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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 29. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916. $2.00 IN ADVANCE

JAS. CLARKE
Watchmaker
HEDLEY, B.C.
Clocks and Watches for Sale.

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!
PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
HEDLEY B.C.
Phone 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

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MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
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 Mondays
Visiting brethern are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. E. HANSON, Sec'y.

R. P. BROWN
British Columbia Land Surveyor
TEL. No. 27 P. O. DRAWER 100
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

P. W. GREGORY
CIVIL ENGINEER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
Star Building - Princeton

WALTER CLAYTON C. E. HASKINS
CLAYTON & HASKINS
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
PENTICTON, - B. C.

Hedley Opera House
H. I. JONES, Manager
A large, commodious hall for dances or other entertainment.

Grand Union Hotel
HEDLEY, British Columbia
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

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr Carmichael made a flying trip to Penticton on Tuesday.

Mr. A. H. Cameron has had the first ripe tomatoes in Keremeos.

Mrs. E. M. Daly and family motored to Hedley on Monday evening.

Mr. Mott of Penticton was guest at the Keremeos hotel over the week end.

Misses Bessie and Freda Richter spent a few days last week visiting their grandfather at Chopaka.

Mr. Patten spent a few days last week down the Similkameen looking after some mining property.

The Sunday school picnic will be held at Olalla Friday, August 4th. Everyone come and have a day's outing.

Mr. Wagenhauser and family of Penticton motored over on Sunday and spent the day guests at the Keremeos hotel.

Mrs. Stewart and party of friends motored over from Penticton on Sunday and visited with Mrs. Kirby and daughters for the day.

Rev. and Mrs. Clelland and son were passengess out on the train Monday evening on their way to Portland, Ore., where they will spend a month's vacation.

Morris Daly passed through town Sunday with a swell new car, McLaughlin six. Morris can certainly handle the car splendidly for one who has never had any practice.

Don.t forget the Flower Show to be held in the town hall on August 25th under the auspices of the Women's Institute. A splendid display of flowers is expected. Refreshments in the afternoon. Patriotic concert and dance in the evening. All prize money and proceeds of refreshments to be used for patriotic purposes.

There will be a dance in the town hall on Friday evening, August 4th, in honor of the boys who are here from the 172nd battalion. They expect to leave next week for camp at Vernon. Everybody come and give the boys a good time, as it is the last time they will be here until the war is over, as their battalion leaves shortly for the old country.

Mr. Condit of the Horn Silver mine was a visitor in town on Monday.

Mr. Geo. H. Keith of Okanagan motored through Keremeos on Sunday.

Mr. Robert Lawson of Grand Forks was in town on Monday with his family.

J. F. Naff of Omak, Wash. passed through here Sunday on his way to Hedley.

Mr. and Mrs. Butch and Mr. and Mrs. Weeks of Penticton spent Sunday in town.

Mesdames Taylor and Cawston and D. Cawston, Jr., drove from Hedley on Friday.

Miss Ina Harrison is visiting at the home of Mrs. Sheridan, South Keremeos for a few days.

Mr. Keeler, with party of friends, motored to Hedley on Sunday and spent the afternoon.

Miss Rita Kerby was a passenger to Oroville on Monday, where she had some dental work done.

Mrs. H. Clarke and family of Vancouver are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Clarke of Rosemont.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Innis and family motored down the valley as far as the R. Armstrong ranch and spent the day.

Mrs. R. H. Carmichael returned home from Seattle on Thursday where she had been visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. F. B. Gibson, accompanied by his daughter Frances and son Fred, drove to Penticton on Monday and returned Tuesday.

Messrs. Lauchmond, Craine, and Storer were in town on Thursday on their way from Copper mountain to Greenwood.

Messrs. Jordan and Brown are busy on their copper property, known as the Dolphin, getting out a carload of ore to ship.

Mr. E. F. Corbett, manager of the Bank of Commerce, getting tired of hotel life, has moved into the rooms over the bank.

Mr. Jones of Nighthawk and Mr. Boyd of the Ivanhoe mine motored through Keremeos on Sunday to Princeton, en route to Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Howes of Princeton and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of South Keremeos had luncheon and spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. Carle on Sunday.

We are glad to report that Mr. A. Robertson is feeling much better this week.

Mr. Howard Foster of Olalla died very suddenly last week in the hospital at Summerland, where he had gone to take some horses. He complained of not feeling very well in the evening and was taken to the hospital where he died shortly afterwards. He was 29 years of age and leaves a widow and small baby.

Saturday was visitors' day at the Scouts's camp at Horn lake, and among those who visited the camp were Mrs. J. W. Armstrong, Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mattice and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, the Misses K. and L. Gibson, R. Kirby, H. Richter, J. Harrison, Corey, Albert and Arthur Mattice, C. Harrison, K. Robertson, Bennie and Clarence Clarke.

LABOR HAS CONDEMNED THE PROHIBITION ACT

Trades and Labor Councils of the Coast Cities Pass Strong Resolutions—Reasons Why Workingmen Should Vote Against Bill.

Organized labor has declared its position with reference to the B. C. Prohibition Act with no uncertain sound, the result of close investigation and keen discussion of the bill having resulted in the straight declaration by the coast labor bodies that the Act should be condemned and that the workingmen of British Columbia should do all in their power to defeat the measure at the polls.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the most representative labor organization in in British Columbia, at its meeting on July 20th, passed a strong resolution against the Act, the closing paragraph reading as follows:

"Resolved that the Trades and Labor Council in Vancouver, B. C., in harmony with representative bodies of organized labor elsewhere places itself on record as opposed to the British Columbia Prohibition Act and to the principles involved therein."

In adopting the above resolution the Vancouver Trades Council was but following the steps of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, which on June 14th passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that this Council go on record as opposed to prohibition as contained in the proposed Bill, from an econonomic and social standpoint and report this decision to the various unions with the request that they help to defeat the bill."

The resolutions above noted are in line with the action of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council and the Prince Rupert Labor Council.

WORKINGMEN HAVE A KICK COMING.

The discussion in connection with the passage of these resolutions showed plainly that workingmen believe they have a just "kick" in connection with the Prohibition Act. It was stated that the measure is class legislation of the rankest type inasmuch as it allows the man of means to secure all the liquor he desires by importing it from outside points, but at the same time places a handicap on the workingman who can only afford to buy his beer by the glass. This argument is directly along the line of the remarks by Mr. Parker Williams, member for Newcastle, on discussion of the Bill in the House, when he openly declared the Act to be class legislation and stated that while he "would vote for Prohibition that would prohibit he would never have anything to do with such lop-sided, jug-handled imitation as the present Bill."

The Act is also objectionable to trades unions inasmuch as many of its clauses were declared to be un-British and unfair. It was pointed out that clause 29 provided that any person could tell a constable that he suspected a man had liquor illegally in his possession. On this information and without disclosing the name of the informer, the constable couln enter a man's home, break into all the rooms, closets, etc., without a warrant. Such provisions were severely criticized by members of the labor councils as absolutely opposed to the British ida that "A man's house is his castle.""

In taking the action they did, the council were also moved by the feeling that they should support the large body of the workingmen who are today either directly or indirectly engaged in connection with the operation of licensed premises. It is stated that 3700 men are now thus employed and that 6000 persons are dependent upon them for a living. This does not include over 1200 employees of licensed premises who are now at the front. As the Prohibition Act would mean that these men would be thrown out of work, the councils considered that legislation leading to such action especially at this time should be vigorously opposed.

Many delegates who took part in the council discussions said that they were Prohibitionists. They stated, however that they were opposed to the Act because it was not a Prohibition Act in any real sense of the term, provision being made in it for the purchase of liquor by importation or otherwise just as freely as is now the case. They plainly stated that they did not consider a vote against the Prohibition Act a vote against the principle of Prohibition, as to their minds the passage of such an act as was proposed would not in any way lessen the purchase or consumption of liquor. As a matter of fact, although it might tend to decrease the consumption of health-giving beer (the workingmen's usual beverage), it would actually increase the consumption of whisky and spirits, a condition which was not for the best interests of the workingmen or the province.

Training That Is Usesul.

It is not generally known that in addition to being taught everything that an infantryman is instructed in, the sapper of the Canadian Engineers learns many things useful in civil life. He is therefore continually being prepared for the return to civil duties at the end of the war.

He is taught bridge building, building construction, road building, use of explosives, geometry, construction of piers, derricks, incinerators, drains, water systems, the use of the blocks and tackles, knots, lashing and splicing. Careful thinking men who are going to enlist should remember this. More men are wanted, and wanted quickly, for the engineers. Sixty men are wanted immediately.

Men desirous of enlisting in the Engineers should apply at the nearest army doctor or recruiting station or communicate direct with the officer commanding at headquarters, North Vancouver, B. C. On receipt of attestation papers and medical history sheets, transportation will be forwarded for journey to Vancouver.

The officers and non-commissioned officers' school of military engineering commenced on Monday, 31st July. Anyone can join this school and successful candidates will obtain sergeant's certificates before going overseas. A considerable number of men have received commissions after obtaining this certificate.

There will be no services in the Hedley English church until September.

E. J. Patch, circulation manager of the Nelson Daily News, was in town yesterday.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

D. J. Innis was up from Keremeos Tuesday.

G. Prideaux of the Nickel Plate spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. S. L. Smith left yesterday for a short visit at the coast.

J. W. and Mrs. Armstrong of Keremeos were visitors in town Sunday.

Fred and Mrs. Howse of Princeton were visitors in town Monday.

Thos. Bradshaw was in town Monday evening to attend the Liberal meeting.

B. W. and Mrs. Knowles left Tuesday last for a month's visit with friends in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. G. E. French and family leave this week for a month's visit with friends in Vernon.

The Tennis Club dance Friday evening attracted a fairly large number of the young people.

D. D. Cawston, Mrs. R. L. Cawston and Mrs. D. J. Taylor of Keremeos were in town Friday last.

Mrs. T. Bysouth and Miss Viola Messinger of the Nickel Plate were visitors in town Saturday.

J. M. Sandusky of Vancouver arrived in town last week to take the management of the A. E. Howse store.

L. D. Burrus and wife of Touasket, Wash., and Miss Donald of Okanagan, Wash., were in town over Sunday the guests of T. E. Burrus.

At Keremeos today Robert Scott Conklin, Liberal, and L. W. Shatford, Conservative, were nominated as candidates for the Similkameen electoral district.

CHICKENS FOR SALE—Year-old laying hens, thoroughbred white-legged Wyandottes; some early May pullets, will lay this fall. J. Murdoch, Stirling creek.

The weather has been so hot the past week that the Sons of Rest have had difficulty in finding cool, shady spots in which empire affairs could be discussed comfortably.

A. F. H. Meyer, purchasing agent of the B. C. Copper company, Mrs. Meyer, and F. W. McLaine, ex-mayor of Greenwood, autoed through town Friday on their way to Copper mountain.

There were about a hundred people at the dance at the Bromley ranch Saturday evening, and all had a good time. It was an old-time dance, and all danced whether they could dance or not. An excellent supper was served. Some of the Hedley people got home Sunday morning; others didn't.

There was a fairly good attendance at the Liberal organization meeting in Fraternity hall Monday evening. Questions relating to the campaign were discussed. It is expected that either Brewster or McDonald, or both, will speak here Monday afternoon. They will be in Merritt Saturday evening, Princeton Monday evening, and Keremeos Tuesday afternoon.

Stirling creek; evening; plank across stream; young bear feeding on raspberries; three young ladies approaching plank; saw bear; bear also saw; three screams; one poof; forgot plank; man to rescue; three damp females; one scared bear critter speeding toward the setting sun and beating the family record or the Wrexam Harriers in cross country going. That's all. The man in the case is married.

TOO LITTLE BLOOD MEANS MUCH MISERY

That is What Makes People Pale, Weak and Languid.

The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children, is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anaemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills actually make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, strengthens the nerves and brings new health and strength. The following is proof of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to restore health. Mr. Geo. Turner, New Haven, N. S., says:—"No doubt due to constant hard work I got in a badly run down condition. It took very little exertion to tire me, and my appetite was far from being good. Often I had headaches, and when going up stairs, or after any slight exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I grew considerably alarmed about my condition. I decided to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I felt much better. I continued using the pills for some weeks longer, and they completely cured me. I can warmly recommend this medicine to men who are weak or run down."

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

Forestry Farms

Changing the Treeless Prairie Into a Park-Like Country

"Saskatchewan requires more Forestry Farms. Then there would be at least two lectures continuously on the road to hold meetings, giving lectures on forestry, shelter-belts, etc. The gospel of tree-planting should be brought to farmers. These lectures could take the names and locations of farmers who are anxious and ready to plant trees, send in the lists to the head office in the province, and inspectors should be sent out to examine each farm, so as to advise farmers where to plant, and how to prepare the ground for the following year's planting. It is all right to expend money on the general Conservation Commission to enthuse citizens the Dominion over on what our natural resources are and how they should be conserved, but the practical working end of the problem should not be neglected. Give Saskatchewan forestry farms and practical men to meet progressive farmers, and in a few years the treeless, wind-swept prairies would be changed to a park-like country, with trees on every farm."—Saskatchewan Farmer.

Foe Ships in American Harbors

There are eighty-eight German and twelve Austrian ships in American ports with a total net tonnage of 308,479, lying idle on account of the war. The merchant ships may leave when they like, but warships must remain till the termination of the war. The reason why none of the merchantmen leave port is because the Allies maintain an effective patrol outside the three mile limit.

Capital of Portugal

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, has a population of about half a million. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and large enough to hold all the navies of Europe. The greatest earthquake on record occurred at Lisbon when, in 1755, in less than ten minutes, the greater part of the city was made a heap of ruins, and from 30,000 to 40,000 persons killed.

Defeat

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavour, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Feeling the Pinch

The Truth About the Food Question in Germany

A well informed writer in England writes on the question of the new organization in Germany for the regularization of food supplies. He says that his information leads him to the conclusion that it is almost too late to begin any such effort. A political question has sprung up in the Fatherland as a result of past mismanagement that nothing that can now be done will successfully allay. It is nothing short of a revival of the old antipathy between the north and south.

The new policy will deepen the feeling, inasmuch as the demands of Berlin are so loudly heard in government circles, and Berlin is so much the centre of news that is circulated broadcast throughout the word, that supplies for that city will continue to be imported at the expense of the needs of the country.

Many of the large cities in the south and southeast have passed by-laws prohibiting the export of foodstuffs to Berlin. Small towns followed their example,—in fact, some towns in Prussia, seeing how cattle, flour, sugar, oil, lard, and other essentials o existence, were being sent away, on the plea of meeting the needs of the soldiers at the front, to Berlin to retail and wholesale houses, rose up and refused to export anything until provision was made for local necessities. There have been some bitter conflicts between the military and civil powers as a result.

Hanover, in particular, is in a very critical mood. The stock of the farmers is in a shocking state owing to the impoverishment in the winter, and has resulted in many being killed that, otherwise, would have fetched good prices. One authority says: "We have the money to meet the rise in prices, but not the goods. We eat our potatoes with a sauce like water, and since private slaughtering is forbidden, we in the country see meat and bacon pass away from us, and are left to speculate as to what will become of us when the new organization begins to equalize supplies. Hanover, unprepared for such a contingency, has been looked upon as one of the emporiums of the empire, and now we are on the verge of a collapse from the lack of food for cattle and edibles for the poor. The poor will die like bees in a cyclone. It is all very well to tell us that the harvest will be great. That was said last year when the authorities at Berlin knew all the time that the harvest was unprecedentedly poor."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S Liniment, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Meat Production

In the United States between 1900 and 1913 the population increased 24 per cent., while cattle decreased 30 per cent. In Russia, Argentina and Brazil there were also decreases. In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary there were slight increases, but only in France at the same ratio as the population. In Australia alone was there relatively a greater growth in the number of cattle than of people. In Canada the population during the period mentioned increased 35 per cent., but in cattle only 20 per cent. Those facts are surely pregnant with significance of the opportunity that lies before Canada in the breeding of cattle. The same state of things exists, only in a more emphatic way, as regards sheep, and even as regards swine the depletion last year was of such extent as to produce a certain measure of scarcity this year.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

Italian Royalty's Narrow Escape

Italy's Queen narrowly escaped raiders who dropped bombs near the train on which Queen Helena and the Princesses Jolanda and Haralda were travelling. The royal party was on the way from a section of the front to Venice when the Austrian aeroplane made the attack. The lights in the train were extinguished and the railroad line was in darkness, but despite these precautions bombs fell on the line near the train, breaking telegraph wires.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Back Door Dodge

When German meets German then comes the tug of wits. The butchers of Cologne do not at all care for the State organization of meat supplies. One enterprising son of "Kultur" secreted five tons of meat in his premises and sold it to "good customers" at the back door. When faced with the discovery, the wily butcher pointed to the regulations which specified that the restrictions only applied to meat sold over the counter. The law has been made more specific.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Canvasser (entering office): "I've an attachment for your typewriter, sir which I—" Busy Man: "Well, settle it with her. Your love affairs are no concern of mine."

They All Went Away Together

P. A. BONNOT'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

And With It Went All Those Symptoms Which Mark the Earlier Stages of Kidney Trouble.

Grand Clairiere, Man., (Special.)—"All persons who suffer from rheumatism should use Dodd's Kidney Pills." This is the statement volunteered by Mr. P. A. Bonnot, a well-known resident of this place. Asked to give the reasons why Mr. Bonnot said:

"I suffered for three years from rheumatism. I consulted a doctor without getting any results. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills fixed me up."

That rheumatism is caused by sick kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood was again shown in Mr. Bonnot's case. His earlier symptoms were: heart flutterings, broken and unrefreshing sleep, fitful appetite, a tired nervous feeling, a heaviness after meals, neuralgia and backache.

When he cured his kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills the rheumatism and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared.

Agriculture and the War

One effect of the war has been to bring home to peoples' minds the real importance of agriculture as an industry.

The farmer is benefited by the situation, in that the prices of agricultural products has been greatly increased, but he is at a geat disadvantage owing to the scarcity of labor in many places and the consequent rise in wages and in the cost of farmer's materials.

These effects have been more marked in the second year of the war than in the first. In all probability the various tendencies mentioned will continue to be more pronounced as long as the war lasts.

There has been in recent years in Canada, a steady increase in the acreage yield per acre of most crops, but a considerable improvement is yet possible. As a rule intensive farming is more profitable than extensive. Less labor is required, less capital is employed and the returns are surer. A decrease in the number of acres cultivated need not always mean less production. Now, if ever, is the time to economize in labor on the farm when men are needed so badly abroad.

Choked for Air. Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

Taxicabs of the Air

By so much of practical preparation as lies in the formation of an operating company, the signing of a contract with a manufacturer and the search for a riverside hangar site, the dream of an aeroplane passenger service to, from and about New York has advanced toward fulfillment. We are invited to contemplate tentatively the idea of taxicabs which shall come flying instead of wheeling at our call.

Presumably it will be a long time before this transit scheme shall reach the state of complete working foreseen by the men with the vision. In no immediate tomorrow will the man of affairs run his own flyer from Suburbia to his office or the man of pleasure take his evening's party to an altitudinous roof-garden without troubling about the lower floors and the elevator. As to that part of the new company's plans which involves service between New York and such cities of easy reach as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington—why not?—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Kaiser—the Voice of God

Major-General Sir A. E. Turner relating some stories about the Kaiser—for the accuracy of which he vouches—tells us how the Kaiser was regarded by some of those around him as may be gathered from the scene which followed a celebrated speech.

When he had finished his bombastic and silly oration, we are told that "an old white-headed general, von K——, even knelt before his Majesty to kiss the hand that was gracefully extended to him," and with deep emotion he cried: "It is truly the voice of God that has spoken out of your Majesty as His worthy instrument to destroy this nightmare of British supremacy at sea, from which Germany has suffered all these years—and God's will be done!"

Dog Pie For Germans

Germany possessed before the war 20,000,000 head of oxen. This was reduced to 15,000,000 in 1915, and now the total is only about 8,000,000. Many towns have had to resort to eating dogs and horses, especially since the discovery was made that neither Bulgaria or Turkey have any further food to spare. A favorite dish in some restaurants is horse steak with bean gravy. Dog pie is principally served to farm servants engaged in mending military roads. The shooting of young rooks has been forbidden, probably because of the scarcity of insectivorous birds, and the fears of the farmers of damages from grubs.

A Millionaire's Restitution

Wm. F. Cochran of Baltimore says "Burning with passion for humanity, and feeling a sincere and deep yearning to make my life count for something, I am seeking to make restitution in some degree to society for the debt which as a parasite all these years I owe it. Particularly am I concerned about that section of society in the sweat of whose brow I have eaten my bread, and upon whose backs I have had a free ride—labor."—Baltimore Christian Socialist.

Stamps as Spy Messages

Arranged to Convey Information of a Naval or Military Nature

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation and the German Government the importation of used and unused postage stamps, according to information received from Switzerland by Hugh Clark, a New York philatelist.

American dealers' supplies of stamps from Italy are thus suspended; and those from Germany are delayed because they must come by way of Roumania and the Orient, whereas formerly they reached here by way of Italy.

The British Government does not permit German stamps to be sent out by way of Holland or the Scandinavian countries, according to local philatelists, and the French Government is equally strict.

The letter received by Mr. Clark carried the intimation that two secret codes built upon the use of postage stamps sent through letters had been discovered by the Italian and German authorities, and that these were responsible for the respective decisions of the two governments. Through these codes certain numbers and types of stamps, imported or exported, were said to be conveying information of a naval or military nature.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public (SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Kurds, whose transfer of allegiance from Turkey to Russia in consequence of the fall of Erzerum is now alarming the official world at Constantinople, trace back not only to the Carduchi of classical days, but far beyond that to the Turanian Kurdu, who were a powerful nation in Assyrian times. When Ninemeh fell they became merged in the Medes and up to today have been subject partly to Persia and partly to Turkey.

Prevent Collisions in Darkness or Fog

Announcement has been made that William Marconi will bring out shortly a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fog. It is described as a simple contrivance, easily installed, which will be operated from the bridge of a ship.

Roumania's credit holds firm. Her 5 per cent loan for $24,000,000 was over-subscribed by $16,000,000.

Over 300 women are acting as station masters in France.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures.

Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nerviline will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two, and then you feel Nerviline penetrating throug the tissues; you feel it drawing out th congestion, feel it sink in deeper an deeper till at last it touches the core o the joint or the heart of the muscl affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerv line—no one ever does. Just try it you will be amazed at its magic power over pain, a power it gets fro the extracts and juices of certain ra herbs and roots it contains. It's harm less—any child ca use Nerviline, c rub it on for a so throat, for a b cold, for stiff ne for earache. No fa ily remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the m economical; trial size 25 cents. dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Ki ston, Canada.

Baker's Bread in Great Britain

"The ordinary whitened bread has on occasions when analysed been found to contain wood-dust, bone-dust, alum, sulphuric powder and salts or magnesia, which enables the flour to take up far more than the normal amount of water. As this emasculated flour known in the trade as 'seconds' is naturally of a grey and unattractive color, it is put through a process of bleaching in order to endeavor to give to it the look of pure fine wheaten flour. There are two principal ways of achieving this—both processes highly injurious, especially to the digestive organs and teeth of children. One is the mixing of alum with the flour, the other bleaching it by means of chemical fumes. There is no law to prevent either, and no obligation to give the purchaser any maximum of wheat in the loaf."—Dr. Wm. A. Brend in the Nineteenth Century.

F. J. Wolcott of the Rockefeller Foundation, back from the war zone, said in New York:

"It's a wonderful thing to see the courage—yes, even the gaiety—that the soldiers show under heart-breaking difficulties.

"An English officer, after a thaw, went wading one morning knee-deep down a trench.

"'Ah, Higgins, shaving, eh?' he said to a ruddy Tommy.

"'Yes, sir,' Tommy replied, with a grin, 'and—if you don't mind, sir—you're standing in my shaving water.'"

"My mother always told me that in taking you I was marrying beneath my station."

"Beneath your station, eh? That wasn't a station your family had; it was just a water tank."

Boy labor at the Woolwich Arsenal fetches from $5 to $10 per week.

Fighting or Paying

Nothing might well earn grea disapprobation on the part of public than that the wife or ot dependent of an enlisted soldier sho suffer need. Is not the separat from husband or son, with the d and nights of anxiety that necessar follow, a sacrifice greater far than dollars which are the contribution those who escape these penalties separation for many months, and haps forever? Besides, the patri citizen does not and will not ca at paying. Even though here there to pay is a hardship, there recompense in the knowledge that in the history of the British Emp has there been opportunity for so gr service to the cause of humanity civilization.—London Free Press.

Dickie, who had been reading dustriously for an hour, suddenly countered a phrase in his book th immediately aroused his thirst knowledge.

"Pop," he said, "when is the fr dom of the city given to a man Father hesitated not in imparting desired information.

"When his wife goes to the coun for the summer," he said.

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is medicine you got or ice cream?"—Ka sas City Journal.

Van Dusen (at Van Rock's count seat)—Mr. Van Rock, I love the ve ground your daughter walks on!

Van Rock—Well, it's for sale if y have the price.

The political troubles in China ha resulted in a cessation for the ti being of the exportation of silver.

THE RIGHT OIL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NO lubricant is good enough for *every* purpose. You don't want to use the same oil on a high-speed, low-power tractor as on a low-speed, high-power tractor. You can't use the same oil in your thresher as you do on a spindle.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

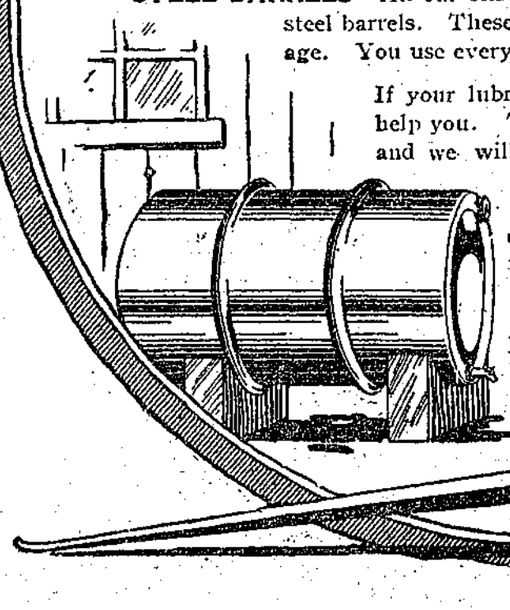
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

RAIDING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES HAS NOW BECOME GRIM WORK

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING IN SURPRISE ATTACKS

The Monotony of Trench Existence Broken by Preparing for Raids, and in Affording an Opportunity for Our Soldiers To Get at Close Grips With the Enemy

Between the British and German modern machine warfare, wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the sadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant faces his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such affairs. No subject is more tabooed as its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are valuable to the raiyer.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes, and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place; the grim monotony of casualties and watching continues. This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his doorstep proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery in order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner, while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding, which the Germans promptly adopted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say.

Advantages of a "Bantam Battalion"

Out west they are raising a "Bantam" Battalion. One has already appeared in the vast "somewhere in France," and an officer referring to it, said that he was much struck by their sturdy appearance. In point of endurance he considered it not improbable that they would march an average new army battalion to a standstill. For trench warfare he considers that they will have a very distinct advantage over tall men, more particularly of the reckless type so familiar to platoon officers, who grow weary of reiterating the injunction, "Keep down."

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

"Didn't Columbus discover America?"

"I believe so," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "but it took some of us financiers to show what could be done with it."—Washington Star.

Landlady—What did the poet mean when he said, "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen"? Boarder—Hash, probably.—Judge.

Escaped From Germany

Clear Grit Won Liberty For This French Officer

French journals print a remarkable account of a French officer who succeeded in escaping, after being severely wounded, from captivity in Germany. The officer, who was a captain in an African regiment, went through the battle of Charleroi in August, 1914, and a few days later, during the retreat, had orders to capture a German battery. During the charge he was wounded in the chest with a bullet. His men left him for dead after removing his papers, but he was picked up by the German Red Cross.

A week later he was suffering from pleurisy. Even after two months his wound was still discharging, and he was so weak that he could not stand. Day after day, with great difficulty, he regained strength by gradually increasing exercise in his room. He let his beard grow and stopped washing, so as to be able to pass as a tramp. A village girl, a nurse, gradually brought him civilian clothes, gave him money, and procured him a key of a secret door.

He escaped one dark night and, passing as a Belgian refugee, got rough farm work, and in return bought food and board. The wound, however, re-opened, and at all costs he had to get attention, so he forged a pass and got into the town. There he found an old French doctor who treated him. He was employed in the town in all sorts of odd jobs, as stableman, clerk, grocer's assistant, etc. During this period all men between eighteen and fifty had to go before the Military Governor, but he was not suspected.

In March, 1915, nearly cured the officer determined to get back to France. For this a passport was necessary, but obviously impossible to get. He had, however, made the acquaintance of an old smuggler, whom he persuaded to get him a passport. The smuggler got him a passport for a town near the Belgian frontier. He got into relations with a peasant, to whom he had an introduction, and who gave him a heavy cart to drive over the frontier. As the cart crossed, it stuck in the mud, and a German sentry himself helped to get it out. In Belgium he got papers as a Belgian citizen and permission to travel near frontier towns. He finally managed to reach Holland. To get a passport to England was an easy matter, but once there he was arrested as a German spy, because of his curious clothing. He was released almost at once, and on his return to Paris was able to give valuable information to the military authorities. Having already been decorated with the Legion of Honor he was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Prince Edward in Cairo

The Prince of Wales' visit to Egypt resulted in many beggars of Cairo blessing his name, though he is ignorant of the fact. A correspondent saw the Prince making some purchases in the bazaar, and, when the business was concluded, he approached the merchant and asked him if he knew whom he had had the honor of serving. The merchant shook his head, and when informed of the truth he burst into loud lamentations. He had shamelessly overcharged the Prince, and nothing could convince him that he could not suffer an ignominious death. The correspondent promised, if the merchant distributed largesse to the poor in the Prince's name he himself would personally intercede with the Prince on the merchant's behalf. The merchant thankfully agreed.

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)— What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say egg over there, what do you say Jock—Ye juist say "Ooof," Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock—Ye say, "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awuf' easy language.—Glasgow Herald.

A Glorious Trinity

In an Ohio town is a colored man whose last name is Washington. Heaven has blessed him with three sons.

When the first son arrived the father named him George Washington. In due time the second son came. Naturally he was christened Booker Washington. When the third manchild was born his parent was at a loss, at first, for a name for him. Finally, though, he hit on a suitable selection.

The third son, if he lives, will go through life as Spokane Washington. —Saturday Evening Post.

Germans Conceal their Losses

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the eminent military critic has, after a visit to Paris, where he examined the records of the War Office, compared the lists of German prisoners with those published in Germany, and with the private lists in towns and villages where the prisoners hailed from. He also analysed the figures issued by Berlin for 1914-15, and arrived at the conclusion that 3,500,000 men had been permanently lost to the German fighting forces by Jan. 1, 1916, leaving only 5,000,000 out of the original 9,000,000 maximum possible recruitment of German men effective for war.

"I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

You can put all the United States except Alaska in Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left.

Asquith Points Way to Victory

Increasingly Close Co-operation and Vast Resources of Allies Bound to Triumph

In observance of the thirtieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war, addressing a great meeting of his supporters and many who in past years, had been his opponents.

The Premier made a touching reference to the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill, and a memory that will live as long as the British Empire." Lord Kitchener had bequeathed to the country an array of armies, said the Premier, and it was for the country to make the best use of these.

In a survey of the situation, Premier Asquith declared that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, Mr. Asquith said, were making resistance to the Austrian onslaught which every day was becoming more effective. As for the French, nothing could exceed the valor with which they were maintaining the defence of Verdun. Co-operation among the General Staffs of the allies was becoming more intimate and complete every month. British assistance had been offered to Gen. Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not merely a struggle of armies," the Premier continued. "It is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

After speaking of the effectiveness of the navy's blockade Mr. Asquith said:

"Owing to the rashness of the enemy we were allowed to see another and more stirring, dramatic aspect of the navy's qualities. The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the British navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our Grand Fleet, and had the temerity to claim what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple more such victories and there will be nothing left of the German navy worth speaking about. The truth is slowly leaking out, and its full extent is not yet realized or appreciated. Our command of the seas, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established."

In reference to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said the recent rioting, leading to the loss of many innocent lives, had created a situation which seemed to a majority of responsible Irishmen of all parties to call for a settlement. The history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities.

"Don't let us add another to their number," said the Premier.

What he desired, he explained, was a provisional settlement, for when the war came to an end the country would have to take stock of its internal relations, the fabric of the Empire would have to be refashioned, and relations between Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions would of necessity be brought into close and connected review.

The Lord Mayor of London will become a vegetarian the day he gets some one to cook vegetables properly. Sir Charles Wakefield, an ex-mayor, endorses the same determination. A new vocation for cooks is looming up in these times.

Valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in Nigeria.

Bulgars Have Set Example

Unlike Germans, Respected Red Cross on Lady Paget's Hospital

There was a large party at King's Cross to welcome Lady Paget and fifty-four other members of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital staff at Uskub on their return to London. A well known member of Lady Paget's party said: "We have travelled back to England via Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Norway. On October 22 the Bulgarians entered Uskub. Their advance was so rapid that there was no possibility of getting the patients safely out of the hospital. Lady Paget pluckily decided to stay behind to look after them. The line of battle went right through the hospital buildings, but the Bulgarians respected the Red Cross flag.

"There were 800 patients, about half of them being Serbs, and the other half Bulgars. The Bulgarians, I believe, did what they could to help.

They told us they were anxious to stand well in English eyes. The refugee population, kept alive from the relief fund stores, numbered many thousands. Lady Paget organized daily relief for about 4,000 people.

"King Ferdinand, and both the young princes came to Uskub before we were permitted to leave. None of them, however, came to the hospital. After leaving Uskub we were detained in Sofia for a month. Lady Paget was the guest of the Queen of Belgium. I was allowed to visit the British prisoners—of whom there were about thirty—and they all spoke well of their general treatment. Two prisoners we were able to bring away, Private Morris, and Private Woodbine, the latter being blind."

Many Officers In Canada

Will be Sent to Summer Camps and Given Experience in the Handling of Troops

There are at present a little over 3,700 officers in Canada who are as yet unattached to any expeditionary unit, although they have been duly commissioned and have qualified. These officers are now waiting to be attached regularly for overseas service. In order to give them practical training in handling men, the Minister of Militia proposes to order them out for training at the various summer camps, where they will be given opportunity of actual experience in drilling and handling troops. It is possible that in order to utilize at least a part of this surplus of officers a scheme will be devised to enable them to become attached as non-commissioned officers and see active service while waiting for an opportunity to become regularly attached as commissioned officers.

A part of the surplus will be absorbed at once in making up the wastage of officers in the fighting of the last three weeks on the Ypres salient. The casualty list indicates that nearly 500 additional officers will be required to fill the gaps, and this will more than exhaust any surplus of Canadian officers at present in England.

The most of the surplus officers are in the infantry and artillery. There are some 3,000 commissioned lieutenants in the infantry for whom places cannot be found at present.

Stating the Truth

"I thought you said if Mabel refused you, you would surely die?"

"I did."

"But she turned you down, and you're still living."

"Yes, but I still expect to die some day."—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO CONVINCE GERMANS THEY ARE DEFEATED

TAKING OF TOWNS WILL IMPRESS THE PEOPLE

Officer of Prussian Guard Believes That Each German Victory For Which They Pay so Dear, Brings Them Nearer to Defeat, But Nation is Kept in Ignorance

The Russian Campaign

Total Collapse of Austria-Hungary is in Prospect

In the Russian campaign are vital implications. Should the Russian hammer pound its way forward, it would suggest the approaching collapse of Austro-Hungary. The Hapsburg Emperor has in the field the maximum forces that he can summon. Reserves are practically exhausted. If his armies occupying carefully fortified positions are not able to hold their line and are compelled to make a disheartening and material-destroying retreat, it is difficult to see how they can prevent the invasion of the Hungarian plain and further bar the route toward Germany that the Russians have long indicated that they wished to follow. The crushing of Austro-Hungary would cut off Turkey from her Teutonic allies, bring Roumania into the field, and might easily mark the final stage of the war. German comment, while still boastful, shows that Germany realizes further isolation would be fatal.

Russia has devoted a year to the recruiting and equipment of new armies. How many have been recruited no outsider knows, but the only limitation is the procuring of supplies. Every factory in Russia has been busy, and likewise the factories of Japan, while from this country, via Archangel and via Vladivostock, has gone for six months a steady flow of munitions. The accumulation of supplies must be large, for the Russian armies, except for a try-out, last winter and the operations in Asia Minar, have been quiescent. Now Russia is again on the march, the time and circumstances being of her own choosing. It is not strange that report of dejection comes from Vienna, for Vienna knows that she is to feel the first force of the impact. Unless Hindenburg is able to create a diversion in Courland that will divert Russian strength, the task of Austro-Hungary is very heavy.—From the New York Globe.

An Irish soldier had lost his left eye in action, but was allowed to remain in the service on consenting to have a glass eye in its place. Being a typical "absent-minded beggar," he appeared on parade one day minus his left "lamp."

"Nolan," said the officer, "you are not properly dressed. Why is your artificial eye not in its proper place?"

"Sure, sir," replied Nolan, "I left it in my box to keep an eye on my kit while I'm on parade."

Two thousand seven hundred dogs have been shipped by train from Paris to various parts of the front for the purpose of combating the plague of rats that troubled the French trenches.

Salmon fishing in Scotland is brisk this season, and in some districts ladies have taken to the craze. A Tay angler in six days' fishing caught 31 salmon, weighing 511 lbs.

"Would you call Uncle Peter a stingy man." "Well, no; I'd merely say that he had all his generous impulses under perfect control."—Boston Transcript.

The London Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, writing on internal conditions in Germany says:

"The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home, as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian Guard regiment recently said:

"'We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat.'

"But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to tear the empire to pieces.

"The German army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the condition of a garrison whose fighting men see their rations daily reduced.

"To break the fighting spirit of a nation at bay, something more than economic pressure must be applied. The Germans must see with their eyes that they cannot hold the lines (in the enemy's country, remember) which they have prepared. Just as the early confidence of civilian Germany was inspired by names on the maps—Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, Belgrade, Warsaw, Monastir—so their morale and their mental staying power, undetermined by privations, must finally be broken by names on the maps.

"After making every possible inquiry of everybody I could find who has lived in Germany recently enough to be fairly competent to judge, I believe that if the Germans are forced permanently to evacuate one large town on the Western front, whose name could not be lied off the map, we might at last be able to say that the internal conditions of Germany were bringing victory within sight."

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

Letter Received From Lady Lawley Expresses Appreciation of Work of Canadian Women

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Montreal branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild from Lady Lawley, Hon. Secy. at the Guild Headquarters in London, Eng:—

"I hardly know how to thank all those who have so kindly contributed, and hope you will come to my aid by conveying the expression of Her Majesty's appreciation to the various branches and individual workers who have contributed to your last consignment. Her Majesty was much interested in the Indian made socks, and much astonished what one of Her little petticoats has been and is doing for the cause, as we see that in addition to 6 cases of comforts made from the proceeds of this little petticoat, there is more to follow.

"The South African picture books are delightful, and I will send them to one of the Officers' Hospitals.

"The dressings have been despatched to Cliveden Hospital as requested.

"I must not forget to mention the comfort bags from Yarmouth, which were lovely and will be much appreciated.

"Should you by any chance get any women's, and children's things, I should now be glad of a few, as I am asked for some for widows and orphans of officers, and as you know, our department for women and children has been closed.

"Could you let Mrs. Hamilton know that her shirt was quite correct?

"With renewed thanks,

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANNIE LAWLEY

Hon. Secy.

The Rising Generation

Odd are some of the answers which the rising generation offer in their examination papers. Here are a few of the latest:

"Parliament consists of the House of Commons and House of Gods."

"The population of New England is to dry for farming."

"The grand divisions of North America are wheat, rye, corn, barley, and so forth.—Canadian Courier.

Her Proof

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from the basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."—Judge.

Canada Doing Her Share

Canada is bearing its full share of the brunt of the fighting in Europe, and the ties to the British Empire are thereby still further strengthening. The loyalty of the British overseas dominions is one of the great elements of strength of the entente powers, which was long since proved.—Springfield Republican.

"Have you got any windows to clean or floors to scrub?" asked the tramp, as he presented himself at the back door.

"Dear me!" replied the woman; "you don't look like a man who would clean windows or scrub floors."

"Oh, no!" said the wanderer, "that ain't in my line. I'm looking for work for the missus."

Wireless Saves Many Lives

The History of Marconi's Great Discovery is Short, But Most Dramatic.

There is one man whose name stands out amid the conflict of the European war for what he has done to save life. While other destroy, he preserves.

And this man is Chevalier Marconi, who invented and perfected the wonderful "wireless" telegraphy. To him belongs the credit of saving life all over the world, since to his great invention thousands of people owe their rescue from maritime disaster.

The history of wireless telegraphy is still short. As recently as 1899 messages were first sent from England to France, while in 1902 the "waves" he had mastered, carried greetings between Canada and England.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distres occurred on March 3, 1899. On this date the R. F. Matthews ran into the East Goodwin lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult, if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore and speedily brought lifeboats to the rescue.

During the next ten years instances are recorded of wireless aiding ships in difficulties, but not until 1909 was public interest really roused in this matter.

On January 23, 1909, just ten years after the case of the R. F. Matthews, the Florida rammed and sank the great White Star liner the Republic, off the Nantucket Lightship, some thirty miles from the American coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out urgent calls for help "C. Q. D." Through the boundless air the magic letters sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer ships changed their courses and hurried to the scene of the disaster.

Sixty miles away was the Baltic, separated from the sinking liner, with its two thousand human souls, by a dense fog. And from half past six at night the Baltic scoured the surface of the ocean on its errand of mercy. All through the long hours Binns sat at his instrument sending out messages and directions to the ship coming to the aid of the Republic.

And then, at night, after a day of zigzagging two hundred miles on the ocean, the Republic sent the welcome word to the Baltic that they were close together. The lookouts on the ships could see nothing, but the wireless operators knew. And so the passengers of the Republic were saved by means of wireless telegraphy.

This splendid rescue brought the use of wireless for saving life well before the world. Shipowners at once began to see the necessity of having their vessels fitted with it. Marconi had fully proved his right to the honor of saving life.

The following year, after the saving of the Republic, wireless telegraphy was put to still another use. In the autumn of that year an American inventor named Wellman set out in his dirigible balloon, patriotically called America, to cross the Atlantic. In theory the idea was good; in practice it went wrong. Presently Wellman and his band of devoted helpers found themselves drifting aimlessly about over the wide Atlantic, with apparently little hope of rescue. But the wireless operator with the balloon succeeded in calling aid to the stricken airship.

This was one of the first cases where two of the marvels of the age—wireless telegraphy and airships—came into contact. Since then wireless telegraphy has been adapted to all sorts and sizes of air craft.

While the Republic was the instance which first drew attention to the powers of wireless, the story of the Titanic excels it in drama. On its maiden voyage across the Atlantic this gigantic liner struck an iceberg in mid ocean on the night of April 14, 1912.

On board were 2,201 passengers and crew, while the vessel itself had cost well over one million pounds to build. Yet in a moment she became a helpless wreck.

The wireless operator sent his call for help broadcast into the air, and it was answered by the Carpathia, which, vessel steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue. But before she had reached the scene of the disaster the Titanic had sunk. Out of the 2,000 odd human beings 712 were saved from the lifeboats of the ill-fated vessel. And it is quite accurate to say that, but for the wireless call, most, if not all of these must have perished from exposure.

But it is not possible to mention even all the most remarkable rescues effected by wireless. There was the Vultarno, which caught fire 1,000 miles west of the Irish coast, and in answer to the wireless appeal no less than eleven ships went to the rescue, saving altogether 521 lives.

Then again, when the Empress of Ireland was struck by the Storstad a wireless call ended in the saving of 452 lives.

But the instances are endless. And the modern usages of war have multiplied them. Of this period nothing as yet can be written; we must wait till the coming days of peace.

But brief mention may be made of the Lusitania, when 764 lives were saved.

A word here as to the call used—S. O. S.—is not out of place. "C. Q. D." the original call for danger was adapted from the old "all stations," or general, call of the telegraphy. But at the first International Wireless Congress it was suggested and approved that a better call was "S. O. S.," which by its arrangement of dots and dashes is different from any other call.

"S. O. S." has no special meaning. It is not intended to express "Save our Souls!" or anything else equally dramatic. This call is an international one, and has the same meaning in all languages.

As the number of vessels carrying wireless equipment increases, so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being muzzled.—From Answers, London.

AIRY SUBSTITUTES for SUMMER FURS

Jester Points of Picoted Silk

Ribbon Loops and Tulle

A Cape Idea in Maline

ARE women becoming more modest that they insist upon covering up their necks despite the register of the thermometer? No, that can hardly be the answer, for with the covering of the necks the length of the skirt still remains questionably short. Perhaps the reason is that one feels better dressed and more becomingly dressed with something soft and fluffy about the neck. This, most likely, is the reason why the vogue of summer furs was instigated. And then, for another reason, the frisky breezes at the shore often make it necessary to wear something about the throat. There are many women who are following the vogue of wearing summer furs, but they are in the minority. The other percentage, however, demanded a substitute and have been given a choice of wonderful airy neckpieces that will prove just as kind to one's features as the fur piece.

In years gone by one was offered not more than two models of maline ruffs from which to make a choice. This season the variety is strong.

The cape idea is carried out effectively in the ruff of gray maline. The ends are finished with gray ribbon and a jeweled ornament.

In the flesh-colored ruff a stiffer quality of maline is used. The effect is quite Elizabethan. Loops of black ribbon are cleverly introduced at intervals around the collarette and tied into a loopy bow at the side. Such a ruff snaps together beneath the ear and must be worn fastened in order to get the proper effect.

A graceful finish for the summer frock is the ruff made of tulle in all the rainbow colors. A rich touch is given to the piece in the form of purple morning-glories and purple ribbon loops and ends.

Another close-fitting ruff is shown in the model of brown tulle. A flat bow of the material at the back lends a coquettish note, while a bow of brown satin ribbon finishes the line of closing at the front.

The ruff of ribbon or silk is just as fashionable as those of the flimsy materials; in fact, it is newer this season. In the blue ruff picoted silk has been cut and arranged to form jester points.

Since women insist upon finishing the throat with something soft and fluffy, it might as well be something cool as well as stylish for the summer days. Which one of this group do you prefer?

Farming of the Ancient Romans

Much Can be Learned From the Farmers of Ancient Times

It would doubtless surprise many farmers were they to pick up certain works translated out of long dead languages and read their observations and directions concerning agriculture so strictly up-to-date, and so pertinent to our own time, that it would be hard to convince the reader that they were written by men who lived and thought two or three thousand years ago.

This is especially true of the writings of Pliny, Varro, Columella and Cato, celebrated Romans who lived and wrote in the first and second centuries of the Christian era. Pliny, Varro and Cato were much engaged in the service of the state, but Columella seems to have been a farmer all his life. The others, however, found time to write entertainingly of agriculture, Varro's works being considered the most important treatise on ancient agriculture that has come down to us.

Columella was one of the most learned of the Roman writers on agriculture, and his works on this subject styled "The Book of the Farm" made twelve books, the one on gardening being wholly in verse. He describes cheese-making, in which process rennet was used as it is today. He was as enthusiastic over alfalfa as is Joseph E. Wing in our time, and his discourses on irrigation, drainage, cultivation, and on the importance of permitting the land to lie fallow, are as sound today as when they were written for the Roman farmers 2,000 years ago.

When in my teens I attended the academy in which I obtained the major part of my school learning, certain of the advanced pupils, who were seeking to obtain some little knowledge of the ancient Greek language as a preparation for college, had quite a good deal to say about a certain ancient Greek writer named Xenophon, whose chief work, the Anabasis, described the wars in Persia and elsewhere in which he had an important part.

I was not particularly interested in the expedition of Cyrus, and it was not until many years after that I learned that this same Xenophon, when he took off his armor, was a peaceful farmer, and that he wrote a book called "Economics," in which he set forth his views of agriculture in a language and with an intelligence that showed that he was as much at home with the plow as with the sword.

He also wrote a book on the horse that is so timely that it might have been written yesterday.

Xenophon in this treatise notes how a man may be least deceived in the purchase of a horse, from which we may conclude that there were gyps in those days as well as in our time. Among other things he says: "I will now explain how a man may run the least risk of being deceived when conjecturing the future height of a horse. The young horse which, when foaled, has the shank bone longest, invariably turns out the tallest, for as time advances the shank bones of all quadrupeds increase but little; but that the rest of the body may be symmetrical it increases with them." This seems also an answer to the often asked question, are the legs of a newly foaled colt as long as they will ever be?

But Xenophon's knowledge of agriculture was by no means confined to horses. Green manures are discussed in our day as if they were a recent discovery, and yet more than 2,000 years ago this wise Greek wrote: "When the corn is up and it is high in the blade, if you then turn it into the ground with a plow it will greatly enrich the land and give it as much strength as a rich dunging would do." He well understood the importance of thoroughs or ditches in seeded fields for draining the wet places, as well as the desirability of "reaping with the wind." He talks like a seasoned modern farmer of the importance of cutting weeds in the hot part of summer, as well as of frequent cultivation in a dry time. In short, there seem to be few of what are considered the essentials in twentieth-century agricultural practice that were not perfectly familiar to Xenophon, who, upon every occasion extolled agriculture, deeming those most fortunate who were engaged in it. He regarded husbandry as "mother and nurse of all other sciences," a sentiment that I have heard expressed often.

But agriculture was not the sole topic of this wise Greek. He wrote entertainingly on the training of a wife, in which he indicated a course that in his judgment would make the perfect helpmeet. Here is one of his observations: "It is more convenient for a woman to be at home and mind her own domestic affairs than to gad abroad." That sounds like a bit out of Puritan New England; but Xenophon proceeds in the next instance to give his opinion of the cotbetty in this language: "It is as shameful for a man to be at home idling when his business requires him to be abroad." We get a glimpse, too, of another side of the Greek woman, which shows that human nature is the same in all ages. The model wife it seems was so desirous of appearing fair in the eyes of her husband that on one occasion she was moved to paint her face with a certain cosmetic, attempting to make it fairer than it was; and with another mixture had endeavored to increase the natural bloom of her cheeks; and also had put on higher shoes than ordinary to make her look taller than she naturally was." How like this ancient Greek dame are hundreds of women in French heels that Harriet and I see every time we visit our nearest city, and how kindly, yet effective, was the husbandly rebuke in which the wife was assured that her "own person in its natural perfections is preferable to all the paint and ointment you can use to set it off."

Thus it will be seen that in spite of centuries of development we are not so very far ahead of the ancients after all. One of my friends who has travelled extensively and kept his eyes open, saw in the ruins of excavated Pompeii, the Italian city that was buried under the lava of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 and remained undisturbed for more than 1,500 years, a "wipe" joint as perfectly made as though done by a twentieth-century plumber.

Conscientious Objectors

Various Ways to Use in the War Those Who Object to Carrying a Rifle

The New York Times says: Recent talk about the possibility of a war out of which this country could not keep or be kept has revealed the existence here of people who have or profess conscientious scruples in doing their part with other citizens in such a contingency and sharing the common risks. There is interest for us, therefore, in seeing how another country with the same problem has handled it.

The English have shrewdly decided that scruples against fighting, to be conscientious and deserving of recognition—to be sincere, that is, and not a mere cloak for cowardice or treason—must have been entertained and expressed for some time before the war began. The Quakers, Plymouth Brethren, and others who can meet that test are excused from becoming out-and-out soldiers, serving in the trenches and shooting or shooting at those whom they call their fellowmen. But they are not let off altogether. They are conscripted like other people, yet only as non-combatants, and they have to use the spade instead of the rifle.

Curiously enough, this seems to satisfy their delicate consciences, and apparently they fail to realize that the work they do is just as much a part of war as that of anybody else who is engaged in it, and that it has a very direct bearing on the deaths of the Germans or others who try to take the trenches they dig. Indeed, it is reported they are proud of the fact that though they do no killing themselves, not infrequently their work takes them under fire, and that their lives are by no means safe.

It is to be hoped that our own conscientious objectors will be equally illegorical and inconsistent when their time of trial comes, if ever it does. At any rate, the British solution of the problem is well worth keeping in mind, for even if it should tend to increase the membership of sects of the religio-pacifist sort no great harm will be done. Modern war needs the service of as many civilians or non-combatants as of men taking part in the actual fighting, and those thus engaged are as honorably employed as are those on the firing line, though, of course, they haven't the same opportunities of acquiring glory and do not share the stern joys of battle.

One Result of the War

Heavy Emigration From European Countries is Sure to Follow

Unless the European governments place a big emigration head tax on citizens leaving their countries after the war, their military reserves will not be as large as many figure. A typical letter was received in this city from a young Welshman serving in the trenches in Flanders, part of which ran as follows:

"Twenty-five of my mates, along with myself, have made up a little emigration club among ourselves. Those of us who get through this mess will club our valuables together and then off to Canada, where we will farm. Ten of us were in commercial houses, five worked on farms in England and Wales, and the other ten did various factory jobs. Not one of the chaps who worked under a roof will ever do it again and the farmers don't want to go back to the Old Country. We hear land can be bought for next to nothing in Canada, and I wish you would send us particulars by return post."

Other recipients of correspondence from the fighting lines of the belligerents report similar sentiments, and it looks as if Europe will not only not have to contend with a great influx of men on their labor markets, but that governments will actually have to offer threats or inducements to retain their best citizens.— Wall Street Journal.

Calculating Cows

Statistics Prove That Cow Testing Pays for the Trouble Many Times Over

In virtually any dairy district, probably among the herds supplying one factory, it is possible to find contrasts running something like this: one herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lb. milk and 248 lb. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows averages only 4,037 lb. milk and 155 lb. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts, the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lb. milk and 140 lb. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates that it will pay to calculate what cows can do.

Take it another way: in 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of eight per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cold calculations fell off 87 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent.

If the men not cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 pounds of butter!

It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Her Proof

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from the basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."—Judge.

The Siege of Germany

It is clear that not only the duration of a siege but also its signs and symptoms vary with the area besieged. Above a certain area, every increase adds disproportionately to the resources available immediately and remotely. Under the stimulus of necessity problems of support and defence are reduced to their essentials, and made capable of solution in that vast and fascinating sphere of substitutes. In the case of small besieged areas, the progress of the siege can be seen; but with larger and more highly organized areas it can only be deduced with difficulty. Yet nothing can be more necessary in a war which now engages the whole nation than that we should have some trustworthy knowledge of the temper and resources of the enemy.

At the outset, it is necessary to realize that Germany is besieged. The essentials of a siege are a limited area and resources, gravely disproportionate to those of the besieging army. This, beyond question, is the state of Germany. All the wild dreams of salvation from the east have now been proved bankrupt. The corridor to Turkey is now seen to be a channel to draw off her resources. Germany has been forced to send across it stores of ammunition, skilled workmen, a sprinkling of soldiers, and some competent leaders. Her gain by it is the distraction of the Allied command and the dispersion of our forces. But the siege is not raised. In effect, it is shortened by the amount of supplies of munitions and men sent through to Turkey.

In Germany at this moment there is an undoubted shortage of food. The evidence of this is beyond dispute. Hoarding and high organization ultimately amounting to rationing, can be seen in any siege, Kut being the most recent instance. But besides the shortage of food, there is a diminution in commodities directly necessary for the conduct of war. Stories of our inhumanity in preventing Red Cross supplies reaching Germany now match those with which we are assified for closing the eternal avenues of food. Nurses are said to have died for the lack of rubber gloves, and Germany clamors for carbolic acid. The interesting feature of such complaints is that rubber and carbolic acid are two prime necessities of war, and a proper proportion can only be preserved for hospitals if the direct war supply is restricted. Carbolic acid is the parent of picric acid, melinite lyddite, and can be decomposed into the parent of trinitro-toluene. There is a shortage, also, of metals.

The most fundamental shortage, however, is of men. If all the men could be devoted to intensive agriculture and to chemistry these other needs could be satisfied. And this should be sufficient to show that a siege is essentially a military problem. If a military decision could be achieved the siege would end. A recent order of the German war ministry points out that even for work that is "both urgent and of important for the conduct of the war" exemption for trained and skilled men can only be granted where their physique is such that they are only fit for garrison duty and non-combatant service. What, then, is the value of von Moltke's statement that Germany has plenty of human material. Further we know that the bulk of the 1916 class has already been engaged, and this, together with the fact that even skilled hands are being taken from munition work, is sufficient to prove that the man supply is falling rapidly. The "best qualified authority of Germany" in America boldly admits that the war is a draw. There can be no defeated side, and the status quo ante will be accepted. In the light of such a statement we are perfectly justified in deducing that the besieged has no hope of relief and sees more capitulation in prospect. It is completely unthinkable that a responsible German could ever have made such an admission otherwise.

Yet how to reduce this besieged fortress most rapidly is a question of some difficulty. The area under siege is so wide and its defence works so various that the problem bewilders while it stimulates. Yet it is sufficiently like all fortified or entrenched areas to be considered in the same way. The aim of every general besieged by a temporarily inferior but rapidly increasing enemy is to push out his lines, and weaken the concentration against him. That was the real intention of the German staff in involving Turkey in the struggle. We have been compelled to keep forces in distant places. But in attacking Turkey in force we are going the most roundabout way to end the war: The Turkish field represents the most distant outer lines of the fortress, whereas we should realize that on the western front we are attacking the key sector. If we drive in the western front, the war will be at an end. But if we march to the gates of Constantinople, if having put Turkey out of reckoning we advance to Belgrade, if we take Buda-Pesth, Germany is not beaten, and will not necessarily be any nearer capitulation.

It is true that a victory in any part of the field must have its influence upon the operations elsewhere and where lines of investment are presumed impregnable as the defensive lines against which they stand sentinel. It is tempting to force the fighting on a sector where the manoeuvre war is still possible. Yet the German lines can only be considered impregnable by ignoring the lessons of Neuve Chapelle, Loos and Carency, and we do wrong to think the cost of an advance to Belgrade as less than that of breaking through in the west, merely because the casualties would be less immediate. Ultimately, they would probably be far higher, while the effect would be far less. But since through some division of interests and counsels we have embarked upon major offensive operations in the east we must see them through, and in this way so shorten our lines against the main enemy that our preponderance of force will be overwhelming. The siege progresses; the enemy weakens; victory matures. But to seize it we have finally to reckon with our chief—in a just sense our only—enemy, Germany.—The Nation.

Instruction in Agriculture

Serious Agricultural Education Not Yet Available in Public Schools

At the present time most of the Canadian provinces provide instruction in elementary agriculture for pupils who attend the public schools. The teachers,—for the most part girls—are given a month's training in some institution, and are then graduated as instructors of the subject. The course usually covers Botany, Entomology Gardening, Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry and Nature Study. A nicely engraved certificate is given at the end of the course and the teacher goes home filled with the happy dignity of having broadened her sphere of work.

These teachers cannot teach agriculture, cannot even make a bluff at it. The farmer knows this. What would happen if he went to ask the local school teacher who instructs his children in "Agriculture" for information regarding crop rotation on a certain piece of land on his farm? She would probably turn to her note book and read him something taken down from a professor's lecture. He would grin if he were good natured, if not he would say something.

Can you think of another subject on the curriculum of any institution in which you would care to have your child instructed by a teacher of similar training? I think not.

In Canada we have not made agriculture a High School subject. We attempt to teach the very elements of the science, that is all. Should the boy want further instruction he must go to college. All farmers' sons cannot do this. The consequence is that serious agricultural education has not yet touched the masses of the farming communities, except through agricultural journalism and societies formed among the farmers themselves.

In the United States more is being done. In the Duluth, Minn. high school, practical work of a decidedly "secondary" nature has been undertaken. In 1914 the School Board voted $150.00 for the purchase of a creamery outfit such as could be recommended for a farmer with ten cows. The equipment, all hand power models, consists of cream separator, combined churn and butter-worker, butter printer, ice box, Babcock tester, acidity test outfit, salt test outfit, moisture test scale, butter print scale, cream scale, cream cans, and minor utensils.

The agricultural department, then in its second year only, was already one of the most active divisions of Central High School, and the new equipment was received with such interest and enthusiasm that in the 1914-1915 school year the embryo farmers made a total of 2,891 pounds of the best creamery butter in 170 churnings.

The Student Creamery Company of the high school is an organization among the boys of the agricultural department, similar on a small scale to the most approved type of farmers' co-operative creameries, for the purpose of obtaining both the manufacturing and the business experience of creamery practice. The student members produce the cream and milk by purchase, and sell to their creamery, profits from which they share in proportion to their respective patronage.

Agriculture advanced enough to be of practical benefit, cannot be taught apart from the farm. Why should there not be a school farm? Farming could then be studied as a science, as an art and as a business. The cost would not be great for farming is a profitable employment and the school farm must not only run itself but must also pay dividends on money invested.

Of course there would be many details to arrange, much prejudice to overcome, in fact much hard work for the agricultural educationalist who would undertake the work.

Elementary education should be supplemented by secondary education. The high school graduate of the future, if he is to spend his life on the farm, should be able to turn to account knowledge obtained at school. This cannot be done as our courses of study now exist. Theory should give place to practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

The Verdun Enterprise

All German Calculations Have Been Upset

It is reasonably clear that the enemy feel themselves so deeply committed to the desperate Verdun enterprise that they dare not now relinquish it. Internal conditions in Germany are probably influencing them very greatly. They have to face three months of steadily-increasing scarcity of food within their own borders; and though they may harvest their grain, no amount of organization can add appreciably to their stores of meat. When the strategists of Germany gloated over the military advantages they would derive from an elaborate war machine operating on interior lines, they were reckoning on a short war and on the defeat of their foes in turn. Their piles of text-books never pointed out that in a prolonged war against resolute allies the interior lines on which Germany based such high hopes might prove an economic disadvantage. She can throw her divisions to and fro like the shuttle in a weaver's loom, but while she is ringed round by enemies and denied access to the sea she cannot obtain much food from without. Her calculations have been upset, and she fears to face the depression which would be produced among her underfed masses by a confession of failure at Verdun.—London Times.

Both chief and waiter were Irish and excitable. The waiter rushed back into the kitchen, red with rage.

"You've done it, now!" he said. "There is a customer kicking about the potatoes. He says the're no good. They've all got black eyes."

"Black eyes?" said the cook. "Sure, an' if they have it's no fault of mine. The bastes must have been fightin' after I put 'em in the pot!"

Bureau of Social Research

Organized by the Governments of the Three Prairie Provinces

A Bureau of social research has recently been organized under the joint control of the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to make a more careful investigation of general social welfare questions than has hitherto been possible by any existing government department or public institution.

The purpose is in general to make a practical study of community problems with a view (a) to promoting a more general interest in social welfare, (b) providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, (c) securing data which will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation.

The functions of the bureau are twofold—1st, to secure information; this will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and by special investigation, 2nd, to disseminate such information by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

Two kinds of investigation will be carried on during the first year—(1) The care of immigrants, with special reference to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in the rural districts of all three provinces; (2) A preliminary enquiry with regard to the feeble-minded, for whom as yet there is no proper institutional care.

The three prairie provinces have much in common and have already been co-operating in the provision of institutions for the care of the various classes of dependents and delinquents, including the blind, deaf and dumb children.

Controlling the work of the bureau there will be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy.

The Dominion Commission of Conservation has for many years been doing good work in the collection and dissemination of information relative to the natural resources of Canada, such as forests, water powers, soils, etc., their development and proper conservation. The work of the bureau of Social Research will be in the probably more important direction of treating with the "human resources" and in this work it is felt that the bureau will receive the unstinted support of the public. To this end questions have been sent to school teachers, ministers, and secretaries of farmers and women's organizations throughout the province enquiring as to social conditions in various districts, and the general information which will be secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as the result of special studies in particular districts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Scared the Germans

Canadians Tell of Experiences at the Front

Talking to some wounded soldiers who had been at the front since the very beginning of active service for the Canadian troops, an Associated Press correspondent became convinced that the Dominion's soldier's never had such an ordeal as during the recent fighting, either in the way of the remorseless character of the German artillery fire or the terrific experience of winning back the sector, from which high explosives had wiped everything. Here, for instance, is the record of Private (21715) Jones, belonging to Moose Jaw, who was thirteen months at the front. His battalion was in the trenches almost continuously, both during the German attack and later when the Canadians counter-attacked:

All these latest wounded speak of the artillery fire of both sides as being equally intense, but whereas the German guns were well covered, our batteries were mostly in the open and were heavily punished, although far in the rear. The enemy shelling found out every part of the Canadian line.

There were some remarkable individual encounters with the enemy. Pte. (411079) Feenie was amongst a party handling a machine gun. All the party were knocked out while going to the support of others. While advancing they came across several Germans behind the Canadian line, who had swept past them. "When we came up," said Feenie, "these Germans were digging like mad to get one or two of our fellows out of a trench in which they had been buried by shell fire. They begged to be allowed to work with our chaps at this job, and in fact went on digging all day, and thus helped to save the lives of quite a few Canadians. A German ambulance orderly, who had been caught in the Canadian rush, got hold of one of our wounded men and carried him to a dressing station. These men, and a good many more, of course, remained with us as prisoners. I think they were scared to death of the Canadians, and that was why they were so eager to make themselves useful. Other Germans had done some dirty tricks on the Canadians, but those chaps did some good."

Meat Production

In the United States between 1900 and 1913 the population increased 24 per cent., while cattle decreased 30 per cent. In Russia, Argentina and Brazil there were also decreases. In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary there were slight increases, but only in France at the same ratio as the population. In Australia alone was there relatively a greater growth in the number of cattle than of people. In Canada the population during the period mentioned increased 35 per cent., but in cattle only 20 per cent. Those facts are surely pregnant with significance of the opportunity that lies before Canada in the breeding of cattle. The same state of things exists, only in a more emphatic way, as regards sheep, and even as regards swine the depletion last year was of such extent as to produce a certain measure of scarcity this year.

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 302,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Two Blockade Policies Compared

We could not if we would, have requited submarine murder by submarine murder, because outside the Baltic Germany has no merchantmen at sea. We had to take another way, the way of the Orders in Council; and the difference between that an Germany's submarine policy was that whereas Germany got immediate results, ours were bound to be slow and ultimate. Our blockade could not pinch Germany at once; we knew that it could only do so by long continuance, and the longer it continued, the more it would pinch. On the other hand, Germany could start massacring our merchant sailors and passengers immediately, and she did so. The hideous crimes against the Lusitania, the Sussex and the rest of that ghastly list have been committed; the bones of their victims lie in graves at the bottom of the sea crying out for retribution. It is seriously to be argued that Germany can perpetrate such an orgy of massacre for fourteen months and then, just when her opponent's hand in the game, the Order-in-Council blockade, is beginning to make itself felt seriously, can turn round at her own pleasure and cry quits.—London Chronicle.

Better Times for the Farmers

There appears to be a general awakening to the fact that the farmer has been for a long time toting the butt end of the log and there seems to be more of a disposition to give him what is coming to him. Ways and means of doing justice to the producer of the country's material wealth are being discussed with animation, if not always with wisdom; and if the agricultural brethren will but keep their ears to the ground, they are likely to hear much that is interesting. Those who have been so long robbing the farmer have apparently reached the judicious conclusion that it is not safe to pinch him any harder, lest the giant, in his awakening, smash things promiscuously. We have a feeling that the next twelve-month will see a readjustment that will be immensely to the farmer's advantage.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if full protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

Population of Argentine

The census figures give the Argentine Republic a population of 7,883,287, about the same as Canada's. The area is 1,131,841 square miles and the land is capable of supporting many more millions of people. If Argentina's hopes are fulfilled the population will at least have doubled in another twenty years. The republic dreams of a great immigration as a result of the war.—Montreal Gazette.

The Conscientious Objector

This whole attempt to treat conscience as an impertinence and a sham, and the refusal to take life or to assist in taking it as a crime deservedly punishable by death, is surely one of the most foolish among the many follies which the war has engendered or brought to light. The first shot fired into a man who holds and risks his life for this conviction will kill a good deal more than a conscientious objector.—From the Manchester Guardian.

Wireless on Society Islands

The Society Islands, far away in the South Seas, now have wireless communication with the outer world a radio station having been opened by the French government on the island of Tahiti during the past winter. Communication with the United States will be via Samoa and New Zealand, and thence by cable to San Francisco.

A Musical Catastrophe

The trombone gave an awful blast
Right in the symphony.
The leader, he jumped three feet high,
A frightful man was he.
"Excuse me," said the trombone man.
"A horsefly is to blame.
He stood there on my music, but
I played him just the same."

"I can't understand Jimmy and his wife falling out. She used to call him the light of her life."

"Yes, she did but he went out too often."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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Trappers in the Distant Northland

A Life of Seclusion Which Represents Freedom From and Absence of Care

Let us visit the cosy looking shanty amidst the trees on yonder lake shore. The smoke from its chimney slowly ascends skywards for the atmosphere is far below zero. Around the stove are sitting a couple of trappers spinning wonderful yarns of trap lore. These men are of the northland and belong to the trapping fraternity. "Many men, many minds," so it is with this brotherhood; one characterizes his methods as the last survival of the fittest, another speaks exultingly of his own propaganda. Yet, disagree as they may regarding plan and formula, the fur seekers are brethren, united in one single purpose, namely to secure the greatest number of pelts they can. For decades the trapping fraternity have tenanted the timbered reaches of our Canadian hinterland. Now in many a place the twentieth century witnesses the smoke of factory chimneys where once the trapper was free to roam and the fur seeker must now perforce trek farther north.

Months of seclusion away from the haunts of men have been the portion of those who follow the trap line. Perchance a trapper from the opposite shore of the lake might occasionally visit the shanty, bringing belated intelligence of the outer world received perhaps from some passing caller, a member also of the illustrious Order of Pelts. Quite possibly as the visitor is relating his stories, the footsteps of an Indian are heard crunching the snow on the doorstep. The trappers glance up at the newcomer, and as the last rays of daylight are twinkling through the window the Neche is barking back to the long, long ago when with a party of Crees he stalked the buffalo over Great Bear Hills, or set snares for the silver foxes on the shores of Moose Lake. To the uninitiated the life of the trapper appeals as a life of extreme loneliness. And indeed to those accustomed to the whirl of social or city business life the trapper's existence is indeed a lonely and secluded one, but the brotherhood of trap and pelt having once inhaled the ozone of the northland, eagerly anticipate the time when they can resume their avocation. Crowded thoroughfares and city streets are unknown to habitues of the trap line. Instead these sons of nature prefer the music of the tree choristers and a view of creation untrammelled by the progress of the world of men. The trapper's vocation represents freedom from and absence of care. While his fellow mortals are struggling madly for a bare existence, the trapper remains content in his outpost. The fact that a thousand applicants are clamoring for work in city or town does not affect him at all, for he does not know that such is the case.

And as we trudge along in the forest depths, the lonely grave of a trapper is occasionally seen. A good fellow passed away, perchance entered into the Great Unknown—in solitude. As the writer pens these words, there has flashed into his mind the sight of one such "last home" on a windswept island of Lake Winnipeg. Just a rough wooden cross at the head of a little mound, the word "Jim" and three figures, the last of these presumably an eight. Ah, some mother's boy, we know not who he is, or whence he came. He is resting serenely, his dirge continuing in roar of winter storm, and in summer sunshine repeated by screeching gulls as they fly to and from the lake waters.—J. D. A Evans in Rod and Gun.

For Cream Buying Stations

New Regulations in Saskatchewan in Order to Improve Quality of Cream

Regulations governing Cream Buying Stations, effective after June 15, 1916, have been issued by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and require that all such stations be licensed and subject to inspection.

To protect the reputation of the creamery butter of Saskatchewan in both home and export markets, it has been considered advisable to provide that certain conditions be complied with in order to protect the quality of a product so easily injured as butter. Owners of cream buying stations throughout the province have already been advised of the conditions necessary and application forms sent them to apply for license. The buying of cream through the medium of buying stations was rapidly becoming a serious danger not only in Saskatchewan but in the other prairie provinces as well. Buying stations for the purchase of cream were being established in towns and villages all over the West, many of these by merchants who had no experience or knowledge in the testing or care of cream, and who had no suitable place or equipment for handling it.

Generally speaking, little or no attention has been given by the cream buying stations to the grading of cream, and farmers have been paid as much for over ripe cream of bad flavor as for sweet cream of good flavor. Furthermore, the identity of the cream is lost at the buying stations through the mixing of the cream for shipment to the creamery, and the creamery receiving it is unable to determine which farmers are sending good cream or which bad, consequently no improvement in the care or quality of the cream could be hoped for under these conditions. In addition to this inferior cream was often held for several hours uncooled in a back shop, along with kerosene oil, decayed vegetables and other products giving off undesirable odors, or in butcher shops where the odor from decayed meats could not do otherwise than injure the quality of the cream.

Cream handled under these conditions must seriously injure the quality of the butter manufactured, and the general inferior quality of dairy butter is transmitted through the buying stations to the creamery butter, and would eventually deprive the better dairymen of the export market, where through years of hard work a good reputation has been gained. Cream buying stations also mean less money for the farmer who produces the cream, because of the added cost of the middleman who operates the station.

Express charges are paid by practically all of the creameries so there is nothing to prevent any farmer from shipping his cream direct to a creamery. The express companies give a rate on a five gallon can of cream, and any farmer with two or three cows should be able to ship a full can of this size every four or five days, so the argument that the small farmer is deprived of a market for his cream does not hold good. In any case cans partially filled can be forwarded and are accepted by the creameries.

The regulations recently issued by the Dairy Commissioner with respect to buying stations do not impose any hardship nor ask for any unnecessary equipment or accommodation, but simply provides for conditions under which cream can be handled properly and the farmer who produces it obtains fair returns for his labor.

Regulations similar to those enacted by the Saskatchewan Government have recently been passed by the Manitoba Government. Cream buying stations have become even more numerous in that province than in Saskatchewan, and already the quality of Manitoba butter has been injured by cream shipped from buying stations. It was desirous that similar conditions should not prevail in Saskatchewan, and to prevent the possibility of this, regulations governing cream buying stations were passed

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Zeppelins Prove A Boomerang

Why They Have Done the Germans More Harm Than Good

Comparison of the aerial defences of Paris with those of London to the detriment of the latter have followed every successful Zeppelin raid upon the Imperial metropolis. Critics have pointed to the immunity of Paris as proof of the incompetence of the British air service and of the inadequacy of defence provisions by the War Office. The reason for the apparent superiority of the French authorities in the defence of their capital was, however, stated in an interview given by Prince Poniatowski, an attache of the French War Office, upon his arrival in New York to purchase aeronautical supplies for his Government. "London is as well off as far as equipment goes to ward off Zeppelin raids as Paris," he said. "The reason that they are made on England instead of on Paris is that to make a successful raid on the French capital and return safely, they must cross the firing lines twice. Paris also can get an adequate warning. In attacks on London, on the other hand, the Zeppelins have no firing lines to cross and can descend upon th English city without warning."

In the Prince's opinion, the Zeppelins have done the German cause more harm than good and he sums up their efforts in a few brief but pointed sentences: "The Zeppelins, as an engine of war, have acted as a boomerang for these reasons: They have aroused England to a high pitch of patriotism in quicker time than would otherwise have been possible; they have meant an enormous cost, they have obtained no military results; and they have aroused the disgust of the neutral nations. The Germans argue that their Zeppelin raids are a part of their military offensive. If this is so, why don't the Zeppelins fly over the firing lines and drop bombs on the soldiers, instead of flying over cities far afield and dropping bombs on women and children."

Serb in Anglican Pulpit

A Serbian priest, Father Nicolia Velimivovic, has been preaching at St. Margaret's Westminster. Russian music was sung by the choir before the sermon. The church was quite full half an hour before the service began. Taking as his subject "The Slav Orthodoxy," the preacher said he looked upon the Anglicanism as a true religion lived by the people, but it seemed to him less vivid, less compelling, and less national than the religion of the Russian church. He would welcome a union between the churches which would bind the Russian and the British races in a true brotherhood.

An item in the British and Colonial Printer gives an idea of the extent of the German paper famine. Shortage of paper is so severely felt, it runs, that grocers, booksellers, drapers, etc., print their invoices on old paper taken from old circulars and old prospectuses which previously have been printed on one side only. Factories for making old newspaper and old books, now unsaleable, available for a second use are being established in Leipzig and Elberfield, and also in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Wife (with newspaper)—It says here that men grow bald because of the intense activity of their brain.

Hub—Exactly! And women have no whiskers because of the intense activity of their chins.

Food For Soldiers

The Favorite Dishes of the Various Allied Soldiers

One of the greatest problems which confront the military leaders of the different countries is to supply the soldiers with adequate satisfying food. Napoleon spoke truly when he said that armies fight on their bellies. The British commissariat has had many problems to solve. Men well fed at home have to be well fed at the front. The English soldier must have his jam and marmalade as well as beef.

The Russian soldier presents an easier problem. All he asks is plenty of "stchee," a sort of gruel or thick soup made of pork, oatmeal, potatoes and cabbage, boiled together with salt and other seasoning. The French soldier also consumes vast quantities of what he calls "soup," although in reality it is a thick and nourishing stew, made of meat, potatoes, and various other vegetables.

Italian soldiers demand their regular supply of macaroni and spaghetti, and eat little meat. Their diet consists largely of farinaceous foods, fruits and wine, the latter being issued as part of their regular rations. The German soldiers get their meat rations largely in the form of sausage. Give a Teuton plenty of sausage with beer to wash it down and he is perfectly content.

The British fighters from India demand a menu entirely different from that of the Tommies, and the Turcos of the French army are also peculiar in their tastes. The food most favored by the colored Algerian soldiery is "cous-cous," or boiled semolina, made of the large hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through it. The semolina is served either plain, or with the addition of vegetables, sometimes with a little mutton or goat flesh added. On this regimen a Turco will march farther and carry a heavier load with less fatigue than any other soldier of any nation.

More Wood Pulp Mills

Canadian Wood Pulp Will be Used to Supply the Empire

Some months ago, when the relationship between Great Britain and Sweden was somewhat strained owing to the effect of German influence in the press and the seizure by the British war ships of vessels suspected of carrying contraband from Swedish ports to the enemy, the Government of Sweden, as a reprisal, forbade the export of pulp to Great Britain. That action resulted in an immediate rise in the price of pulp sulphite, curtailment in the size of newspapers in Great Britain, and a situation that gave a measure of anxiety to the paper mills, whose stocks were not large.

Canada was appealed to. But her transportation service was so handicapped, and her own supplies so restricted, that shipments on a large scale could not be considered. The price of pulp in the meantime continued to mount up till they were five times dearer than when war broke out.

Information to hand from London is to the effect that the embargo put upon pulp from Sweden is virtually removed, but that it is too late for Sweden to regain the trade that she lost by her action. Considerable progress has been made with arrangements for the establishment in Canada of a huge mill for the production of sulphite pulp and it is expected that it will not be necessary to import much pulp from Sweden after the war.

A Call to Horse Breeders

Not only has the wastage of horses by reason of the war been enormous but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor, the disturbed conditions or entire devastation.

Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality, as much and even more than quantity, will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed, and to breed to the best available.—John W. Brant, Sec. National Live Stock Records.

When Baldness Starts

It has been discovered that if a person is going to be bald in middle life, or even in old age, the symptoms will appear between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Although the hair may gradually become thinner as one grows older, it will never entirely disappear unless signs of its thinning become manifest before the age of thirty-five years.

"Bobby," said the lady in the tube railway, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a train," said Bobby.

The first fruits of the conquest of the German Cameroons reached London in the shape of about 400 tons of cocoa.

A Syrian Custom

In Syria sky blue is the mourning color, indicative of the assurance that the deceased has gone to heaven.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?

Tommy—Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.—Chicago Herald.

"What is Jim doing now?" "Anybody he can come across."

Where are the Old Ladies

How the Old Ladies of the Present Age Have Become Transformed

Someone was saying the other day (and she won't mind seeing her idea here) that the elderly woman of today is sowing her wild oats and having the protracted good time of her life. Obviously from the time a woman is married her years are filled with cares and responsibilities, until finally the children grow up, marry, leave home, and, husband having developed the poise and content of the usual elderly person, she finds to her amazement that she is free. Then comes the period of wild oats. She keeps a date book, goes to clubs, has a place on boards of things, travels on the federation special across continent, as likely as not, lives at hotels, sends her own telegrams, orders taxis, treats other women to luncheons and dinners, makes speeches, votes if she has a chance, legislates, uplifts and keeps a telephone on her desk. These are only a few. If she is not interested in this sort of thing you will discover her tucked away in the back seat of a touring car, where she is not the least trouble in the world, and is always under all circumstances, a perfectly splendid credential of respectability. Two generations ago women of her age were senile, and sat in the chimney corner where they would be out of the way. But the chimney corner went out of architecture, and she was just as naturally uprooted. There are fewer old ladies' homes than there promised to be. Not while grandmother can wear her granddaughters' shoes and hats and sashes and beads is she going to an old ladies' home. A generation ago there promised to be a call for an old ladies' home in every block. It's wonderful how we old ladies have become transformed, and fairly forced another issue. Of course, we are sowing our wild oats. We have made a place for ourselves. Hurrah! Really there are no old ladies. Ask the milliner!—Women's Clubs Magazine.

Sign of a Good German

A visitor to a British trench throws some light upon the chivalry of the British soldier, and, incidentally, upon the humanity of some Germans—one in particular. "I was standing in a front trench alongside a soldier whose business it was to observe the German lines, which we could see with singular clearness, and especially to report to various killing units the appearance of any enemy seen in the open.

"But we don't always fire at them," he explained, and, pointing to the corner of a field, said: "I saw a German crossing here yesterday as cool as a cucumber; but he was a good fellow, and so I did nothing."

It puzzled me not a little to know how he distinguished a good fellow from a bad at 800 to 1,000 yards; and, anyway, how he came to regard any Boche as a friend and a brother. But the soldier, whose speech betrayed him as a member of one of those good old English county regiments which have fought with unvarying stoutness gave quite a simple explanation. He knew the Boche to be a good fellow—"because he stooped down and patted a dog."

For Campers

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees, there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunder-storms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all-important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good whether you use an A-tent, wall-tent, lean-to, or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place, dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away."—Peter Johnson, in the May St. Nicholas.

Parcels for Wounded Soldiers

Nearly forty-nine thousand parcels have been sent, to date, by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of these parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes notepaper, toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, stylo pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, fruit, flowers, puzzles, mouth organs, playing cards, sweets.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause sometimes an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada.

What Canada Offers

Settlers coming here from the United States may rely upon finding cheaper land and lower taxation than they have at home, to say nothing of the better price they can get over here for their high grade wheat because of the advantage we secure in the British market owing to our superior system of grading.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Women are now employed in the block-system signal service for the Lyon - Mediterranean railway in France.

True Diplomacy

True diplomacy is to get all you can with as much courtesy as you can.—Rev. Boyd Carpenter.

For the Big Drive

Hold the Foe Off and Prepare For a Knockout

To whichever part of the European fronts we look the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive. Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested; so, too, the Austrians can be concentrated upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast. There can only be one rational interpretation of these facts, and in France the army and civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint. The allies have now a definite ascendancy and at any moment they can reduce the enemy to a defensive on any and every side; but the autumn offensives in the Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince won on the Meuse in three months. Here is the measure of the difference of strength today.

The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the General's officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is over-shadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. Enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige, is to destroy this menace. It is at once the weakness and strength of the allies that while putting forth at these points just a sufficient defensive effort they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.—London Chronicle.

Villages With no Fighting Men Left

A remarkable record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote Scottish island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,000, close on 4,500 are with the colors. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war. The following letter, dated Windsor Castle, May 10, had been received by William Grant, journalist, Storoway, from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"I have received and laid before the King the specially bound copy of your 'Loyal Lewis' Roll of Honor, which you have been good enough to forward through Mr. Ian MacPherson for submission to the King.

"His Majesty wishes to express his appreciation of the gallant service rendered by the people of the island of Lewis, at the same time sympathizing with the families of those who have given their lives in this terrible war."

A Gallant and Hardy Breed

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the dangerous character of mine-sweeping. Trawlers and drifters, being of moderate draught, have a certain advantage over heavier ships, for they can often pass in safety above mines which have been laid at a certain depth to catch deeper riding victims. On the other hand, the very nature of their duty compels them to spend most of their time in mine-infested waters, and the appalling risks they run are too often brought home to us by the casualty lists. But the erstwhile fishermen who man these boats are a gallant and hardy breed, too inured to the vicissitudes of wind and weather to be much impressed by the hidden and deadlier perils that now lurk beneath the grey waters.—The Navy.

An Ice Mine

Probably the strangest mine in the world is to be found in Pennsylvania. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. It is 40 feet deep and from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist coming from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom. As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine. Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

The former Pacific Mail liner Nile has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $750,000. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was taken by Great Britain, and since then has been one of the most active merchant ships aiding the British navy. It has seen service in all Oriental waters, has carried troops from China to India to France, and for several months acted as a transport across the English Channel.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers. Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers, be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—Punch.

One defect of German diplomacy seems to be a foolish habit of letting important papers lie around loose.—Charleston News and Courier.

When a man begins to shout that he is just as good as anybody, that is one sign that he isn't.

Rural Credits

British Columbia Adopts the New Zealand Rural Credits System

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed $1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent, and will re-loan this money to the farmers throughout the Pacific province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government had to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B. C., says that the government expects to loan $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Oats of Barbed Steel

German Slim Trick to Kill the British Horses

Barbed oats are the instruments of offence invented by Germans. The War Office has had to issue to responsible officers in charge of cavalry and other mounted forces an order that every bushel of oats now must be examined carefully before it is used. It has been discovered that some of the sacks of oats purchased in the United States contained little pieces of steel, shaped like oats, and painted yellow. These are barbed, and a horse that swallowed one would have little chance of life. The placing of the barbed oats in the food is considered to be the work of Germans who have obtained employment in American granaries in order to kill the horses at 3,000 miles range.

An old farmer and his wife drove to market one day. It had been a very wet day, and large pools of water had formed in the roadway between the farm and the town. On the return journey they met an old friend.

"And how are you today?" was the friendly greeting.

"Oh, very well, thank you! answered the farmer.

"How is the missus?" continued the friend.

"She's fine, fine!" answered the farmer. "She's behind there"—jerking the thumb toward the back seat.

"She's not there!" said the astonished friend.

The old farmer turned and looked over his shoulder, then cooly replied: "Humph! that accounts for the splash, then!"—London News.

Huns Fooling the Dutch

Revelations are accumulating about the cunning character of the German intrigue to arouse feeling against the allies. Baron von Kuhlmann, the notorious German publicity agent, is clearly indicated as the author of the insidiously spread canard, now fully exposed, that the allies intended to land troops in Holland. Some of the Dutch papers are pointing out that this palpable lie obscured the vital issue about the torpedoing of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

Sir Edward Grey's Pets

Sir Edward Grey is always looked upon as somewhat hard and unbending. There are a number of wild squirrels in a certain wood which quickly find out when he is at home in Northumberland and make their way to his house. They scale the walls and invade the library; then, jumping upon his writing table, are rewarded with nuts, which they take from his hand.

According to a heart specialist, if one retires to bed at ten instead of twelve he saves the heart 876,000 foot-pounds a year. Lying down half an hour daily lessens its labor in the same period by 219,000 foot-pounds.

Jenkins—My stenographer can write one hundred and fifty words a minute. Thompkins—So can mine—but she doesn't seem to care what the words are.

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Many Indians Have Enlisted

Up to the present time over eight hundred Indians have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas forces, while the Indians of Canada have contributed no less than $24,634 to the patriotic fund. An effort was made to form a complete Indian battalion, and this would have been successful, but for the fact that recruiting officers had been busy amongst the tribes on behalf of several regiments. It is said that after the war is over the Indians who have served at the front will demand the white man's privilege of voting and it will probably be handed to them.

Visitor—But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living? "Oh! I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it."—Life.

A cat can turn completely over and land on its paws in a fall of fifteen inches.

What The Huns Would Do

Germany's Idea of the Meaning of the Freedom of the Seas

The "freedom of the seas" that Germany wants is freedom to paralyse the sea-power of the maritime States, and first of all the sea-power of England. That, as she well knows, was the invincible obstacle to universal over-lordship against which Napoleon, who "was her oppressor, and is her model," dashed himself in vain. Were it removed from her path by the "reforms" she advocates in international law, she would be free to pursue her ideal well-nigh unchecked.

We know what that ideal is. We have learnt it from her speakers and writers, but most from her actions. It is a German domination in all branches of human activity, founded upon the brute force of a vast army which is moved by an autocratic government. Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanias and fewer Sussexes when she was strong than when she is weak?

She would bind herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, but she would keep them as she kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbid her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone must constrain maritime nations, like England and America, to retain their fleets. Did they foolishly reduce their navies Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties consecrating the "freedom of the seas" and destroy their trade on that plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and all wickedness in her eyes.—London Times.

Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional weaknesses difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and restore them to soundness.

Cropless Lands

Saving the Settler From Taking up Homesteads on Land Unfit For Agriculture

The opening up of non-agricultural lands to settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and pitiful tragedies in the Dominion's history. Every province has communities which have been permitted to make the fatal error of a bad location. Their subsequent history is an unbroken line of bad crops, poverty, suffering and human demoralization. Too poor to move away, the farmer and his family resign themselves to a pitiful standard of living, giving their time and efforts for practically no return.

Every province and the federal authorities have made such blunders in times past nor is there satisfactory evidence that a general and complete reform has been brought about. Farmers still are allowed on Federal and provincial 'homesteads' which are impossible for field crops. The policy was, of course, more the result of laxity in classification and not a deliberate effort to send settlers to useless lands. The laxness, however, is growing in public disfavor and the tendency of all governments now is to protect the settler and to conserve rocky, sandy areas for their natural purpose of growing trees.

Several survey parties are engaged on soil examinations this summer and such work is bound to achieve higher importance in the eyes of governments. One party, composed of Messrs E. C. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation and Walter Graham of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are in New Brunswick, co-operating with the provincial government in a scheme of land classification. The project deserves the hearty support of conservationists everywhere for the benefits are far from local.

The Sacred Bridge of Pekin, which a few years ago, no one was permitted to tread upon except the Emperor, is now freely used by the Chinese pedestrians.

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Waiter—Yes, sir, omelettes has gone up on account of the war.

Diner—Great Scot! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

Gloves With Fingers

It was in the twelfth century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

No Need For Crop Failures

Success For Next Year's Crop Depends on the Preparation Made This Year

"Only very rarely indeed need any farmer have a really poor crop, much less a total crop failure in Canada," says J. H. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental farms. "The Canadian farmer who will do his work wisely and well each year and all the year around need seldom or never fear but that a crop, fair to good at least, and usually excellent, will generally reward his well-timed and well planned effort.

In his advice to farmers, Mr. Grisdale declares that, "if you really want a good crop in 1917, now is the time to plan and prepare. The success of any years work on the farm depends in no small measure on the preparation made therefore the previous year.

"You can do very little now to affect the yield from your fields in 1916, save only the hoed crops of one kind or another, but you can do and should do very considerable in the next three months in the way of properly preparing for, and so ensuring, good crops in 1917. While harvesting this year's crop must take first place, these operations can be so conducted as either to improve or injure the prospects for the next year's crop.

"Then, again, a few hours' attention in July to weed-cutting around fences, spudding in grain fields, and particularly hoeing and cultivating in corn and root fields and cleaning the summer fallows will do more to ensure good crops in 1917 than will as many days hard work next spring when the chances are you will be just as busy as you are today, if not even more rushed. Doing things when the cost of the work is lowest, as judged by the results, is the right way to farm, and the only way to farm if one wishes to be sure to profitable returns year after year.

"The farmer who regretfully says, 'A poor crop this year! Oh, well, a better one next year!' may be a bit of a philosopher, but he is not much of a farmer unless he gets busy and tries to find out why the 'poor crop this year' and what he must do to avoid such a result under similar or worse conditions in the future."

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood—then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c. box today. Sold by all dealers.

Origin of Wood Pulp Paper

A writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle" says that an old hornet's nest caused Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, to make the discovery. A friend and neighbor had told him there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, and Dr. Hill took a hornet's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him, "Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, took the nest apart, analyzed it carefully, and decided that if a hornet could make paper out of wood, man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into a fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if fall protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday half-holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturday's," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day, the slaves were released from field work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and that of their families with money earned in this way."

The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one encounter today would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig! Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir!—Pall Mall Gazette.

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Horse Prices Upward

Good Prospects Ahead for the Horse Breeder in Canada

"The demand for horses in Canada," said Live Stock Commissioner John Bright recently, "has already stiffened considerably and I look forward to a gradual return to good prices.

"When the panic of 1912 struck us, as the banks shut down, the horse breeders were almost the first to feel it. Consequently the tendency was to stop breeding. In 1913, the tendency increased, while 1914 and 1915 were worse, so that there is a dearth of foals this year, and a decided scarcity of one-year-olds and two-year-olds. Breeding will come back slowly, so that it will be at least four years before the foals of this year come on the market. This means a ten-year cycle in horse prices.

"I remember about 1892 when horses were at a low ebb that I was offered on my farm at Myrtle, but $40 for a filly rising two years. She was registered, and of fair conformation. I kept her. Inside of eight years I raised many colts from her, and sold at 12 years for $250. Later when horses were at their big prices I sold a filly rising two years for $200, not better than the one I was offered $40 for in 1892.

In good times, a great many breeders are foolish. They hang on to good stock, refuse good prices, pay out big feed bills, and even mortgage their farms to feed their stock, until a slack period pops up and they find their business ruined, their farms gone and the stock sold at a mere pittance. It is always good advice to sell when you get a fair working price, and horsemen should be well advised to remember past experiences in future bright spots.

"To me, there is nothing but hopefulness ahead for the farmer who breeds big quality horses for the coming needs of Canada and the remodelled world."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 392,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Outlook For Heavy Horses

The more judgment exercised in breeding the better it will be for the country. For the last year or two there has been a slump in prices and, it is feared, less breeding than formerly in consequence. As a result, when the increased demand, which transactions, especially in the west, would indicate has already commenced, arrive at its fullness there will be both high prices and a marked deficiency of the right sort. By this, coupled with the fact that the wastage of horses in the war has been enormous, it would seem worth while to improve and accelerate horse breeding along with general agricultural production.—Ottawa Bulletin.

The Worst is Yet to Come

"Hell let loose," says Vorwearts, the organ of German socialism in describing the food riots in Berlin. It may be exaggeration. Even if true, however, it is nothing compared with what is going to "break loose" when the still deluded German people come to fully realize the extent of the crime committed against them by Prussian Junkerism.—New York Herald.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke. "No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

Tea in Burma

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

Woman Found In a Zeppelin

What a French Officer Saw in Burning Wreckage

Among the interesting statements gathered at Revigny by the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" regarding the end of the Zeppelin brought down in flames by the French is that of an inhabitant of the region whose evidence suggests that there was a woman on board the airship.

"I was scarcely more than twenty yards away among the people crowded round the burning mass of the monster sky-raider," he said, "when I saw a French officer, whom I knew, scrutinizing through his fieldglass a particular heap of burning wreckage, the flames of which lit up the night.

"He handed me the glasses, exclaiming, 'Look, there is no mistake about it; a woman was with them.' True enough, I could plainly see through the glasses two slender feet shot with high-topped, high-heeled fashionable boots. They were undoubtedly the feet of a woman."

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Verdun

"It will, however, only be in restrospect, when the war is over, that we can fully appreciate the part played by the army of Verdun and its contribution to the general result. We cannot yet be sure of the exact reason, or balance of reasons, for the German choice. There were certainly dynastic and economic, as well as military reasons. The many failures of the German Crown Prince had to be redeemed, and the idea that a striking victory here would confirm and extend Germany's hold upon the mineral basin of Lorraine, which is essential to her iron and steel manufacturers, was probably not foreign to the decision. Among military reasons, probably the strongest was that France could be given a knock-out blow, whereas another thrust into Russia would not be decisive, even if successful, and any success upon the British front in France was highly problematical."—G. H. Ferris in London Chronicle.

Pulling "Bismarcks" to Pieces

The latest war auxiliary in Germany is the de-copperising of statues for the needs of the arsenal. Much adverse and unprintable comments have been passed because some corporations have laid violent hands upon Bismarck monuments. Replacing copper with iron has been taken as of ill omen. One paper went as far as to head an article against the crime, 'Oh for an hour of Bismarck!"

No German officer or soldier is allowed to aid Turkey until he has enlisted in the Turkish army and donned the uniform of the Sultan's hosts. Enver Pasha says he will listen to advice from the Germans, but professes to take no commands from them.

Lake Tanganyika, which has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with General Smuts' campaign, is 2,700 feet above the sea. It is about 400 miles long, indented by capes so that steamers take three days to get from one end of the 400 miles to the other.

Customer (in barber's chair)—So you haven't heard Von Thumper, the famous pianist? Barber—No. Them long-haired fellers never patronize me—why should I patronize them?—Musical America

wear FLEET FOOT Shoes

The Most Comfortable Footwear for Summer

WORN BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies', Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch which will be given Free (those watches are guaranteed five years). Should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 148), 69, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Heligoland Germany's Bulwark

A movement has been organized in Germany for erecting a monument in honor of Count Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, on the island of Heligoland. It was during that statesman's rule in the affairs of the nation that Lord Salisbury ceded the island in exchange for Zanzibar. Speaking the other day in the Reichstag, Herr Waldstein, a Radical Deputy, said:—"We have all been asking ourselves with a certain feeling of horror what would have happened if Heligoland had still been today a British fortress. With the deepest feeling of gratitude we must remember today the man who by the Treaty of Zanzibar made the island the mightiest bulwark of our German coasts."

Furniture Storage Famine

Problems in Great Britain are as thick as Scotch thistles on a bleak farm, owing to the war. One of the minor problems is the storage of furniture. Since Conscription was passed and married men have begun to prepare for service, thousands have had their furniture stored. Now there are no depostories for storage, and as everybody is busy with work that is more important many people are experiencing unexpected hardships.

"Such a vicious temper! Where did the child ever get it from—not from me, I'm sure," grumbled Mrs. Perkins.

"No my dear," replied Mr. Perkins, sadly, "you certainly haven't lost any of yours."

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

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 trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

Parents!

You may rest assured of one thing, Cowan's Maple Buds will not harm your children — buy them for yourself and yours.

A-10

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

Laundry, Contracting of all kinds, Ditch digging, Wood Sawing, Clearing land, Cooking and all kinds of Chinese Labor.

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

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., Aug. 3, 1916.

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

THE coast politicians are calling each other liars, crooks, cowards, poltroons, etc. As they are all lawyers, their opinions of each other may be accepted as expert testimony.

WHY is it that in a noted fruit district such as the Similkameen undoubtedly is, one never sees local fruit on a hotel dining room table? The same may be said about fresh vegetables. Everything canned. In a few years the parsons will have to use patent can-openers to reach the hearts or consciences of church-goers. The people of B. C. are afflicted with kan-kultur.

THE machine in Northern Okanagan has again nominated Price Ellison to run in the Conservative interests. Conservatives throughout the province, not interested in pedigreed cattle, will sympathize with the Conservatives of Northern Okanagan. If Ellison had any idea of decensy he would not have allowed his name to go before the convention, but if he had, the government cattle would have been purchased in the usual way,

BILLY McLEAN has resigned as Conservative candidate in Nelson. Billy, during the sessions of the legislature, had the very bad habit of getting his front and hind legs tangled in in the machine traces and braying. Billy was unfortunate. Other members were content to sit tight, vote, and allow the publicity man to send out speeches that they never made. Billy manufactured and delivered speeches that the publicity man couldn't send out. When Billy came home, the machine handed his shoes over to Dr. Rose. There are places in B. C. where brains can be used to advantage, but not in the legislature.

THE organizer of the Prohibitionists was in to see us yesterday, and would like to reply briefly to articles of the antis. The Gazette has space to sell, but none to give away. The editor has been on his uppers more than once, but has never received help or encouragement from parson, prohibitionist, politician or booze pedler. It was rustle or starve. To those people who want space in the Gazette, we have but one business answer, "dig down, or do without it." If the prohibitionists can pay organizers and lecturers, they can pay for newspaper space. Of course the anti-prohibitionists pay, or have agreed to pay, for the space they are using in the papers throughout the province. Why shouldn't they? It's the booze-vendors' fight; not the newspapers'.

A Very Fine Distinction.

J. Peck MacSwain is not dead. He flew into Greenwood last Sunday sitting on the cushions of an auto. He will probably go out on a freight train.—The Ledge.

Not dead; just suspended animation.

A good deal of conversation should be canned and the can thrown away.

Copies of tho Prohibition Act may be obtained, free of charge, by writing M. A. Tuck, Room 24, Canada Life Building, Vancouver, B. C.

It is reported over in the Slocan that Jim Grier will come all the way over from Hedley to vote against Bill Hunter.—Kaslo Kootenain.

Just a little below the belt, friend Power. True, if possible, we will go over to Slocan, but not to vote against Bill Hunter. We have nothing against Mr. Hunter; we have against the the Slocan machine, managed by J. W. M. Tinling, J. P., secretary-Treas., of the Conservative association, and in fact a professional secretary-treasurear. Tinling is the Conservative representative of the Slocan, both federal and provincial. It is time that real Conservatives had some say in the affairs of the Slocan, and not men who change their flag every time they cross the 49th parallel.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of June. 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 June, $945.70. Of this amount $153.85 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $791.85, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

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

October, 1914.....	$1001 75
January, 1916.....	597 00
February, 1916.....	772 00
March, 1916.....	752 75
April, 1916.....	747 50
May, 1916.....	747 95
June, 1916.....	791 85
	$5410 80

C. P. DALLON,
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, JUNE, 1916.

W. Sampson	$ 3.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
Friend	8.00
B. W. Knowles	4.50
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
C. E. Prior	5.00
A. Clare	4.50
S. L. Smith	4.00
G. E. French	3.50
John Smith	4.50
P. Murray	6.00
G. M. Gilbert	5.00
P. G. Wright	4.00
C. A. Brown	4.00
V. Zackerson	4.00
H. E. Hanson	4.00
W. Mathew	4.00
R. S. Collin	5.00
J. W. Wirth	4.50
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
L. C. Rolls	3.75
R. Boyd	3.75
P. Millett	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
T. C. Porteous	4.50
G. W. Wirtanen	4.50
S. C. Knowles	4.00
E. H. Simpson	4.00
T. Henderson	4.00
H. T. Rainbow	4.50
G. Knowles	5.00
G. Stevens	4.75
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5.00
R. Clare	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
T. E. Burrus	4.00
M. McLeod	4.50
Geo. Walker	3.75
R. L. Jones	4.00
A. F. Loomer	3.75
A. J. King	4.00
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
Ed. Hossack	3.50
A. W. Harper	3.50
J. Gaare	3.50
J. Jamieson	4.00
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
J. Donnelly	3.75
T. L. Terry	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
G. E. McClure	3.50
D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
Jos. Whyte	3.50
F. Decario	3.50
A. Sandberg	3.50
D. Henderson	3.50
R. Anderson	4.00
A. Appleton	3.50
A. Ross	3.50
N. Stechishin	3.50
D. Sweeney	3.50
G. R. Allen	4.50
T. Bysouth	4.25
L. Basso	4.25
W. Burrows	4.25
J. R. Brown	4.25
J. Bloomberg	3.75
E. Berg	4.25
J. Coulthard	4.75
J. Casey	4.75
W. Constantine	4.00
J. Dragoes	4.25
Joe DeGroe	3.75
O. Franzen	3.75
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	3.75
M. Gillis	4.25
H. Grenquist	4.25
R. Hambly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.25
W. Hambly	5.00
J. Hossack	3.75
P. Johnson	4.25
S. Johns	5.00
P. R. Johnson	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
L. Johns	4.25
O. Lindgren	3.75
L. S. Morrison	5.75
H. H. Messinger	4.25
W. Mitchell	1.85
G. Malm	3.75
J. Martin	4.25
A. Nicholson	4.75
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	10.00
R. Porritt	4.25
Fred Pearce	3.75
D. Rankin	2.00
A. Rawnsley	4.25
B. Rescors	4.25
Geo. Ransom	4.25
W. Ray	4.00
C. Rause	4.75
J. Roden	2.75
J. Snell	4.25
Ole Screenes	5.00
W. J. Stewart	5.75
S. Swanson	4.25
Swan Sweedling	3.75
C. A. Selquist	3.75
Bob Stillim	4.25
Casper Steen	3.75
W. W. Savage	3.5
J. Thomas	4.25
A. Taddis	1.00
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	3.75
F. Williams	4.00
D. Werry	2.00
Fk. Wyberg	3.75
F C Chapman	3.75
F Carlson	4.25
S Dogadin	3.75
C E Ericson	4.25
Claus Ericson	3.75
W. T. Grieves	4.25
G. Southain	3.75
A. Nyborg	3.75
W. Sutherland	4.25
W. Trezona	4.25

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W. J. Cormack	$ 3.50
J. K. Fraser	5.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
John Beale	3.00
G. A. Riddle	3.00
H. D. Barnes	5.00
C. P. Dalton	4.50
A. T. Horswell	3.00
F. M. Gillespie	10.00
A. Winkler	5.00
J. Jackson	5.00
T. H. Rotherham	5.00
W. T. Butler	3.00
C. Barnum	1.00

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General Merchandise

KEREMEOS CENTER

Miss McKinnon	4.00
G. McEachren	5.00
Miss Roche	2.00
J. D. Brass	5.00
R. J. Edmond	3.00
F. H. French	5.00
W. A. McLean	5.00
Jas. Stewart	2.00
Miss L. Beale	1.00
Miss K. C. Halliday	2.00
Miss Ida Tompkins	3.50
John Mairhofer	5.00
Miss E. Clare	2.00
James Clarke	2.50
James Critchley	1.00
The Daly Reduction Co.	200.00
R. J. Corrigan	4.00
S. E. Hamilton	10.00
B. Rolls	5.00
H. Rose	5.00
Rev. R. Williams	1.00
A. J. McGibbon	2.50
Geo. Lyon	10.00
Geo Shelder	10.00

Hedley's Contingent

Following is the list of the men who have gone to the front from Hedley. The Gazette publishes them in the hope that our readers will not fail to remember these brave fellows who are fighting our battles for us. Write them a letter occasionally to let them know you are keeping "The Home Fires Burning." Addresses gladly furnished on request.

Pte. Sid Edwards (Killed in Action)
L. C., Blair Mills (Killed in Action)
Pte. W. Fullmer
" J. Stapleton
" J. Frame
" Tom Corrigan
" Ebenzer Vans, (Died in Hospital)
" Roy Corrigan
" N. B. Ewart
" Bobby Robertson
" Jack Howe
" Dan Devane
" Dan Dollemore
" J. T. N. Hepper
" Arthur Coles
" Bert Schubert
Corp. Frank Dollemore
" M. J. Meher, (Yorkie)
L. Corp. T. C. Knowles
Pte. Rod McDougall
" R. James
" M. H. L. Jacombs
" E. J. Rotherham
" Arthur Freeman
" C. Christiana
" J. Corrigan
Gunner Chas. Saunders
Pte. A. P. Martin
Sergeant A. W. Jack
Pte. T. Calvert
" W. Liddicott
" George Boxall
" W. Tucker
" Fred Beck
2nd Lieut. A. E. Denman
Pte. J. McClintock
" A. B. S. Stanley
" Homer McLean.
Pioneer Nick Pickard.
Pte J M Donovan.
Pte Wm Burroughs.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Richard L. Cawston, the younger, of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile north of the north-east angle of Lot 2036s; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains containing three hundred and twenty acres. RICHARD L. CAWSTON, Jr.
Dated July 10th 1916

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands;—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east angle of Lot 1469s; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty acres. HENRY A. BARCELO.
Dated July 5th, 1916.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north east angle of Lot 2036s, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres
Dated July 10th, 1916.
HENRY A. BARCELO.

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Posters	Visiting Cards

TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

Dates of Fall Fairs

The department of agriculture has issued the following fall fair dates for season 1916:

CIRCUIT 3

Chilliwack	Sept. 13-15
Aldergrove	Sept. 15
Matsqui	Sept 16
Langley	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 20
Burquitlam	Sept 21

CIRCUIT 4

Barriere	Sept 13
Hefley Creek	Sept 14 15
Pritchard	Sept 19
Kamloops	Sept 20-22
Salmon Arm	Sept 22-23
Kelowna	Sept 26-26
Armstrong	Sept 28-2
Eagle River (Malakwa)	Oct 3

CIRCUIT 5

Gateway	Sept 5
Cranbrook	Sept 6-7
Windermere	Sept 12-13
Golden	Sept 15
Fruitvale	Sept 18
Trail	Sept 19-20
Nelson	20 22
Boswell	Sept 22
Grand Forks	Sept 25-26
Greenwood	Sept 27

CIRCUIT 6

Revelstoke	Sept 21 22
Robson	Sept 25
Slocan City	Sept 26
New Denver	Sept 27-28
Burton	Sept 30
Needles	Oct 3-4
Arrow Lake (Nakusp)	Oct 4 5
Creston	Oct 7

CIRCUIT 7

Nicola	Oct 6
Penticton	Oct 9-10
Summerland	Oct 11-12
Kalamalka (Oyama)	Oct 14

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Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulation

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 9 6m