prearranged, for more. It was then I found out that he was unconscious, and had been so (as I afterwards discovered) since we reached 20,000 feet, for he fell back in an attempt to pass me a note. I engaged to hang on until we reached 30,500 ft., when the pressure pumps behind the engine ceased to work, stopping."

Speaking of the descent, Captain Lang said the first 10,000 feet occupied 25 minutes. He was then well off Yarmouth, there being a wind blowing at from 150 to 170 miles an hour. At 20,000 feet the observer regained consciousness.

THE BOLSHEVIST CREED

No Work, High Pay, Confiscation, No Taxation, No Punishment.

The five cardinal points of Bolshevism are, according to M. Oudendyk, formerly Dutch minister in Petrograd, are as follows:

One—High wages.
Two—Don't work.
Three—Take other people's property.

Four—No punishment.
Five—No taxation.
"I wish," said M. Oudendyk, "to give a solemn warning to the working classes of all nations against the high-falutin notions which I have seen in Russia. Bolshevism, I say without exaggeration, is the end of civilization. I have known Russia intimately for twenty years under the old regime and under the new conditions. Never have the working classes of Russia suffered as they are doing at the present moment notwithstanding all that the present so-called ruling classes in that country choose to tell the world.

"The bulk of workmen in Russia are to-day far and away worse off than they ever have been, and the state of unemployment is simply terrible. When I left Petrograd the situation was one of utter starvation and most people hardly knew how they would exist through the following day. Wherever Bolshevism rules, the nation has been beaten to pulp and is utterly helpless. The future to me seems hopeless. One thing is certain—that, left as she is now, Russia will be in a state of utter and complete ruin.

"Factories are at a standstill and are being ruined and, without the aid of foreign capital, they can never be revived. I have never seen or dreamt of the possibility of such corruption, tyranny, and the absence of all semblance of freedom as there is in Russia at the present moment.

PACKHORSE COMES BACK

A Revival for Which the War is Responsible.

Among many revivals for which the war is responsible is that of the packhorse. The packhorse, or packmule, says London Answers, has proved his usefulness over and over again at the front, where he carries shells and other munitions and stores to the dumps and front lines, and this use has no doubt led the Prince of Wales to endeavor to revive the once-famous Devon packhorse on his Dartmoor farms.

It is only within the last few years that the packhorse has disappeared from the byways of Devon and the North, and to this day ponies and donkeys are still used on the coast to carry seaweed and shingle.

Formerly nearly all the traffic in the west of England was carried by the packhorse, which travelled in single file, the leader wearing bells to warn on-comers in the narrow lanes and to guide those following.

Quite a Different Thing.

When Joachim, the celebrated violinist, was concert master in Hanover he could look out of his window and see skaters enjoying their favorite sport. Catching their enthusiasm, the artist decided to participate. As he stepped on the ice an acquaintance came up to him and asked if he wanted his skates strapped on. Joachim answered affirmatively, but added that he did not know how to skate.

"Oh, that doesn't matter," said the skater, "I will teach you." As soon as the artist had his skates on he received the word, "Now, Mr. Joachim, stand erect, so—now throw out your right leg, so—now you left, so—and now go ahead."

Joachim, following directions, made some mysterious movements, first with his right foot, then with his left, but soon found himself sprawling upon the ice.

"Yes, yes, my dear sir," said the instructor, picking the violinist up and setting him on his legs again. "You see, skating is not so easy as fiddling!"

"A man cannot have an idea of perfection in anything that he was never sensible of in himself."—Shelley.

The cross mark instead of a signature did not originate in ignorance. It was always appended to signatures in mediaeval times as an attestation of good faith.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY

The Value of English at the Peace Conference.

It is not without especial significance that the English language interprets the French at the Peace Conference and is one of the alternative languages used officially among the delegates. In Europe the French language is unquestionably the language of diplomacy, of polite society and of cosmopolitan circles. Its praises have been sung for years by French writers, and the authority of their opinion, as backed up by the facts of international relations and the convincing quality of French literature, is seldom questioned. But the value of the French language as the language of precision, to say nothing of literary grace and beauty, has been very much exaggerated. Since this exaggeration has been commonly accepted, it is easy, therefore, to understand the surprise and even the indignation of the French writers and journalists who find that the documents of the Peace Conference handed out to them "are in English," though, as one of them naively puts it, "the gathering meets in Paris itself."

It is hardly necessary at this late day for any English-speaking individual, however, to glory in the beauties of the world masterpieces embalmed in the English tongue as a stand-off to French traditions. The tribute of literary critics of all nations for centuries is sufficient answer to any suggestion that the English language may not command respect as a world language through any possible poverty in its literature. The common assumption that French possesses greater value as a medium of communication is due to the clearness of French diction and the simplicity of the language, which prevents ambiguity and makes every sentence say exactly what it means and mean exactly what it says. But when it is remembered that the English language, by reason of its composite character by which an Anglo-Saxon base is enriched with Celtic, French and Latin words, has a wealth of synonymic distinctions which allow fine shades of meaning to be definitely presented, its flexibility in this respect is a great virtue. Not only this, but the actual number of words that denote specific things, concrete and abstract, give English a value far above other languages, while the simplicity of its grammatical construction is also in its favor.

It will not be a bad thing, therefore, if, through the Peace Conference, just what a language spoken by the most powerful peoples on earth means to the world as a vehicle of thought shall be brought home to all. We can continue to pay our compliments to the everyday French of the political cabinets and the finer French of the academic circles, though they are often identical. But this attitude of admiration should not prevent us from fully realizing the supreme position that English occupies as a world language with a world literature which can convey the finest distinctions of thought that the mind may give utterance to on the realms of science, of politics and of the higher flights of untrammelled imagination.

WHITE LADY OF BAYREUTH

Ghost of German Countess Haunts the Hohenzollerns.

Superstitious people who know the family history are attributing the sad death of Captain Angus Mackintosh from pneumonia, in Washington, to the family curse. The young captain, who was a son-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire, belonged to the house of Moy, which was cursed many years ago by a girl, who prayed that:

Never a son of a chief of Moy
Might live to protect his father's
age;
Or close in peace his dying eye,
Or gather his gloomy heritage.

To-day the ex-Kaiser lives in dread of the curse of the White Lady of Bayreuth, whose story is being recalled by one or two German papers, in view of the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty. According to historians, the White Lady of Bayreuth is the ghost of a certain German countess who murdered her two children and committed suicide because of her hopeless passion for a Royal lover who refused to legitimize their union. She cursed the Hohenzollerns and threatened to revisit them, bringing ruin and tragedy. Later, it is said, the dreaded apparition, which has appeared at various intervals, notably before the death of the ex-Kaiser's father and grandfather, has reappeared—a precursor of death and disaster to the German Royal family.

Belgian King and Scottish Soldiers.

In order to show his appreciation of the splendid work done in Belgium by the 9th Division, King Albert expressed a desire recently to review the troops composing it. The division, which is exclusively comprised of Scottish soldiers, has, under General Tudor, closely co-operated with the Belgians on the Ypres front. From first to last its work has been distinguished. King Albert warmly thanked the troops for their great services, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of their bravery.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The estate of the late Barclay Clibborn, who died recently, at Cork, is valued at £20,883.

The posthumous honor of V.C. has been awarded to Corporal E. Seaman, late Royal Inniskillings.

Lieut.-Col. J. Neville Marshall, M.C., Irish Guards, who had ten wound stripes, has been killed in action.

Rev. Lionel K. Digby, who died of wounds, was a son of Rignold Digby, Geashill Castle, King's County.

J. B. Falconer, M.P.S.I., Graigue-managh, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Kilkenny.

John Davidson, Portadown, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Armagh.

The death is announced of Thos. Carter, a former proprietor and recently managing director of the Derry Journal.

The Dublin Sketching Club recently held its forty-fourth exhibition in Mill's Hall, Merrion road, Dublin.

The General Purposes Committee of Belfast Corporation has recommended the election of Councillor J. C. White as Lord Mayor for next year.

Sir Edward Carson has suggested the erection of a monument on a suitable site to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Ulster Division.

Two officers and an observer were killed through the collision of two aeroplanes near Dromore, Co. Tyrone.

A returned soldier, who had been dumb for six months, recovered his speech while watching a football match at Belfast.

Captain S. T. Sanderson, who was accidentally killed while flying, was the adopted son of Lady Annette LaTouche, Harristown, Kildare.

John Orr, M.B.E., who was born in Lisnacroy, Tyrone, has been elected mayor of Kimberley, South Africa, for the fourth term.

Lieut. F. A. Walkey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, was a son of Charles Walkey, Palmerston Gardens, Rathmines, County Dublin.

The greater part of the Glenview estate has been secured by William Power & Co., the well known seed firm of Waterford.

The remains of the late Captain Dinsmore, who died of pneumonia at Curragh Camp, were interred with military honors in Derry City Cemetery.

The number of men of Irish birth serving in the Air Forces when the war began was forty-two, while at the end of the war they numbered 5,464.

Lance-Corpl. Begley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action, was a son of Timothy Begley, North Circular Road, Dublin.

Some hundreds of letters, part of the mail of the sunken steamer Llanister, have been washed ashore at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Sir Robt. Anderson, K.C., LL.D., a member of the Irish Bar, died suddenly in London from an attack of heart failure caused by influenza.

Five men were drowned near Berehaven owing to the boat from which they were fishing capsizing.

The King has appointed Thomas Hall, Winsley Chambers, Aberfoyle, Derry, a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The people of Letterkenny presented Pte. James Duffy, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, with a purse of £200 in honor of his winning the V.C.

Our Soldiers' Graves.

One of our 1914 soldiers tells me, says a writer in the London Evening News, that there is a simple dignity about many of the graves in France, which is likely to be lost if the eager will of some people, moved by great love but mistaken ideas, has full sway. The various fashions in which soldiers have shown reverence to fallen comrades is more impressive, he says, than any designs in cut stone that could be erected to their memory. Mosaics in different colored gravels, borders made of shell cases sunk into the ground, a "headstone" here and there of shells are some of the methods employed; and the simple words in which the soldiers have expressed their grief for a comrade are more touching than all the words that a mason can put upon a monument.

A Clemenceau Story.

A rather pathetic tale, absolutely fresh in print, of Mr. Clemenceau, who is in his 78th year. Some one asked him if he were not fatigued by his great exertions. "I am so tired," he replied, "that if I am granted one more year of activity to complete my public work I could die without a single regret." This from the Tiger who once attended half Montmartre for nothing, free gratis, but gave everybody a taste of his mind.

Antonio Mango, a soldier of the Italian army, has received no fewer than 101 wounds in the war.

"The female brain begins to decline in weight after the age of thirty; the male not till ten years later."

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 13, 1919.

Mr. Francoeur, member of the Legislative Assembly for Lotbiniere introduced a bill in the House last week to render unlawful the marriage of first cousins. In the discussion thereon Sir Lomer Gouin pointed out that in the opinion of the Law department the bill was unconstitutional.

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is overseas with the Premier and other cabinet ministers, attending the Peace Conference, may, it is rumored, remain in England. It is assumed that if Sir George remains there, it will be in the capacity of head of a permanent trade commission to take charge of Canadian interests in Great Britain and the Continent.

The good roads movement is likely to get a substantial boost this year. This is indicated by declarations made by men in authority at the convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association held in Ottawa last week. An important announcement was made by Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways, representing the Dominion Government, who stated that the Government of Canada would provide sufficient money to pay a portion of the cost of all the permanent roads that can be constructed in the country during the next five years. All the Government would ask, said Dr. Reid, was that the provincial governments submit plans of the roads to be built to the federal engineers for their approval.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met January 25th, 1919.

Present: Chairman Draper; Commissioners Tracy and Wallace.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Comrs Wallace and Tracy.

Motion—Comrs Tracy and Wallace—That Miss M. D. Pringle, of Macdonald College, be accepted as teacher of No. 2 School. Duties to begin Feb. 5th, 1919.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs Wallace and Tracy—That the following tenders be accepted: No. 4—Hillie Palmer, 7 or 8 cords of hardwood. No. 5—John Cunningham, 7 cords of hardwood. No. 11—Chas. and Gordon Stewart, 5 cords dry wood. Only one tender for building School 12-A on hand; therefore it was decided by the Board to extend time for receiving tenders for building School No. 12A also building woodshed to be added to contract. Plan and specification same as 12-B, except size of School 20x28 feet, instead of 20x24 feet. Tenders to be on hand at one o'clock, Feb. 15th, 1919.

Motion—Comrs. Wallace and Tracy—That the following bills be paid: Truman B. Draper, No. 4—Supplies, work, repairing stove, etc., \$8.83; Wool Growers' Ass'n, 20 bottles formalin—No. 3 School—\$5.00; W. A. Hodgins, supplies No. 8 School, \$9.40; Robt. J. Tracy, pine, No. 9 School, \$3.00.—Carried.

Motion—Comrs. Tracy and Wallace—That two school desks be secured for No. 10 School.—Carried.

Next meeting—1, p. m., February 15th, 1919.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Shawville Council Minutes.

Regular meeting of the Municipal Council of Shawville held Monday, Feb. 5th, 1919.

Present: Mayor Argue and Councillors Dale, Wainman, Hodgins and Elliott.

Moved by Dale and Hodgins that minutes of last regular and special meetings as now read be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Dale and Wainman that bill of W. J. Dagg of \$6.60 be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Hodgins and Dale—That the Mayor and Sec.-Treasurer borrow one thousand dollars to pay gasoline account, and sign note for same.—Carried.

Moved by Elliott and Wainman that the rate charged by the Electric Light Dept. of 25 cents per kw. be raised to 35 cents per kw. from 1st of February.—Carried.

Moved by Elliott and Hodgins that W. J. Eades be appointed councillor in place of J. A. Cowan, resigned.—Carried.

Moved by Dale and Wainman that this Council do now adjourn.

S. E. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

BRISTOL NOTES

And still our village bustles with business and industry.

The "flu" we are most glad to state has once more subsided in our midst, to be hoped for the last time, and the daily thread of events has once more assumed a normal aspect.

Miss Hume, teacher of No. 1, has resumed her duties.

Miss Mary McLeod spent a few days in Ottawa visiting her sister.

Mrs. G. T. Drummond spent a day in

The Big Four

Age
Strength
Service
Opportunity

A combination which makes a winner of the
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

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

Centre Barber Shop

On the Busy Corner
T. TUCK, PROPRIETOR.

TRY US FOR—

**Tobaccos, Cigars
and Cigarettes**
A full line always on hand.

AGENT FOR—

The Crown Steam Laundry, Ottawa.
Special rates on family washing.
Bring in laundry Monday. Shipped on Tuesday—returned Friday.
T. TUCK - SHAWVILLE.

FARMERS ATTENTION I

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling
Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for Spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc. etc., grown in Canada.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

TENDERS WANTED.

Time for receiving tenders by the undersigned extended to one o'clock, p. m. February 15th, 1919, for the building of new School 12-A; also Woodshed at Charteris, Que. Site to be selected by School Board later.

Plan and specifications (same as 12-B, but School to be 20x28 feet instead of 20x24 feet) may be seen at the Secretary's office.

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

the Capital recently.
Miss Lizzie Russell spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Judging from the rapidity with which property is said to be changing hands, it would appear as though Bristol were setting the pace in real estate transactions, numerically speaking, at least.

Friday the 31st was a big night at the local rink, the special attraction being a skating party to which all were invited. The several sleigh loads which travelled long distances tended to remind one of the "olden times" we hear so much about. The party was a grand success, socially, numerically and financially.

About thirty young people drove to the Carrival at the Wyman Rink on Thursday night. The night was perfect and everybody came home happy. Bristol by the way, was splendidly represented in honor sharing list; having a delegate on the judging staff as well as securing all the honors in the speed contest.

The other day the usually undisturbed quiet of our public square was broken, the offender being a runaway horse. The animal was facing towards Cohen's store, when suddenly it evidently became anxious to get a closer view of some of the bargains displayed in the front window. Dashing unto the platform, losing its master, it half decided to make an inroad on the counter, but immediately thought better of it and merely grazed the corner of the store.

It then did a splendid bit of manoeuvring past several other members of the equine family who stood awe-stricken at their relative's foolishness, and finally took a left turn and steered for home. Prompt action by means of the telephone halted the unruly pony, and when viewed on his return was apparently none the worse other than sorely disappointed at being denied the opportunity to complete the journey alone. Nobody need say that Bristol is devoid of excitement these days.

Rev. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith very kindly entertained a number of young people to a social and musical evening on Friday.

Several from here attended the hockey match at Shawville on Friday night.

Next Friday is the date set for the big fancy dress carnival at the New Bristol rink. We hope many will avail themselves of the chance of enjoying themselves; of encouraging the rink company and also of originating some distinctly new styles.—Com.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

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

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

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

CRIMSON ARROW R. B. P. No. 852 meets at Charteris second Monday of each month.
SIR KNIGHT R. H. RUTLEDGE, W. P.
SIR KNIGHT T. TUCK, REG.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Are You Equipped to Win Success?

Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

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DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, made to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of successful men and women the world over. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. 12,000 Biographical Entries. 30,000 Geographical Subjects.

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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 Breeders' Co-operative Agricultural Association, Limited

Hay, Shorts, Hog Feeds.

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

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

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

W. E. N. HODGINS,

Or C. H. HODGE,

MANAGER,

SEC. TREAS.

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 SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

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 for each
subsequent insertion.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 5 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.

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF

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Executed carefully to the satisfac-
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162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.

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Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

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and EMBALMING

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE

(opposite J. H. Shaw's)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

J. L. HODGINS

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing Machines

and Repairs

SHAWVILLE - QUE.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free

MARION & MARION.

364 University St. Montreal.

G. F. HODGINS CO. LT'D.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES



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

Unbeatable Hosiery Value

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

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

19c. per tin.

11c. per tin.

White Longcloth

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

T. & B. Tobacco | Prepared Mustard

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

Lanterns

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

G. F. HODGINS CO. Limited.

CANADIAN FOOD BOARD LICENSE NUMBER 8-10603

SHORTONROMANCE

Some Eminently Prosaic Pro-
posals of Marriage.

Hardly as Picturesque as the Stilted
Forms So Popular With Lovers
in the Pages of Fiction, but
Meant the Same Thing.

Perhaps the romantic proposals of
fiction are more picturesque than the
usual proposals of real life; the fact
that lovers are reluctant witnesses
make it hard to tell. But certainly the
queer or comic proposals and attempt-
ed proposals of fiction cannot be any
queerer than some of those recorded in
actual chronicle of countryside tradi-
tion.

Mr. Howells in his reminiscences
gives an amusing middle West exam-
ple of a country bachelor who be-
lately made up his mind to marry,
and in his default of female acquaint-
ance took his place on the top rail of
a roadside fence and called to the first
woman who passed: "Say! You a mar-
ried woman?"

"And then at the frightened answer
indignantly gasped out, 'Yes, sir!' he
offered a mere 'Oh!' for an apology
and explanation, and let himself vanish
by falling into the cornfield behind him."

Almost equally contemptuous of
finesse was a New England bachelor
in middle life who had lived con-
tentedly on his farm under the able
administration of an aunt only a year
or two older than himself. His next-
door neighbor, and the owner of a
small but cozy farmstead, was a com-
petent and contented spinster, in whom
Enos had displayed less than the or-
dinary neighborly interest. But one
day he bailed her over the dividing
fence: "Hi, Selina!"

Selina did not immediately under-
stand that she was being addressed,
and so Enos leaned across the fence
and continued shouting "Hi! Hi! Hi!"
until he attracted her attention.

"Well, Enos, what is it?" she in-
quired, turning.

Enos allowed her to walk close to
the fence before he replied.

"Aunt Jane's going to get married,
so I guess I better, too. What d'ye
think about it, Selina?"

"I think ye better, Enos."

"Then ef ye'll have me, guess I bet-
ter marry you, Selina."

"Ef I will, Enos, I guess ye better."

"Will ye, Selina?"

"I won't Enos."

"Shucks, Selina, ye better."

"That's your say-so, Enos. My idee
is, I bettern't!"

Certainly, whether she would have
bettered herself or otherwise, she did
not marry Enos, and he remained a

decisor.
Even less of grace and glamor at-
tended the courtship of a prosaic youth
by the name of Joseph and his sweet-
heart—if that term is not too poetic—
the excellent and practical Susannah.
Coming up her father's farm lane, Jo-
seph perceived her crossing it at this
far end with a bucket of pig wash, and
called to her to wait for him.
"Can't stop, Joe, the pigs are wait-
ing!" she shouted back.
"Just a minute, Sue! I got something
to say to ye!" yelled Joe.
"Ye can say it after I've fed the
pigs!" shrieked Susannah.
Joe broke into a run. As he ap-
proached her, where she had paused
reluctantly to wait him, he panted in-
dignantly, "Ye got to let the darn crit-
ters wait for once, Sue! Hang it, I
want to propose!"
"Come along and propose, then," re-
sponded Susannah with sweet encour-
agement. "Ye kin do it while we feed
the pigs, can't ye, Joe?"
Joe could and did; Susannah accept-
ed him; the pigs were fed. Whether or
no the match was made in heaven, it
proved as happy as if its atmosphere
of early bliss on earth had not been
mingled with the aroma of the pigen.
—Years of My Youth.

A Sidelight.
I've talked with some of the infan-
try coming down here and they have
wonderful tales to tell. The French
are wildly enthusiastic over the Amer-
icans—one French regiment passed
me going into action waving the Amer-
ican flag.

Some time when I have time I'll sit
down and analyze the sensations:
they're indelible—it's a sort of high
excitement that makes anything pos-
sible. It's taken at least three hits
to stop any of our men. Generally
they keep on going, nevertheless, until
they can't go any farther—then shoot
from where they are until they're
picked off or the advance goes too far
ahead, and the litter bearers get them
and bring them in.—From Letter of an
American Artillery Lieutenant, print-
ed in Collier's Weekly.

So He Passed.

From France comes the following
little story of the irrepressible spirits
of the Australian fighting men:

Among the wounded brought into
the ward was a young Billjim whom
we knew at once was soon going west.
He was quite conscious, and an Aus-
tralian sister set herself to make his
last few hours on this planet as
comfortable as possible. He wanted
to be wrapped up with pillows, and to
do this the nurse said: "Put your arms
around my shoulders so that I can
raise you gently." "You bet your life,
sister," whispered the irrepressible lad
with a smile; "It's a long, long time
since I had my arms around a dinkum
Aussie girl." And then he ended his
great crusade.

Since the "black death" swept
over Europe in the fourteenth cen-
tury, no world epidemic has taken
so great a toll of life in so short a
time as the "Spanish Influenza."
It is estimated that 6,000,000 per-
sons have died of it within the
past six months and the end is not
yet. If the history of this disease re-
peats itself, there will be a re-
turn wave next year and the next,
according to the opinion of medical
experts.

Card of Thanks

To the many friends in Shawville and
neighborhood—whose kindly acts to-
wards myself and children, in the time
of our sore affliction, I shall ever remem-
ber with a deep sense of gratitude—I
desire to convey an expression of heart-
felt thanks, especially to those who
contributed to the substantial donation
that was handed to me.

Mrs. S. LANGFORD.

Shawville, Feb. 6, 1919.



Cutters

I have still on hand 8 new Cut-
ters and one slightly used, which I
am offering at a discount of ten
per cent.

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

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

First Drink Merely a Sample.

It was a hot day, and two sailors
had just been released from a long
spell of duty on a mine-sweeper. They
made a bee-line for the first public-
house they saw, and one of them or-
dered two quarts of ale. The men
emptied their mugs in one draught
while the barmaid looked on in un-
disguised admiration.

The man who had paid stood for a
second or two wiping his lips medi-
tatively, and then turned to his com-
rade with a grin.

"Tain't so bad, Bill, is it?" he re-
marked. "Shall we 'ave some?"—Lon-
don Tit-Bits.

He Ordered Pie.

My brother was telling me of a num-
ber of humorous incidents which took
place at camp. This one cost the vic-
tim, a young rookie, a week-end's visit
to the guardhouse. He had been made
believe by a few fellows who were in
for some sport that if he wanted pie
all he had to do was order it. When
meal time came around the rookie or-
dered pie. Of course he didn't get it,
so he raised a rumpus. After a few
moments his commanding officer was
heard to say, "You're in the army now.
Perhaps we had better show you the
guardhouse first."—Chicago Tribune.

Inconsistent.

Doctor—Well, now remember what
I said. Just take your wife and start
on a vacation.
Patient—But, doctor, you spoke of
rest.—Boston Transcript.

Case of Necessity.

A man whose every word and ac-
tion betokened a son of the soil stepped
up to the booking office of a provin-
cial railway station. After a cheery
"Gude mornin' to yer!" he
asked the clerk for a ticket to Lon-
don.

"You will have a return, won't
you?" inquired the clerk.

"What's that?"

"Why, you'll want to come back,
won't you?"

"No, that I shan't; but we'd bet-
ter give me a return, all the same."

"But," expostulated the clerk, "if
sartinly shan't want her come back,
a waste of money!"

"Look 'ere, young man," replied
the old fellow, in a tone of subdued
confidence, "that's my business. I
sartinly shan't want ter come back,
but I shall just as sartinly have to!"

The Huns.

Senator Pinderick, of Washington,
recently read to the United States
Senate a letter from Dr. T. H. How-
ard, of St. Louis, stating that a bro-
ther of Sgt. A. B. Cole, of East
Liverpool, O., who served with the
Canadian Expeditionary Force in
France, had affidavits to prove con-
clusively that his brother, the ser-
geant, was crucified upon a door with
German bayonets.



Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the
cash value—of the stamp ad-
vances each month until, on the
1st day of January, 1924, the
Dominion of Canada is pledged
to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

ACTUAL
SIZE OF
W-S
S

FOR SALE

Comfortable dwelling on Main Street,
East, Shawville, Que. House 36x30 feet,
kitchen and woodshed 18x35. Furnace
heated, electric lights, soft water cistern.
Lot 106 x 207 feet.
For price and terms apply to
D. T. HODGINS, Shawville,
or R. J. GLENN,
Beverley, Sask.

CARTING OUTFIT FOR SALE.

Complete with sleighs, waggons,
horse and harness, plough and
harrow. Apply to
MRS. S. LANGFORD,
Centre St., Shawville.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE

1 Two-horse Rake,
1 M. H. Binder—6-foot cut, with
sheaf carrier and fore-truck and canvas
for cover.

1 Driving Sleigh,
1 Walking Plough,
1 set Double Driving Harness,
1 set Single Harness,
A quantity of Marquis Seed Wheat
(screened), \$2.20 per bushel.
Apply to MRS. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
or A. G. MURPHY,
R. R. No. 2, Portage du Fort Road.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES

2 New Cutters,
2 Second-hand Cutters,
2 set Double Driving Harness, S. H.
2 set single Driving Harness, S. H.
3 good s. hand Cream Separators,
1 second hand Washing Machine,
1 " " M. H. Combined Drill,
1 " " F. & W. Disc Harrow
(almost new),
2 1 1/2 h. p. Gasoline Engines, at a dis-
count.

These articles must be sold in order
to make room for car-load of buggies.
J. L. HODGINS, Shawville.
P. S.—Horses bought, sold and ex-
changed.

FOR SERVICE

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

Dog Astray.

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
derigned 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.

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.

FOR SALE

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

FARM FOR SALE

Being Lots 10-A and 11-B in the
4th Range of Bristol, containing
150 acres more or less. For further
particulars apply to
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Maryland, Que.

WESTERN FARM FOR SALE.

Half Section (320 acres) 4 1/2 miles
from Battleford, one mile from a siding.
270 acres ready for drill; 100 acres of
this new breaking. All fenced, good
buildings and good well. Price \$25.00
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. 25, 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,
R. R. No. 1 Shawville.

FARM FOR SALE

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

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE

Being Lot No. 19, in the 4th range of
Clarendon, containing 200 acres, more
or less, which is all the best of clay loam
and all cleared except 8 acres. This
farm has a good house, bank barn 35 x
70; barn 35 x 45; stable, granary and
machine shed, pig house, hen house and
all other necessary out-buildings. It is
situated 4 miles from Shawville; half
mile from school, 3 churches and cheese
factory; four miles from Portage du
Fort. This property which is known as
the A. S. Smart Farm, is well fenced,
has an abundant supply of water and is
nearly all under-drained.

Also Lot No. 20 in the 3rd range of
Clarendon, containing 110 acres, more
or less. All cleared; best of loam soil,
and free of stone; fenced with Page
wire. Good brick dwelling and all nec-
essary out-buildings erected thereon.
This property is known as the W. J.
Stark farm.

For terms and further particulars ap-
ply to
WM. COTIE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

F. M.:—Kindly advise me as to the proper methods to practise in getting alfalfa started on my farm. What crops are the best to grow in preparing ground for this crop? Do you think inoculation is necessary where red clover grows? Some farmers in this section have trouble with weeds coming in and crowding out the stand of alfalfa. Can this be prevented by cultivating the plants and if so how should the work be done?

Answer:—After deciding which portions of the farm are best adapted for growing of alfalfa, the next step is the preparation of the soil for seeding. Under ordinary farm conditions this may best be accomplished by plowing under a heavily manured sod and planting a crop of corn and potatoes. The cultivation of the soil will hasten the decomposition of the organic matter, refine the particles and help to create ideal conditions for working up a good seed bed the following year. If a fertilizer carrying liberal amounts of available phosphorus and potassium is used for the corn or potato crop one is not only insured of a maximum yield of corn or potatoes, but the fertilizing elements not utilized by these crops will be at hand for the alfalfa plants. If ground is plowed the following spring, given an application of two tons of ground limestone to the acre and thoroughly harrowed to conserve soil moisture and destroy weed growth the conditions will be almost ideal for seeding the alfalfa crop the first week in August. Many farmers who have used lime to encourage the growth of alfalfa on their farms have secured a good stand only to have it turn yellow and become unthrifty because the soil lacked sufficient phosphorus to nourish the plants. It is therefore, always well to provide liberal quantities of this element before preparing a field for alfalfa.

One of the first and most important points to consider when preparing a field for alfalfa is that of having the soil inoculated with the proper kinds of bacteria. If the soil is not acid this may be accomplished by seeding a quart of alfalfa along with the clover and timothy crops on each acre, using soil from an old alfalfa field as an absorbent in the stables where the bacteria will find a suitable place to multiply before being returned to the soil, and by applying a few bushels of soil from an old alfalfa field to the field that is being seeded. When applying the soil from an old alfalfa field it is necessary that the work should be performed while the weather is dark or cloudy as the direct rays of the sun will destroy the bacteria before they are incorporated with the soil. In this latitude the good results come from seeding the crop early in August so that the plants will make good growth before frost comes and checks their growth in the fall. After experimenting with and without nurse crops we find that uniformly better results are obtained when the alfalfa is seeded alone. If the crop makes too vigorous a growth it is frequently necessary to go over the field with a mowing machine and clip the tops several inches above the ground and leave the crop to serve as a mulch during the winter.

The best results are obtained by sowing one-half bushel of cleaned seed to the acre and covering it somewhat deeper than is the case when the seeding is done earlier in the season. Late summer seeding has many advantages, an important one being the comparative freedom from weeds and annual grasses. Then, too, a better seed bed can be established and frequently the land can be profitably utilized for the growing of some early maturing crop. If sown early in August the plant will make a vigorous growth before winter sets in, thus assuring an early and vigorous start in the spring, and in this way subduing the weeds. In fact, the alfalfa sown alone in August will produce as much forage the following season as that sown earlier. If the seeding is done in the spring a nurse crop should be employed to keep down the growth of rank weeds and grasses, but when seeded in alfalfa needs the moisture, plant food and sun. If the land is

foul with weeds they should be destroyed before the field is seeded.

Frequent failures with alfalfa are due to the use of poor seed. Many farmers who have met every other requirement necessary to succeed with alfalfa have failed because their seed was of inferior quality. Unless a man is sure that his seed is pure and free from dodder and other weed pests he should send a sample to his experiment station for analysis. This is always the best plan, for there is no uncertainty. No matter how good the soil or how well the conditions necessary to insure success have been met, the greatest success can not be gained without pure seed that possess strong germinating qualities. If possible it is always better to buy seed that has been grown in the same latitude or at least seed that comes from as far north as the latitude in which it is to be planted. It is rather of a risky undertaking to attempt to grow varieties of alfalfa that are adapted to a mild climate in a locality where the winters are cold and rigorous.

If the field becomes infested with weeds and grasses it is frequently necessary to hold these unwelcome guests in control until the stand thickens and takes full possession of the ground. The best implement to cultivate the alfalfa plants with is a spring-tooth harrow but the efficiency of the implement is greatly increased if the teeth are made about three-fourths of an inch wide at the points and round instead of sharp. Then by trimming off the edges for several inches back, the points of the teeth will slip around the plants and cause them to escape injury. This simple implement will remove the grasses and weeds and give the alfalfa plants an opportunity to expand and gain full possession of the ground. Several prominent growers report excellent results from the use of this implement after trying various disk and cutaway harrows with rather discouraging results. The work with the spring-tooth harrow is not heavy. A good team will handle it with comparative ease. The second time across the field will give the weeds a thorough disturbing and create ideal surface conditions for the plants to crowd out the noxious weeds and undesirable grasses.

E. D.:—Some time ago I wrote you asking for instructions about killing quack grass, and I shortly received them by mail. I have my ground fall-plowed nicely, but may I ask you what you think about planting it to corn, or sowing it thickly to barley next spring? Would either one do it as well as buckwheat? Of course, in either case I shall plow again in spring after harrowing thoroughly. If planted to either corn or potatoes would it not require very much hoeing, beside cultivating, and would not barley sown quite heavy, be more profitable? Also, is clay soil good for barley? Would rye do to follow rye, and if I use commercial fertilizer, how much and what kind is best for clay?

Answer:—Your plan of sowing the ground continually to barley in the spring is not as good to overcome quack grass as it would be to sow it to buckwheat the latter part of June. The barley in order to amount to anything must be sown early and the quack grass has a change to grow along with the barley. By the other method, you have plenty of time to cultivate up to the last of June. You can eradicate a lot of the quack grass by thorough cultivation before it is time to sow the buckwheat, then if you sow thickly to buckwheat, it will smother more thoroughly than barley would. Possibly barley would pay better than buckwheat, yet this you cannot tell. A good crop of buckwheat is about as profitable as any grain at the present time.

Your opinion is correct with regard to planting to corn or potatoes. You will have very much hoeing to do in order to keep this quack grass down. It can be done but it is a painstaking, tiresome job.

There is no better land than a good, strong clay loam for barley. Barley wants rich land containing plenty of phosphorus and it wants land that will not dry out too much by summer conditions, and a clay loam is almost ideal, providing, of course, it is well supplied with vegetable matter and in good condition.

It is not the best practice to have one cereal follow itself in a rotation. It is much better to have a rotation of crops and have plants follow each other that are of a little different nature, but on good land this can be done once or twice if it is necessary, or more convenient, with the idea that the ground should be seeded as soon as possible so as to get some grass roots and sod to keep up the vegetable matter in the soil. Commercial fertilizers would undoubtedly help the rye crop; it does most any crop. About two hundred pounds per acre is the amount usually used with any cereal crop. The fertilizer for a cereal

crop should have a good per cent. of available phosphoric acid in it.

C. J.:—Kindly give me a good balanced ration for dairy cows. I have plenty of alfalfa hay, cornstalks, oat straw, small potatoes and mixed hay. How much of each shall I feed, and what would I have to buy?

Answer:—Alfalfa hay, cornstalks and oat straw and mixed hay are all excellent roughage feeds. Small potatoes are also a bulky food but would be valuable to furnish succulency. I would not advise, however, feeding them in large quantities; ten to fifteen pounds per day would be sufficient. All of these foods are bulky and there is not enough protein in alfalfa hay to balance the carbohydrates in cornstalks and oat straw. Besides a ration ought to be balanced from two viewpoints. First, there should be a certain proportion of protein and carbohydrate; and second, there should be a certain proportion of roughage and concentrates. And so to balance this ration one must have grain and concentrates and this grain must contain protein in excess in order to make it a balanced ration. A good grain ration would be corn meal and wheat bran, mixed equal parts by weight, in addition to three pounds of oil meal fed to each cow per day. I would prefer to feed the oil meal separately if possible so that you would know just the amount you were feeding because this and cottonseed meal, which will do just as well, are highly concentrated foods and one is liable to overfeed or to feed irregularly if it is mixed with other grain. I would suggest that you feed this three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal separately. You can give the cows the corn meal and wheat bran and then immediately put the oil meal in the manger, say one and a half pounds in the morning and again at night, then you know just how much oil meal your cattle are getting. Feed a sufficient amount of corn and wheat bran in addition to the three pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal to give each cow a pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk produced in a day if the milk tests less than four per cent. If it tests more than four per cent., then feed one pound of grain per day to every three pounds of milk produced in a day.

If you have sufficient alfalfa feed this once a day and then cornstalks and mixed hay once a day, feed liberally of this bulky food.

A Handy Staple Puller.

There are many more or less efficient staple pullers on the market, but the cheapest as well as one of the best which I have ever found is a plain steel harrow tooth. I always select as heavy a one as I can find, and then grind it down at the point until it is nearly sharp.

To operate this staple puller the point of the tooth is placed under the staple and wire and then the tooth driven with a heavy hammer. The staple is thus easily wedged out of the post with practically no damage to itself or the wire.—L. C.

In order to prevent clogging, when using a food chopper for cutting suet, cut it the size of a walnut.

THE BOY'S FARM DEN

By E. L. Vincent

Most of the articles I have read about the room which the boy on the farm occupies, have come from the standpoint of the woman, and as such, have been more or less shaded by the woman's desire to have things always just so—everything in apple pie order. Now, we all know that no live boy can always keep his room sleek and clean. He wants to move around, to use the things that are in his room, and have a good time. So at the risk of saying some things which the women folks may be somewhat opposed to, let me give my idea of what a real, up-to-date boy's room on the farm ought to be.

In the first place, it should be comfortable. You shut a boy up in a room that is dark and uncomfortable, and he will either climb out of the window and take to his heels or else he will make such a fuss that something will be done to fix that room over. So begin by making his room bright with windows, cheery paper on the walls, a few nice pictures, and a pretty carpet on the floor. Put some shades up at the windows that can be raised and lowered without coming down every time they are touched, and inside of the shades put some nice curtains, with hooks and loops to hold them back when more light is needed. The boys like plenty of sunshine.

Next, put a table in the room, with a neat cloth over it, and don't, for pity's sake, be shocked into displaying bad temper if some day you drop in and find the boy sitting with his feet on the top of the table. Never mind; he will not spoil the cloth. If you look, you will find he has a paper or something of that kind on the cloth and under his heels. To go with the table, let there be a number of chairs, one of them a good easy rocker. And see to it that those chairs have good stout bottoms. Chairs sometimes come to bear the print of a boy's shoes. But what are chairs made for but to be used? In a corner of the room where the light will be good, place a bureau with plenty of drawers. There should be a big glass in the top. At the side of the room there

Poultry

A good rule for feeding poultry in winter is to provide as near as possible the same food materials that the hens would secure if they were on free range in warm weather. When free to roam through the fields and orchards during the summer, they secure not only the grain, grit, shells, meat scraps, etc., which are fed them, but they secure tender blades of grass and other succulent vegetation, bugs, worms and other food which nature wisely provided for their use. They also obtain exercise by running about in the fresh, pure air. These conditions are entirely changed when the fowls are confined during a northern winter, and the poultry-keeper must do as much as he can to reproduce indoors the conditions of summer free range. For exercise the fowls are compelled to scratch the grain they eat out of a deep litter. To take the place of the grass and other green food, cabbages, mangel beets, poor quality apples, clover and alfalfa are provided. The bugs and worms which are not available for the fowls are supplied for with more beef scraps, meat trimmings from the kitchen, milk, sweet or sour, and other animal products. There is no one kind of grain which is satisfactory to feed alone, and it is good economy to furnish a variety so that the fowls can be sure to get the different food elements which are required to maintain their bodies and provide a surplus out of which to make eggs. It is seldom necessary to figure out and feed any absolutely perfectly balanced ration. If given a variety the hen will balance her own ration, and as a rule the most successful poultry-keepers pay more attention to furnishing sufficient variety.

For Better Markets.

Rural communities organized for collective marketing enable the small producer to obtain good prices through selling products of high quality. The quality of farm products governs the price to be obtained, and the efficiency of production determines the margin between cost of production and the selling price.

In producing farm products the farmer is confronted with the difficulties of supplying a sufficient volume of goods of high quality to market them individually with profit. For example, a farmer with a small portion of a carload of good wheat can hardly pay the minimum charges on a car to send his wheat to market without losing the profit on the superior quality.

If, on the other hand, there were 100 farmers producing a uniformly high grade of wheat and owning their elevator, it would be possible for them to secure cars and fill them to the maximum thus sending their wheat to market at a minimum cost for transportation.

Pearl buttons that have lost their sheen through repeated washings may be made to look like new by first washing with warm water and soap suds, then drying and polishing with a nail buffer and a cake of nail polish.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Turpentine Poisoning.

Turpentine should be handled with care, transported only in metal containers to prevent the hazard of breakage, and such containers should be opened only under conditions of good ventilation. In painting or varnishing indoors, the right ventilation is most important; nor should one sleep in freshly painted rooms until the paint is thoroughly dry and the room has been, for at least two days, well aired.

The symptoms of mild cases of turpentine poisoning, soon pass off in the fresh air, without treatment. In more severe cases, the kidneys demand careful attention. Such a sufferer must be put on a milk diet and should drink abundantly of water. Cupping and poulticing over the small of the back, may be resorted to. The nausea may be relieved by bicarbonate of soda or lime water; the cough is best treated by a simple cough mixture such as Stoke's expectorant; if this is not availing, the doctor should prescribe after examination of the lungs.

Questions and Answers.

H. F.:—A few days ago I started painting some rooms after purchasing Atlantic White Lead, oil and turpentine. The first night my kidney excretion was very dark brown and smelled of turpentine and there was blood in the excretion, with great inflammation. Was this lead or turpentine poisoning? I think it about time humanity stopped using white

lead for painting purposes, if it causes the trouble I had. I do not use paint every day, but I certainly sympathize with painters who have to.

Answer:—I think the poisoning in your case was turpentine and not lead.

A. O. H.:—I am twenty-one, five feet six inches high and weigh 141 pounds. Am I a heavy weight? 2—I would like also for you to give me some hints on proper quantities of food and kinds of food for a meal. Could you express quantities in teaspoonfuls and slices? That would be far more understandable. 3—I expect soon to walk a mile and a quarter to college. Should my food vary in quantity then? I suffer so much with attacks of biliousness that I am anxious for relief, if possible.

Answer:—You are not in the welter-weight class; and yet you are a trifle too hefty. Try to get down to 132, which is right according to schedule. 2—You seem to be a trifle morbid on the subject of diet; that is not natural in a healthy young specimen. Tuck in three square meals a day. 3—If that walk to school were three miles each way instead of what you state and you traversed it daily, rain or shine, coming and going, you would be the better for it. Drink plenty of water, especially between meals; see that your organs of elimination are functioning properly; have your eyes examined to be sure your bilious attacks are not on account of your needing glasses, and you will come along very well.

The Dairy

Every hundred pounds of milk contain eighty-seven pounds of water. The cow requires in addition, large quantities of water for carrying on her bodily functions. This water cannot be of any use to the cow until it is warmed. If it is swallowed ice cold it must be warmed inside of the body. This gives the body a severe chill and requires a great deal of energy from the food to return it to the proper temperature. The cow does not drink as much as she should and the milk production is limited. A part of the food which should go to make milk is used to warm the cold water taken into the body and to overcome the decided chill imparted to the body. There are more economical ways of warming water than by the use of expensive grain.

A group of cows drinking from an icy stream is a common winter sight in many parts of the country. In many cases these cows are driven half a mile or more for this privilege. In many cases the cows refuse, under such conditions, to drink as much as they should and are driven back to the barn to wait until the following day, when they will be offered the same thing over again. A cow cannot be a heavy producer of milk under these circumstances.

The best place to water dairy cows in cold weather is in the barn. When running water is available this can be accomplished by installing the individual drinking cups, or by watering them in a gutter-like manger. In this case, the water will not need to be warmed, as the water in pipes is not too cold. Individual cups have another advantage by allowing the cows to take small quantities at frequent intervals.

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displaced with in a moment. A stone is many years in becoming a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant again; another stone.

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WE

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THE HOUSE of QUALITY.

Local and District.

Pontiac Hockey League

The Quyon Miners got back at Shawville in the league fixture here on Friday night, by leaving the ice when the gong rang with a one-goal lead, the score being 5-4 in favor of the visitors.

It was a good match, and, as the score indicates, was very closely contested throughout, although the brand of hockey dished out was not quite as fast as was shown in the game with C. Bay on the 6th.

The first 20 minutes passed without either team succeeding in locating the twine, but the second was more eventful, the homers getting three goals and the visitors one; another goal was allowed them when a Shawville player threw his stick and knocked the puck away from the front of the net, as the Miners' star defence man was on the point of shooting. Score 3-2.

Early in the final stage fortune, coupled with strenuous playing, placed the visitors in the lead with three additional tallies; the remainder of the period was stubbornly contested until finally just before the gong rang, the home boys notched their 4th goal. Total score 5-4.

Quite a number of minor penalties were handed out by Referee Smith to both sides for cross-checking and tripping, but no majors were imposed, and, better still, none of the players were injured, showing that no deliberate rough stuff was pulled off.

NOTES

The local team took their medicine good naturedly, satisfied that they had put up a fairly good game, and that they are not bound to win in all occasions.

The particularly fine weather contributed to a fairly good attendance and those who saw the match were satisfied that they had got their money's worth.

The Miners were well supported by the fans of Quyon, who manifested high glee when their favorites came out on top.

All that Quyon money, squandered on the previous match, changed hands again as a matter of course, and perhaps some more along with it. But THE EQUITY sporting representative held tightly to his coin. Billy Gavan (who evidently had been consulting the Ouija Board) let him in on the secret that the Rockmen would certainly put one over on us, and our scribe wisely took the hint. Thanks, Billy!

The Miners, who may be presumed to be always in search of something rich, made a rare discovery when they dug up that man Gorman. Whilst the rest of the bunch acquitted themselves creditably, he was without doubt the king-pin of the whole fabric, and perhaps the best hockeyist ever seen on Shawville ice. A fast skater and an elegant stick-handler, the locals soon realized he was a stiff proposition to be up against. But don't tell Jim—he might object.

C. BAY DEFEATS SHAWVILLE

Campbells Bay won from Shawville on home ice Monday evening by a score of 5-2.

The game is said to have been a very good exhibition with the visitors playing in hard luck.

Although frosty the night was very fine, and the largest crowd

yet seen at a C. B. match this season was present.

Next matches—C. Bay at Quyon Thursday night, and here on the 17th.

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

H. IMSON, Artist.

That Wheat Problem

Some of our farmer friends have asked the question: "Why don't you get after the Government to make good the \$2.15 price they set on wheat, which remains in force till next August?" And our answer has been that we believe the intention of the Government is to make good the difference between the set price and the present market value, which is now considerable. But the question of the Government taking over all the surplus wheat in the country at the said fixed price is one which requires rather mature deliberation before action of that nature could be taken. The United States authorities are grappling with the same problem at present, and while it seems to be pretty well understood over there that the fixed price will be assured to the producers, it has not been decided that the Government is to assume the functions of a mammoth warehouse for the storage of every surplus bushel of wheat in the Union. The question is rather too big a one to settle off hand, but no doubt a satisfactory solution will eventually be found there, as here in Canada. It must be remembered existing conditions to-day are not what our administrators were expecting a year, or even six months ago. They were building upon the prospect of the war dragging out a year or two longer than it did. No one ever thought of the break coming as suddenly, and when it came, people and even Governments were taken completely by surprise, and the aspect of the whole situation changed as if by magic. The pressure exerted by the contingencies of war almost at once relaxed and the ocean carrying trade, through the elimination of the sub-marine menace, became free to unlock the surplus stores of wheat that had accumulated in foreign countries during the period of the war, and the availability of which now is exerting a lowering tendency in the price of wheat on this continent. Yet this surplus, in addition to all that can be produced in Canada and the United States will not be over-sufficient to satisfy the demands of the millions who are on the verge of starvation in Europe. The main difficulty lies in providing ways and means for supplying these urgent needs in time, and, in view of the wretchedly unsettled and lawless condition of affairs in those unfortunate countries, to overcome this is no easy task. This and other questions of equal importance are occupying the most serious attention of the world's greatest minds to-day, and upon their finding will largely rest the future prosperity and well-being of the peoples they represent. Farmers who have grown prosperous during the war will, like the rest of us, doubtless, have to suffer some inconveniences and even losses during the period of reconstruction; but they can rest assured they will not be singled out for any special hardships in the re-adjustment of trade conditions generally.

1919 DRIVE

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries

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

Green Ceylon Tea, worth 80c per pound.....	for 57c
Green Japan Tea, worth 70c " " " " " "	" 50c
Black Orange Pekoe Tea, worth 80c per pound.....	" 60c
Lipton's or Red Rose Black Tea, worth 70c per pound.....	" 60c
Prunes, extra large, worth 25c per pound.....	" 17c
Canned Tomatoes, regular 25c.....	" 17c
Salmon, Red, half-pound tins regular 25c.....	" 19c
Salmon, Red, " " " " 45c.....	" 35c
Fresh Fish, regular 15c.....	" 11c
Fresh Herrings, regular 15c per pound.....	" 11c
Rolled Oats per pound.....	" 7c
Rolled Oats, in packages, regular 35c.....	" 32c
Purity Flour per bag.....	\$5 95
Maple Syrup in bottles, regular 35c.....	" 25
Brooms, 4-string, worth \$1.00.....	" 70
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.....	" \$1.09
Men's Woollen Sox, worth up to 80c per pair.....	" 45
Lumbermen's Sox, regular \$1.50 per pair.....	" 99
Mitts and Gloves, lined and unlined, worth up to \$1.50 pair.....	" 99
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Stockings, regular 75c.....	" 45
Men's Woollen Underwear, good value, \$1.75 per garment.....	" 1.35
Men's Overalls, black or blue striped, regular \$2.50.....	" 1.99
Men's Pants, heavy tweed or fine blue serge, to clear at.....	4.25
Men's Arm Bands, regular 25c.....	" 10
Men's Grey Sweaters, regular \$2.75.....	" 1.50

Boots

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

Canada Food Board License No. 8-342.

" " " " 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,
Pump Jacks,

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.

This Store

Is where we can
outfit **DAD**
and his **LAD**

Dover's Quality Clothes

Launched to fill a real long-felt want.

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

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

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

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

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

Dover's
LIMITED