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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 11. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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Rates—$1.50 a Day and Up
First-Class Accommodation.
Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars
A. WINKLER, Proprietor.

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Fresh Fish on sale every Thursday.
R. J. EDMOND, Prop.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
HEDLEY B.C.
Bar and Table the Best. Rates Moderate
First Class Accommodation
JOHN JACKSON, Proprietor.

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. H. Tweddle returned last week after a holiday at the coast.

Misses Flo Daly and Eva Gibson were visiting at Cawston on Tuesday.

Miss Flo Daly returned from the coast last Wednesday after visiting with friends for a month.

The Great Northern train arrived from Oroville last Friday at 4 p. m, instead of 9.30 a. m. Some railroad.

Mr. Tidy is leaving this week for New Westminster where he will spend the Easter holidays with his family.

Mr. W. C. Ditmars of Vancouver arrived from the coast on Friday night and is looking after his interests here.

Misses W. Manery and Violet Honeywell spent the weekend visiting with Miss Manery's parents at Similkameen.

Mrs. J. J. Armstrong returned from the coast on Friday's train much improved in health. Mrs. Armstrong has been away for some months.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler motored to Hedley on Sunday, accompanied by Rev. F. and Mrs. Stanton and Miss Ina Harrison, returning after church.

Another carload of potatoes is being shipped from here to the east by Blair & Armstrong of Vancouver. Mr. Harry Armstrong of Vancouver is here looking after it.

Rumor says that one of the young business men at the coast is soon to take a fatal step, but as there is a nurse in the transaction he will be well taken care of m-a-t-r-i-m-o-n-i-a-l-l-y.

Mrs. Wright of Cawston entertained a few of the young folks on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Ring, who will be leaving shortly for her home in Crystal City, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Christie and daughter left on Monday's train for Vancouver, where Mrs. Christie and little Kathleen will remain until Mr. Christie returns from the war. He is leaving with the Forestry battalion.

The Keremeos Literary society were entertained by the Cawston society last Friday night in the school room at Cawston. A good programme was given, after which delicious refreshments were served and a couple of hours dancing enjoyed.

Miss Mabel Knudson and Mr. V. Prosser were married at Princeton on Wednesday of last week. The bride and groom were formerly Keremeosites and moved to Princeton some few years ago. Their many friends extend heartiest congratulations.

Among those from Cawston who were entertained by the Keremeos Literary society on Monday night were Mrs. Taylor and daughter Mary, Mrs. Orser, Mr. and Mrs. Ring and family, Mr. and Mrs Lewtis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Wright, Miss Ring, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Mausette and Mr. Benton.

On Friday evening, April 13, a lecture will be given in the Keremeos church by Dr. Wm Thomson on "India—Its Government; Its Idols and Beliefs; The Manners and Customs of the Hindo People." For some years Dr. Thomson lived in India and his observations should be of the greatest interest to every British subject. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Women's Missionary society.

The Keremeos Literary society held its last meeting of the season Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keeler. A very good programme had been arranged and was as follows. Opening chorus, "The Maple Leaf," by the society. Violin and banjo duet by Messrs. Williams and Mattice, Reading by Kenneth Robertson. The Keremeos Bugle, read by Mr. Kerr, was very much enjoyed, its editors being Mrs. Keeler and Mr. Kerr. Solo by Miss Flo Daly. Reading by Mr. Stanton. Recitation by Miss Daffodil Morland. Solo by Mr. Kerr. Readings by Miss Lillian Gibson, Wm. Thompson, and Master Frank Innis. Violin duet by Messrs. Stanton and Daly. Mrs. Stanton very kindly assisted as accompanist for the evening. The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem. Refreshments were served.

The Mining Act.

After reading the "Mineral Survey and Development Act, one is forced to the conclusion that the bill is a mistake, at present, or until the minister of mines has had time to become familiar with the mining conditions and geography of the province.

The Act is divided into five parts.

Part I provides for a "Mineral Survey of the Province." This has already been done by the Dominion department of mines and the results published. It is also proposed to divide the province into six survey districts, with a resident mining engineer located at each district "station" or "center." In some cases the permanent station or center decided upon would be the most inconvenient location for it. Two districts may be cited:

The Southern District is composed of Similkameen, Osoyoos, Greenwood and Grand Forks Mining Divisions, with the town of Grand Forks, at the southern extremity of the district, as the permanent survey station or center of the district. The grouping is bad, and displays either ignorance of the geography of the country or a desire to punish Osoyoos and Similkameen districts for their vote at the last election.

The Eastern Mineral Survey district comprises Golden, Fort Steele, Windermere, Ainsworth, Slocan, Slocan City, Trout Lake, Lardeau, Nelson, Trail Creek Arrow Lake and Revelstoke mining divisions, with Revelstoke, at the extreme north of the group, as the permanent survey station or center. In this grouping a knowledge of topography, geology, mining conditions, shipping and transportation facilities, would been of inestimable value to the minister of Mines. These mining divisions should have been grouped into two districts with Nelson as one permanedt center and Golden or Fort Steele as the other. There are five hundred men interested in mining who visit Nelson on business to every one who passes through Revelstoke in a railway coach.

A Revelstoke paper says editorially: "That Revelstoke will benefit both directly and indirectly from the operation of the provisions of the Act, if passed, will be readily seen from a cursory review of the clauses of the Bill."

But it is the mining industry that is supposed to be benefitted, not a particular town a hundred miles distant from the mining districts of which it is to be the survey "center."

There are, of course, many good points in the proposed Act. Protection of merchants, miners, and others from shoestring promoters is contemplated.

Part II provides for aid to prospectors. As there are no prospectors left in the country, this part of the Act is hardly worth considering. The diamond drill clause might prove a dangerous one in the hands of an unscrupulous resident engineer.

Part V gives powers to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that should be vested only in the representatives of the people. The members of the legislature by making Part V law will give the lieutenant-governor in council powers that they should not have. Here is the power that would be delegated to them by the representatives of the people:

"And every such rule, order, or regulation and the prescribing of every such fee shall have the same force and effect as if expressly enacted in this Act."

It would perhaps have been wiser for the minister not to introduce amendments to the the Act until he became more familiar with mining conditions in Yale and Kootenay. The members for Grand Forks and Revelstoke ridings can be pardoned for desiring to have the permanent survey stations in their constituencies, no matter how great an injustice was being done to other portions of the groups. We are all more or less selfish and inclined to let the other fellow protect his own interests. That ignorance on the part of the minister is the only excuse that can be offered for the injustice being done to the great producing camps of southern British Columbia. It is inconceivable that the minister of mines would introduce legislation affecting the greatest industry of the province just to reward particular villages for their votes at the last election. It would be advisable to give the proposed legislation a year's hoist. In the interval the minister could visit the producing camps and be in a position to introduce legislation of real benefit to the industry.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

W. A. Moody of Vancouver was in town Monday.

The golf links will soon be ready for the season's games.

J. J. Armstrong of Keremeos was a visitor in town Saturday.

Notice—The Hedley Orchestra has disbanded. H. T. Rainbow.

The schools will close for a week during the Easter holidays.

L. Barlow and H. A. Barcelo of Keremeos were visitors in town Monday.

There was just one recruit for the Forestry battalion from Hedley.—Craig.

Dr. Robinson contributed $5 to the Patriotic funds before leaving Monday.

Jas. McNulty of the N. P. mine is in town for a couple of weeks for a rest.

Mrs. Harper left Monday to join her husband on the ranch in Washington state.

Sergt. W. Liddicoat is expected in on tomorrow's train, having been invalided home.

P. G. Shallcross of Vancouver was in town Tuesday adjusting Billie Waugh's insurance claim.

A. Winkler is grading the streets in front of his hotel, evidently not expecting the government to do much road work this season.

T. D. Whitehouse, D. D. G. M., of Armstrong, will pay an official visit to Hedley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Friday evening the 13th inst.

There will be an Easter service by the Union Sunday school children in the church Sunday evening, commencing at 7.30. All are invited.

W. C. Ditmars and J. W. MacFarlane of Vancouver were in town Saturday. Mr. Ditmars is up for a few days looking after his ranching interests near Keremeos.

Monday evening the crows held a political convention or a camp meeting on the hill behind the school buildings, or they may have been mating.

Mrs. C. P. Dalton left yesterday morning for a visit with friends at the coast before leaving for the east with her husband, who expects to be relieved in about a month.

W. J. Cormack, teller in the local branch of the Bank of B. N. A., expects to be moved to another branch this month. Mr. Cormack has made many friends in this district who will wish him prosperity and rapid promotion.

Jim McNulty had 14 teeth extracted in 6⅔ minutes one day last week, and not a hurt in the bunch. Dr. Robinson did the extracting, Jack Way held the stop watch, and Tom Wilson caught the teeth. Half an hour after Jim was on the street playing marbles with the other youngsters.

Sunday next—Easter—is the real spring opening, when all the new fads and fancies will be in evidence. For the information of those not in the know, in Ireland this season bright colors will be worn, with orange and green predominating; in Scotland checks will be largely worn, in sections; in England monacles and a supercilious air; in the United States typewriters, and ozone.

A farewell dance was given in the opera house Tuesday evening to C. P. and Mrs. Dalton. During the evening G. P. Jones, on behalf of the people of Hedley, presented Mr. Dalton with a purse of gold. The music was furnished by the Hedley band and an orchestra composed of Messrs. H. E. Hanson, J. Smith and Miss Elsie Smith. Supper was provided by the ladies.

A letter received this week by Mrs. A. B. S. Stanley from her husband gives particulars of the injuries received by Bobby Robertson. Mr. Stanley is with an ambulance corps at the front, and he was one of those who took Bobby to the hospital. The injuries were serious and it was at first believed recovery was impossible, but Pte. Stanley thinks that recovery is certain, but Bobby will be unfit for further active service. One arm and one leg were badly shattered.

The other day a five-year-old young man called at the Gazette office willing to be interviewed. His mother was building two suits for him; nice suits, too. Pockets? One in blouse for handkerchief. Pants pockets? No visible signs at present. Yes; thought there should be two side pockets for jacknife, screw nails, kite string, nails, marbles, spikes, tops, fish-hooks, catapults, door knobs, dog collars and other articles that a boy may need at any time. Hip pockets? Yes; one anyway, for candy, gum, pollywogs, frogs, small snakes, angle worms, grasshoppers, birds' eggs, etc. To the small boy trousers are incomplete without pockets. He might just as well be a girl, as a boy with pocketless pants.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Rankin wishes to thank many friends for their kindly assistance and sympathy in her bereavement.

At last the U. S. A. may be about to be on the verge of declaring war.

Everyone is having a kick at the late czar. He is not to blame any more than others born with a birthmark. Probably he will enjoy his freedom as much as those who deposed him. Already the Socialists are creating trouble for the new government in Russia. Eventuylly they will have to shoot the socialists or return to absolutism.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges
If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Navy

Candidates must be from 18 to 38 years of age and sons of natural born British subjects.

PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 are wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS.

Apply to
The Nearest Naval Recruiting Station
or to the
Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars . . **FREE**

LondonVet.Correspondence School
Dept. 53 London, Ontario, Can.

More About the H. C. of L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behoves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

When buying matches specify—

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question; but besides this, every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches. There are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

Captain Frightened German Cruiser

Commander D. R. Kinneir, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has died suddenly in Liverpool. Early in the war, he distinguished himself by successfully navigating the liner Arega, 8,000 tons, through over a hundred miles of unchartered and dangerous waters in the Straits of Magellan, South America, to escape from a German cruiser, which did not dare to follow him. Thus his daring saved not only his ship, but also the services of 300 French reservists who were on board. For his gallant seamanship Commander Kinneir received the D.S.O. from the King, a gold watch from the French government, and, among other recognitions of his exploit, a silk Union Jack subscribed for by children.

"I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in the world," remarked a conceited youth. "Well, I suppose he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name?" replied his friend.

Won Promotion Through Censor

The devices of the soldier at the front for evading the censor are legion. The carefully thought out arrangement of words to indicate, to the eyes of the initiated, his whereabouts, and the judicious disposal of pinpricks to serve the same worthy purpose, have been practiced everywhere. It was, however, reserved for a certain corporal, in a certain regiment, in a certain place, to make use of the censor to gain promotion. The corporal had ideas of bayonet fighting and, lacking opportunity to win recognition for them, he wrote a long disquisition on the subject to his mother. Within a few days he was orderd to take the whole company in bayonet fighting. He was an instant success, got his third stripe, and was placed in charge of that branch of the company's training.—Christian Science Monitor

Rub It in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

Natural Result

"I understand Blank doesn't stammer so much since he got married"

"Of course not; he gets fewer chances to talk than he used to."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Fighting in . . Clouds

In Flanders men fight underground in trenches and dugouts, while in Italy they battle up in the clouds on mountain tops and passes. On the sides of these mountains trenches have been hewn out of the rock as a defence against the enemy, who are obliged to advance over the open mountain when attacking.

Field guns are got over the gorges by means of cable way, and the wounded are sometimes removed in the same manner. The men have to work amid snow and ice, and at times heavy clouds descend over the mountains.

Often a tremendous explosion occurs, and when the clouds lift they will reveal a mountain from which the top has disappeared. Mining operations have been in progress, and the charge of explosives has altered the face of nature.—Montreal Mail.

"Nobdy c'n say our town ain't literary," said the old cowman. "No?" asked new arrival. "No, 'cause we killed a poet here once, just so we could build a monument to him."

BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-sustaining richness. *Scott's* creates warmth to throw off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness. *Always Insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont. 16-18

Americans Ruin Nervous System

Life Insurance Companies Say Health Is Deteriorating

We Americans, it seems, are little better physically than a race of mollycoddles. Our muscles are flabby from lack of use and our nervous systems and digestive organs are ruined from excesses. We are mostly too fat, and our average span of life is only 40 years. Yet, despite these facts, those discriminating men who write life insurance and have the differentiating of good, bad and indifferent "risks" down to a science, admit that they have written more life insurance upon American risks than upon the people of all the rest of the world put together, though the American population is only about one-fifteenth of the whole.

Those are a few of the facts revealed at the recent meeting in New York of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. The 200 delegates represented about 80 per cent. of the larger companies of the United States and Canada, which place approximately ninety per cent. of the 24 billion dollars of old time life insurance now in force in this country. —New York Herald.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Can Obtain New Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Every woman at some time needs a tonic. At special times unusual demands are made upon her strength. Where these are added to the worry and work which falls to her lot weakness and ill health will follow unless the blood is fortified to meet the strain.

Weak women find in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the tonic exactly suited to their needs. Most of the ills from which they suffer are due to bloodlessness—a condition which the Pills readily cure. These pills save the girl who enters into womanhood in a bloodless condition from years of misery, and afford prompt and permanent relief to the woman who is bloodless, and therefore weak. Mrs. Wm. H. Wagner, Rosenthal, Ont., writes:—"After the birth of my second child I suffered from troubles which most mothers will understand, without going into details. The doctor who was attending me said an operation would be necessary, but as I dreaded this and as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been of great help to my sister, I decided to try this medicine, and I can truly say that after using the pills for some time they made a complete cure and made life more enjoyable than it had been for a long time. I think every woman suffering from the ailments of our sex should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I know from my own case the great benefit that follows their use."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Wiliams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sillicus—In trying to please a woman what is the first thing to do?

Cynicus—Make a fool of yourself over her.

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmalee's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

Seemed a Mistake

"I told Uncle Tom he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of the office."—Answers.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

British Derivations

It is interesting to remark that Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, who was quoted the other day as of opinion that the German peace proposals were a result of the fighting on the Somme, is the son and biographer of Frederick Denison Maurice, the famous English preacher.

In England, also, minister's sons are liable to arrive.

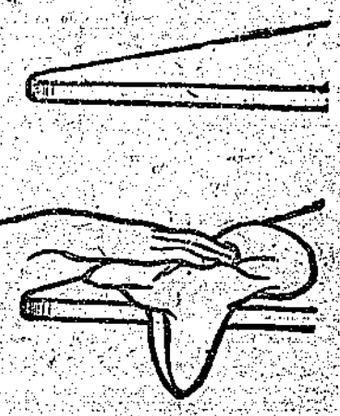
Lloyd George is not a minister's son, but his father was a Unitarian schoolmaster. He got his early education at Llanystymdwy Church school, married a wife from Mynyddednyfed, Criccieth, and lives, when at home, at Brynawelon. Etymologically speaking, these are pretty solemn facts.—Life.

"Do you, Mr. Stacks, think that a rich man can go through the eye of a needle?"

"I don't know. I will, however, admit that my lawyers have dragged me through some very small loopholes."

You'll always have nice clean pantry shelves if you go over them occasionally with

Old Dutch



Daring British Airmen

Attacks on trains are very popular with the British Flying Corps. In spite of the bad weather Lieutenant Owen Taylor Boyd one day descended to within 350 metres in order to drop bombs on a passing train. Lieutenant Gordon Kidd descended from 2,200 metres to 300 for the pleasure of dropping a bomb on a munition train, which caught fire and blocked the line with wreckage. Lieutenant Taylor derailed a troop train. Lieutenant Gordon Gould, attacked during a reconnaissance, was wounded in the leg. In spite of the intense pain he brought down one enemy machine, severely damaged another, and then calmly continued his appointed work.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs.—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a verp superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

No Amateur

Judge—Were you ever arrested before?

Ragles—Honest, now, judge, do I look like I was a bud jest makin' me dayboo.—Columbus Citizen.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Visitor—How long are you in for, my poor man?

Prisoner—I don't know sir.

Visitor—How can that be? You must have been sentenced for a definite period of time.

Prisoner—No, sir. Mine was a life sentence.

A new switch to control an automobile's electric lights also serves as an automobile overload circuit breaker and saves the use of a fuse block.

All Wrong

Now, look here, Alice, I know everything. You've been carrying on with another man. I even know that his name is Rupert."

"How ridiculous you are! First of all I haven't flirted with anyone, and secondly, his name isn't Rupert!"

From Up Among The Yukon Snows

COMES ADVICE TO SUFFERERS TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Stand-By for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail.

Glacier Creek, via Dawson, Yukon, Can., (Special).—"North of fifty-three where doctors are long distances apart and those remedies that are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known resident of this place has to say of them:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my standby for sixteen years," Mrs. Armstrong states. "Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do good.

"It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from bachache to rheumatism, Bright's Disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them.

The Lady Visitor (to friend just married)—So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?

The Artist's Wife—Good gracious, no! It's most interesting. Jim paints, and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for. —London Opinion.

Instant Relief for

LIVER TROUBLE

Dizziness

Constipation

Flatulence

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-street, Toronto. War tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS
ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES

SOME NAVAL LESSONS BRITAIN HAS LEARNED DURING THE GREAT WAR

WAS SEA POWER THAT SAVED THE ALLIED CAUSE

Application of Naval Strategy has been Practically Revolutionized —The Controlling Factor in the Whole War Proved to be the Latent Power of Armored Squadrons

An interesting reciew of the part that sea-power has played in the war and references to the lessons that naval men have learned is given by the naval correspondent of the New York Herald writing from London. He says that while the principles of naval strategy have been the same for a century, their application has been so altered as to amount almost to a revolution. The first and most obvious teaching is that sea-power has completely justified the confidence placed in it. The lesson here is an old one emphasized afresh. Sea-power has saved the Allied cause. It permits of the time and the creation of the means by which victory will be secured. The use of sea-power is demonstrated not only by the way in which the German merchant ships were swept from the oceans, but also by the manner in which the land and sea forces of the Allies are cooperating in three continents.

No one before the war would have thought that, merely by the threat or influence of the Grand Fleet away in the northern mists, great armies and all that was necessary to maintain and supply them could be moved in security all over the world. That lesson was enforced at the very beginning of the war. It has been maintained, even though an important battle has been fought without that completely decisive result in regard to the smashing of the enemy's fleet which was hoped for. The controlling factor in the whole of the war is the latent power which lies ready at hand in the armored squadrons now commanded by Admiral Beatty. That is the "sure shield" which the Central Powers must break down if they would alter the outcome of the war. Hitherto, both by the campaign of attrition and also by the "enterprise" which was frustrated off the Jutland coast, they have failed to do it, and their more subtle and insidious methods of attacking commerce by submarines, which are having the temporary success of most novel expedients, must also be suppressed in time.

Lessons that were supposed to have been learned in the Russo-Japanese War have been found to be useless or even misleading so far as the present struggle is concerned. For instance, after the Japanese attacks upon the Russians at Port Arthur it was said that torpedo craft would be the real factors in future wars, and it was expected by some that these vessels might be able to break up the Grand Fleet. They have failed not only to live up to the predictions made by their admirers, but to cut any figure at all. Shortly before the war began it is said that the naval world was much disturbed by the large increase of range made by the torpedo and its destructive power. The "deadly accuracy" spoken of three years ago is a myth. In the battle of Jutland there was no real torpedo success and Sir John Jellicoe says that a great number of them were apparently fired. Nor has the mine been much of a factor in the struggle, and it would have achieved much less than has been accomplished had it been employed by a nation adhering to civilized means of warfare. German unscrupulousness, however, has scored some successes with the mine. Neither the mine nor the submarine nor the torpedo can decide this struggle. At best they are mere aids to the battleship.

The writer says: "In the fields of action there is to be seen the interdependence of the naval and military forces. The fleets of nearly all the Allies supply ships to operate with and protect the flanks of their armies. It was the turning of their flank by the Russian fleet which materially helped to force the Turks out of Trebizond and other places in the Caucasus while it was the failure of the German fleet in the Baltic to accomplish a similar purpose that enabled the Russians to maintain their hold on Riga. There is also indicated by the events of the power. It is the mainstay of the Allies enabling them to do many things, but in itself it cannot end the war as they desire it should be ended. The comfortable reflection that 'time and the navy will do the job for us,' which had many sympathizers in the late government is fatal in its tendency, toward inertia and procrastination.

"Turning to the material, the battleship maintains its pre-eminent position in spite of every attempt to threaten its supremacy by mine and torpedo. Care has been taken to protect it from these devices, whose power has thus been nullified. The submarine has not shown itself in any way to be more than a weapon of attrition and not an entirely effective weapon even in that direction. If merchant ships were adequately armed its success as a commerce destroyer would be considerably curbed. Entirely new light has been thrown upon the battle cruiser, which novel type has justified the hopes entertained in regard to it. Connected with this success the war value of speed has been demonstrated. This was shown quite early in the war by the achievements of the German raiders in the outer seas and again when Sturdee's battle cruisers made their swift and silent journey to destroy von Spee's squadrons off the Falklands. It has also been exhibited many times in the North Sea, where and excess of speed on the part of one class of vessel over another has enabled superior armaments to be brought to bear. In the Jutland fight the fast battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type gave splendid results.

Scrupulous Cleanliness

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are just as clean as they look, and as wholesome as they are delicious.

In Packages Only.

Equally pure and just the thing for your children, are our

ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUITS

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

Livestock Farming Wins

The Man Who Sticks to Mixed Farming Can be Certain of Success

There are too many farmers who try to be both in and out of livestock —in when livestock is a paying proposition and out when it is not. Others stick strictly to grain farming, and sell the better part of their own or their landlord's farm in the form of grain, a wagon load at a time. The farmer who wins in the long run, however, is he who keeps the number of stock his farm can support and support well, and who is always "in the game" never trying to jump in big when the outlook is unusually bright and out again when things look bad. The in and out business never pays in the long run, the one lucky strike often puts the idea into ones' head that it does, and usually it then takes two or three bad strikes to take it out.

Whenever crops are short and the exclusive grain farmer has little or perhaps nothing to sell, it is then that the farmer with livestock proves his system of farming to be the surest of profits, let come what may. Even though there is little grain to fatten the stock that is to be marketed, it is marketable without being full-fed, and brings in a sum of money that is not to be despised. True, with cattle, the farm must have pasture land or it must be available somewhere close, at a rental that is not exorbitant. With hogs, pasture can be grown from year to year, and the hog raiser should by no means overlook having the best possible and plenty of it, for the more gains that may be secured from pasture the cheaper the hog is produced.—Successful Farmer.

"I shouldn't care to marry a woman who knows more than I do," he remarked.

"Oh, Mr. Sappy," she replied, with a coquettish shake of her fan, "I am afraid you are a confirmed bachelor!"

Various Spheres of Influence in China

European Nations Hold a Big Slice of Celestial Empire

To know something of the portentous possibilities of the British and Russian policies in China one need only think of the vastness of the territories which they have staked out for themselves. Russia claims as her sphere of influence outer Mongolia (1,000,000 square miles), Sinkiang (548,000 square miles) and more than three-quarters of Manchuria (273,000 square miles). These total an area of 1,821,000 square miles. On the other hand, Great Britain claims Tibet (533,000 square miles) Szechuen (218-000 square miles), Kwantung (86,-800 square miles), and the provinces along the lower reaches of the Yangtse River (about 362,000 square miles) making a total of 1,199,800 square miles for the British sphere of influence. In the south, France claims Yunnan (146,700 square miles) as her sphere of interest. Before the war Germany claimed Shan-tung (55,900 square miles), whence she was scheming to expand in various directions.

The chief source of misconception on the part of Americans concerning Far-Eastern affairs lies in their ignorance of Chinese geography. Open the map of China, mark out the spheres of influence established by European powers, and compare them with the Japanese sphere. Then you will begin to wonder why it is you make so much ado about Japan's activities in China. As against England's 1,199,800 square miles, and Russia's 1,821,000 square miles, Japan's sphere of influence consiting of southern Manchuria (90,000 square miles) eastern inner Mongolia (50,-000 square miles), Fu-kien (46,000 square miles), and a portion of Shantung (18,600 square miles), totals 204,600 square miles.—K. K. Kawakami, in the Century.

Japan's Shipbuilding Power

Have Developed Such a Degree of Efficiency That Their Ships Compare Well With the British

Japan as a shipbuilding power is making rapid progress. Mr. Nakabashi Tokugoro, the greatest living authority on the mercantile history of Japan, predicts that for the next three years Japan will make a delve into the needs of the Pacific and place ships on her waters equal to any that can be built out of Great Britain.

Thanks to the demands due to the war, all ship-building yards in Japan have done record work and effected extensions and improvements. The Mitsu Bishi Dockyard, the Kawasaki Dockyard and the Osaka Iron Works are fully equipped for building ships of any size, and each is trying hard to outrival the other in its appointments.

The Japanese naval architects and the workmen in the yards are now practically independent of their western instructors. Formerly their duty lay essentially in copying or converting the models given by British and other foreign masters in the art of shipbuilding.

The war conditions compelled the Japanese engineers to rely on their own resources, and for certain materials which they had formerly obtained exclusively from abroad, they have had to find substitutes, and that in the shortest possible time. They have been taught by experience that a considerable saving could be effected both in the quantity of materials and the amount of labor needed to complete particular sets of work. In fact, they have developed a degree of efficiency essentially their own.

The result is that Japanese ships compare well with English-built ships, not only in cost but in workmanship as well. In the manning and management of ships the crucial experience of the past two years has taught the Japanese owners to economize labor without decreasing the efficiency of the men employed. Before the war, it was common knowledge that a greater number of hands were required in managing a Japanese ship than would be the case were British or other foreign sailors employed. The heavy work they had to go through has unwittingly enhanced the working capacity of the Japanese sailor. Now, instead of three sailors in charge of a donkey engine only one is required on most steamships.

The old farmer, with his seventeen-year-old son, entered the editor's office and said: "This boy of mine wants to go into the literary business. Is there much money in it?" "Well, yes," said the editor, "I've been in it myself for twenty years and—" Whereupon the farmer eyed him from head to foot, glanced around the poorly-furnished office, surveyed the editor once more, and then, turning to his son, said: "Come 'long home, Jim, an' git back to your plowin'."

Young Teddie, who had just begun the study of geography, was told by his aunt that the Mississippi was called by the Indians "the Father of Waters." "You must be mistaken, auntie," said the little fellow. "If it was the 'Father of Waters' it would be Mister-Sippi!"

SOME CLEAR FACTS REGARDING THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF CANADA

ENORMOUS UNDEVELOPED NATURAL RESOURCES

J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Predicts A Great Future for Canada, and Expects to See a Population of Fifty Million After the War

Speaking recently before the New York Credit Men's association, J. S. Dennis, assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, presented some facts relating to Canada and expressed the hope that these would "justify your organization in including us in the list of nations whose credit is good and with whom your neighborly and business relations should be extended." Mr. Dennis' address, in part, follows:

"Canada, as you know, owns and occupies a larger portion of the North American continent than is comprised in the United States.

"At the present time the vast area contained within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada is occupied by a population of less than 8,000,000 people. Nature, however, has been very bountiful in her gifts of natural resources to the Dominion and the ultimate development of these natural resources will, without question, result in the growth of the north of the international boundary, within a comparatively short time, of a national neighbor whose family will comprise at least 50,000,000 people.

"It is desirable that I should point out certain of the salient features regarding Canada's progress and opportunities for future development.

"Canada has now reached Nationhood in the sense of being admitted to 'senior partnership in the firm of British Empire,' and in the further sense that the name 'Canadian' is now recognized throughout the world as representing the citizen of a virile nationality.

"Conditons in Canada today are more or less affected by the world-wide war in which she is taking a part as a portion of the British Empire.

"Canadian trade is on a sound basis and prosperous conditions exist throughout the Dominion. It is true that a considerable portion of this prosperity is due to the vast expenditures in Canada for war munitions and war supplies and to the enormously increased prices which are being realized for food products, particularly wheat and other grains grown in the western portion of the Dominion; but excluding this fictitious trade prosperity, I may point out that the business of the Dominion shows a healthy growth, as is evidenced by the following figures:

Imports, 1916	$685,000,000
Exports, 1916	1,052,000,000
Bank clearings	10,557,187,917
Railway mileage	35,582
Marine tonage	*932,422

*Tenth place in the world.

"Canada possesses enormous undeveloped natural resources in her fisheries, timber, minerals and water-powers, and, in the western provinces, has probably the greatest area of unoccupied good land avilable for immediate colonization existing, at least on the North American continent. What she needs is increased population, particularly agricultural population, and extension of industrial development to utilize her vast natural resources. The problems connected with the increase of her population and the development of natural resources involve of the re-assimilation of four or five hundred thousand men now engaed in her army, together with the large number of men who, it is expected, will emigrate to Canada from the British army, and also from northern Europe following the close of the war.

"Many different opinions exist as to the matter of immigration to this continent after the war. No one, of course, can foretell what will happen, but if we can be guided by past occurrences, we may expect, and should prepare for a great influx of immigrants.

"In the ten-year period ending in 1914, the immigration to Canada amounted to practically 2,500,000 people, distributed as follows: From Great Britain, 1,000,000; from the United States, 900,000, and the balance from other countries. During that same period we had our greatest era of development, a devlopment, which for rapidity, probably had not previously been reached in any part of the habitable globe.

"The great bulk of this development was made possible by the investment of outside capital; that capital having been obtained largely from Great Britain, France and Holland. It is estimated that in the period 1907-1913 Great Britain invested in Canada $1,500,000,000. With the opening of the war, we were, of course, shut off from these sources and in all probability will be unable to obtain further credit there for a long time after the close of the war, as all the nations engaged in this war will require their money at home to rehabilitate conditions and pay their debts. If we are to be able to extend our industrial devlopment, we can only look to you, as our neighbor south of the international boundary, to provide the money.

"As a result of existing conditions throughout the British Empire, it seems quite certain that at the close of the war we will have preferential trade within the Empire, and, that being the case, Canadian goods will have a tariff preference in all markets of the British Empire, and it seems reasonable to suppose that we will have at least a sympathetic trade preference in the countries that have been allied with Great Britain in the war, which should give Canada a special opportunity for trade extension, especially in the great Empire of Russia, where, without doubt, great opportunites will offer themselves for trade extension."

Mr. Dennis closed with an appeal to American concerns to consider whether it would not be to their advantage to establish branches in Canada and to invest capital here in order to participate in a share of this prosperity present and to come.

Germany Offered Constantinople

Generous With Offers at the Expense of Powers Leagued With Her

A statement is made by General Hanotaux in an article published in the Paris Figaro, in which he asserts that Germany some time ago offered Russia Constantinople and the Dardanelles as the price of a separate peace. This is known in diplomatic circles in Berlin to be accurate according to a wireless despatch.

It is interesting, in the connection, to recall Germany's different attempts to buy a separate peace with one or the other of the allies at the expense of other powers leagued with her.

These may be summarized thus:

Germany offered Russia the Austrian province in Galicia, and subsequently the whole of Galicia; also the Austrian province of Bukowina.

To Italy she offered a large slice of Austrian territory in Southern Tyrol and further south as the price of neutrality. Subsequently Germany offered Rumania the greater part of the Austrian province of Bukowina and a strip of Hungary as the price of Rumanian neutrality, or co-operation with the Central Empires.

The last offer of this kind is the one Hanotaux mentioned.

Pat's Strategy

An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman asked the price of a quart of milk.

"Threepence," replied the milkman.

"Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat

Pat on drinking one pint, asked, "How do we stand?"

The milkman replied, "I owe yer a pint"

"And I owe you one," said Pat, "so we are quits"

TO CHANGE YOUR SKIN!

How to Develop the Highest Degree of Vital, Nervous and Muscular Vigor.

Snakes throw off their outer skin once a year. Human beings change their skin perhaps nine times in a year; that is, they have a new skin about once in six weeks.

The value of a clean skin in maintaining health is not properly understood by the majority of people. Cleanliness is a part of health. You cannot be healthy unless you are clean, not only externally, but also internally.

The blood should also be assisted occasionally, like the skin, in throwing off poisons so that the system may not get clogged and leave a weak spot for disease germs to enter the system. When the blood is clogged we suffer from what is commonly called a cold.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

Take it as directed and it will search out impure and poisonous matter in the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys and drive it from the system through the natural channels

It will penetrate into the joints and muscles, and dissolve the poisonous accumulations. Bad blood is driven out. It will furnish you with rich, pure blood full of vital force—the kind that increases energy and ambition, that rejuvenates the entire body

Steady Demand For Pork

There Seems to Be No Doubt of Excellent Prices to Be Had in Present Season

Throughout the continent there are predictions that the hog supply will be short. Even if the price of feed is high, it looks as though it would be advisable for farmers to keep at least some breeding stock. The attractive prices which have been paid for hogs this season has rushed many animals on the market, but there is a limit, which has now been reached.

From 1904 to 1914 Canada's export trade with Britain in hog products decreased and Denmark's increased. From 1914 Canada's export bacon trade has increased and Denmark's has gone the other way, showing a falling-off of 72,000,000 pounds. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, Canada's export of hog products totalled 23,620,861 pounds. For 1915 the total was 72,036,025 pounds and for 1916, 144,150,309 pounds. The United States experienced a like increase.

But so far as Canada is concerned there is another side to the shield. On June 30, 1916, there were fewer hogs in this country than at any time during the previous 10 years, and from 1911 to 1916 there was a decrease of 1,000,000. This state of affairs, as well as the opportunity that is before the country, is stated in Pamphlet No. 21 of the livestock department at Ottawa, entitled "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," for which John Bright, livestock commissioner, and H. S. Arkell, assistant commissioner, are jointly responsible, and which can be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Particularly unfortunate, says the pamphlet, is the decrease in the fact of the rare opportunity that is offered us to further extend our "Wiltshire side" trade with the British market, a trade that for the year 1915 amounted in value to $15,957,652. In view of the facts here set forth, it is hardly necessary to further refer to the gravity of the situation or to the opportunity that will be lost if our farmers and breeders do not bestir themselves. The joint authors point out that while we are not for specified reasons to occupy the market for fat hogs, that for the bacon hog is ours for the asking. They also call for regularity in the supply. "We cannot," they say, "go into the business for six months in the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is unprofitable both to producer and packer." A good crop of hogs is required each month of the year. "If each farmer," the pamphlet says, in conclusion, "maintains even one or, at most, two sows and manages these and their offspring properly, there can be built up in Canada a very important and remunerative industry, not only yielding a permanent profit to the farmer, but as well materially assisting in preserving the commercial stability of the Dominion.

"In a word, we need a good crop of hogs each month of the year. It will be a misfortune if, because of shortage of grain, all pig-stock is sold off the farm. Clover hay, turnips, mangels and skim-milk make winter feed for brood sows and even for young growing stock, and may be trusted to bring them out in good shape in the spring. These, with a little middlings, will pull the youngsters along in satisfactory style and keep them growing. Breed at least one good type of sow. Unfortunately many farmers are selling their females. Most of them could better afford to stay in the business. We have yet to meet the man who doubts the good prospects of next year's markets."

A New Epoch

If there are such things as epochs, a new epoch is dawning. It may be pointed out that the measures now being taken in Europe are war measures, and will pass with the coming of peace. They will not pass entirely, for indeed there is to be no such peace as will permit any nation to fall back into the lower national organization of the past. Every measure taken during the war to heighten a people's powers, to economize their collective resources, and more effectively to direct their collective energies will be retained so far as it has been successful and can be applied under peace conditions in "the war after the war"; that is, in a world-wide struggle of economic rivalry. —Chicago Tribune.

Two ladies on the other side of the border were holding a stairhead confab one morning on the troubles of life, and husbands in particular.

"I dinna wonder at some puir wives having to help themselves out of their husbands' trouser pockets," remarked the one.

"I canna say I like them underhand ways myself," responded the second matron. "I jist turn ma man's breeches doonside up and help masel' off the carpet."

Newspapers Suspected in Egypt

Shippers of goods to Egypt have been cautioned by one of the Egyptian railway companies not to use newspapers or magazines as packing material since at times the censorship suspects an ulterior motive when uncensored printed mater enters belligerent lands.

Canadian Fish for Soldiers

Weekly Ration Planned for the British Army, Also far Anzacs in Hospital

The Government has been notified from London that the British authorities have completed arrangements for giving the British troops a regular ration of Canadian fish. A weekly ration is planned, and orders will be placed at once for several million pounds of frozen fish from Canada. The new demand will further stimulate the Canadian fish industry in all parts of the Dominion.

Arrangements for the supply are being made through Major Hugh Green, who was sent to England by Sir Sam Hughes last spring to superintend the Canadian fish ration supply for the Canadian troops overseas. That scheme proved so successful that the British Board of Trade asked Major Green to go back to Canada and arrange for a still bigger supply for the British army.

New Zealand and Australia have also arranged to give their men in hospital a weekly fish ration through the Canadian Fish Supply Department in London.

The Issue of the Twentieth Century

Henry A. Wise Wood, in the New York Tribune

The issue of the twentieth century has now been declared, and is apparent. Two orders of civilization are contending for mastery — Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon. At its end, which shall prevail? We have seen that, despite its support by Slav and Latin, Anglo-Saxon civilization in the Eastern Hemisphere has but narrowly escaped disaster. Knowing this, we ask ourselves what would have become of it had Great Britain lacked but a few ships. How near, indeed, to the brink, when upon less than a million tons of metal afloat depended the freedom or subjugation of the Anglo-Saxon race in Europe? A glorified Germany, revelling in her achievements, unpunished, forgiven, unshorn of her might, and still in the hands of her military caste—what a spectacle, indeed, for the contemplation of Americans, who are possessed of a third of the world's wealth and have thrown the aegis of their protection over the whole of Pan-America! A third the world's treasure, unguarded by armaments; a whole hemisphere, protected by—what?

Because of the foregoing, is it moral or is it wise from the standpoint of our eventual security for us to be parties to the making of peace so long as the red god of insolent ruthlessness is astride the charger of victory? I say, no!

Germany Needs a Lesson

One Absolute Essential of This War Is to Uproot Prussian Tradition That War Pays

Were the war to end tomorrow without Germany being required to indemnify Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland and Rumania for the damage done them by Germany's lust for conquest, the actual condition would be that the criminal nation would be able to look around with satisfaction on her own rich provinces, unmarred by the fangs of war, and with equal satisfaction on the ruined provinces of all her neighbors. And the Germans would count the war as a tremendous gain, as having given them a vast relative advantage over neighboring States. Surely the one absolute essential of this war is to uproot the Prussian tradition that war pays, that war has been the making of Prussia; and that to war they, and now in a wider way the Germans, must ever look for progress and their greater good. Surely if this war ends leaving the German people impregnated with this Prussian belief in the necessity for war, and the Prussian faith in the profitableness of war, it will be war badly ended for Europe and the world.

If peace came tomorrow, the German general staff would say that they had learned enough to ensure their success next time. In some way the German people must be convinced that it is their business to see that no German general staff shall again plot and attempt such bloody crimes against manhood — against the German masses as much as others, for they have suffered as deeply, and died as painfully as any of their victims.—From the Toronto Star.

"Gott Strafe America".

There is a notion in England that the "Gott Strafe England" cry has ceased in Germany. I found no sign of it lessening. To it has been added "Gott Strafe America." Pastors, professors and the press have told the German women that their husbands, sons and sweethearts are killed by American shells. Prince Rupert of Bavaria has made the public statement that half the allies' ammunition is American. The feeling against America among the German women is so intense that the American flag had to be withdrawn from the American hospital at Munich, though the hospital was supported by German-American funds.—D. Thos. Curtin, in London Times.

Still Safe

He: Good heavens, the clock just struck one, and I promised your mother I'd leave at twelve!

She (comfortably): Good! We've eleven hours yet.

Fruit Growing In British Columbia

Has Became World Famous for the Quality of Fruit Grown

Canada's Pacific province of British Columbia is famous all over the world for the fruit that is raised there. Although the industry is of comparatively recent origin, it has, within the last two or three years, made very rapid strides. The value of the fruit crop of 1910 was approximately $250,000; the value of the 1916 crop was about $1,700,000. One of the best known districts in which fruit is obtained is the Okanagan Valley. The total output of this district during 1916 has been about 2,000 carloads of fruit, in addition to 1,000 carloads of vegetables. This produce goes principally to the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but at the same time a considerable trade is being developed with Australia, South Africa and Great Britain. Government exhibits from the province secured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England—the blue ribbon of fruit growing—for eight consecutive years, against all comers.

New Use for Church Bells

Enemy Using Bells to Provide for Munitions

According to official Austrian figures, up to the end of August no fewer than 15,200 church bells had been melted down for munitions in the Dual Monarchy, the yield of metal being returned as 7,464 tons. That averages half a ton per bell, but as there were probably a fair number of big bells included—it was recently announced that the famous 17-ton bell from St. Stephen's, Vienna, had been scheduled for the melting-pot—there may be some truth in the report which emanated from Rome a few weeks ago that in many country places the church bells had been exempted from service on condition that all the cow-bells of the district were substituted in their place. Russia, at any rate, can look with equanimity on the turning of bells into shells, for if the victory is to rest with the side that can do the biggest things in that direction there is an enormous reservoir to draw from in Russia. The Great Bell of Moscow tips the beam at 200 tons, nearly twelve times the weight of Austria's biggest bell, and three bells in the Church of St. Ivan, Moscow, can provide not far short of 150 tons of metal should the necessity arise.—London Daily News.

Women as Bankers

Most Successful, Say Women of London

In a recently published government scheme for a British trade bank occurred the phase: "It is fair to assume that women will in future take a share in purely clerical work. The Federation of Women Workers, however, thinks they should not be confined to clerical work, and brings out the following facts:

A woman has been appointed as manager of a branch of the London City and Midland Bank.

Others are being trained for similar posts.

At the exams. following the Gilbart lectures on banking at King's College four of the 22 candidates gaining over 80 per cent. of marks were women.

One, Miss Rose Kingston, of the head office of the London and South Western Bank, gained the first place with a note of approbation from the examiner, Sir John Paget.

Seven women from the same bank gained prizes or certificates.

Heroes of the Clergy

In his interesting book on the war, "The Red Watch," Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., of Toronto, pays a striking tribute to the heroic conduct of the Canadian chaplains who have gone to the front. In particular he notes the devoted service under fire of Rev. Canon Scott of Quebec, whose poetry is so much admired. Canada's clergymen have answered the appeal of a just crusade so enthusiastically as to make the influence of the cause upon the hearts of their fellow-countrymen more pronounced. Hundreds of them, of all creeds and stations, from the humble country parson to the leader of the fashionable city congregation, have arisen filled with a holy zeal for justice and the right.—Montreal Mail.

Feared Being Kissed

"Somewhere in France" an exceedingly comely damsel insisted on fervently kissing a British "Tommy" who had performed a very heroic deed. She saluted him at least a dozen times, and, indeed, only desisted when pushed aside by another admiring fair one burning to show her appreciation in the same sweet way. At least a score of others followed suit, and goodness only knows when it would all have ended had not the gallant soldier sought refuge in flight. He afterwards remarked that he would rather face all the Germans in France and Belgium than go through such an ordeal again.

"I understand that your daughter is going to take music lessons."

"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."—Washington Star.

Siberia a Dream of Wealth

Is Believed to Be the Richest Country in the World

Siberia is destined one day to become the richest country in the world, for it has a natural wealth so diversified, and as yet almost untouched, that it has no rival in the old world. How vast this wealth is is described by A. Kammer.

Before the war Siberia was producing from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000 tons of flour a year. As a grazing country it has no limits and it exports large quantities of leather, tallow and butter. Its forests are almost inexhaustible, and it supplies furs to all the world.

Its mineral wealth can only be guessed at, for the greater part of the country has never been prospected.

But there are several enormous deposits of oil, that of Kouznetz embracing about 30,000 square miles and estimated to contain 920,000,000 tons of oil; that of Irkutsk, estimated to contain 250,000,000 tons, and those of the Ienisseisk and Siemipalatinsk. Some of these have as yet scarcely been touched.

The Kouznetz basin possesses also great deposits of iron ore, estimated to contain 16,500,000 tons. Iron occurs in large quantities in many other regions.

Other metals that promise wealth to their exploiters are copper (5,600 tons of which were mined in 1913), gold, lead, zinc, manganese, wolfram, tin, antimony, cinnebar, mercury, sulphur, saltpetre, graphite, naphtha, quartz, sulphide and sulphate of soda, white clay and common salt.

Its rivers are as full of fish as those of British Columbia. Much flax, cotton and many cereals are grown and can be grown to a virtually limitless extent.

Feat of the "75's"

Two French Guns Stopped German Advance Under Difficult Conditions

How two French "75's" stopped a German advance under difficult conditions is told by H. Warner Allan in a letter from the front. He says: "The Argonne, with all its cover, is a difficult country for artillery, but the French gunners there have accomplished a number of feats of which they may well be proud. There is a point on one of the tree-hidden roads of the forest which is shown to the visitor as the scene of the exploits of a certain artillery lieutenant. It is no distance from the German lines, but on one occasion, when the Crown Prince was hammering away at the French trenches and his infantry had left their cover, this lieutenant brought up two "75's" and set them one on either side of the road. There was no time to link up his guns to the front trenches, but, with the aid of a compass and a map, he blazed away at the line where he was convinced the Germans would try to pass. He knew the country well, and scarcely wasted a shell, so efficient were his map and compass."

Live Stock of the West

Changes Noted in Cattle Movement in Western Canada

A great change in the movement of cattle in Western Canada is disclosed in an official statement for the first eleven months of 1916 issued by the Union Stockyards at Winnipeg. Instead of going south, as formerly, the majority of young cattle are going west, and getting into the hands of Canadian farmers. During the first eleven months of 1915, out of a total of 52,223 cattle passing through the stockyards, only 7,790 went west, 44,093 went south to St. Paul. During the first eleven months of 1916, out of a total of 45,864 passing through, no fewer than 25,304 went west, and only 20,258 went south.

In other words, out of the total number of cattle passing through the yards in the first eleven months of 1915, only 16 per cent. stayed in Canada; whereas in the same period of 1916, 56 per cent. stayed in Canada. The actual number of cattle exported to the United States decreased by 23,835—54 per cent. Out of the western shipments this year, 8,289 were distributed in Manitoba, 10,030 in Saskatchewan, and 6,985 in Alberta.

A Billet-Doux

When I've tucked away the nippers
an' I've finished wiping up,
An' I've set the mugs and saucers
on the tray,
I drains the little teapot in my old
man's favorite cup,
An I 'as a sit—the first I've 'ad all
day,
I takes the ink an' paper an' the
cross-nibbed pen as well,
A letter to my soldier man to send.
I never was no scholar an' I don't
know 'ow to spell,
But—'e'll understand the crosses
at the end.
I tells 'im baby's growin', she's
gettin' out of hand;
I've breeched young Perce, 'is
swank 'ud make you laugh;
Old Mrs. Rigg pipped off last week,
the funeral was grand;
Young Brown's been on the booze
again, not 'alf!
My scrawl is something chronic, an'
there's lots o' blots an' smears,
I say I 'ope 'is cough is on the
mend;
I can't find words to tell 'im all the
things I 'opes and fears,
But—'e'll understand the crosses
at the end.

—Jessie Pope.

Battles Won by Applied Psychology

Dr. Stanley Hall Says French and Germans Figure on Nerves

The superior effectiveness of the French and German soldiers in the present war is due to applied psychology, according to a statement by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, before members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in New York City the other day.

"The war has given the world its greatest lesson in scientific efficiency," Dr. Hall said. "The Allies, least of all England, did not realize how far Germany had gone in casting off the culture of half a century ago, and, in almost a single generation, acquiring a new soul that made it the most hard headed, practically efficient nation the world has ever seen."

Dr. Hall said the Germans had made exhaustive tests of the senses as well as the fatigue of military service under varied conditions, and had sifted into harmonious groups the different nervous types of men by temebility tests. The French had applied their psychological tests to determining the proper sort of service for each nervous type of man.

"Already enough of the carefully guarded secrets of these tests for specific lines of military service have become known to suggest why the German and French armies are so more effectively organized than the English and the Russian and to show that applied psychology can render a most valuable service in war," Dr. Hall continued.

The psychologist said that the war was revealing vast and unexpected nervous resources in some men, while in others it served to reveal how easy the human nervous system was to break down. He declared that after each charge there were many who were madmen for days—living in an illusion that the charge is still on, cutting, slashing imaginary enemies and yelling. "The hospitals for days after each charge are noisy with the imagined battle which still rages in the human soul," he declared.

Germans Are Torturers

Rack and Asphyxiating Coffin Among Kultur's Finest Examples

The Paris Matin, describing awful conditions in German camps for war prisoners, says: In the German system of repression, special mention must be made of the asphyxiating coffin. This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air. The poor, miserable wretch soon begins to stifle, and finally loses consciousness, when the coffin is opened and the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal coffin of torture.

As regards the torturing rack, this is a stake fitted with all conceivable manner of fine cords. The condemned man is suspended in such a manner that these cords bite into his flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to resist this form of torture more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness, they are let down and they regain consciousness, but the same torture begins again on the morrow, and to think that the official dose of this punishment lasts 28 hours!

Horse Labor on Farms

On the grain farm the heaviest work for the horses comes in April, May and in August, September and October. The rest of the time there is practically nothing for the horses to do. But enough horses have to be kept during the year to take care of the work during these busy months. When averaged up, the horse on the grain farm only works three hours a day. These figures were secured in an investigation by the Minnesota Experimental Station. In this same investigation it was found that when the crops are diversified, the horse labor is better distributed. There is less work for the horses in the seasons that are the busiest on the all-grain farm, and there is work for the horses when there is no work for the horses on the all grain farm.

Doctors Differ

The rivalry between the two local doctors was very keen, and they never lost an opportunity of "scoring" off one another.

On one occasion they met, and Dr. Lancet said to his colleague:

"I notice that you occasionally take a patient out for a drive."

"Yes," was Dr Endem's reply. "I think it does them good."

"But, my dear sir, it isn't professional. I never do it."

"I notice that when your patients go driving the undertaker usually accompanies them."

Exchanging Duties

When a woman dislikes earning her own living and a man dislikes boarding house hash and putting the studs in his shirts, they exchange duties—and call it "marrying for love." —Exchange.

She (after a tiff): I presume you would like your ring back.

He: Never mind, keep it. No other girl I know could use that ring unless she wore it on her thumb.

Getting at The Truth

Will Be Renewed Study of Events of the Days That Preceded the War

Paul Rohrback, the eminent German writer and publicist, in an article translated and transmitted by The Globe's Berlin correspondent, discusses the immediate responsibility for the beginning of the war, a theme that most German apologists either keep away from or slide over in an incomplete way.

To the question of why Germany did not accept any one of Grey's conference proposals, Dr. Rohrback answers that it was impossible for Germany to take a seat at a conference table while Russian mobilization continued; that if the British foreign minister had telegraphed to Petrograd, "If you continue mobilization we will remain neutral," Russia might have demobilized and no war would have occurred.

The chief defect in this answer is the assumption that the Grey conference proposal came after the issuance of the Russian mobilization order. The unchallenged record shows that it came before. Germany refused to back the idea. She had said she could not assist in summoning her ally before a European Areopagus. Dr. Rohrback, by ignoring the facts, does not add to the repute of German scholars for thoroughness.

The Russian mobilization was in response to a prior Austro-Hungarian mobilization. If the German government had really desired peace it would seem that when it demanded demobilization of Russia it would have demanded the same from Austria-Hungary. It is nonsensical to contend that Austria-Hungary could summon her reserves to the colors while Russia could not. If Great Britain should have pledged herself to neutrality if Russia did not demobilize, Germany should have pledged herself to neutrality if Austria-Hungary did not demobilize. If the argument has any merit one way it has merit the other.

The time approaches when there will be a renewal of a study of the ten days preceding the war.—From the New York Globe.

Rust Epidemic Made Scarcity of Seed Grain

Farmers Warned to Be Careful This Year in Their Sowing

In order to assure a heavy grain harvest for Canada in 1917, the Dominion Experimental Farms recommends that farmers exercise especial care in the selection of the right kind of seed grain for sowing the spring wheat crop.

It is expected that the grain rust epidemic of the past season in the West will be causing grave concern to many farmers as to where to turn to obtain superior seed.

Grain from a crop damaged by rust is frequently of poor quality, and not fit for use as seed, unless special precautions are taken. This is not because there is much danger that this seed will again produce a rusted crop, but because the grain is shrunken and immature; such seed is known to yield poor and feeble crops.

The safest seed to use is the best grade procurable from rust-free crops, providing, of course, that the germination is normal.

The use of this class of seed may not, however, be universally possible, since frost and hail caused considerable damage, where rust was not prevalent in the West and very little seed remains over from the harvest of 1915.

Thus, perforce, Western farmers at least will have to sow much of the grain damaged by rust. Where such grain must be used, it should be carefully and thoroughly fanned and screened, until only the heaviest kernels remain. The use of seed prepared in this way is known to ensure a more promising yield than the indiscriminate use of unscreened grain. Experiments have shown that where heavy seeds are used, gains to the extent of five bushels an acre may result.

Farmers should take these precautions to enable them to make up for the considerable losses of the past season. Early sowing, the use of early maturing varieties, and sowing rather more per acre, these are well-known precautions to be taken against damage from rust.

Mightiest of the Grand Fleet

A Canadian lieutenant on a British ship of the Grand Fleet, in a recent letter to friends in Toronto, says:

"Since the war began the navy has grown like 'a green bay tree.' It has been pruned of old ships and some new ones, but new branches have sprung out as by magic. Barring whispers, in bated breath, nothing was known of the mightiest until with a roar that woke the echoes of the hills their anchor chains rattled down within hailing distance of us.

"As one gazes at these great leviathans, whose speed and power is the marvel of the age, one realizes the full meaning of what Britain's wartime manufacturing power means to her today."

Applicant: Is there an opening here for a live-wire, hustling college man?

Office Boy: Naw, but there's goin' ter be if I don't git me salary raised by termorrow night.

Heroic Flying Men

Courageous and Daring Tactics of the British Airmen

French aviators have a profound respect for the British Royal Flying Corps, and the Matin, the chief Parisian newspaper, prints a warm appreciation of their services. We are told that during a reconnaissance in Egypt, an aeroplane was attacked by two enemy machines. A bullet broke the English pilot's jaw, another pierced his shoulder, a third found a resting place in his left leg, and finally his left hand was also wounded. He fainted, regaining consciousness when only 150 metres above the earth. He was over his own lines. He brought his machine safely to land, and then found that his observer was wounded in the chest and shoulder. With difficulty he made his report, fainted and died!

During a bombing mission Lieutenant Albert Ball noticed twenty enemy aeroplanes, divided into three groups. He advanced towards the first group, which contained seven machines, and fired on them at a distance of ten yards. The first German wavered, wheeled and fell. He then threw himself upon the others, firing two volleys at them. The first Boche took fire and fell. The others attempted to escape, but our pilot immediately started in pursuit and followed them until he had discharged his last cartridge, one of the enemy machines falling on a house in a village. Ball then returned for more amunition, came back to the charge, and attacked three more aeroplanes, which he put out of action; then, having no more petrol, was obliged to return to his base with his machine disabled.

Russians are Eager For News of Battle

Villagers Take Newspapers and Throng the Inadequate Libraries

Interest in the world war and a desire to learn what the hosts of the "Little Father" are doing and who the allies, who are battling with them against the Teutonic armies, are, have caused a grand rush by the Russian peasants upon the popular libraries and reading rooms established several years ago by the government. Unfortunately, according to the Rusky Wjedomosty of Moscow, these institutions are in no condition to supply the information wanted, as most of the books they contain treat of the training of dogs and similar subjects, pronounced harmless by the so-called Commission of Scholars appointed some time ago.

The libraries in Russia, which really are adapted to the enlightenment of the people, are closely watched by the police, and are closed a great part of the time. The Society for the Promotion of Popular Education of Kursk, which was dissolved by government order, alone maintained more than seventy libraries and reading rooms. It was directed by Dr. W. Dolschenko, a member of the first and second Duma.

Nevertheless the Russians are making the best of their limited opportunities, and the number of subscribers to the libraries and reading rooms still open has increased more than 60 per cent. in many parts of the country, despite the fact that so many of the peasants are at the front. A landowner in Central Russia sends in the following account of the eagerness for news shown by the people of his neighborhood: "I am now literally 'the village scribe,' as all of the educated men that were here are now at the front. Every day crowds of women come to me to have letters written to their loved ones in the field. Something that gives me particular satisfaction is the interest taken by the villagers in the newspapers. Formerly I received only one paper for our four villages. Now that is by no means enough. The peasants have taken up a collection, and they subscribe for four metropolitan newspapers for each village."

In other parts of Russia, where the people themselves fail to show much interest in the war and other world affairs, the news is being spread by the efforts of the radical educated element. The Russky Slowo of Moscow announces, for example, the founding of a newspaper called the Nevelsky Listok in the chief city of the Nevel district, which will be distributed free among the inhabitants of the villages in that section.

Rural London

There are 14,000 acres of land, apart from public gardens lying idle in London, says the superintendent of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society. Even more surprising to the majority of Londoners, however, may be the information that there are still over 3,000 acres within the metropolitan area used as farm land. Altogether, London boasts eighteen genuine farms—nine of them in Woolwich—and in pre-war times had already 300 acres devoted to wheat growing. It has also at least one windmill still in use, though electricity now supplies its motive power This stands in Corwall road, Brixton Hill, and has been in the possession of one family of millers for over a century.—London Chronicle.

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," was the message left behind by a convict who escaped from a western State prison.

Splendid Record Of British Unity

Took Armored Cars from Caucasus to Dobrudja, and Help the Russians

Reuter's Agency gave some details recently of the work of the British armored-car squadrons which have been operating with the Russians against the Turks and other foes. Probably no unit of the British forces has had more varied experiences than those that fell to the devoted men who, coming from all parts of the British Empire, have, after being icebound for months in the Arctic, crossed European Russia, and, after performing the remarkable feat of crossing the appalling "roads" of the Caucasus and doing good work against the Turks there, have now appeared in action side by side with the Russo-Rumanian armies in the Dobrudja.

In addition to the military value of their work, their presence has been productive of great good, particularly in the remoter parts of their field of action. They have been received everywhere with open arms by our Russian allies, while several of the officers and men have been decorated by the Czar.

After their first encounter with the Turks, the Grand Duke Nicholas sent to Commander Locker-Lampson a special telegram of congratulation and best wishes for the future, while Major-General Nazabekoff also telegraphed expressing his deepest thanks to the "courageous squadron which has given such valuable help to the troops entrusted to me." The Russian commander added: "The memory of my co-operation with the valiant Englishmen will always remain with me."

Pending the arrival of the armored cars from the Kola Peninsula, an officer was dispatched to Tiflis and Erzerum to report on the conditions, and after conferences at Petrograd orders were given for the squadron to leave immediately for the Caucasian front. After their winter in the Arctic ice some of the cars needed repair, and in order to insure a punctual start two days and nights were occupied in necessary repairs and overhauls.

Early one morning the squadron left Vladikavkas for Mscheb, near Tiflis, and reached that place in excellent order. The cars were urgently needed to inspect roads beyond Erzerum, which the continued retreat of the enemy had left open.

The difficulties of the journey were enormous, having to be made, as it was, along winding, precipitous, and ill-kept tracks, the only avenue of supply for the great army. For over a hundred miles was met a constant procession of ancient carts, slow-moving camels and dromedaries, mule teams, ox-wagons, with circular, spokeless wheels, and caravans extending for hundreds of yards. The road surface proved the greatest obstacle, and the baseplates of some of the cars were ripped open by projecting rocks. With characteristic "business" these defects were made good with seccotine, soap and medical plaster, and every armored car got to Kars eighteen hours before the scheduled time.

The Use of Straw

Comprehensive Research Study of Cereal Straws in Canada

Having in mind the prevention of waste and the economic utilization of raw materials produced in Canada, Lord Shaughnessy has, says the Montreal Journal of Commerce, authorized Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a well-known Boston organization of analytical chemists, to undertake a comprehensive research study on cereal straws in Canada, to include the straw of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and having for its purpose the industrial utilization of the excess straw now commonly burned in the West.

This problem has been divided into some twenty divisions, and these divisions are being assigned, under the direction of Mr. Little, to various individuals and laboratories where best results can be obtained in the shortest time. Some of these divisions are the botany of cereal straws, the chemistry of straws, the fuel possibilities, production of ethyl alcohol from straw, the fabrication of straw lumber, the production of various pulp and paper products from straw, a study of the destructive distillation of straw, processes for increasing the feeding value of straw, the economics of the straw question, the present industrial uses of straw, etc.

It is greatly desired to have the work sufficiently completed by next autumn to enable an impressive straw exhibit to be made at the National Exhibition in Toronto, after which there is a possibility of entraining the exhibit for the purpose of showing through Canada what can be done with this large amount of raw material. Mr. Little has the co-operation of various Government departments in this work, of McGill and other universities, commercial laboratories, and individuals.

"Open the window, waiter; I am just roasting!" a customer exclaimed who had just dined at a restaurant.

"Shut it up waiter; I am frozen," protested a man who had just sat down.

The waiter hesitated. The proprietor settled the dispute at once:

"Obey the customer who has not yet dined," he said.

Bible Light for Germans

German Piety Is Renowned for Its Uprightness and Purity

"Der Weltkrieg im Licht der Bibel" —"The World War in the Light of the Bible"—is a book by a German writer named Dunkmann, which is being largely read in Germany these days. Dunkmann claims all sorts of territory to "complete" Germany because "she alone can organize these territories and because she is the chosen nation of God which claims its Promised Land. Does not the Rhine flow through Germany as the Jordan flows through Palestine? If, like the children of Israel in Egypt, our people are becoming so great and strong that we shall have need of a larger territory, since it is necessary, our hand will arm itself with the gauntlet of iron. In all the domains of culture, of science and of art, as in those of religion and faith, Providence has multiplied for us the heroes, so much so that no other nation possesses a like treasure; captains, emperors, kings, poets, philosophers and artists; but above all our heroes in the domain of religion, our learned theologians, our fathers in the noblest sense of the word, it is wonderful to see with what complaisance God has multiplied them among us. Whilst the religion of the Russians is not at all the true Christian faith, whilst English Christianity is no more so, German piety is renowned for its uprightness and purity; it is the only true faith in the world. It alone has a legitimate object: 'Monatheism,' which distinguished Israel from all other nations as it distinguishes us from them also!" . . . "In this war the Old Testament is our faithful ally. Will it be maintained that what was just for the Jews is not so for the Germans? What the people of Israel thought it could do, neither the indignation of the neutrals nor the hypocrisy of our enemies will prevent us Germans from doing in our turn. And that is why Germany had a right to violate Belgian neutrality. Did not the Israelites ask the Amorrheans to be allowed to cross their territory, and upon the latter's refusal, legitimately conquer their country? That is how the Old Testament looks upon neutrality and its value."

Hun Spy System Blocked

Disguised German Military Desperadoes Sent to England

That spies of Germany have been very active among us for the past ten years cannot be denied, but in this, the third year of war, Great Britain may certainly congratulate herself upon the possession of a very adequate and effective system of counter-espionage and, indeed, upon having secured a veritable stranglehold upon the enemy's spies, writes Wm. LeQueux in the Weekly Scotsman.

To the average man or woman the working of the Intelligence Departments of both branches of the service is shrouded in mystery, as it must obviously be.

The discovery of the "Spy's post office" in the Caledonian road, London, in 1912, was a most fortunate incident, because letters sent there from Germany to be re-forwarded to spies were intercepted and copied. They gave us the clue to the existence of a very remarkable state of affairs, and revealed the identity not only of the spies amongst us, but also showed that German military desperadoes had been dispatched to England in humble guises, but with special instructions to carry on certain sinister work, quite distinct from espionage. These Huns were raiders whose hope it was to strike at the outbreak of war, sudden and deadly blows with explosives and by other means, with the object of crippling our naval and military organization. For a time they constituted a very grave menace to our country. What blows they actually struck cannot here be revealed. Certain disasters were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to them.

Electrically Treated Crops

For several years experiments on the effect of overhead electrical discharges on crops have been carried out at Lincuden Mains, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, by Miss E. C. Dudgeon, with the scientific co-operation of Professor J. H. Priestley and Mr. I. Joorgensen The leakage of discharge over the control plot was largely, but not entirely, prevented by the interposition between the plots of a well-earthed wire screen three feet above the level of the charged network Despite this leakage, the electrified plot showed the remarkable increase of 30 per cent. in grain and 58 per cent. straw as the presumptive effect of the discharge, which was applied on the average five hours daily for 108 days. The crops were not heavy, but the superiority of the crop on the electrified plot was marked from the earliest stages of growth, and it suffered less from the dryness of the season.

New York's Tallest Buildings

The five tallest buildings in New York, with the height of each, are as follows: Woolworth, Broadway and Park place, 750 feet; Metropolitan, Madison square, 700 feet 3 inches; Singer, Broadway, near Liberty street, 612 feet 1 inch; Municipal, Centre street and Park row, 560 feet 1 inch; Bankers' Trust, Wall and Nassau streets, 530 feet.

Munition Work Needs Some Speeding Up

A Soldiers' Message to Munition Workers of the Empire

There are no holidays at the front. Every minute of the day and night men are risking their lives, even although the official communications may say "there is nothing to report." An appeal to Canadian munition workers to give up their usual New Year's holiday and the statement that Canadian manufacturers are far behind in the delivery of shells and other war material show how imperative is the need for still further speeding up our war industries in Canada. Even in England there is probably room for still greater effort. Workers ought not to want any holidays except those periods of rest that are necessary to keep the body at the highest point of efficiency. Flanders ought to be matched by an equal activity in the armories and maximum of human endeavor is becoming more nearly approached with every week that passes.

The English production was not made possible until the National Advisory committee on war output had as a result of wide publicity brought home to the workers the vital necessity of "more shells and still more shells." This board, of which Mr. Arthur Henderson, now a member of the war cabinet, was chairman, addressed the workers in these words: "Our munitions makers are sharing in the battles as much as if their workshops were situated immediately behind the firing line, and they were personally engaged in handing the shells to the men who fire them." This is a thought that may not immediately present itself to those of the workers in the country who lack imagination; but it is a matter of exact truth. Our munitions workers are as directly engaged in the fight as were the wives of the early pioneers who knelt behind their log defences and reloaded their husbands' muskets. If the animunition stream fails, then the army must fail.

One of the pamphlets circulated by the national advisory committee has been forwarded by a friend of The Mail and Empire. It is called "The Measure of Our Blood" and was written by a wounded soldier. When he arrived at Southampton, his head swathed in bandages, an effort was made to interview him. Instead of talking about his experiences he handed out a message which he had written on the ship. The name of the regiment with which he served and his own name were suppressed, following what we can regard as only the half-insane policy of the censorship. He said: "I don't think our chaps could have done much better if they had been at the game for 20 years. . . . They fought hard and they fought all the time, and there was never a case of a single man hanging back for a single minute. Couldn't do more. Our worst is not better than the Bosche best; and it may be our best is no better than his best. But what I'm certain of is that our average is infinitely finer than his average, and on equal terms we can beat him all the time and go on beating him."

Then he turned to the matter of munitions, and said: "You can never eat your dinner or smoke a pipe, or read a newspaper, or go to the pictures but—what, while you are getting through with it, some scores of your own countrymen are knocked out by bullets and shells." There's no reason why the public should be depressed about this. As far as the army is concerned, "we're not giving away a drop of your countrymen's blood, not this year. It's all being sold, and on a good business basis . . . a better price it may be than it ever fetched in all the history of the Empire. So don't grieve after us. Our high commands know what they're doing, and Master Bosche's doom is set, and he knows it, and we all know it. We're doing our bit, all right. Are you? . . . Our part of the machinery's all right, and I don't think you'll find any failure there." He expressed the view that the end of the war was largely in the hands of the British army.

The wounded soldier's message continues: "For God's sake, don't you fail us. There's a lot of blood to be sold; and so long as it's well sold on the right terms, as it has been sold in the last week, you can make your mind easy. . . . It's good stuff, you know. Don't let it be chucked away. Everybody will know what I mean, won't he? It boils down to munitions of war. You can't send us too much. For God's sake see that you send us enough. You can measure the blood we've got to pay before it's over by the guns and shells and cartridges you send out. The more you send the less we'll have to pay. Send plenty, my countrymen, and countrywomen, send plenty. Don't you mind us. We're all right. You are all very kind to us when we come back. We've all heard all about it. I say, never mind us. Drop every other mortal thing, but for God's sake send us plenty of munitions. You can trust us to do the best." It is messages like this that ought to be given to every munition worker in Canada and everyone who might become a munition worker.

Legal But Unlikely.

The Angler: Is this public water, my man?

The Inhabitant: Aye.

The Angler: Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?

The Inhabitant: No, it'll be a miracle.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Art of Boiling Within

"How would you define diplomacy?"

"Why, diplomacy is the art of conducting a quarrel without becoming visibly angry."

Have a Bottle Handy!

Sloan's Liniment is assigned its place among the trusted family remedies in thousands of medicine closets. Confidence in it is based on the uniform effectiveness with which it banishes the pains of theumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sore stiff muscles, bruises, sprains and strains. Cleaner and easier to use than mussy plasters or ointments. It *penetrates* and relieves quickly *without rubbing*.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Then there's marriage. There's nothing I should like better, if I met with a nice girl, than to marry and settle down."

"Why don't you go and look for one then?" asked Mabin promptly.

"Perhaps—I—I hope—I might be able to find one without going very far," said Captain Dalmaine with some confidence.

With too much confidence, alas! For he let it be seen that he considered himself to be dangling a splendid prize before the eyes of the little secretary. Mabin, however, did not see it in the same light, was filled, indeed, with resentment at his tone.

"Well," said she, speaking with great demureness, "I wish you all success in your search."

"I shan't have to seek very far away," retorted Dalmaine boldly.

"Won't you?" cried Mabin with sudden spirit flashing out of her eyes: "Now I should have thought you would."

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, only that you may have to go a little farther than you expected to find a girl who is ready to take for her husband—a tame cat."

She was shocked at her own boldness, and she was almost contrite when she saw the look of surprise, mortification, and amazement on Dalmaine's features.

"I—I'm sorry if I'm rude," she added hastily, "but you'd better know how girls whom you might think of marrying would think of you."

And she fled away to the house.

It was rather embarrassing to have to meet the family at luncheon, when she had thus, as she supposed, driven off her last remaining friend.

But when she and little Julius entered the room hand in hand, she feeling as if they were going to face a world of foes, Captain Delmaine, taking advantage of a moment before Lady Moorhampton came in, offered her a peach which he had said he had stolen from one of the hot-houses, "to make friends."

And he spoke so good-naturedly that Mabin, who had expected resentment on his side, found her eyes filling with tears as she accepted the gift, not being able to do anything else.

But when she glanced at the other faces round her, as she exchanged greetings with the different members of the family, she was conscious of a hostile feeling, for which indeed she could not be unprepared, but which was none the less distressing to encounter.

Even Lord Moorhampton was short in his greeting, and failed to make his usual kindly remarks to her upon her industry, or her laziness, or anything else that came into his head.

Julius was kissed by his grandfather, and by Lady Moorhampton, shook hands with Dalmaine and Joe Wright, and sat down beside Mabin with very little to say.

"And how are you today, young man?" asked Lord Moorhampton, as they all took their seats. "Have you got over your indigestion, eh? Julius mustn't overeat himself with sweets another time, must he?"

Dibs shook his head solemnly.

"I didn't overeat myself," he said slowly, with a steady though perfectly innocent look at Joe Wright. "I didn't eat many sweets; only swee. But anozer time I won't take sweets 'cepting from Mabin."

And he curled his little arms round her waist.

There was an embarrassing pause, and Mabin grew scarlet. Then Lady Moorhampton's voice, in icy tones, broke the silence, asking Captain Dalmaine if he had been to Monford about the new saddles.

Mabin took care never to raise her eyes during the meal, except to see that Dibs was holding his fork properly, or to tell him to sit up straight.

After luncheon, and a run round the grounds with his fotball, Julius was taken by Mabin, as usual, to the library. She felt her heart sink when Lord Moorhampton called out "Come in,' and noted that, as she had expected, his tone was hard and cold.

She went in prepared for a disagreeable interview, instead of the usual happy two hours.

Julius ran at once to his tiger, and Mabin drew back the chair behind the typewriter, and prepared to take her seat.

"One moment, Miss West," said Lord Moorhampton coldly. Then he turned to the boy. "Would Julius like to fetch his hat and coat, and to play on the terrace for ten minutes?"

The boy looked surprised, then vaguely distressed on seeing that Mabin was pale and frightened.

"May Mabin come too?" he said, running up to her, and thrusting his chubby hand betwen her cold fingers.

"You must let me keep her a few moments. I have something to say to her."

The boy still clung to his proctectress.

"Shall I do, Mabin?" whispered he.

She nodded, and the boy ran off, leaving her on her feet, face to face with the viscount, who stood on the hearthrug, stiff and disagreeable.

"I regret exceedingly, Miss West," said he, "to have to make any complaint about your conduct. I should have thought there would have been none to make.

Mabin said nothing. She knew what to expect and she knew who had been at work influencing him against her. He looked at her as if waiting for some reply, but as she made none, he went on in a slightly disconcerted tone:

"I suppose you know to what I refer."

"Oh, yes. You must mean that you don't approve of my telling Mr. Wright that he mustn't try to poison Julius."

Lord Moorhampton moved uneasily.

"Surely, Miss Wrest, you must know that your accusation was absurd."

"I don't think it was. I shouldn't have dared to say such a thing if I had not believed that he did try to poison the boy, just as I know he murdered or tried to murder your son.

Lord Moorhampton looked scandalized. He glared with an expression of exasperation at this uncomfortable young woman who would persist in holding her own crude opinions, in maintaining them to his face; who would insist upon dragging him out of this pleasant world of comfort and make-believe into rude, raw suspiciousness which she believed to be facts, but which he preferred to shut into corners and look upon as fictions.

"You are very presumptuous, for such a young girl, in setting up what you call your opinions against those of persons of mature years and judgment," said he with a sort of feeble stiffness.

Mabin looked at him as if she would have liked to shake him. Indeed, that was what she felt at that moment, that she would have liked to take him up with a giant arm, and shake him out of his flabby confidence and comfort, and into the energy and firmness which makes a man. She felt herself, however, to be unequal to such a task, and looking him steadily in the eye, she said quietly:

"I'm afraid I must seem presumptuous. I can't help it. I can't know what I know and see what I see without doing anything. I do worship that boy; I do feel and believe that he was confided to me, and I must do my best to keep him safe. If I have offended people by doing it I can't help myself. I see it's of no use to try to persuade you that the child is in any danger; but you can't persuade me that he isn't. So I hope you'll excuse me now; I'm sure you don't want me to work for you this afternoon. If you please, I should like to go and see that the boy's all right."

This speech, coming on the top of his rebuke, left Lord Moorhampton disconcerted and uneasy. Without speaking he gave her a cold bow of dismissal and turned away, and Mabin, without another word, went quickly out of the room.

She was afraid that the boy, being free to go where he would at an unaccustomed hour, might have got into mischief, and mischief was more dangerous to him than to another boy.

Her fears seemed to find justification when she searched the hall, the corridors, the nursery, the schoolroom, inquired of the servants she met, all without finding any trace of him.

Up and down the corridors, in and out of the rooms she ran, calling him by name.

She had found his garden hat and coat, and had looked out on the terrace, and seen that he was not there. Before going farther into the grounds she resolved on a thorough search of the house.

This was no easy task, for besides that portion of the mansion which was inhabited, there were disused parts of it, including a whole wing with a ballroom underneath and a row of bedrooms above, into which no one but the housekeeper ever went.

Into this wing she went, stepping down into the unfrequented corridor and then stopping short to listen in the darkness.

For the trees on this side of the house grew close to the windows which were further darkened by the long strings of ivy which hung, untrimmed, on the walls.

She fancied that she heard a slight movement at the other end of the corridor and she called out, under breath:

"Dibs!"

For answer she heard the patter of little feet, and in another moment Julius himself, his face crimson and his dark eyes ablaze with excitement, was tugging at her skirts, whispering in an agitated voice:

"Mabin, come, come wif me.—I've found Papa!"

Down went Mabin on her knees, trembling, caressing the child, unable to speak. Meanwhile the boy, excited, and full of his stupendous news, continued to cling to her, holding her tightly round the neck as soon as she came down to his level.

"Come," said he, in an agitated whisper, 'come, Mabin, come and help Dibs to open ze door."

"Hush! What door?"

He unlocked his arm and tried to drag her along the corridor into the darkness.

"It's wound ze corner," he explained mysteriously. "He's in a woom what Dibs hasn't never been inside. Come, Mabin, come wiv me 'fore anybody else comes to stop us."

The child had the sense to see that there was some mystery about this discovery, and Mabin appreciated his discretion.

But she was horribly frightened, and it was with very reluctant steps that she accompanied the boy along the passage, which was darker at the extreme end than at the point where the step up led into the main body of the mansion.

(To Be Continued.)

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Good Hunting

A young Swede appeared at the country judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"

"No," was the answer. "Aye tank Aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."—Everybody's Magazine.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

MARTYR TO PAINS IN THE BACK

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15, 1916.

About eight months ago I read your advertisement in one of the Halifax papers offering a free sample of Gin Pills for the Kidneys. I had been a martyr for years to intense pains across the back and decided to try Gin Pills. Before I had finished the third box I found myself for the first time in years perfectly free from pain.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. (Jane) Percy.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 68

The Only Way

The Irish sergeant had a squad of recruits on the rifle range.

He tried them on the five-hundred-yard range, but none of them could hit the target. Then he tried them on the three-hundred-yard, the two-hundred-yard, and the one-hundred-yard ranges, in turn, but with no better success. When they had all missed on the shortest range he looked around in despair. Then he straightened up.

"Squad attention!" he commanded. "Fix bayonets! Char-r-ge!"—Everybody's.

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

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Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

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Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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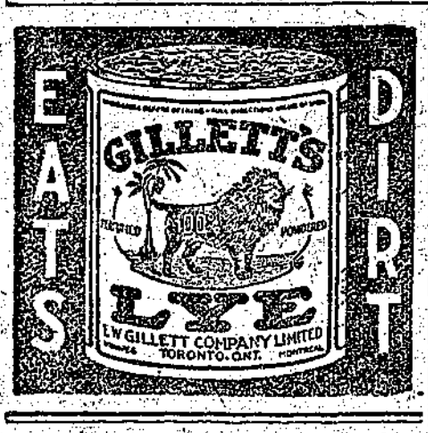


Interesting Alternatives

The Paris Gaulois publishes the following statement by a prominent Swiss baker:

"You must hold on and do nothing rash. The depression of the mark is obvious, and more is to come. We know here that your enemies are in a desperate position and that what they have done in Roumania has given them no decisive result, and their chiefs are now reduced to saying: 'We fight only now for our lives.' They know they are done for. Think what the fate of their rulers will be! If victorious they may be assassinated. If vanquished the scaffold awaits them."

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. E. Quinn, Parame, Que., writes:—"Baby was troubled with constipation and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They are an excellent medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One of Those "Sure Things"

"A friend of mine has a great scheme"

"I can suggest a better one"

"What is it?"

"Don't invest in the scheme."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

German Faith in Terrorism

History and the experiences of the present war prove that Germany's excuse of necssity for using submarines against merchantmen and making no prizes has been purely psychological. In all probability if Germany had clung to the old methods and had observed the old rules of humanity, using submarines merely to menace warships and employing surface vessels to attack commerce, she would be much nearer victory today than she is. The German submarine methods have developed, not from necessity, but apparently because they appealed to the same bent in the official mind which also has shown itself in the use of the Zeppelins and the oppression of Belgium—a mental process which reasoned that victory might most quickly be achieved by terrorism.—Buffalo Express.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

Otto Higel Piano Action

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

Good Old Times

Scarcity of potatoes makes us think of times long ago when the all-important tuber was known only to American Indians and wild swine or other wild animals that grubbed it up. Our Saxon ancestors got along without potatoes, corn, peaches, turkey, rice, bananas, oranges, lemons, sugar, and tobacco. No chocolate, bonbons, no cigarettes in those days! No tea or coffee. Was there good butter? Some of us get along without a number of these things, too; but our ancestors were not tantalized by the sight of them heaped up in fascinating shop windows, with impossible prices ticketed on them. There could not have been any H. C. L. problem in such a time. Eggs and milk were probably almost free when our ancestors worried along without a lot of present day luxuries.—London Advertiser

FROST BITES

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Taken at His Word

Sarcastic Father—Julia, that young man Riley has been here three nights in succession, and it has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?

Innocent Daughter—Oh, papa, may I? It is just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

His Allegiance

Two huge colored men lived in a precinct at Evansville during a campaign in which a certain politician ran for mayor.

"Who is you fo' anyhow?" asked one of them one morning when he met the other. "How's you goin' to vote in de 'lection?"

"Why, I'se fo' Smith that's who I'se fo'—and you already knowed it. Why you ask me dat?"

"Yes, you's fo' Smith. I know who you's fo' all right. You's fo' Sale; dat's who you's fo'."—Argonaut.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

The Cult of Militarism

German Psychology so Gross and Perverted That It Has no Parallel in Modern Times

The Germans had for years been preaching the doctrine and the cult of militarism and infusing the virus of organized brutality into the minds of their people. This had not been the act of a small clique or school of men, but their historians, professors, literary men and learned men had been engaged in a conspiracy to produce the result. Books which preached the doctrine of brute force, material arrogance, and world-wide dominion, were circulated and read by hundreds of thousands of people in Germany almost unknown to the people of this country, whose knowledge of German literature had been largely confined to the great writers of the past. After years of this, suddenly war broke out, and we found the revelation of this spirit in the acts and conduct of the people. We now know there was no crime so black, no atrocity so revolting, that would not be perpetrated by the German people, and perpetrated with pride and self-congratulation. We were dealing with a psychology so gross and perverted that it had no parallel in modern times.—Lord Curzon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A rich manufacturer of asbestos took a house just across the street from a sweet-spirited old lady, and his family proceeded to enjoy itself in what seemed to her a very worldly fashion.

But the old lady was never known to speak ill of anyone, even when her neighbors played tennis on Sunday. She only said:

"Dear me! they must have great faith in their asbestos."

Lost His Balance

Octavius—Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I got engaged two months ago, and now— Gerald—Ah, love makes the world go round. Octavius—Yes, but I didn't think it would go round so fast as to make me lose my balance!

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels anl leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

A Difficult Question

Catherine seemed such a reliable girl that Mrs. Moran had no hesitency in leaving her in charge of the children while she went for a long drive.

"How did they behave during my absence," she asked on her return.

"Beautifully madam," Catherine replied, "but in the end they fought terribly."

"Why on earth did they fight?"

"To decide which was behaving best."

Medical Use of Alcohol

It is very necessary to state definitely that a narcotic such as alcohol, possessing possibilities for the initiation of habits and methods of life which may be productive of infinite evil, should never be self-administered and must only be employed as a therapeutic agent under strict and scientifically directed medical supervision.

Even the generally accepted view that alcohol was desirable if not necessary for the advanced in life, an opinion expressed in the saying that "Wine is the Milk of Old Age," is now being discarded and declared by experts to be "a great and dangerous fallacy."—T. N. Kelynack, M. D.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Contractor—I'm employing all the men I need right now.

The Ragged Applicant—Seems to me you could take on me, the little work I'd do—The Siren.

Celluloid wings for aeroplanes, said to be so transparent that they are invisible 300 feet in the air, have been invented by a German engineer.

Wood's Phosphodine, *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS OR MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Will Take 503 Years to Survey Water

It will take 503 years to make a complete survey of the waters of Alaska, California, Washington and Oregon, according to estimates made by Superintendent E. Lester Jones, of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The estimates are based on progress made with the present facilities. It will take 333 years to complete the survey of Alaskan waters and 170 years to chart the waters of Washington, Oregon and California, he says.

SCHOOL days are anxious days for parents as well as for children.

At the most critical time in their lives girls, and boys, too, are subjected to the enormous nervous strain which examinations and excited ambition entail.

To many children this means nervous breakdown, with weakness of the digestive system, headaches, fainting spells, and a run-down condition, which makes them fit subjects for coughs, colds and contagious diseases.

The blood has become thin and watery, and the nerves are being starved, as is evidenced by weakness of the optic nerve and the necessity of wearing glasses.

The rational treatment for this condition is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. While gentle and natural in action, this food cure is wonderfully potent in restoring strength and vigor to the exhausted nervous system.

Experience with many thousands of cases has proven that this restorative treatment is just what pale, weak, nervous children need to build up their systems and to help them back to health and vigor.

Mrs. H. Houston, Highland Grove, Ont., writes: "While attending school my daughter became weak and very much run down. She was frequently troubled with bad fainting spells, and nothing we tried seemed to do her any good. We were advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with most satisfactory results. I am pleased to tell you that after using five boxes of the Nerve Food she was completely cured, and has had no return of the fainting spells."

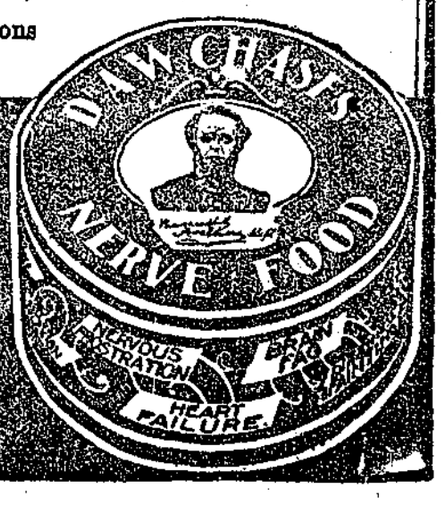
This statement is certified to by Mr. Hamilton Houston, J.P.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

532

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

The Hedley Gazette

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
" (United States).....2.50

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Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.25 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 12 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Certificate of Improvements.....$10.00
(Where more than one claim appears in notice, $2.50 for each additional claim.)

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., April 5, 1917.

"He who does me once, shame on him; He who does me twice, shame on me."

The war is just going on quietly, the allies pressing forward steadily. In another month the French and British should be in German territory.

The banks and other institutions will close down Friday, Saturday and Monday for a rest. Business men throughout the province will wish the "trouble" man of the bank a pleasant outing.

Several too-outspoken German sympathizers have been rough-housed during the past week south of parallel 49. The United Statesers are taking the right course. We in Canada allowed the mouthings to go on until all foreigners have a contempt for us.

The Unlimited was late Friday owing to slides on the main line in the Cascades and delaying the Wenatchee train to Oroville. The Great Northern is very indiscreet in having snowslides at a time when the U. S. is about to declare war and the Greasers are swarming.

Quite a number of men have come in from Copper mountain, near Princeton, the past week. The force has been reduced at that camp, owing, it is said, to shortage of funds to carry on development work and the erection of buildings and the purchase of machinery for a concentrating plant. It is probable that the delay in the plans of the management will only be a temporary one.

A Party Exonerated.

Liberal newspapers are accusing the Borden government of the sole responsibility for the exodus from Canada to the United States of a number of men who fear compulsory military service. In common justice it must be admitted that Liberal party is not to blame for any such manifestation of alarm.

In more than one public speech Sir. Wilfrid Laurier has voiced unalterable opposition to conscription. He has made plain to those who wish to take advantage of their freedom by allowing others to preserve it for them, that one way to avoid compulsory service was to get Liberal leaders back into power. Another way, obviously, was to leave Canada.

The considerable number of men who have gone to the United States, therefore, might have diluted their fear of conscription with the hope that the Liberal party would soon achieve office. The prospect of the latter event they seem to have found extremely dim. It failed to hold them, and many, no doubt, made a considerable sacrifice in order to get away.

One of the benefits to the nation calculated to follow a return to office of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be the home-coming of the exiled patriots to a country governed in such a way as to accommodate their patriotism. But are they worth the sacrifice?—F. P. A.

It has been looked upon by many as a very plain matter of fact that the dynastic rulers of Germany are but little above the level of sheer maniacs. Every move that has been made by them since the inception of their world-conquering theory of spreading German "kultur" by force of arms, backed by low intrigue, has been but additional evidence of their insanity. From the invasion of Belgium down to the latest attempted intrigues against the United States, there has not been a single move made that could have been prompted by anything like a sane understanding of world events. Either these rulers of Germany are stark mad or they afford a study in arrested intellectual development that is more centuries behind that of the rest of the world than one would care to specify.—B. C. Federationist.

What Belgium is and Northern France, what Serbia and Poland have become, we may be tomorrow. This is the question of the hour, the only one. The most solemn hour in the history of the world has struck. Thousands of miles from here a grim game is being played, with the world's destiny and our destiny at stake. On the fate of the empire, on the success of the allies depends our own fate. Conquered, the allies must leave our commerce, our institutions and our liberties defenceless in the hands of Germany, the land of militarism, autocracy and barbarism.—Hon. P. E. Blondin.

Mining men of long experience in Kootenay and Boundary districts state that the shortage of water for mining purposes is this winter the worst in memory. The freezeup at high altitude early in the winter, which has prevented snow from seeping through into the creeks, is regarded as the cause. But for the fact that many of the larger mines of the country have in past years made preparations for auxiliary power or for securing water at points which will secure a supply under the most unfavorable conditions, the shortage this year would have compelled a marked reduction in output.

It is said a smelting and refining plant will be built near Vancouver. The roof burned off the first Vancouver smelter with the first and last charge.

The bounty on coyotes has been reduced from $3 to $2, and on wolves from $15 to $10.

The reopening of the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith is announced for next month.

The Creston Women's Institute has adopted a prisoner of war.

A returned soldiers' club for Nicola valley has been formed at Merritt.

Ashcroft potatoes cost 96c. a dozen in Boston.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Feb. If your name does not appear your subscription has not been received during the month. In some cases subscriptions are paid in advance and have previously been acknowledged. If you are in arrears please hand your subscription to the Treasurer. Collections made as per list, month of Feb., $935.05. Of this amount $154.65 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $780.40, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Following will show the amounts remitted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund:

Remitted	$10028 95
January, 1917	812 55
February, 1917	780 40
	$11621 90

C. P. DALTON,
Sec.-Treas.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Hedley Patriotic Funds Committee and find the above statement to be correct.

H. D. BARNES
F. M. GILLESPIE } Auditors.

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, FEB. 1917.

R. Anderson	4.50
G R Allen	4.50
A Amey	4.25
A Appleton	3.75
L Barlow	4.25
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
L. Basso	4.00
P. Basso	3.75
J. R. Brown	4.25
E. Berg	4.25
T C Bevan	3.75
C. A. Brown	4.50
R. Boyd	3.75
T Baird	2.00
G G Bowerman	4.00
B Bowerman	3.75
A. Clare	5.00
R. S. Collin	5.00
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
D. Curry	3.50
J. Coulthard	4.25
T P Corrigan	3.50
Richard Clare	3.75
F. C. Chapman	3.75
T. Carras	3.75
F. Decario	3.75
J DeGroe	4.25
S Dogadin	3.75
C E Ericson	4.25
Dr R Elliot	7.00
T Eleuk	3.75
O Franzen	3.75
J Fife	2.00
Friend	8.00
G. E. French	3.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
J. Gaare	3.75
W. T. Grieves	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.25
M. Gillis	4.25
P Garich	3.75
R. Hambly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.00
J. Hossack	3.75
H. E. Hanson	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
A. W. Harper	3.50
T. Henderson	4.00
D Henderson	4.00
E Hossack	3.75
M C Hill	4.50
P. Johnson	4.25
P. R. Johnson	3.75
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G. H. SPROULE, W. M — S. E. HAMILTON, Secretary

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1744 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Tuesdays. Visiting brethren are cordially invited

W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. F. JONES, Sec'y.

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