The Abbotsford Post

With which is incorporated "The Huntingdon Star"

VOL. XI., No. 7. ABBOTSFORD, B. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

Meet Us at the New Store

GAZELY BLOCK

New, fresh Christmas Groceries now in stock

Christmas Goods Are Arriving Daily.

SPENCER & HILL

Abbotsford, B. C.

Your Ad. in This Paper

Will Find the Right People

BECAUSE THE RIGHT PEOPLE ARE LOOKING FOR YOUR AD.

If you COULD (although, OF COURSE, you can't) stop every man you meet on the streets asd ask: "Do you want to buy a pair of shoes?" (Or any other kind of goods) You might find half a dozen who would say "Yes." Perhaps not one of these, however, would want to buy the article you want to sell.

If your advertisement, however, were to be printed in these columns this week, it would "stop" EVERY MAN IN TOWN WHO WANTS TO BUY SHOES, OR CLOTHES, OR ANY OTHER ARTICLE—and it wouldn't "stop" **anyone who didn't want to buy-** That's the beauty of the advertising way of finding a buyer. The ad. finds the buyer through the simple process of being easily and readily found BY the buyer - And if, among the prospective buyers of goods, there is one to whom your goods would be a bargain, and your ad. is a convincing one, you'll sell what you want to sell.

(THIS SPACE FOR SALE)

DESCRIBES TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO CAMP

(From the Fraser Valley Record)

Dear Editor:

I am afraid I am rather tardy in sending the second part of our trip, but between having good times, and otherwise, I have failed to do so.

But there are two things I will mention before I continue; first I am giving a true description of my impressions, and not intentionally making any false statements. The second is on an entirely different subject; often readers on picking up the local paper, complain there is nothing of interest therein, but let one and all contribute an article now and then, and our paper would be the best in the dear old Fraser Valley.

We left the boys on a siding on the outskirts of Montreal in the last letter, so we will pick them up where we left off on the evening of the 30th

During the night, the train ran down alongside the docks. The boys all piled off; it was rather cold, but a glorious starlight night. Everything was quiet No one was present save the troops themselves. We were soon embarked on the S. S. Scandinavian, and assigned to our state rooms on the lower deck. The boys were tired, and hastily "rolled in". As the writer came on deck on the next morning, two tugs were towing the transfer from her berth, alongside the pier, the time being about 7 a. m.

The troops cheered lustily, and all the whistles sounded as we passed down the long water-front; while factory girls waved us, farewell, from the upstair windows. Thus our sea voyage was begun.

It was a perfect autumn morning cool and bracing: we passed several crafts and scenery on both banks of the driver was lovely. The screws turned very slowly, and it was growing dark as we aproached Quebec. We were able to get a good view of the famous Quebec Bridge. as it stands about half completed. A body of steel workers were busily working on the structure. It will certainly be a noble bridge when it is completed. One cannot gaze on the gigantic framework rising aloft in the air, without being overcome with admiration for the men who planned and engineered it. By the time we were opposite Quebec City it was quite dark. Torches were waved from the windows of the houses on the water-front. and all the whistles of the steamers broke forth in a chorus; one steamer. especially broke forth in a series of short blasts sounding so comical that it brought roars of laughter from the troops. The boys were all singing, whooping or cheering. On passing Quebec the channel became wider and the screws began to work at full speed, and the vessel began to glide through water at a fair rate on their way across the pond. Thus passed the 1st of October, the first day of our voyage,

Now let us return to our companions and quarters.

The five hundred boys from Vernon did not compose the whole transport load by a long way. There were drafts from the 74th, 75th and 76th Battalions respectively, each draft being two hundred and fifty strong; also, a company of Army Service Corps, one hundred strong, making a total of 1181 officers and men on board. The ship's crew numbered two hundred and sixty eight. Our state rooms were very comfortable containing from two to six beds. The dining saloons were managed by the ship's stewards, who gave us no cause for complaint.

The morning of October 2 dawned bright and clear; land being plainly visible on both sides. We were hugging more or less to the south shore; farms and villages were plainly visible. Towards noon the southern shore became more rugged, and only small fishing villages appeared. The Gulf had become much wider, and the north shore was hardly discernible. As it was growing dark about 5:30 p. m. Anticosti Island appeared away in the distance to the north.

The writer will give you the notes in his diary: As a description of Sunday, October 3rd:

Land appears some distance to starboard, and port, on coming on deck, and remains in sight till noon Several small islands also sighted. Cailor sighed to starboard,and steamer to port. Services held in the dining saloon in the evening.

On October 4th we saw the last of America early in the morning away to port. The land was probably Cape Race. The sea was running smooth, and the boys played all sorts of games on the deck.

October 5th: Morning clear and bright, sea has more of a swell. About ten per cent became sea sick. Afternoon becomes cloudy, and wind rises; steamer sighted on horizon to starboard. A guard of sixty mounted 4 p. m.

The remainder of the voyage was much the same. One curious fact I will mention, that sea gulls followed for seven days.

On the morning of the ninth we were supposed to be in the danger zone, but no one betrayed signs of nervousness About five p. m. we were picked up by an escort of two Destroyers. We had the satisfaction before going below that night of seeing the gleam of a lighthouse.

The writer rose at 5:30 a. m. October 10th. The ship was nearing the entrance of the harbor at slow speed Soon a barque named Sir Walter Raleigh came out and dropped alonside.

The S. S. Scandinavian dropped anchor in Plymouth harbour, and three barques and a naval tug were soon alongside. Several wind-jammers and a troopship were in the harbor. We had breakfast, then disembarked on the barques. By the time the operation was complete, and we were standing safely on the pier it was 9:45 a. m., making it exactly two weeks to the hour since we left Vernon.

So long, for the present,

Yours truly,

429535.

MOVING INTO NICE NEW HOME THIS WEEK

Messrs Hill and Spencer have moved into their nice new store in the Gazley block and will be able to meet their customers nearer the centre of the town now. The corner store is now one of the best General Stores outside of the large cities. Being the picture of neatness it should entice buyers to spend their money there.

District S. S. Institutes were held this week in Chilliwack on Wednesday and in Abbotsford on Thursday These institutes are under the auspices of the Presbytery's religious education committee and presided over by Rev. J. H. Millar of Cedar Cottage, who is assisted by leaders in S. S. work.

PRESBYTERION CHURCH BAZAAR

Good progress has been made with this bazaar to be held in the Masonic Hall on December 11th at from 3 to 10 p. m. The Ladies Aid will look after the home cooking stall and also serve light refreshments afternoon and evening. The Young People's Society are to run the Candy stall and will have a tasty supply of sweet meats.

Many valuable articles have been presented this week, while the work party is busy all the time.

Moderate prices for everything will be the rule.

Mrs. J. A. McGowan and Mrs. F. A. Clark are conveners.

AN APPEAL TO WORK

Will all the ladies who can sew and can spare the time please come to the Red Cross Rooms on Thursday afternoons. Work is waiting to be done and our soldiers are still fighting.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Millar of Clayburn is the guest at the Manse this week.

The Ladies' Aid met this week in the home of Mrs. Geo. Kerr.

The Abbotsford Male Quartette is rehearsing once a week—Wait till you hear them.

It is reported that there will be no less than three weddings in Clayburn in the near future.

Mr. Millar of Clayburn preached pre-Communion sermon in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening.

On Tuesday next, December 7th at three o'clock p .m. The usual monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Presbyterian church. All members are urgently requested to attend.

Among those registered at the Abbotsford Hotel during the past week were A .Pollock, New Westminster; N. White, Vancouver; Thos Campbell R. Worth, S. Conroy, W. R. Wilgress Vancouver; W. B. Jones, Blaine; R. Jones, Blaine; J. G. Harkness, Milner

The Dainty Tea served by Mrs. H. B. Hill at her home on Wednesday was well atended by the Ladies of the town and district, and a nice sum added to the funds of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid. Assisting Mrs. Hill, were Madam Parton and Madam McCallum.

Don't Worry About Christmas Cakes

We make them and sell them for less than you can buy the ingredients. They are made from only the freshest and most wholesome goods. Your Christmas feast will be incomplete without one

Our Fresh Xmas Candies are the best. Ganong's and Cowan's Chocolates, etc.,

We are headquarters for ALMOND PASTE for icing Christmas Cakes, and a Fresh Stock of Mixed Peal that has just arrived from the Old Country.

We Also Have Received a Large Shipment of All-British-Made Toys. All Kinds of Novelties

ALBERT LEE, Grocer and Baker

ABBOTSFORD, - - - - - - B. C.

THE ABBOTSFORD POST.

Published Every Friday by The Post Publishing Company
A weekly Journal devoted to the interests of Abbotsford and district
Advertising rates made known on application

Our Shibboleth—Neither for nor agin' the Government

J. A. BATES, - - Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915

Right thinking people have decided that the "Booster" must go. Probably a true definition of a "Booster" would be one who gets under something, boosting it high up in the air with nothing under it but air; when he withdraws his support, the thing boosted falls flat to the earth and hitting hard in its fall is in a much worse condition than before it was boosted. As the antithesis of this we have something which we wish to call to "Constructive Optimist" one who makes better everything with which he comes in contact; one who elevates much in the manner of a successful house-raiser, who puts a firm foundation under that which he is raising foot by foot as the work progresses. Having this firm foundation, the work of a "Constructive Opimist" consists in the buildng up of a community, not through direct appeal for the good of any one industry, but rather through the development of everything good alcng the lines of educational, rural interest and civic life. The "Constructive Optimist" knows thoroughly the main facts of the life of his city,county,and territory, and goes out of his way to give this information in a truthful, direct manner to all with whom he may come in contact, at the safe time making the recipient of the information feel that he is doing the "Constructive Optimist" a favor by allowing him to give this information.

Possibly one ol the best examples of this constructive work in the United States, or perhaps in the world for that matter, is found in the campaign of education which is being carried on by Perry G Holden, Industrial Director of the International Harvester Company, than whom there is no better apostle of better agriculture and better live stock, who has gone over the United States preaching better rural conditions in the schools and in the homes; better corn, better alfalfa, better live stock, and during all of his campaigning on the special trains and in other ways, no mention is ever allowed to be made of the International Harvester Company's manufactured product.

It is told than an International Harvester Company's agent, who happened to be travelling with the demonstration train through a section of his territory, began enthusiastically, at a certain gathering, to expiate on the International Harvester Company's machines. Much to his surprise he was immediately called to order by Professor Holden and when the train left that town the enthusiastic agent was left sanding on the platform.

While we are holding the funeral over the "Booster" it might not be amiss to bury the "Knocker"; at the same time in its place we would have the "Destructive Pessimist," a much more gloomy and more forbidding creature. Some few people do not mind being "Knockers", but they would hesitate seriously before having the name "Destructive Pessimist" attached to them.—American Exchange.

Then taking the new condition of affairs and calling a spade a spade, that is a "knocker" a "destructive pessimist" one has great reason to believe that the latter has always been with us and taking a very large part in the ordinary every day affairs of the business of any community. The man who will not strain a point to help a local institution that is deserving of help is really destroying instead of knocking. It is the local institutions that build up a town or a community: and every man who makes his living in a town or community should at all times strive to help local institutions, where money has been already invested.

Some of Abbotsford boys will be hearing news when they find that at the present time a prominent American citizen is planning to have all the boys 'strike' and walk out of the trenches, thus bringing the war to an end before Christmas. Poor Ford he certainly underestimates the kind of stuff that Canadians are made of.

Wonder if Ford will ever be able to have even a five minute chat with any of the Canadian or British or French soldiers who defend the Es- French soldiers who defend the Es- But then patriotism was always held lightly by the ordinary citizen of the Ford class. Patriotism is different from making autos.

Too many young people depend on their father's money taking them through this world, and their mother's prayers making everything all right for the next.

The trouble with most young men is that they do not understand the dignity of manual labor. They do not realize that honors and fortune may be more readily gained outside of the so-called learned professions than in them; and that it is just as honorable to swing a hammer or to hold a plow as it is to make a speech in court or to amputate a limb. The lesson young men should be taught as early as possible is that it is not so much what a man does for a living as how hedoes it, and that manual labor is as honorable as any other.

Every town has its advantages and should make the most of them Every town is peculiarly fitted for some one enterprise more than another, and as soon as it is ascertained what would be most conducive to the growth and prosperity of the place the citizens should take hold of the matter and push it for all there is in it. One man cannot make a town. The newspaper cannot do it. But one man or a newspaper with the help of the wide awake men of the place all pulling together can make a wide difference in a place. Every man whosucceeds in a town is a help to it. The more money he makes. if he spends it, the better for the community. The larger business he builds up, the more he advertises, the more attention is called to the town. A man canno build up an honorable business in a town without helping the town. A town cannot build up without helping the county. The interest of one is the interest of all. The rivalry that sometimes exists between towns in the same county is short sighted policy.

To us it loks as though the trade of the country is so scattered that the town which puts forth the most effort in that direction will eventually succed in landing far more than her legitimate share of business. At present while time hangs on the hands of the average man, he takes time to look around, and then spends his money where it will go the farthest, and to us it seems that the merchant who offers him good values for his money, will eventually reap golden rewards. This fact we would impress upon the minds of the people and we would also ask them to aid us in establishing the fact that in our town can be found better bargains than in many of the larger cities. If we once get this idea established our town will soon be handling far more trade than rightfully belongs to her. Let us join hands and make this so.

When you hear a man sneering at the local papers, the local hardware institutions you can safely bet he does not spend his time or his money making them better. They who do not see a benefit arising to a town from its local stores or its newspaper haven't as much sense as a cove oyster, and are as much value to a town as a ten-year-old delinquent to a newspaper.—Exchange.

Salt added to water in which colored dresses are washed will prevent fading.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed by a drink of cold water, will cure sick headache.

Salt hardens the gums and makes the teeth white.

DRS. GILBERT · HANNA · ANDERSON
British Columbia's Leading Dentists

WHY PAY BIG DENTAL CHARGES ?

You will more than save your fare to Vancouver by having your dental work done in our Vancouver offices. We have special arrangements TO SAVE YOUR TIME. Not more than two days are required to complete your work.

OUR PRICES ARE ABOUT ONE-HALF THOSE CHARGED BY OTHER DENTISTS.

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Second Floor, Dominion Bldg. 207 Hastings St. W. Cor. Cambie
VANCOUVER

NEWS FROM THE TRENCHES

(From Fraser Valley Record)

Every week news is received in Mission by the friends or relatives of the boys in the trenches somewhere in Fance'. Many of these letters are ertremely interesting, not particularly always for what they contain, but eveyone is glad always to know the boys whoh ave left and are takiag the long chances for the defence of the Empire, are getting along well and are cheerful. Many more of these letters should be published for various reasons.

One of the great needs of the boys is socks, and more socks, and more socks, and yet more socks. When the boys write home that a conversation is being held to discuss the question of whether it would 'be best to go fishing' or 'to go boating' it gives an idea of what the surroundings are—it must be wet.

Another need of the boys is chewing tobacco. There are many times when they cannot smoke and they find chewing takes the place of smoking. The boys fancies should be considered in this respect. We want to know that they are cheerful and fit. So if you have any idea of sending a present to the boys that you know or are interested in, include a couple of plugs of chewing, and let it be the very best.

Word reaches many of the boys friends this week that they are all feeling fit and fine. Mr. Wharton has received word that his son Jim is well and still takes his turn at the trenches; Mr. Catherwood hears regularly, and Phil is enjoying life in the trenches, when it comes his turn. Pte. Chas Bray is well; Pte. H. Humphries who wrote so interestingly a short time ago does his little bit as cheerfully as ever.

This paper has been privileged to quote the following from a letter received from Pte. Charles Stokes to the 'folks at home':

"This letter leaves me fine and dandy but a little dull. We have had two weeks steady rain and there is lots of water around the sandbags. Phil, Charlie Bray and myself were lucky this time, we got a dug out with a fire place in it. It is fine inside. We sure are a hot looking bunch of toughs, mud from head to foot and have sacks wound around our legs to keep the mud off. I love Flanders but the roof of home would look good sometimes. Things are pretty quiet along here these days you can not hear a shot. I suppose the Fritzs are in out of the rain like ourselves. I am glad to hear that all the young fellows are joining now. I can sit here and look out of the door and there are two graves of British soldiers. There are hundreds hereabouts. We are only about 80 yards from the German front line, but they are pretty hard to see. I have seen only two or three of them so far. We saw a British and a German aeroplane fight the other day and the British bought the Hun down in our lines. If you send a parcel put in a few pair of socks as they are hard to get over here and the way things look we will need them this winter.

Another a few days later, says that they are out of the trenches for a rest again.

"The country around here is a lot like Dewdney and Ma'squi. There are a few hills but not very high and not very much bush. It is a lot like England with its hedges; and the roads are very good but very hard to walk on. The weather is very much like B. C weather at this time of the year—the sun is out nice today, but it gets pretty cold at nights. There was white frost last night. I am going to try to get a pass to-morrow and go down to see the other boys. They are in the 7th Battalion about four miles from us. I do not know if they are out of the trenches or not but will take a chance. Charlie Bray, Phil and myself are all together, but Herbert is in another platoon. Gordon Catchpole is in B. Company. I don't see him very much.

"Some days we are unable to smoke and it is a happy soldier who has a few plugs of McDonald's chewing tobacco among his belongings."

After reading about the life of the trenches the battlefields do not seem so far away.

A few days ago Mr. George Hallam received a letter from a friend saying that he had seen Pte. Weatherhead in England.

HATZIC WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Hatzic Women's Institute met the third Thursday of the month as usual. The weather not being fine only sixteen members attenled.

The treasurer's report showed a sum of $56.97 cleared at the Hallowe'en Festival besides $18.75, the money taken for the picture donated by Mrs. Fripp. Out of the money collected for the Machine Gun Fund that was handed over to the Women's Institute $25.00 has been sent to the Prisoners of War Fund and $25 to the Mission District Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Society. The remainder of the money will probably all be used for to buy materials for sewing work for the winter.

A very fine paper was given by Mrs. Henry on "Home Industries."

A button hole contest made a little pleasant change from the ordinary business of the meeting. Mrs. Skipper and Mrs. Henry carried off the prizes. The sewing meeting will be held every week at Mrs. Hickling's home instead of every other week as formerly arranged.

Deroche News

A very enjoyable concert was given in the Deroche Hall under the able chairmanship of Mr. Maxwell Smith on Friday night the 26th inst The lady entertainers were Mrs. Basil and Miss Helen Gardom, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. and Miss Pye Mrs. Lilly and Miss Welcher, and the gentlemen who took part were Mr. Sawyer Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Creelman

After the concert and refreshments had been served the visitors indulged in dancing which was kept up until the early hours of morning. Mrs. C. J. Cooper the secretary of the local Branch was able to hand over to the Dewdney Branch of the Red Cross Society the sum of $28.50 realized from an exceptionally enjoyable night's entertainment.

MATSQUI-SUMAS BOARD OF TRADE

President, Chas. Hill-Tout Secretary, N. Hill
of Abbotsford, B. C.

Meeting Held First Monday of Each Month

Write the secretary regarding manufacturing sites with unexcelled shipping facilities and cheap power or information regarding the farm and fruit lands of the district, and industries already established.

A WASH IS A JOY

when one's bath room is rendered luxurious by our ornamental and open work plumbing. It's an artistic triumph. Have the bath room a joy. Let your plumbing arrangements be as santitary as the latest developments of the art will permit. We'll show you the way.

WM. ROBERTS
Plumbing Shop
Old Creamery Bldg Abbotsford

Your Photograph—Nothing will add more to the pleasure of the friends and kinsfolk at home.

THE ROYAL STUDIO ABBOTSFORD :-: B. C. :-:

See me now about that Insurance

FIRE :-: LIFE
Etc., Etc.

I have a large and splendid supply of Raspberry Canes for sale at low prices. Finest quality.

A. McCallum
Abbotsford

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The shop is equipped with every modern device necessary for the execution of high-grade Printing, and our working facilities are so ample that prompt service is both a pleasure and a possibility..

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Years of practical knowledge and an extensive and modern plant equipment assure patrons a service that cannot be surpassed. A telephone call will place the order. Our Number is 520.
If busy order by 'phone.

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We are equipped to handle every kind and quality of Printing—Business, Fruit Growers, Fruit Lists, Publications—in from one to four colors. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge is made for the work, which can be returned.

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Such as Letterheads, Envelopes, Billheads, Cards Circulars Statements and —in fact anything in the way of Printing—will receive intelligent attention and a thorough highgrade production if left in our care.

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We print large and small Posters of all kinds—any color of paper or ink. Our prices for this kind of work is cheaper than in the cities, and the quality of paper and ink is just as good. No rent to pay is part of the secret.

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We have unrivaled facilities for execuing all kinds of Printing, as is attested by the large amount of Printing we have handled in the last seven years. Quality of work unsurpassed, and delivery in time assured.

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Hub Square **J. A. Bates** Mission City

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

HUNTINGDON AND DISTRICT

The Sumas Snews calls us "Our contemptuous contemporary". Nothing doing, fellow! The Post is no "contempoary" of any foreign publication, especially any of pro-German tendencies, who first start calling names, and getting a dose of his own medicine calls it purile. Why not call it Longfellow's putrid Lymberger at once? Jim Hill knows all about it anyhow.

Mr. Robert Gillen of the Royal Bank was obliged to keep in-doors on account of a severe cold for part of this week.

Quarterly communion will be held next Sunday in the Presbyterian churches at Abbotsford at 11 a. m. and at Huntingdon at 3 p. m.

Mr. Frank Munroe on receiving the appointment of road overseer resigned from the reeveship of Sumas and Mr. Lamson, councillor has been chosen chairman of the council till another reeve is elected.

Thursday evening December 9th at the home of Mr. F. J. Boyd, the W. A. of Abbotsford will give one of their popular social evenings. All invited and made welcome. Come and have a good time and help along the funds of the society. Refreshments and collection.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

The Court of Revision for the 1916 Voters' List will be held in the Municipal Hall, Upper Sumas, Friday the 10th day of December, 1915.

OLIVER BLATCHFORD,
Clerk

CANADA'S TOBACCO FUND

Organized by the Overseas Club
Facts and details as to the Working of the Fund

The Demand—There are 70,000 Canadian soldiers on the firing line. The number is increasing every week. Tobacco is an essential to these men with but few exceptions.

The Supply—To fill the demand 70,000 packets or more are required each week. Not one tenth of this quantity is being supplied. Each pack age costs 25 cents. To supply the demand 70,000 weekly subscribers are required.

All the Money for Tobacco—Every cent contributed is expended in the purchase of Canadian manufactured Tobacco and Cigarettes to be sent to Canadian soldiers at the front.

No Expenses—The whole of the organization expenses are borne by Overseas Club.

No Duty—The Canadian, British, French and Belgian governments have agreed respectively to the manufacture of Tobacco in bond and that all Customs duties shall be remitted.

No Freight Charges—The Steamship Companies have granted generous concessions in the matter of ocean rates. The British authorities have undertaken to carry the Tobacco to the men on the firing line free of any charge.

Maximum Value—These concessions, together with the special terms aranged with the manufacturers, viz: The Imperial Tbacco Company of Canada, and the Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, make it possible to supply for 25 cents, more Tobacco than a private individual can purchase in a retail store and send to the front for a dollar.

Sample Package—The contents are of good, sound quality and sample packages can be seen at the office of any newspaper supporting the fund, so that persons desirous of inspecting the same may know just what is being sent to the front.

Contents of Package—Each contribution of 25 cents will supply a package containing 50 best quality Canadian manufactured cigarettes, one-fifth of a pound of Canadian best quality manufactured tobacco, a box of matches and a reply post card.

Reply Post Card—The object of the post card is to enable the recipient to acknowledge the gift. The subscriber's name and address are written on the post card and the soldier at the front has merely to write his thanks on the back. These post cards bring the sender into personal touch with the receiver and a collection of them make mostinteresting war souvenirs.

Distribution of Packages— It is best to leave the distribution of the parcels to the Overseas Club, who, by a carefully arranged system,plan the distribution of the gifts in equal proportions amongst the various regiments, and if a contributor expresses his wishes in this respect, giving regimental number and full particulars, every effort will be made to secure delivery. The Overseas Club are now engaged in making arrangements to increase the efficiency of this part of their service.

On Active Service Only—Packages may be sent to the British Navy the British Army or the Belgian Army, but in the case of Belgian soldiers it is impissible to makedelivery to individuals.

Where To Place the Money—Monel received for the Tobacco Fund should be paid in at least twice a month, to either the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Union Bank of Canada, the Dominion Bank, the Bank of Hamilton, the Bank of Toronto, the Bank of Toronto, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of Ottawa or the Northern Crown Bank, together with a list of contributors with names and addresses written legibly in order that the post cards may be correctly addressed.

Further Information—Any further information regarding the Fund will be gladly given on application to the Office of the Overseas Club, Room 28, Windsor Hotel Montreal.

FRANCIS R. JONES,
Organizing Secretary.

A National Christmas Present For Our National Army in Europe

The National Service committee, the coalition government for war purposes of all the prominent women's organizations such as the National Council of Women, the Daughters of the Empire, the United Empire Loyalists, the Wmen's Institutes and others have initiated a national campaign to carry out a very happy and ingenious Christmas idea.

On Christmas morning every one of our national army in Europe is to receive a national Christmas present emblematic of the Yuletide good wish es of every town and city and province of the Dominion. For the occasion, Canada is to become St. Nicholas on an unprecedented scale. Our "Lady of the Snows" will be known henceforth "Our Lady of the One Hundred Thousand Christmas Presents."

It is proverbially a difficult thing to select Christmas gifts, but in making their choice, the National Service Committee have the assurance of Gen. Alderson who is in command of our forces over seas that their present is of the utmost possible practical value to the man at the front.

Our national Christmas box is a pocket book or wallet containing writing paper envelopes and pencils it will be suitably inscribed "Christmas greeting to our brave soldiers from their Canadian Home" and will be preserved not only for its utility but for its value as an historical memento.

It will form part of every soldier's kit, as an eloquent certificate of the affection and pride of the people of Canada. Going with him, carried on his person wherever he goes it will constitute, as it were a bodily link between our soldier and his country. It will be a symbol of Canadian unity more full of meaning than the much vaunted Iron Cross.

The value of these one hundred thousand presents will be like the value of all true Christmas gifts, their intrinsic, sentimental value. Their cost in cash will be only $25,000 representing 1,000,000 quarters from 100,000 doners or less than one third of a cent from each inhabitant of Canada. This project therefore should escape criticism on the score of expense.

A MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BOOK

Mr. Pollough Pogue, reviewing the "Skookum Chuck Fables" in the Van couver Sun a few days ago, confesses that there is no real live British Columbia literature.

"When I open a new book which has been entirely made in British Columbia I do not expect very much When I find, as sometimes happens that there is something good in it, I am all the more agreeably surprised" But he confesses that he has fallen upon one "that would like to travel on its own feet into wider markets" "The book in which I lately wandered to scoff, but stayed to read, has a peculiar character; it has some sort of restlessness, as if it were not content to remain placidly in British Columbia but would like to travel and see life in other fields."

The compliment on the part of Mr Pollough Pogue has been very gratefully received by the author in his humble quarters in the dry belt of British Columbia. But the "Skookum Chuck Fables" has already stepped over the boundary line of the province, and enquiies have been received from Ontario, the State of Washington, and from New York City so that the fame of the little Ashcroft book is reaching out far and wide.

"It is the tales of correctly foreshortened and presented natives of the Dry Belt that are the strongest Hard Times Hance and Cultus Johnny are wild animals we have all met and they are well done. They are simple and true and the stories in which they appear have the simple appeal that a number of tales in popular magazines lack. The book is freely splashed with Chinook and the native speech of the dry belt Indians. Some of the stories have humour, and one or two are almost hilarious. The tales, or fables, as the author calls them, are good plain sound British Columbia stuff and deserve readers."—Exchange.

CRUISER AND TRAMP

The "barging about the North Eea" to which Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty recently alluded, while it has lacked the one great opportunity of a smashing contest with the enemy's feet has included many incidents which, were they known, would add to the nation's gratitude to the navy.

The Scotsman has been permitted to lift the veil a little, and an article by a special correspondent reveals two feats of seamanship which sent a grin round the Fleet and helped to nerve our sailors for the continual strain of watching. The writer states

Many of our tars will recall one such incident which involved quite a feat of seamanship. It occurred out on the North Sea, and possibly a little west of the Long Forties. Just about twelve months have gone since the affair, but it still raises a smile in certain quarters. A fast, light cruiser of our navy on a very dull morning, after a calm, cold night, sighted a cargo vessel under a neutral flag, and came to regard her with some suspicion. The "tramp" was kept under observation for a long time before she received any evidence at all of being watched. To outside appearance, the neutral was in that condition which brings to his mouth the heart of a skipper expectant of salvage and no doubt more than one trawler that morning had glanced at her hopefully, and again and again, for a signal that she had broken down and wanted a tow.

Lying off, in the distance, the warship was satisfied that the tramp was not "going lame," but was waiting for something. Having arrived at that conclusion, the neutral was approached in the usual way, and an examination was made. In the making of the examination the "gullible and unsuspecting" Britisher rather scored. The officer entrusted with that duty did not spend much time over it. That was not necessary. He was apparetnly satisfied as to bona fide of the tramp when he shouted a cheery "good-bye" and returned to the ship. His report was to the point whilst "looking at nothing" he had seen enough to be certain that the vessel was neither a neutral nor an innocent tramp steamer with a defect in the engine-room. The warship disappeared and the tramp "limped" along with no more than steerage-way on, as before.

A Combination of Lights

Throughout eleven weary hours patient eyes and ready guns were turned on that unsuspecting merchatman, and at length darkness fell. Then there was vouchsafed the watchers that for which they had waited so long—the combination of lights on the neutral. It was a clever combination. Having learned all that she seemed likely to learn by waiting and being now certain that anything that was about to happen to the cargo steamer would not be seen by any submarines that might be about, the warship made a move in the darkness. During the whole eleven hours the position of the suspect had hardly changed. The extra lights of the combination suddenly vanished on the tramp as the cruiser bore nearer, and that was the first indication to the invisible fighting ship that the crew of the tramp had heard the rumble of machinery somewhere and were taking precautions.

Then an astounding thing happened. On the tramp a section of the darkness materialized in the most startling fashion, and from it there poured over the merchant ship a a crowd of sturdy fellows who dashed for the bridge and dived for the engine room and had the ship in their hands and her crew prisoners within five minutes. The cruiser, slipping up in the blackness, had laid her long slim bows alongside as sweetly as ever she had laid them along a jetty, and the landing party assembled forward did the rest. The crew of the tramp had no time to do anything in the way of warning anyone.

It was smart work, and a valuable capture. Stores of food, drums of oil fuel, and spare torpedoes were carried under the sham cargo of the supply ship. She was steamed into port by her prize crew, and she steamed very well indeed. It is said she was steamed out of port again not long after, and that on resuming her uninterrupted duties with a new crew she exercised a distinctly demoralizin influence upon certain units of the submarine service of the enemy.

Fight at Racing Speed

The feat of steamship involved in laying the cruiser alongside her quarry so suddenly and so closely in the darkness was noteworthy, but on the occasion of the fight at racing speed between our battle cruisers and those of the enemy, off the Dogger Bank, last January, there was provided a no less notable example of the splendid skill with which the fighting ships are controlled.

It will be remembered that when the Lion dropped out of action, Admiral Beatty transferred his flag to the Princess Royal. The Princess Royal, steaming at full power, was using her guns with effect upon the fleeing enemy, without intermission. To recall her from that work in order that the admiral might get on board was apparently not thought of She had to be overtaken and recalled. To catch her the Admiral boarded the Attack. The destroyer was asked to overtake a battle cruiser which was running at well over thirty miles an hour, and to put the admiral on board without delay.

The Attack was "opened out" to the task, and it may be questioned if ever her designers dreamt of the speed she developed. The Princess Royal was overhauled, but kept on her furious way, her guns crashing out unceasingly. Steadily the Attack worked closer, and very soon, with engine-room responding with marvellous precision to the demands of the bridge, she was reduced in speed to enable her absolutely to cling to the speeding leviathan ahead of her, and with both vessels rushing along at that terrific pace the admiral passed from the destroyer to the battle cruiser and resumed his place in the action.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c and 25c, at Drug and Country Stores.

Many Uses For Salt

By adding a little salt to the water cut flowers may be kept fresh much longer.

By using very fine, dry salt as one would snuff for colds, hay fever may be relieved.

A shallow teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a cupful of hot water will relieve dyspepsia and indigestion.

Salt and pineapple juice will cure mild cases of gastritis

Smooth flatirons by rubbing over dry salt.

Sprinkle dry salt on carpets and rugs before sweeping.

His wife—This paper says an army of one hundred thousand men has wrecked a railroad in Belgium.

Railroad Magnate—What a waste of energy! A board of five directors could have done it just as thoroughly.

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