Librarian
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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 30. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5943
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.
J. 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. R. HANSON, Sec'y.

R. P. BROWN
British Columbia Land Surveyor
TEL. No. 27 P. O. DRAWER 160
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.

Messrs. Conklin and Beatty of Penticton spent a few days in town last woek.

Miss McTavish is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. R. C. Clarke, Urba Villa.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong spent a few days last week in visiting the Boundary country.

Mrs. J. J. Armstrong spent the week visiting her daughter Mrs. R. H. Carmichael.

Miss Lecher of Vancouver is visiting with the Misses Gibson of Riverside Lodge.

Messrs. Jordan and Brown will ship a carload of ore from the Dolphin in a few days.

Miss Crosby of Vancouver is visiting here with Mrs. D. McCallum for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McCallum motored to Princeton on Sunday to meet their friend, Miss Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Frances of Tweed, Ont., are visiting with the latter's uncle Mr. J. Knowles of Olalla.

The Sunday school picnic held at Olalla on Friday was well attended and everyone had a good time.

L. W. Shatford and R. S. Conklin were nominated here on Thursday as candidates in the coming election.

The dance held in the town hall on Friday was a great success. It was quite warm, but everyone turned out and had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowles of Olalla, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frances of Ontario, were visitors in town on Monday and spent the day.

Mr. Carle, fire guard, was on business to Ashnola last week, and was accompanied by his little son, Ralph, who claims he had the pleasure of catching six fish.

Mrs. Keeler, after visiting her old home in Nebraska and other points in the east for the past two months, returned home last week. Her many friends are glad to see her back.

The boy scouts returned from their camping trip at Horn lake last Thursday, very much satisfied with their outing. They report splendid bathing and a general good time all around.

Messrs. Young and Pearson are at the Ashnola looking after some mining interests.

Don't forget the Flower Show. When? August 25th. Time, afternoon and evening. Place, Town hall. For patriotic purposes.

Messrs. Archibald and Short, of Vancouver, inspectors of the Bank of Commerce, were in Keremeos looking over the books for the year.

We are sorry to report that Mr. A. Robertson took a turn for the worse again Tuesday evening, which his many friends were sorry to hear.

Mr. Norcross, superintendent of the B. C. Copper company at Copper mountain, was in town last week on his way from visiting his mother in the east.

Constable and Mrs. Boen left on Tuesday for the coast. Mr. Bowen will be away for two weeks and Mrs. Bowen will spend a month with relatives and friends.

A number of our Keremeosites motored to Ashnola on Sunday picnicing and fishing, returning in the evening with a good catch of fish and well pleased with their day's outing.

The members of St. John's Guild will hold a garden party and lawn dance at the home of Mrs. W. M. Frith on Thursday evening, August 17th. Ice cream and other refreshments will be sold for Red Cross purposes.

Mr. Anderson of the Bank of Commerce is here relieving Mr. Corbett for a couple of weeks. Mr. Corbett left on Wednesday for Seattle where he will visit his parents, and will also visit Vancouver and Victoria before returning.

No need of people doing without plenty of green vegetables and ripe, juicy fruits when Keremeos has such an abundance. Lots of apricots, peaches, plums, etc., cucumbers, tomatoes and every kind of vegetable that can be grown.

E. Condit of the Horn Silver mine received a carload of machinery last week, including a 60-horsepower gasoline engine and compressor. Mr. Condit now has teams hauling ore to Similkameen and expects to be shipding regularly from now on.

Miss Flo Daly was very much surprised one day last week when on going out to pick some flowers from the garden she almost stepped on a rattlesnake over a yard long sunning itself on the front porch. She called her brother and succeeded in shooting it.

A patriotic meeting of the citizens of Olalla was held in the school house on the evening of Friday, August 4th, the second anniversary of the British empire into the great world war. In opening the meeting Mr. R. W. Northey read the circular letter sent out to every town and village in the province by Lieutenant-Governor Barnard requesting the citizens to pass the following resolution: "That on this the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of citizens of Olalla, Keremeos and Keremeos Center records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the allies." Mr. R. W. Bowen, Keremeos Center, took the chair and delivered an appropriate speech on the subject. He was followed by the Rev. F. Stanton of Keremeos, who received warm applause at the conclusion of his address. R. W. Northey of Olalla then said a few things in his usual quaint style, which were well received. The chairman then read the resolution, which was unanimously carried, and then the whole audience joined in singing the National anthem.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

What the George Washingtons Saying They Will Do—and, Will Not.

Nine or ten years ago, during a political campaign, the Victoria Colonist discovered the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay, through the medium of its representative, R. J. Burd. Although Mr. Burd was sent to furnish political dope, occasionally in his writings the fact would obtrude itself that hundreds of thousands of tons of rock carrying paying quantities of gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper were being mined and treated annually in South Eastern British Columbia. Since then the Tories of Victoria have known that minerals were being extracted "along the Dewdney trail." It is possible that the mineral wealth of Yale and Kootenay will be rediscovered during this campaign, and this time the Grits of the Capital City may possibly be enlightened. With Messers. Brewster and Macdonald is a representative of another palæozoic publication, the Victoria Times, and we may confidently hope that through vast amount the political verbiage will filter some inkling of our mineral wealth.

Friday last L. W. Shatford was in Hedley on a preliminary canter of the district and called at The Gazette office. Mr. Shatford bases his claim for the support of the electors on what he has done to encourage development in the district by roads, trails, bridges and railroads, and this contention would appear to be correct from the fact that the opposition speakers at Tuesday's meeting here held practically the same views in regard to the work of Mr. Shatford. He will hold a public meeting here about the 15th, when he expects the premier and some of the other cabinet ministers to speak

Tuesday afternoon there was a large crowd in Fraternity hall to hear H. C. Brewster, M. A. Macdonald and R. S. Conklin. G. McEachern, president of the local Libsral association was chairman. The first speaker was R. S. Conklin, Liberal candidate for the district. He spoke briefly, saying he would again visit Hedly before election day when he would go more fully into public questions. M. A. Macdonald of Vancouver was the next speaker. Mr. Macdonald kept his audience interested for nearly an hour. A logical speaker, he brings his facts, or alleged facts, out clearly. He dealt principally with the financial policy of the government, pointing out that instead of retrenchment, the the provincial debt was increasing yearly without any attempt being made to develop the natural resources of the province. He also criticized the railway policy of the government. Mr. H. C. Brewster, the leader of the opposition, would do well to adopt as far as possible Mr. Macdonald's style. Often in attempting to arrive at a conclusion he jack-rabited over the ground until his audience lost the hypothesis, the reasoning and the conclusion in a jumble of unnecessary phrases and words. However, people will not think less of the man for not being able to talk like a lawyer. In his speech of nearly an hour, Mr. Brewster did not make a statement that could be questioned. He devoted considerable time to the land monopolies in the north, and to the "plugging" in Vancouver. The meeting concluded with cheers for Brewster, Macdonald and Conklin.

BRITISH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS DEFIED.

Prohibition Act Proposes to Introduce Methods Which Are Distinctly Un-British.

British traditions and customs which have been established for centuries, and which are dear to the heart of every Britisher, as they represent in him the very foundation of that Government, which he believes to be the freest on the face of the earth, are thrown to the ground and trampled in the dust by the B. C. Prohibition Act, This phase of the referendum lefislation on which the electors will vote on Sept. 14th should be carefully investigated by every loyal British subject.

A fundamental principle of the private life of every Britisher is that "A man's home is his castle," and the sentiment expressed this motto is dear to the heart of every man who enjoys the protection of the British flag. The B. C. Prohibition Act, without the slightest regard for this and dearly cherished right of the subject, sets this principle absolutely at naught, and tramples it under foot. Clause 48 of the Act provides that any officer of the law, provincial or local, may, at any time and without a warrant, forcibly break into the home of any citizen if he has the merest information of the least idea that the occupant of the house possesses liquor. Not only may he break into the home, but, having entered, he may forcibly break open any closet, chest, box or receptacle in the home.

The question as to whether such methods are in accordance with British traditions and custom will be answered at once by one lihtle word which contains only two letters.

Another fundamental rule of British life is that when a man is attacked through the process of law he has the right to know who is behind the prosecution. This just and time-honored custom is absolutely thrown overboard by clause 29 of the Prohibition Act. This provides that when any person gets the idea in his head that any person has liquor in his possession he can go to a constable and tell him what he thinks. On the basis of this casual conversation the constable can make complaint and enter a prosecution in his own name. The informer runs no risk of his identity being disclosed, as the Act specifically provides that the constable need non "communicate the name of the person giving such information."

What an opportunity this clause opens up for a man or woman getting square with a neighbor, with whom there may be a neighborhood quarrel, or where a neighborhood grudge eqists? What a wide field this clause opens up for the blackmailer, that type of person despised by all honorable men? And yet srch methods as these are deliberately outlined in the B. C. Prohibition Act. Is it any wonder that even ardent Prohibitionists, who are also true British subjects, are refusing to approve an Act containing such un-British provisions.

Another fundamental rule of British law is that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. The B. C. Prohibition Act seeks to overthrow this firmly established principle, its provisions stating that when prosecution is entered against a man on account of his having liquor in his possession, it is up to the accused person to prove that this liquor was legally acquired and legally held. In plain English, this provision means that a man is guilty until he proves himself innocent. Such legislation is certainly not only un-British, but also a rank injustice.

Only a few of the un-British provisions of this counterfeit, Prohibition Bill are enumerated above. It is believed, however, that the mention of these few instances will arouse the electors to a sense of their duty as loyal subjects, true to British traditions and customs, to such an extent as will cause them to closely investigate the Act. In order that full opportunity may be piven along this line, the Merchants' Protective Association has issued a booklet which contains the full text of the Prohibition Act. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained on application to the Association at Room 24, Canada Life Building, Vancouver. Send for a copy and learn what this Act really means.

Mrs. W. F. Forbes left yesterday for a couple of weeks' camping at Osoyoos lake.

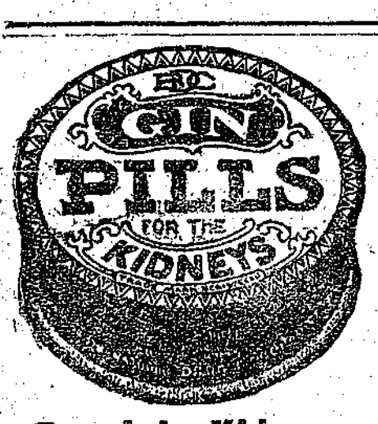
Mrs. E. D. Boeing and daughter are spending a couple of weeks in camp at Osoyoos lake.

Mrs. J. H. Gillis and Miss Frances Hamilton of Sand Point, Idaho, arrived in town Tuesday on a visit for a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hamilton.

This evening at 8 o'clock, there will be a meeting of Scott avenue property owners in T. H. Rotherham's store to discuss the question of street grade before work on the new sidewalk is commenced.

The Conservatives are sure of 10 out of 15 seats in the interior, and the Liberals 12 out of 15. Whether these are constituencies or seats that they carry round for campaign purposes is not stated.

Bow Kee, a resident of Hedley for thirteen years, died Sunday evening. He paid 100 cents on the dollar, and was an all round good fellow. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, quite a number of residents following the remains to the grave. None of the Chinese customs, such as scatteriag devil papers, howling morners, etc., were followed. Bow Kee was a Christian, and wished to be buried as one. At the request of deceased, instead of rice, chicken and pork on the grave, a bottle each of Three Star and Scotch were placed in the casket, so that when the great awakening comes Bow will be there with the goods to treat his friends as he did here, lavishly. It was his "light;" have we a better than friendship for all?



Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation

Gin Pills are acknowledged to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in Canada—an achievement solely due to their remarkable virtue as a Kidney and Bladder remedy.

But users of Gin Pills have discovered that this invaluable remedy *also* acts as a mild cathartic. The evidence of hundreds of letters we have received establishes the very logical fact that in compounding a medicine to heal and tone up the Kidneys and Bladder certain of the ingredients have a stimulating effect upon the other organs, especially the bowels.

It is important to know, in the case of constipated patients, that Gin Pills do not act harshly on the bowels; there is no griping, but a gradual and gentle restoration of the function. Try Gin Pills for constipation. In thus relieving the bowels, you safeguard yourself against possible Kidney trouble.

Gin Pills are 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50 at your dealer's. A trial treatment will be sent upon request, to 16

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST — GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

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

An Incorrigible Outlaw

Famous Western Bucking Horse Will be One of the Attractions at the Moose Jaw Stampede

"Maple Creek," considered by western cattlemen to be the best crooked-bucking horse in the world, and the animal that gave Emery LaGrande, the world's champion bucking-horse rider, the hardest ride of his career at the Gleichen, Alta., Stampede last year, has been secured to test the skill of the cowboys who will ride at the big Moose Jaw Stampede, July 11th to 14th.

"Maple Creek" is a three year old, and is owned by A. P. Day, of Medicine Hat. Originally he was the pet saddle horse of an Alberta rancher's daughter. One winter she left him in the stable on an oat diet, and the first time she mounted him for a spring ride he bucked her over the fence into the ditch. The rancher couldn't understand this, as he was always a gentle horse, and he mounted "Maple Creek," and was likewise precipitated over the fence. Three of the young woman's cowboy admirers then sought to conquer the beast, and were themselves conquered, so that he was given up as an incorrigible outlaw, no longer fit for riding. It was then that Day learned of him and purchased him for the Gleichen Stampede and his reputation has been growing rapidly ever since.

This famous horse, and a dozen of others of great reputation as buckers, will be seen at the Stampede, and there are many who are wagering that more than one cowboy will wish "Maple Creek" and his kind had never been heard of before the four days of the Stampede have elapsed.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomachic and intestinal worms without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting, that is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

Queen Mother Saw Game

One of the best stories illustrating the practical sympathy of Queen Alexandra is told by Lady Randolph Churchill. Not long ago the Queen Mother stopped her motor car in Hyde Park in order to watch a game of football which some soldiers were enjoying near the Serpentine. No one recognized her. The same evening Her Majesty sent a subscription to the fund for giving footballs to soldiers in training.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Hammers

Hammers were originally fashioned from the model of an outstretched human arm and fist.

Sow the Best Seed

Seed Selection Pays the Grain Grower Every Time

Every intelligent farmer in this country has learned in the costly school of experience that it pays to sow or plant only the best of seed. The cost of cultivating, seeding and harvesting is practically the same whether poor seed or good seed is used, and the difference between the cost of poor seed and good seed is comparatively small when compared with the investment made in the above operations. With a good seed bed the returns from low grade seed wheat of doubtful germinating qualities as compared with the returns from the very choicest wheat will often be from ten to fifteen bushels per acre and frequently more. Seager Wheeler has done more to show the benefit of seed selection than probably any other man in this country. For over twenty years he has been selecting the best from his growing crop every year and from the progeny of this carefully selected seed he has again selected the best, with the result that on his test plots he has produced as high as eighty bushels per acre of Marquis wheat. It is not possible to bring every farm up to the high pitch of cultivation and make every farmer a specialist in seed selection or to bring the average yield of wheat up to eighty bushels per acre. But it would seem reasonable to expect that the average might be brought far above seventeen to nineteen bushels per acre, which was the rule prior to the extraordinary crop of 1915. It should be remembered that the methods adopted by Seager Wheeler which have enabled him to win the world's championship with his Marquis wheat on three different occasions, and which enabled Paul Gerlach of Allan, Sask., to win the world's prize on one occasion, can be followed by any farmer of ordinary intelligence. These men have done no wheat breeding. They have only taken the best they could find and year by year selected the best from the best. Many farmers feel that they cannot afford the time to put in a quarter acre of carefully selected seed and maintain this quarter acre plot year after year for the production of hand selected seed. But if they were to figure carefully the benefits which might reasonably be derived from 100 to 200 acres of wheat produced from this selected seed, they would find that in dollars and cents the investment would be a good one. Seed selection carried on in this manner for a matter of five years would raise the quality as well as the quantity of wheat produced on every acre of the farm and the increase in cash returns would be a huge dividend on the time and money spent in preparing a half bushel of seed from it each year. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is doing excellent work in this direction and merits much more widespread support than it receives in this country.

Canadian Timber Values

According to a recent Commerce report the values of the various classes of timber produced in Canada in 1914, together with the values of the forest products, total $176,672,000, being divided as follows: Lumber, lath and shingles, $67,500,000; fire wood, $60,500,000; pulpwood, $15,500,000; posts and rails, $9,500,000; cross ties, $9,000,000; square timber exported, $400,000; cooperage, $1,900,000; poles, $700,000; logs exported, $850,000; tanning material, $22,00; round mining timbers, $500,000; miscellaneous exports, $300,000; miscellaneous products, $10,000,000.

How Indeed!

The fussy woman was picking over the undressed kid gloves while the weary clerk answered queries.

"Will these gloves wash," asked the woman.

"They will wash in a solution," replied the clerk.

"Are they guaranteed not to shrink," she asked.

"How can you guarantee undressed 'kids' not to shrink from washing?" demanded the clerk.

Special constables in Britain number 124,646, of whom there is a daily average of 16,831 on duty.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in tea and coffee—shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit both tea and coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

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

Sugar-Dressing for Hun Wounds

Sugar-dressing for the wounds of German soldiers is the latest provision of the science department in the service of the army. The trouble will soon be, however, according to a humorous local journalist in Saxony, that there will be nothing left sweet enough for the needs of the ordinary civilian. Sugar has been commandeered by the War Providers. There are two conditions applied to the use of sugar in this connection. One is that the sugar is not disinfectant, and the other is that it is of no use until the bleeding ceases. Then, asks the same wag, what is the use of it?

Just One More Direct Message

NEW BRUNSWICK WOMAN SAYS USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Patrick Williams Tells How Her Headache and Weakness Vanished When She Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Sosime, Kent Co., N. B. (Special.)—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the great relief from headache and weakness I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

This is the message Mrs. Patrick Williams of this place sends to suffering women all over Canada. Like many other women she dislikes talking about her troubles, but she feels she would not be doing right to let others suffer when she had learned from her own experience how great is the relief and how easy is the cure to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nine-tenths of the weakness and suffering women bear so bravely comes from sick kidneys. Sick or disordered kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood. This means that these impurities, these seeds of disease, are carried to all parts of the body. The natural cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure sick kidneys.

Improving Butter Prices

The season of 1916 will likely see the largest output of butter Western Canada has ever yet marketed. C. P. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, estimates that the make in that province will run 9,000,000 pounds this year as against 7,400,000 pounds last year, which was a very favorable season. Saskatchewan is preparing for a big make, as is Manitoba. In all three distinct steps have been made to further improve the quality of the creamery product and thereby extend and consolidate the market. It is said 90 per cent. of the cream reaching Alberta creameries this year will be pasteurized, which treatment adds greatly to the keeping quality of the butter and seems essential for long shipments.

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

French War Humor

French racing horses' names are now almost all inspired by the war. The names of favorite generals, Joffre and French, for instance, are common; battles in which the allies came out on top find favor, such as La Marne; Tipperary is also in the field; while names of French cannon "Seventy-five," "Hundred and five," Rimailho are very popular. French love of irony is seen in such names as Chirfon de Papier (scrap of paper), Finis, Teutonice and La Censure.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Stingy Millionaires

Mr. Justice Craig, speaking in Toronto, said that "millionaires are giving far less than the men who have a few thousands, and he knew of one millionaire who is keeping back good, healthy sons and giving practically nothing to any fund, while his neighbor has crippled himself financially and given five sons to the Empire besides." Conscription is needed in that millionaire's family. It is a fact not always borne in mind that a poor man who gives a dollar often gives more proportionately than a rich man who gives a thousand.—Ottawa Journal.

Said one of our leading merchants recently, after reading the war news: "I see Germany it to have a food dictator. I've been married to one for some years."

"They have money, haven't they?" "I don't know; haven't seen them for about a year."—Judge.

Proud Skippers, These

Masters of Trawlers Despise Seamanship of Navy

Every trawler is distinctive, and the whole character of the crew and of the life on board depends on the captain. These skippers are types who seem to have survived from an age long since gone by. You can always tell a North Sea trawler from a West country one. The North Sea skippers seem stern and taciturn, whereas the West countrymen, mostly Devonshire men, seem genial, loquacious. All are, however, delightfully independent and express their views on things in general in a manner which makes naval officers tremble for the discipline of the service. They love to criticize everything. The skipper of a trawler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbors or take up difficult anchorages, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.—Liverpool Courier.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

Disclaim Connection with Chain-Letter

The Canadian Branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild wish to disclaim any connection with a chain-letter which is being circulated in the name of the Guild by the New York Branch. Though responsibility in no way touches the Canadian Branch, the ladies here regret that such a method of obtaining money for the Queen's Guild has been resorted to, and that it has got into this country, as the chain-letter system has long since been condemned and fallen into disfavor.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

The Bishop of London says the war has finished for all time the old character of the London public house. In any case, the late hours will never be re-established.

SPLITTING PAINS IN THE MUSCLES CURED DRIVEN OUT QUICKLY BY "NERVILINE"

Rheumatic Pains Go—Suffering Ceases; Cure Comes In Even Chronic Cases

For aching bones and sore muscles nothing will sooth away the pain like Nerviline.

For nerve-wracking twinges in the muscles, for torturing backache or lumbago, you'll find Nerviline is full of amazing power.

You see, Nerviline has the power—it's about five times stronger than ordinary remedies, and can penetrate very deeply. It contains juices and extracts of certain herbs that give it a strange power to drive out congestion, inflammation or pain.

NERVILINE

You are safe in using Nerviline. Just rub it on—it won't blister or burn, and can do nothing but good.

Whenever there is pain or suffering Nerviline will go and drive it out. It penetrates to every cell of a sore muscle; it sinks to the heart of every stiff, sore joint; it scarches out the pain of rheumatism quickly.

Give Nerviline a trial. See how fast it will limber your lame back, how quickly it will cure neuralgic headache, how fast it will break up a bad cold or ease a sore throat.

The best family pain-remedy ever made is Nerviline. Forty years of great success proves this.

For emergent ills, when the doctor isn't handy, there is nothing better than the 50c family size bottle; trial size 25c., all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Captured Their Captors

"Turning the tables" in war times is a form of surprise not at all unknown to an army. A good apropos of the fact comes from Petrograd. "In the fighting in the region west of Aschkala the Turks surrounded a Russian detachment formed of reserve soldiers. These reservists were taken into captivity by the Turks, but, preferring a glorious death to shameful surrender, with their non-commissioned officers at their head, fell upon the Turkish escort, overcome it, and forced it to join their brave regiment!"

A physician, passing by a stonemason's shop, called out:

"Good morning, Mr. Jones. Hard at it, I see. I suppose you finish them as far as 'In memory of,' then wait to see who wants a monument next?"

"Well, yes," replied the old man, "unless I hear somebody's ill and you're attending them, then I keep right on."

Foggs (in London for the first time) Hi! policeman, I've just missed my wife. If she should come along will you ask her to wait here for me?

Policeman—But how am I to know her?

Foggs—Ah, to be sure, hadn't thought of that. Well, tell her not to wait.

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge.

"Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

"Is that boy a chip off the old block?" Why, no. He's only a little shaver."—Baltimore American.

Aviator vs. Zeppelin

Aircraft Experts Claim Lieut. Brandon's Unique Honor

Flight-Lieut. Brandon, a New Zealander in the Royal navy, who has put in the first claim for having chased, bombed and brought down the Zeppelin L-15 in the Thames Estuary stands to win, if awarded the prizes offered, a sum amounting to $10,000. Since Brandon put in his claim, however, many gunners and, indeed, whole batteries of the Royal Artillery anti-aircraft experts along the line of flight of the airship, have put in claims. Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, informed the House of Commons that these several claims were being investigated. It was Brandon who, single-handed, rose above the Zeppelin, and in the midst of shot and shell, dropped bomb after bomb and actually saw the monster suddenly descend, as he believed, the victim of his well-directed shots.

Kitchener of Khartoum

Kitchener was one of the four personal centres of unity in the not altogether unified British Empire. He had the confidence of all British classes, a confidence unshattered notwithstanding the many mistakes Great Britain has made since he came to the War Office and practically took charge of British war operations. "There is only one member of the cabinet," Asquith is quoted as saying. "When he speaks we others do as he says."—New York Globe.

The Result

"His wife made a man of him."

"He looks like a homemade job."—Baltimore American.

"Thank you, I will take the Nerve Food with me."

"I don't want to miss a single dose, because it is doing me so much good. My nerves were so bad that I could not rest or sleep, and would get up in the morning feeling tired out.

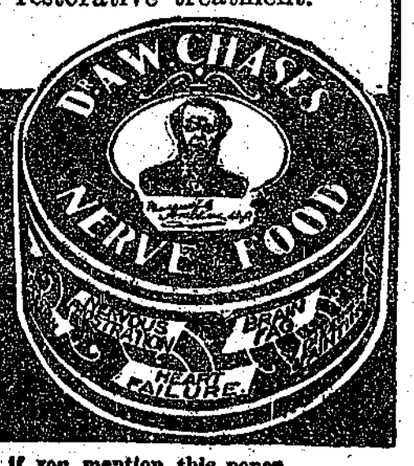
"Besides that, I frequently had severe nervous headaches and got so cross and irritable that every little noise would set my nerves on edge. I did not seem to have any energy or strength, and the slightest exertion would use me up entirely.

"Then a friend told me of the benefit she obtained from using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I decided to give it a trial. It was not long till I found that I was sleeping better and enjoying my meals. There did not seem to be so much to worry me, and I began to find a new pleasure in life. It is wonderful the way the Nerve Food is building up my health and strength, and since I have been using it I have found out that many of my lady friends have had a similar experience."

This is the way women everywhere are talking about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Seldom has any treatment ever aroused so much favorable comment. While natural and gentle in action, this food cure is wonderfully potent in building up the run-down system. Ask your friends about it and put it to the test when in need of restorative treatment.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

THE GLORIOUS PART PLAYED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN WORLD WAR

ALL RESOURCES OF EMPIRE THROWN INTO FIGHT

Famous American War Correspondent Writes of Fighting Quality Of British Troops, and Pays a Tribute to Organization And Work of War Department

(By Frederick Palmer in Collier's)

Of course there are some people who think that anybody who says a good word for the English must be what is known as an Anglo-maniac who uses broad a's, speaks of "dear old Lunnun" as they do on the vaudeville stage, and holds his breath in awe at the mention of a duke. I come of blood which has fought the British twice and would again for the right cause. My ideas of how the British fight; and the part they have played in this war were formed not in the company of dukes or in dear old Lunnun from the gossip of the Strand, but at the British front. I think that the British are entitled to fair play and to be judged by what they have done rather than by the way they talk.

Then in two months the British had lost more killed and wounded than their original force; in six months, more than the total of their standing army. They had lacked machine guns and guns of heavy calibre; so had the French. The English had not only to train men who had never shouldered a rifle, but to equip them. Russia and France, too, lacked sufficient uniforms at the outset of the war for all the soldiers they had. From the Belgian and Serbian and the Russian army came the call to manufacturing England for arms and uniforms. England was the mint, the foundry, the workshop which must be a bottomless source of supply—while every demand of Jellicoe's had to be met. She plodded on sturdily, if not brilliantly, criticizing no one but herself.

Though the British had supposed that their part was to command the sea, three million volunteered to cross the Channel or go farther overseas and fight. This is a different thing from volunteering to fight in your own country against an invader. Mind, these three million did not have to be ordered to fight. They went of their own free will, carpenters, farmers, costermongers, doctors, lawyers, millionaires and laborers, with every able bodied man of Oxford and Cambridge and other universities and great public schools offering himself. History has afforded nothing finer than this outpouring, and never was there an effort more depreciated by those who made it.

For the lack of guns the British in France had to fight with flesh and blood against superior artillery—flesh and blood against machine killing. France needed help. England gave all she had to give—the lives of her men.

One reason they had to hold a short line was for many months they had to do it with flesh and blood, without adequate guns or adequate shells for the guns, though they have the shells now and are getting the guns. Another reason was that they held the famous Ypres salient, one of the bloodiest parts of the line.

If you don't think so, ask any German who has fought there. Again, after this war, don't make the mistake of depreciating the British soldier to a German soldier. The highest praise you can hear for the British army is from Germans.

The English talk of "muddling," but it seems to me that they do very much less muddling than they advertise. The error so highly criticized at Loos was made by the German staff only a few days later. In fact, the Germans have been guilty of it several times, but they say nothing and go on. Berlin is silent while tongues wag in London.

Germany a Pack of Cards

Tickets Have to be Produced to Obtain the Necessaries of Life

The development of organization for the maintenance of the Germans in food, clothing, and drink is assuming interesting and humorous proportions. In Dusseldorf, for instance, a housewife has to range her "store cards on her cabinet shelf with great care.

When her man returns from his day's work—presuming that he is not at the front—she has to take down the yellow card. That stands for beer, and no worthy German would think of taking his evening meal without a schooner of lager. When sugar runs out, a white card entitles her to a legally-fixed supply from the grocer, which means a trip for that alone very often, sugar being doled out very sparingly. A brown ticket procures bread, or to be correct, a mixture of baked rye, starch, potato hash, and kindred ingredients. Red tickets stand for petrol. The latest ticket, however, has exasperated the German "frau" to breaking point, in fact one brave woman said, when the police promulgated the new order that in future clothing would only be doled out on the production of a legal dossier, very angrily, "This country will soon be a pack of cards," it is not for us to say what Germany will be in the future, but there is enough evidence to suggest that her pretensions at least look like falling to pieces after the fashion of the proverbial house of cards.

Wireless Danger Signals for Trains

A curious invention is being shown at the 1916 exhibition of the National Railway Appliance Association in Chicago for controlling trains by wireless. Danger signals are flashed to the train by a touch on a key. The wireless, worked in connection with an automatic speed control, applies the air brakes automatically, whether the engineer sees the signal or not, and reduces the speed to the desired maximum.

The word "clove" is from the Latin "clavus," meaning a nail, cloves being like nails in appearance.

Losses of Pigs

Valuable Information on the Care and Handling of Pigs

A severe winter is usually followed by reports of heavy losses of young pigs. This year is no exception to the rule. Mr. W. F. Stevens, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, has visited a number of farms from which reports of this kind have come. Although he does not claim to have discovered the precise cause in every instance, he does not hesitate to classify the causes, in the majority of cases, under the following headings:

Farrowed in February.—The losses among pigs farrowed in February are, as a rule, heavy. In seasons when the weather is as cold as it was during last February the losses are particularly heavy. This fact alone would account for many deaths.

Little Light and Less Ventilation in Pens.—Animals confined within poorly lighted and ill ventilated housings cannot thrive, and young animals cannot develop strength nor resist disease in such places. Pneumonia doubtless caused most of the deaths among the early farrowed animals that were thus cared for.

Feeding the dam too heavily after was relatively cheaper than oats last winter, and many farmers yielded to the temptation to feed it to their brood sows. Barley develops fat but not bone and muscle. Bone and muscle, but not fat, are what the young animal requires in order to enable it to avoid danger and keep from being laid on and suffocated in the nest.

Feeding the dam to heavily after farrowing.—The swine grower who likes to feed liberally is usually a heavy loser from "thumps." Feeding the sow heavily on heating foods, particularly barley, wheat, rye, or spelts, and keeping her confined in a pen is likely to result in "thumps" among the young pigs. Turn the sow out, feed a thin slop of ground oats, and provide succulent feed or roots or green forage of some kind.

Sows had frozen teats.—Some swine growers went to the opposite extreme. They fed their sows out of doors during the coldest of weather. In many cases they had to wade through snow drifts when going from the nesting place to the feeding ground. The result was that some of them froze their teats and were therefore unable to suckle their young, which died of starvation.

Swine growers who have suffered losses of young pigs should write to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, and ask for a copy of live stock pamphlet entitled "Preparing for the Pig Crop," also pamphlet entitled "The Suckling Period."

Less Acreage Sown

The Dominion Government Estimate of Land in Wheat Less Than Last Year

A bulletin issued by the census and statistics office gives the usual preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops and the condition of these crops as reported by correspondents on May 31. The reports show that the spring this year is late, and that heavy rains throughout the Dominion have in many places made it difficult to work the land. In Eastern Canada seeding at the end of May was considerably behind hand.

According to the preliminary estimates of correspondents, made in many instances before the completion of seeding, wheat in Canada this year will occupy a total area of 11,491,600 acres. This is 1,494,800 acres, or 11.5 per cent., below the high record of last year, when 12,986,400 acres were harvested, but 1,197,700 acres, or 11.6 per cent., above the harvested area of 1914, which was 10,293,900 acres. The area to be harvested of fall wheat for 1916 is 1,042,200 acres, leaving the area estimated to be sown to spring wheat as 10,449,400 acres. In the three northwest provinces the area sown to wheat is estimated at 10,471,200 acres, as compared with 11,744,700 acres, the area of 1915, and with 9,335,400 acres, the harvested wheat area in the northwest provinces for 1914. In Manitoba the area sown to wheat for 1916 is placed at 2,904,400 acres, as compared with 3,342,900 acres last year; in Saskatchewan it is 5,880,100 acres, as against 6,838,100 acres, and in Alberta 1,677,700 acres, as against 1,563,700 acres.

It is estimated that the area devoted to oats for 1916 is 10,499,500 acres, as compared with 11,365,000 acres in 1915. This is a diminution of 865,500 acres, or 7.6 per cent., as compared with last year, but an increase of 438,000 acres or 4.3 per cent., as compared with 10,067,500 acres, the area harvested in 1914. The area sown to barley is estimated at 1,317,500 acres, as against 1,509,350 acres a year ago, the areas sown to other grain crops being as follows:

Rye, 109,000 acres against 112,300 acres; peas, 139,200 acres against 196,210 acres; mixed grains, 395,000 acres against 466,800 acres. The acreage under hay and clover is reported as 7,963,000 as against 7,975,000 last year, an increase of 88,000 acres; and under alfalfa the acreage is 88,700 as against 92,600 last year.

A Gardener Peer

Lord Redesdale, whose memoirs are arousing so much attention in Britain, is one of the greatest living authorities on horticulture. He is responsible for the present design of the gardens at Buckingham Palace, which work he took up at the special request of King Edward.

Suffer Most Just Before the Battle

Mixture of Fear, Doubt and Expectancy Proves Unnerving to Many

The following interesting article, giving physchological study of a battle, was written by a German school teacher, who since has been killed on the west front. The article, which appears in the German papers, has caused considerable comment:

"To describe the sensations, the emotions and the innermost feelings of the soul of a soldier in battle is an unusually interesting but difficult task. While the battle is raging a soldier is beset and agitated by thousands of thoughts that flash like lightning through his brain, but it is only during the remarkable calm that comes after a battle that he is enabled to analyze them. As I have participated in thirty-six engagements and battles, both on the eastern and western fronts, I have been in a position to make many observations and have made a study of the soul of the soldier. It is a great subject for the physchologist and one that opens a mine of valuable information.

"The troops receive orders at night to prepare for a charge the next morning. The first thought is, is this real? Somehow, it seems like a dream. It is the same thought that stirs the soul in any great event in life, be it one of joy or one of sorrow. It does not seem real.

"However, when the soldier does realize that it is no nightmare, he begins to think of the likelihood of death claiming him in that battle. A strange, indescribable fear begins to agitate the soul. The awful thought pesters him that he will go to his death and leave home and loved ones and everything that is dear in a moment of time. He ponders over the subject of immortality and wonders if death comes whether it will mean eternal darkness and annihilation.

"To one who is in the prime of life, who has everything to live for, hell itself cannot offer torture to equal the terrorizing doubts that assail the soul in those dreadful moments before a battle.

"Then, too, the thoughts come that we have not made the most of life; that there is so much which we would still like to do; that if only given the opportunity how different we would shape our life in the future.

"All night long the troops move to the front, and all night long we think of God and the uncertainty that lies directly before us.

"Morning comes. It is a most beautiful morning; the sun shining warm and bright. The notes of a German song are wafted on the still air. It is a song of the Fatherland and all join in the chorus. It is then that we forget all our doubts and fears. A new life seems to be born within us. All fear has vanished and we are ready to go down to the gates of death unafraid.

"And then the battle. The bullets began to whistle. In those first moments every soldier naturally looks for some sheltered place for protection. Nevertheless, the soul is remarkably calm. Though comrades are falling on all sides we never for a moment think of being hit by a bullet ourselves. We keep on running, running toward the enemy. All feeling, all thought, all emotion, all sensation is obliterated. In the crash and thunder of artillery we go on, fearing nothing. Occasionally we hear a voice uttering a curse or a threat, due to hate against the enemy, born anew in the thick of battle. That feeling of hate becomes uppermost. We are seized with a frenzy of rage, and our one thought is to meet the enemy face to face and annihilate him. As this hate is mingled with a certain feeling of patriotism and love for the Fatherland, the lust of battle is developed in such a manner as to quiet our nerves and forget all about danger and death.

"The battle has been fought and won. The soul experiences an indescribable peace, but when we begin to see our broken ranks and make count of our fallen comrades painful sensations follow. Then only do we realize what danger we so callously faced, and a wave of thoughtfulness warms our blood and body.

"The feelings and sensations on emerging from a battle are like those of convalescence from a serious illness. The tired soul longs for peace and rest, and the soldier falls into a deep, sound, dreamless sleep, in which all the fear and stress and storm of the time are forgotten."

What's in a Name

Berlin is one of the thriving towns of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and a large proportion of its citizens are of German descent. The war fever seems to have affected the minds of the people of that Province and they purpose to call Berlin by some other name. Berlin seems to be loyal enough and the rest of the country should let it alone. If the entente allies should reach Berlin on the Spree and march down Unter den Linden every town and city in Canada would envy the possession of the name Berlin. All over Canada are towns and townships bearing names that commemorate British victories, such as Sweaburg, Alma, Blenheim, Waterloo, etc., not far from Berlin, Ontario. Berlin should hold onto its name until the end of the war. It might be popular then.—New York Commercial.

The Expensive Married Man

One of the most difficult points for the government is to balance the value of a married man recruit against his value as a taxpayer. Every married recruit means, in addition to his upkeep by the State, an allowance for his family and relief at government expense to meet his rent, insurance and other liabilities, and at the same time a direct diminution of the national revenue by the amount of his income tax, apart from his other contributions to the labor and wealth of the country.—London Daily Mail.

"Going to Smith's wedding?" asked his friend.

"Not I," returned the other. "He cut me out with that girl."

"Well, you may get a chance to biff him in the jaw with an old shoe!"

Tribute to Late Earl Kitchener

Is Praised for His Great Work as an Empire Builder

At a New York theatre the other day the film "Britain Prepared" was being shown. The face of the late Earl Kitchener was flashed on the screen. The orchestra began the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The audience rose, in utter silence, and stood while the verse was played.

A tribute, such as that, completely spontaneous, by people of another nation is remarkable. It is evidence that his personality left a mark upon the world.

It is noticeable, in all the American tributes paid to Kitchener, by Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Leonard Wood former Ambassador Choate, and many others, that it was Kitchener's work in Empire-building that chiefly commanded their admiration. Kitchener's share of the "white man's burden" in Egypt, Africa and India is the outstanding note in their tributes.

Another notable tribute was paid Kitchener in the parliament of United South Africa, where the members stood in silence while Premier Botha, in a few words expressing great admiration and respect for the man who, a few years ago was the leader of the British armies in the conquest of South Africa, moved the adjournment of the House. It will be remembered that immediately after peace was signed at Pretoria, Kitchener sent a message to the Boers expressing his admiration for their gallantry and bravery in the long war.

The Chicago Daily News, in an appreciative article, on the day of his death, recalled an interview Kitchener gave while in Chicago some years ago. In this Kitchener expressed the view that the want of food and the necessity of importing it was the chief factor in making war. The nation which had not sufficient supplies of food of its own, he pointed out, was continually gazing with envious eyes upon the nations which had. As a lover of peace, he said, he had noticed with great pleasure the vast fields of grain in the middle west, and took equal pleasure from the fact that across the boundary in Canada, there were possibilities of equally great production of foodstuffs.

Roosevelt's tribute is worth quoting:

"Six years ago I passed through the Soudan and was more deeply impressed than I can well express by the extraordinary benefits secured to the natives of the country by Lord Kitchener's conquest and the administration of himself and of his lieutenant and successor, Gen. Wingate.

"He rescued it from a condition of chronic slaughter and rapine, under which the population diminished by considerably more than half, and of the younger children over nine-tenths died of disease or starvation. The result of the conquest was to establish absolute peace and justice under the orderly reign of law.

"Industry flourished amazingly, slavery and the oppression of weaker tribes were completely abolished; schools were established everywhere and the Soudan entered upon a career of peace, prosperity and justice, which it has never before known in its history."—Regina Province.

The Australian Premier

The indomitable Labor prime minister of Australia has certain qualities which are rare in British public life. He has courage; he has firmness, he has eloquence. He is not blessed with obsolete formulas; he does not live in the frigid artificialities of the House of Commons; he knows his own mind and he is not a *moral* mollusc of a political limpet. His deeds and his speeches have touched the people of this country by their force and splendour. They have shown him to be as much in earnest as our ministers are faint-hearted, and as simple as they are pompous and long-winded. He always speaks straight to the heart. He does not put off till tomorrow what should be done today, and earlier in this war he set a great example to the home government by shattering the influence of Germany in Australia.—London Daily Mail.

Fire Escape for Horses

A large packing concern across the border has installed an automatic means for opening the doors of its horse stable which allows the horses to escape at any time of the day or night if there is danger of fire. The device is operated in much the same manner as an automatic sprinkler. When the temperature in the stables rises to a certain point a weight is released which falls on a lever that in turn releases all the doors simultaneously. At the same instant certain noises are made mechanically which frighten the horses from their places. The releasing lever is occasionally operated by hand to give the horses a fire drill. Each horse soon learns to trot from its stall when the door opens and the alarm sounds.

"High buildings sir," remarked an American, contemptuously. "Why, in England you don't know what height is! Last time I was in New York it was a blazing hot day and I saw a man coming out of a lift wrapped from top to toe in bearskins and I said to him:

"'Why are you muffled up on a broiling hot day like this?'

"'Waal,' said he, 'you see I live at the top of the building and it's so high that it's covered with snow all the year round!'"

Tommy had returned from a birthday party, his round face wreathed in smiles. "I hope, Tommy," said his mother, "that you were polite, and remembered your 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you,' when things were passed to you."

"I remembered 'Yes, please,'" replied the boy cheerfully, "but didn't have to say 'No, thank you,' mother, because I took everything every time it was passed."

Air We Breathe.

Two thousand gallons of air is a grownup person's allowance for twenty-four hours.

GERMANY KEEPS UP THE WAR BY DECEIVING THE POPULACE

TRYING TO KEEP THE PEOPLE IN IGNORANCE

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist Leader, Says the People are Ordered to Keep Their Mouths Shut, Despite the Hunger and Sufferings They are Enduring

Canucks Receive 39,000 Parcels From Home

Canadian Red Cross Has Been Working Hard to Comfort Men

Nearly 49,000 parcels have been sent to date by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of the parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes newspapers toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, flowers, mouth organs, playing cards and candies.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause some times an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada. Others are purchased with money which comes here as thanks offering or marked especially to be devoted to provision of comforts. This takes no account of the huge numbers of newspapers sent to Canadian troops, which are forwarded with unstinted liberality from all parts of Canada. There is just now, however, a shortage of papers from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Kingston.

A protest has just come in from some men against a present of chewing gum which, they found, although it came from Canada, had been made in Germany. The recipients got rid of it and now sigh for the real Canadian article.

Publishers and Prices

Cost of Paper and Material Makes Higher Prices Necessary

Although everyone is ready to admit that the cost of living has materially increased during the last fifteen or twenty years, some publishers complain that many of their subscribers cannot understand why rates should be increased and business men are asking why prices of job work should be advanced.

The present critical condition in the paper market and the increase in the price of ink and practically all kinds of printing material due to the war in Europe is cutting heavily into the profits of publishers, and higher prices must be secured if they would make ends meet.

One day last week a man came to open up a subscription. When he found the price to be $1.50 he said, "I have never paid more than a dollar, and if you won't take that you can go without." We did. About the same time a business man called to order printing stationery. He was told that increased prices of paper would make the difference of about ten per cent. "Don't want it," he said, "ironically, "that is a pure hold-up." He had to have the paper, and paid over a dollar extra to get it from a printer mail order house. The first of the week we ordered a special color of ink that last fall was priced at $3.00 a pound. It costs us now $4.50 a pound. We bought a lot of special enamel paper this week that a month ago cost $7.50 per hundred pounds. Now we pay $10.00 per hundred pounds. Letter paper, envelopes and printer's stock have increased from twenty to thirty-five per cent. Prices on nearly everything has increased, and no one questions the higher price made by the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, and the laboring man. But the fact that the printer of a newspaper asks twenty-five cents a year more, or ten per cent. advance in work in which the material alone is increased one-third or one-half, is called a "hold up."

Unless you can make a fair profit on your work, why wear out your machinery and material besides tiring yourself? Spring is here, and the fishing will soon be good. Let the other fellow take the work if there is no money to be made, for sooner or later he will be out of the field of competition unless he sees the error of his ways.—Exchange.

Great Prosperity in Archangel

Advices received from Archangel tell of the greatest prosperity in the history of that Russian city.

Since the beginning of the war extensive improvements have been made in the harbor and on this work hundreds of workmen were employed. The piers are congested with freight—ammunition supplies, food supplies, building material, lumber, etc., and every available able bodied man has been employed to handle it.

From 40,000 inhabitants which the city had a year ago, there now are over a hundred thousand. The coffee houses, concert halls, restaurants and hotels are crowded from morning until night, and everywhere there is a thriving business. The great question now agitating the city is where to get men to do all the work. For unskilled workingmen ten rubles a day are offered and for skilled workingmen twenty rubles a day. On the other hand, food prices have increased beyond the record mark. For a considerable time the inhabitants lived on fish entirely, and bread, sugar and coffee were dispensed with.

Charity or Charity Mantles?

The lady was making comments on clothing worn by some other ladies at church.

"The finest garment a woman can wear," said her husband, "is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "and it is the only dress that some husbands want their wives to wear, judging by the fuss they make over the bills."

The speech of Dr. Karl Liebnecht, German Socialist leader, made in Berlin on May 1, in which he made a severe attack on the government, led to his arrest, a despatch said. Dr. Leibnecht is to be tried by court martial for high treason.

A copy of the speech, uncensored, reached New York by mail and is in part as follows:

"Some years ago a witty Socialist has observed that in Prussia we Germans have three great rights, which are: We can be soldiers, we can pay taxes, and we can keep our mouths shut. In these days this observation is too true. Today we are sharing these three great Prussian State privileges in full. Every German citizen is given the full privilege to carry a rifle in any manner. Even the Boy Scout has been incited to play the ridiculous role of soldier. They have thus planted the spirit of hate deep in his youthful soul. Meanwhile the old Landsturmer is forced to perform forced labor in invaded countries, in spite of the fact that under the laws of the imperial constitution he cannot be called out for any other purpose than for the defence of the fatherland.

"As for the second privilege—the right to pay taxes—in this respect the German citizen is, up to the present time, far ahead of his brothers in foreign lands whom he is engaged in exterminating. And yet more privileges of this kind are awaiting him in the days to come—after the end of the war. The high taxes which the German people have so far paid are insignificant compared to the great burdens which he must carry after the war, and for which his masters are daily preparing him with such touching delicacy of patriotic sentiment through the medium of the official press.

"The new Germany has the unquestionable right to maul halten (holding his tongue). Recently our official press has been flooded by authoritative and pharaisaic exhortations to soldiers' wives that they must, for God's sake, not complain so much about the scarcity of food. Keep your mouth shut tight when hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children are hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children want milk, keep your mouth shut when your children cry for bread, keep your mouth shut and write no letters to the front."

"Outside of Germany these remarks might sound like the stock phrases of a professional agitator, but not so in Germany, at least not in these days. I carefully watched for the effect of these remarks all about me, and I saw no pair of dry eyes.

"One is reminded of the fact that our police are weighing the bread, that the butter is out of the market, that fat, meat and margarine have reached a price that is beyond the probable reach of the workingman!

"If her children's stomachs are empty it is hard for the wife not to mention the fact to her far-away soldier husband that it is hard to provide her children with food while he is offering his life for his country. But it is not found possible for your masters to prevail upon you to 'keep your mouths shut,' then they resort to a more practical means. They have a very simple means of stopping these annoying complaints. The Prussian censor is now supervising these letters of wives at home to their husbands at the front. They simply do not allow this objectionable correspondence to go through. Poor and unfortunate German soldier! He deserves pity.

"Everyone must keep his or her mouth shut, for the war profiteers must make money out of the want and misery of the wives and their husband soldiers at the front.

"By a lie the German workingman was forced into the war, and by like lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war!"

Dr. Liebnecht had scarcely finished this last sentence when as if by magic a sudden excitement broke out. Near the spot where the doctor and his friends had been standing the crowds surged back and forth. The great multitude in the palace grounds had the appearance of an immense sea whose surface was every inch covered with human ears, those of men and women.

Several hundred thousand panic-stricken souls are rushing toward the streets and avenues that lead to the palace grounds. The scene is frightful. Everyone is shouting. Numberless mounted soldiers with large black whips in their hands lashed the crowds. Many were killed.

The Colonel's Biblical Reason

Colonel Roosevelt said in a recent interview in Oyster Bay:

"The best way to avoid war is to be ready for war. Not the too-proud-to-fight, but the unafraid-to-fight is the man who gets along without being molested.

"'Can you tell me the reason why Daniel wasn't eaten by the lions?' a preacher once asked his little son.

"'No, sir. Why was it?' said the boy.

"'Because,' explained the preacher, "the most of him was backbone, and the rest was grit.'"

How They Will Go

At a luncheon of prominent munition manufacturers one of the men announced that his company had just closed a contract for 5,000,000 shells to be delivered in Germany. The others were somewhat startled at such a statement, and somebody immediately asked:

"How are you going to get them in?"

"The French are going to shoot them in," was the answer.—London Opinion.

ELEGANCE~THE THEME OF SUMMER WRAPS

IT IS really difficult to find enough adjectives to express the beauty of summer wraps. However, the term elegant embraces a large number of them and tells in a nutshell how wonderful the wraps are. In this day of variety and attention to personal requirements every woman should have a becoming evening wrap for the summer dance or other festivity formal enough to be held after the sunset hour. While it may not be possible to spend exorbitant sums on the wraps, it is quite possible for the clever sewer to make very stunning ones at home.

In the model showing the use of quaint ribbon quilling there is a skillful introduction of a Watteau pleat at the back. It falls in a straight line from beneath the capelike yoke, which is an essential feature of the garment. The robins-egg-blue satin is the material used for the wrap. The same color is introduced on the hat, which is quaintly gray.

Have you ever been impressed with the rich effect gained by stitching? Here you see its effectiveness carried out in a purple stitched band gracing an apricot-colored taffeta wrap. The stitched design forms bands for the cuffs as well as a trimming for the back. Notice how cleverly the sleeves have been cut to form shoulder capes?

The model showing a wise use of satin and chiffon bands should instill a desire in the economic woman's heart to set to and make one just like it The chiffon and satin are old rose in color and are subdued by the appearance of a deep chinchilla collar. Wide ribbon might be substituted for the satin bands, if one desires.

Recalling days of long ago is a sumptuous wrap of lavender. The upper part of the coat and the sleeves are of taffeta. The rest is chiffon. The rows and rows of quilled and fringed taffeta give the garment an old-fashioned aspect.

Marabou is claiming a great deal of attention this season, so one cannot gather together a number of stunning wraps without including one trimmed with marabou. It is very artistically used in a brown shade on a coat of old-gold faille. The soft feathery trimming forms a comfortable cape collar, and in band effect gives a billowy finish to the bottom of the garment.

Any woman should look charming in one of these splendid affairs.

Constantinople Facing Famine

A Terrible Dread Now Hangs Over the City

A more agonizing weapon than the guns of Russians threatens to compel Constantinople to open negotiations with her slueth enemy nearing the ancient city of Bagdad.

Misery, terrorism, and denunciation prevail to an alarming extent in the city. Bread is distributed on the ticket system, but, owing to the arrival of refugees consequent upon the progress of the Russians, the resources of the city are put to an extraordinary strain. In the scramble to obtain tickets the Christians suffer insult and brutal assault. Deaths from starvation are becoming more and more frequent.

Business is practically at a standstill. Prices are mounting higher each week. Tea is now sold at 40 cents a cup. The bread obtainable in shops is almost uneatable. Ships that were on the way from Black Sea ports with provisions have been sunk by the Russian fleet, and this has added to the horror of the general situation.

Roumania's action in stopping the departure of grain ships to Turkish ports, on the ground of the fear of endangering her contract with Great Britain, has accentuated the bitterness of the people against the Government, and it is said that in every other house an enemy of Enver Pasha lurks to put an end to his life.

Germans have ceased to be so generous with their money. They spend less in restaurants and tobacco shops, and an increasing number of officers are known to have discarded their uniforms and adopted the fez so as to avoid interruptions of unsympathetic people while they are on parade.

Gold is virtually confined to the banking fraternity. Silver is scarce. Many of the Christians have been forced to surrender whatever money they possessed under pain of being reported to the authorities as British or French. Appeals to the police or to the law are useless. A terrible dread hangs over the city.

Protect the Machinery

The Business Farmer Does Not Take Risks With His Farm Machinery

It was no uncommon sight, a generation ago, to see all the farm machinery, plows, harrows and almost everything used in cultivating the land, in the open field all winter with no other covering except that provided by nature, a few inches of snow. This way certainly gave the farmer a minimum amount of trouble. It was easy to unhitch the horses from the plow and give no more thought to it again until required the next year.

But how the plow would groan in the spring time and how the horses would have to pull to get the rusty share through the ground! And sometimes the handle rotted by the winter's exposure would crack. Then the farmer would become profane and the hired man, if he had a high sense of morality, would leave. It was surely a deplorable state of affairs.

Every piece of machinery on the farm represents an investment of capital. Whether the investment will pay good dividends or not depends on how long the piece of machinery will give satisfactory service. Every day that particular piece of machinery is left standing in the field it depreciates in value and part of the farmer's capital is lost. The farmer should see that he has sufficient weather-proof shelter to accommodate all his farm implements and machinery, and every implement should be put under shelter at the end of each day's work. This will only require a few minutes' time and those few minutes will be well spent.

Besides providing the necessary shelter for his machinery, the farmer should see that all machinery gets needed repairs promptly. It is bad management to leave a damaged or broken part on a machine simply because the machine will work. Some day that part is bound to play out and as likely as not will tie up your work for several days until a new part can be procured.

Oil will do more to make your machinery light running and to remove and prevent rust than anything else, and oil is comparatively cheap. See that your machinery gets the benefit of this cheapness. A dollar will buy enough oil for your machinery to run it nearly a whole year. Use it liberally. The business farmer does not take risks with his farm machinery. He sees that proper shelter is provided for every piece of machinery on the farm and he keeps his machinery in repair. Are you a business farmer?

"Other Heroic Deeds"

The Vienna Tageblatt says " that Germany today can and may speak of peace in its triumph. Nobody can discover the faintest sign of weariness on the part of the Central Powers, who, at the height of their achievements, can plant the standard of humanity." Suggest that the aforesaid standard of humanity be emblazoned with Herod's massacre of the innocents, bordered with scraps of paper, and representations of bombardments of hospitals, sinking of Red Cross ships, brutality to prisoners, the execution of Miss Cavell, blinding opponents with gas flames and other heroic deeds.—New York Telegram.

Poverty Amid Plenty

An English traveller writes: The hotels in Russia are greatly overcrowded by refugees from Poland and the other war zones, and the wise traveller is he who engages rooms at least a week beforehand, and, if possible, through friends. In Petrograd it is apparent that the supply of food as well as of fuel is irregular, and in many cases insufficient. This is mostly due to the lack of railways as there is plenty of food in this enormous country, but the difficulties in the way of transporting it from the often remote places seem to be almost insurmountable.

For every electric automobile made in 1915 there were 120 gasoline cars

Horses for the War

Nearly 750,000 Horses Sent to Europe From the United States

G. E. Wentworth, Cook Co., Ill., writing to the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, makes some very interesting statements regarding shipments of horses for military purposes from the other side of the line. He states that:

"Nearly 750,000 horses and mules have been purchased in the United States for foreign account since Sept. 1, 1914. While the number is but a small percentage of America's horse and mule stock, the business has nevertheless been a tremendous one. Twenty-two horses make up an average freight or express load. That means that 34,000 carloads have been shipped from the country to the coast, taking no account of short local shipments. These horses have travelled no less than an average of 1,000 miles each. The 34,000 cars earned for the railroad and express companies $5,000,000

"It was a lucky horse that voyaged from farm to steamboat in less than 15 days. Six million dollars for feed in stables, markets, stockyards and concentration camps, is a low estimate of the cost. Turned out in pens such as are used at our Chicago stockyards, the horses would require for comfortable housing 37,500 pens. With the necessary alleys, feed barns, hay sheds and railroad facilities, these pens would cover a ground floor area a mile in width by two miles in length—a space twice as large as the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, which accommodates 506,000 animals of different sizes.

"Placed side by side in one long row of comfortable single stalls the war horses would stretch from Chicago's city limits to Grand Island, Neb. In marching order, close formation, the 300,000 cavalry and 2,500 full batteries of 180 horses each, would reach from Chicago to Boston.

To Get Together

Co-opration Between the Farmer and Merchant

A committee of agriculture and commerce is to be formed in Saskatchewan if the recommendation of the Regina Board of Trade is to be carried out.

The matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the board recently and it was shown that the object of the committee would be to discuss all matters at issue between the various interests and to advance those of the people of the province by co-operating to the fullest possible extent.

Co-operation between the farmer and the business man has not always been in evidence. Indeed a spirit of enmity seems to exist between them in many parts of the country, as if one was the natural prey of the other. This should not be the case. Under our present system of commerce the business man or merchant is as necessary to the farmer as the farmer is to the merchant. By working together with a mutual understanding the interest of each would be safeguarded. Other provinces might well follow the lead of Saskatchewan

Attitude of Theologians

The greatest tragedy of this war is the incomprehensible attitude of German theologians and teachers regarding the brutal and immoral methods by which their country carries on war. Forty years ago Paul de Legarde, one of the chief moulders of German thought, wrote: "In the year 1518 the standard of faith was the Bible; in the year 1871 it became the State." The result is seen today in the inability of Germans to understand the horror and contempt with which their conduct throughout the war is viewed by the Allied nations and by neutral countries. It is the most appaling example in the history of a highly educated people, under the tutelage of the state, turning its back deliberately on the moral standards that have regulated human conduct since the earliest dawn of civilization. Impregnated with the crude materialism of the state, which asserts the claim to override the laws of God and man, the German church has degenerated into paganism. With it Christianity can make no peace.—Toronto Globe.

Main German Purpose

Many do not yet realize that the main feature of the battle was not the sinking of the vessels that were lost, or the chasing of the German fleet back to port, but in the prevention of their design, whatever it may have been, in their enterprise to the northward. It is morally certain that the intention was to get a number of raiding cruisers loose in the Atlantic. It is difficult to estimate what the result of success in this would have meant. British commerce of all kinds, would have been demoralized, and in addition, in order to round up the raiders, a large number of vessels would have been taken out of their present service to capture or destroy the raiders. This would have had the effect of breaking up the present ranks of the navy and weakening the forces in the North Sea opposed to the main German fleet. All of which would have been decidedly serious, and its prevention constitutes the most notable immediate result of the battle.—Toronto World.

Educated Town Ladies For Farms

Lord Selbourne is certain that hundreds of farmers can be released for the front by a larger rally of competent women workers for farms. One of the drawbacks to his contention is the lack of accommodation for women at the farms.

In speaking on the subject he made an appeal—first for more women. He said that the ladies that played tennis in the suburbs of London were among the most virile in England, and he thought their splendid powers should be brought into the service of the country at this hour, and he appealed to squires, clergymen, and others to billet such as would apply to work farms from that class of society.

The War Office did not wish to move military huts from place to place—otherwise they would do so.

Anarchists for France

War to End War is Hope of Strange Classes

Germany not only made the Apaches disappear from Paris; she also transformed all anarchists into patriotic Frenchmen. As a matter of fact, practically every known anarchist turned patriot, not unwillingly, but with the greatest enthusiasm. A Paris paper began to investigate what had become of the anarchist leaders and found that with the exception of those too old to be accepted even as volunteers, they were all in the trenches.

One of them, formerly a professor and a champion of the most violent anarchistic doctrines, wrote the following letter from a trench in the Argonne, in which he has won promotion for himself by exceptional bravery: "There have been moments when I have asked myself, why am I here, and I have answered: First, because I had to go; but, later on, because I realized that it was my duty, and now nothing but death or victory will make me quit. I have won promotion and I, who a year ago would have despised the stripes on my sleeves, am now proud of them as I am proud of the sixty men under my command. I have sixty comrades, sixty friends, the soldiers confided to my care.

"A little more patience and this dreadful war will be over. I am sure that it cannot last much longer. War is even more horrible than I imagined, but not for a single moment have I doubted who is to blame for this war. My hope is that it will be the last, and it is the hope that our children will never have to engage in another which inspires me with an almost superhuman strength and a firm determination to endure until the end."

Carelessness of Travellers

Prairie Fires Started Through Neglect of Ordinary Precautions

Fire Commissioner J. K. Wilson, of Saskatchewan, referring, in his report for the last quarter of 1915, to the losses by prairie fires, says:

"Much of the waste caused by the destructive prairie fire may be charged to those who, in travelling across the prairie, carelessly throw away a lighted match, cigar or cigarette or leave a camp fire not extinguished. The careless thresher leaves live coal around his engine when closing down for the night. In the morning he finds that a high wind sprang up during the night, his threshing outfit has gone up in smoke and a disastrous prairie fire is raging. The direct result of carelessness is that hundreds of settlers are deprived of their homes and crops, while some are penniless and dependent upon the community for assistance to tide them through the winter.

"The person who starts a prairie fire through carelessness or neglect should be severely punished. Such a measure surely would educate people to be more careful.

"Personal responsibility for fires has attracted much attention, especially among those who are interested in fire prevention and protection. In some countries this principle has already been adopted in law, and the person who is responsible for the fire is held liable for the loss of the individual affected. This manner of dealing with the individual who, through his own carelessness or neglect, causes his neighbor to suffer, should be a big step toward the decrease of the enormous and avoidable fire waste."

Peace Prospects in Europe

As to the possibility of peace, I should say at once that neither in Great Britain nor in France did I hear any real talk of peace. As to France I may mention as typical the comment of a former French Premier. I asked him what would happen to any French politician who actively and earnestly advocated peace at that moment.

"Well,' said the former president of the Council, "I think that he would be killed. Very quietly, very decently, of course you understand, but still, killed."

As to the British view, it was expressed best to me by several men who travelled with me in a railroad carriage; one of them said and the other agreed to this: "If we men should want to have peace now, as we don't, the women wouldn't permit it." This idea Rudyard Kipling echoed, when in speaking of the English woman, he said to me: "She is not like Rachel weeping for her lost child. The English woman is like a she-bear that has lost her cub."—Frank H. Simonds in Review of Reviews.

A Person of Importance

While on a hunting trip through Canada last summer a New York clubman met a quaint character. This man was of French extraction and he was very proud of a friend of his in New York, one Gaston Lespinasse, of whom he talked constantly.

"You live in New York?" he at once asked when the Gothamite appeared.

"I do."

"You know Gaston Lespinasse?"

"No, I don't think I ever heard of him."

The Canadian seemed disappointed as well as nonplused. Then he began again:

"You live in New York?"

"Yes."

"You do not know Gaston Lespinasse?"

"Never heard of him."

The Canuck grinned incredulously. Then, with the air of one convicting another out of his own mouth, he added:

"Gaston is the cook at the hotel."

A Generous Indian Prince

Although the State of Kutch in India is classed among the poorest, the ruling Rao is without a rival in his devotion to the British Throne and to the cause of the allies. As soon as war broke out he rushed to the Viceroy and said that his kingdom was at the service of the Empire, and he has lived up to that profession.

He has sustained a regiment at the front, which has cost him 45,000 rupees per month. He has been a notable contributor to many of the Patriotic Funds, in addition to contributing from five to six lakks of rupeees to the general war fund.

Before Peace Comes

Allies' Peace Must be For the Future Security of the World

It is a self-evident truth that the Allies could not call off the war, even with everything restored to the same basis as existed before August, 1914, without leaving themselves open to exactly such another general assault as was hurled against them twenty-two months ago.

France might be restored, Belgium might be returned, Poland might be redeemed and Serbia recreated. But unless the military machine which had done the damage in the first instance were smashed they could feel no assurance that the same thing would not be done to them over again. Failing the smash of that military machine there would be nothing left for them to do but proceed with all possible dispatch to build up around the Central Powers a series of great military machines with which to meet the next attack.

But this would be more militarism than ever, if it did not, in fact, precipitate another war almost before the smoke of battle of this one had floated away; because naturally the Prussian military machine would aim again to strike before the other machines could be perfected.

It is also self-evident truth that so long as she commands the sea Great Britain can go on with this war as she is now going on. With her battle fleets she can keep the Central Powers bottled up as she now keeps them bottled up; she can sit secure behind her floating fortresses of steel as she now sits secure; she can go on reviving her foreign trade with the world as she is now reviving it.

Clear across on the other side of Europe stands colossal Russia, inexhaustible and invincible. In many respects Russia is better off today than she was two years ago; if the war goes on she can be still better off two years from now than she is today. Russia has vastly more to lose now from an unsatisfactory peace, leaving the future threatened, than from indefinite war.

So it all resolves itself down to a question of what France wishes to do. Who can doubt what is the desire and what is the will of France—France the brave, France the heroic, France the noble—among all the splendid figures of nations on this vast battlefield of the Old World, France the superlatively great and sublimely glorious?

France cannot possibly want any ending of the war which will not leave the integrity of her territory, the welfare of her people and the liberty of her institutions as secure in the future as all through this war she has kept and, no man can doubt, will keep to its end, her honor.—From the New York Press.

The West's Coal Resources

Enough to Supply the World for a Couple of Centuries

According to estimates recently published in The Calgary News, there is enough soft coal in the four western provinces of Canada to supply the world for a couple of centuries. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have scarcely been tapped as yet, and have produced a total in one year of around 6,000,000 tons, with a value of over $25,000,000.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan coalfields—which are having a big development—it is said, can supply the demand of the prairie provinces for centuries to come. The coal is of a very good grade and is equally serviceable for steam purposes and household heating. Steps have also been taken to generate cheap electrical power by establishing power plants at the mouths of good mines. Promotion of this kind has been more or less delayed on account of the financial situation caused by the European war; but there is no doubt that in the future the power question of the prairie provinces will be largely settled by the inexhaustible supply of coal available in these provinces. The Dominion Geological Survey has estimated that the coal beds of these provinces with Eastern British Columbia, contain a total of 148,490,000,000 tons, covering an area of 22,506 square miles.

Dutch Cattle For Starving Germans

Amidst the many statements that are published with regard to Germany's resources, some facts have been collated that show the measures now being adopted to meet an admitted shortage of foodstuffs.

The exportation of cattle from Holland, that stopped some time ago, has been resumed, and in two days 7,000 cattle were shipped into Germany from Rotterdam. Most of the cattle were for breeding. An official statement was issued from Berlin intended to allay the anxiety felt in some quarters as to the next harvest. The report was, naturally, assuring, and stated that the prospects of the crops in Belgium, Courland, and other parts of occupied territory were excellent, from which it is inferred that the intention of making the needs of the civilian subservient to the needs of the army will be carried out rigidly, and Belgium will be made to shift for herself.

No other navy in the world owes so much to one man as the German navy owes to Tirpitz.

But what civilization will never forgive is that he is responsible for the policy of submarine massacre, and that at his instance atrocities like the torpedoing of the Lusitania were committed. From that brand of infamy his reputation, however great in other respects, can never be cleared.—New York World.

Farmers are unquestionably entering upon a very momentous year. There are difficulties ahead even greater than the difficulties now experienced, and it will need all the farmer's native shrewdness to make the most of his land with labor and transport deficiencies.—English Exchange.

Husband—But you must agree that men have better judgment than women. Wife—Oh, yes; you married me, and I you.

Monthly War Cost

Secretary of the German Treasury Talks of Finances

A Reuter despatch from Berlin says that in the discussion in the reichstag of the war credit, Count von Rodern, secretary of the imperial treasury, stated that the monthly war expenditure from January to May was somewhat under 2,000,000,000 marks, and that the new credit would cover the probable requirements for six months. He added that France's expenditure was almost as high as Germany, while Great Britain's was half as much again.

"The confidence of the German nation in its own strength," said the secretary, "has enabled us to raise 36 out of 40 billions in long term loans. None of the other belligerents has been able to do anything like this. The payments of our fourth war loan which was more successful than the third, amounted at the end of May to ninety per cent. of the whole sum subscribed."

Referring to the allegation of the French finance minister, M. Ribot, that exchequer bills were being stored in the reichbank in place of gold, Count von Dodern declared that the actual gold in the reichsbank at the end of May covered 36 per cent. on the bank notes issued, while the gold reserve in the Bank of France amounted to only 30 per cent. At the outbreak of the war, he said, the French gold was 62 per cent. and the German 43 per cent.

Russia's Forests

Occupies First Place in Extent of Timber Resources

Russia now occupies first place among the nations of the world in the extent of its timber resources, the value and quality of two-thirds of which are practically unknown. The total area of the Empire is about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and 39 per cent. of it is under forests. Those in European Russia cover an area of 474,000,000 acres; in Finland, 50,000,000 acres; in Poland, 6,700,000 acres; and in the Caucasus, 18,600,000 acres—a total of 549,800,000 acres exclusive of Siberia.

In the Ural Provinces forests cover 70 per cent of the area, in the northern provinces 68 per cent., and in the four lake provinces 57 per cent. It is estimated that in Western Siberia alone there are 465,000,000 acres of virgin forests, and Eastern Siberia, while not so richly endowed, has sufficient timber to supply the world's demand for years to come.

The principle timber lands of Eastern Siberia are in the valleys of the Amur River system, which cover an area of about 2,000,000 square miles. Of this area, only about 400,000 miles is considered available for timbering but according to local calculations, allowing forty-five merchantable trees to the acre this would give some 11,520,000,000 trees. As the time required these trees to mature is placed at 100 years, 113,200,000 trees could be cut per annum without diminishing the forests, with proper reforestation methods. The Russian forestry department places the total timber land in Siberia at 810,000,000 acres, of which two-thirds can be successfully placed on the market.

Revision of School Supplies

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M. A., D. Paed, Regina)

In connection with the popular, non-partisan, province wide, campaign for Better Schools, inaugurated by Premier Scott, and W. B. Willoughby, leader of the Opposition in Saskatchewan Legislature, a large and widely representative committee of teachers and other friends of education was appointed some time ago by the government to make recommendations regarding the revision of the courses of studies for public and high schools. This committee held its first formal meeting in the Legislative Chambers, Regina, on June 2. An important preliminary discussion took place and sub-committees were appointed to make special studies of the high school curriculum, the correction of subjects and the grouping of classes in public schools, the physical welfare of school children, the special educational problems of non-English speaking communities, the teaching of manual training, agriculture, and the domestic arts, and of civics and ethics.

It is generally expected that the committee will continue its labors for at least a year, before presenting its final report.

The secretary, Mr. C. E. Brown, of Swift Current, will be glad to receive suggestions and criticism from every quarter, as the committee wishes to get into the closest possible touch with the people's wishes with regard to the education of their children.

It is expected that this topic of school studies will receive much attention in the hundreds of public meetings which are to be held throughout the province on "Better Schools Day," June 30.

"Paper Coal" for Alpine Soldiers

The problem for supplying the soldiers of Italy with fuel while they are battling up in the mountains wholly bare of wood is being met by patriotic girls and boys at hame. The new fuel is called "coal paper," though "paper coal" would do as well.

Paper can of course be compressed to such a solidity that car-wheels have been made from it. Such a consistency of material should burn like coal, and, though information is lacking as to the specific quality of the emergency "coal," the compression is sufficient to render it excellent slow-burning fuel. In all the big cities of Italy there have been organized bands of boys and girls who go round and collect all the papers they can find. These are brought to establishments where other boys and girls, under the direction of women teachers, turn these papers into solid rolls and sections, afterwards cut into chunks. These are packed into individual bags and distributed among the soldiers in the bleak mountains. In case a soldier desires to have a little hot soup or coffee he takes out three or four pieces of "coal paper," and his hot meal is soon ready.

Heroism and Prayer

Chaplain's Life With Soldiers Strengthens His Faith

In a letter to the London "Standard," a "Chaplain to the Forces" relates some incidents of the war which he has witnessed himself in the course of his duties, because, as he himself felt before going out, the people in England do not fully realize the meaning of the war. He said: "Not long ago someone asked me whether the sufferings and horrors we saw did not tend to shake our faith in God.

"Personally I have not passed through an experience that has more completely established and confirmed my faith in God and my belief in His practical interposition in the affairs of men. Here is a man brought in to the ambulance or advanced dressing station terribly wounded—well-nigh crushed out of all semblance to humanity, uttering piteous groans, wrung from him by his agony, in spite of himself. Directly the chaplain kneels by his side to whisper a few simple words of solace, the groans are hushed for the moment, and the man listens eagerly to the message, and always finds strength to utter a heartfelt 'Thank you, sir.' There is no room for sham or hypocrisy here, and you have before your eyes the indisputable fact of real help and comfort given to the sufferer in his extremity. I have known a man, but a few hours reinoved from death, throw his arms about my neck in the gratitude and joy that filled his heart to overflowing. Another murmured over and over to himself, 'Oh the sweet prayer! Oh, the sweet prayer!' Does this tend to shake one's faith in God?"

Cecil on the Blockade

Difficulties and Triumphs of Navalism Are Frankly Discussed

Interviewed by a Paris newspaper, Lord Robert Cecil, "Blockade Minister," said: "It is the intention of the allies to destroy Germany's commerce and cut off her food supplies from abroad. In my opinion we have already accomplished a great deal in this direction. We have absolutely paralyzed the German export trade, German credit abroad is rapidly sinking and her imports are decreasing.

"As you know, Germany is forced to rely upon neutral neighboring countries for her food supplies from abroad at a time when she cannot possibly produce enough food at home. The great difficulty we meet is to distinguish between the imports which are intended for consumption in the neutral country and those which by devious ways are smuggled into the enemy's country. Whether we adopt what is known as a regular blockade or continue to strengthen the measures which we have already taken, this difficulty remains the same.

"You will probably agree that while we are justified in destroying the commerce of Germany, it is equally true that we must respect the rights of all neutral countries, if we do not want to sink perilously near to the level of Germany in the eyes of the civilized world. Without losing sight of the fact that we are fighting for our national existence, we also remember that we are also fighting for the existence of civilization, and we may, while exercising our rights as belligerents, very well apply the principles of international law in the fashion rendered necessary by modern conditions to ensure the efficiency of the measures we have taken."

Hun "Kultur" at the Cameroons

Now that the Cameroon war is at an end and this colony is in the possession of the Allies, two notable exploits that may be mentioned were the transport of big guns over hundreds of miles of territory.

One 95m. French gun was taken to Garua, a distance of over 600 miles, during the dry season, while a British naval 12-pounder was also taken hundreds of miles up the Benue River. In this work valuable assistance was given by the Nigerian Marine. The native troops behaved with the greatest pluck, gallantry and devotion.

Generally speaking it must be said that the behavior of the Germans was bad, and in many cases atrocious. There were many instances of non-combatants inhabitants being mutilated in the most revolting fashion. In one case a German white man was seen by a British officer deliberately cutting the throats of wounded native troops with his open knife.

The Meaning of Economy

The root fact is that there are not enough things to go round for carrying on this war and at the same time for living at home is if we were at peace. One or other must be sacrificed, and if we are to win the war it is the standard of living at home that must yield. Economy does not mean hoarding money; it means releasing capital, and with it labor, from satisfying private and domestic needs, in order to apply them to the production of things and the maintenance of services required by the war. All expenditure on unnecessary things diverts capital and labor from that supreme object. Surely there is no difficulty in understanding that.—London Times.

"How does the breakfast suit you, John?" inquired the young bride anxiously.

"It's just right, dearest," said her husband. "It may be plebeian, but I'm awfully fond of calves' liver for breakfast."

"So am I, dear," said the wife. "Oh, John, don't you think it would pay us to keep a calf? Then we could have liver every morning for breakfast."

Contrariness

If you borrow money from a fellow you meet him everywhere you go as long as you owe him, but if he borrows from you months and months go by, it seems, before you ever see him again.—Macon News.

Kathryn—I noticed you're not doing your complexion as carefully as you used to.

Kitty—it isn't necessary any more. My present fiance is color blind.—New York Globe.

The Spirit of Nelson Survives

Enemy Sought and Made to Fight Whatever the Odds

When Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty ran in with a battle cruiser squadron and engaged the main battle fleet of the enemy, he fought as Nelson would have fought, and probably not according to modern rules of calculating a battle by mathematics. He risked much and suffered heavily in men and ships. The enemy, however, probably lost no less heavily, and the British admiral came within an ace of making the biggest score for the Allies since the outbreak of war.

The difference between a battle cruiser like the Queen Mary and a battleship is mainly in its armor-plate defence. The battleship is protected by walls of nickel steel armor-plate of maximum thickness. The guns and all vital parts are encased in the thickest armor-plate shields. The battle cruisers have much less protection. Weight on the battle cruiser is kept down for the sake of speed.

The German battleship, Westfalen, sunk in the battle of Jutland, had an armor-plate belt with a maximum thickness of 11 1-2 inches. The biggest of the British battle cruisers, the Queen Mary, had an armor belt tapering from nine inches thick amidships to only 4 inches thick at the fore and aft extremes. At a range of eight miles, where the heaviest fighting apparently took place, the 9 inch belt of the Queen Mary would be vulnerable to the 11-inch and heavier guns of the enemy battleships. The 11 1-2 inch armor of the Westfalen, and the 9 3-4 inch belt of the Pommern, an older German battleship, was hammered flat by the British guns. But the British squadron had to pay the price in doing what they sought to do; to wit, holding up the main German battle fleet and forcing it to fight.

Even the German battle cruisers have heavier armor defence than the British. One of the biggest German battle cruisers, the Derfflinger, reported to have been sunk in the battle, has an armored belt of 13 inch thickness amidships. There are three or more of this class similarly protected, and it is possible one other of the three, either the Lutzow of the Ersatz Hertha, also went down in the battle. One was observed by Admiral Beatty to blow up amidships and sink. The British ships passed another in a sinking condition, while they were chasing the flying German fleet, and it had disappeared when they returned.

The German first line ships generally have armor plate protection heavier than the British, and for a reason. The German admiralty sacrificed fuel and store accommodation for the sake of more armor-plate. The German warships are designed to fight in the North Sea against an enemy near their naval bases. They could coal often and in smaller quantities. The British ships, until recent years, were not designed against any particular enemy country. They were built to carry bigger loads of fuel, for longer cruises. More of their total displacement consequently went into fuel and less into armor-plate.

The British ships kept the sea; and they also kept alive the spirit of Nelson and the highest traditions of the British navy; to seek out the enemy wherever he might be, and make him fight whatever the odds. Admiral Beatty has been doing this, day by day, week by week, month by month since August, 1914. Twice, at least, before he has happened on the enemy first line ships and hammered them back into their mined and guarded havens. This time he managed to get between them and their safe retreat. The German battle fleet outnumbered and outweighed the British battle cruiser squadron. But the British ships steamed into the fight, and fought the German navy for five hours. The arrival of four British battleships, the Barham, Valiant, Malaya and Warspite, caused the whole enemy battle fleet to retire. A general engagement with the British first line of battle would have meant the end of the German navy. The British navy would welcome nothing better in the war than to have the enemy fleet venture out once again.

GIRL COULD NOT WORK

How She Was Relieved from Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Taunton, Mass.—"I had pains in both sides and when my periods came I had to stay at home from work and suffer a long time. One day a woman came to our house and asked my mother why I was suffering. Mother told her that I suffered every month and she said, 'Why don't you buy a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My mother bought it and the next month I was so well that I worked all the month without staying at home a day. I am in good health now and have told lots of girls about it."—Miss CLARICE MORIN, 22 Russell Street, Taunton, Mass.

Thousands of girls suffer in silence every month rather than consult a physician. If girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a safe and pure remedy made from roots and herbs, much suffering might be avoided.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. (confidential) for free advice which will prove helpful.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Lloyd George's Life

The Minister of Munitions is Now Located in new Quarters

He doesn't say as much as formerly, but there is no member of the Cabinet who puts in so many hours' work as Mr. Lloyd George. He has removed with his personal staff from Whitehall Gardens to the offices of the Ministry of Munitions in Whitehall Place. These offices include the premises known as Armament Buildings, and those formerly occupied by the Hotel Metropole. Considerable alterations have been made inside the hotel, and luxury has given place to business furniture. Mr. Lloyd George has selected for his own use a singularly modest room on the second floor. In his room the Minister of Munitions still uses his novel inkstand, which consists of a shell case, in which holes have been pierced so that pens may be inserted.

Canada's Record

How an American Paper Views Work Accomplished by Canada in Enacting Prohibition Measures

Before it had received the news of the splendid success of the prohibition movement in the Province of Ontario, the "New Republic" which is the official organ of the American Anti-Saloon League, had an editorial entitled "Canada's virile response" in which the situation, this side of the boundary line, was referred to in the following terms:

Canada as an integral part of the British Empire, is in the midst of a struggle to the death for National existence.

The best blood of the Dominion is being spattered all over the hills of northern France. The fathers and mothers gladly give up their sons; girls give up their sweethearts, and wives give up their husbands. The tax payers dig deep into their pockets and all wonder what else they can do.

While patriotism is ablaze from Vancouver to Quebec what are the rum sellers doing? They are intervening to balk their country's efforts. Did Canada snivel and cringe and stutter and wriggle and crawl concerning this? Not much.

Alberta led off by wiping out the saloons of the entire province.

Then along came Saskatchewan with an anti-bar law, closing every dram shop in her boundaries.

Then the people of Manitoba enacted a state wide prohibition law with a two to one majority.

Then the Legislature of Nova Scotia met and enacted a state wide law for that province.

Now British Columbia is planning to oust the disloyal traffic from her boundaries.

In the hour of public trouble whether it be in a municipal riot or whether it be a world wide war, the first step necessary to success is to close the dirty and disloyal dram shop.

Like the Typhus, the saloon is always an evil and a source of trouble, but this evil is accentuated in the hour of public distress.

Canada's response to this challenge of alcohol is worthy a great, a magnificent people.

Our hats are off to the Canucks."—From the Pioneer.—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

Secret of the Admiralty

The battle cruiser Queen Mary is gone, but there are at least three of equal calibre, left, namely the Tiger, Lion and Princess Royal. There are two sister ships to the Indefatigable, namely the Australia and the New Zealand, still keeping watch and ward; and the Invincible class will still be represented by the Inflexible and Indomitable. How many more battle cruisers have been put in commission since August, 1914, is the well preserved secret of the admiralty and its stalwart allies, the artisans of the Clyde and Tyneside and Barrow-in-Furness and Birkenhead and Pembroke and Portsmouth and Davenport and Sherness and elsewhere where the pneumatic riverters and caulkers and chisels and hammers and drills rattle and drive day and night without ceasing.—From the Ottawa Citizen.

Emma, a charming young woman was very literary, and young Wood, her devoted admirer, was not the least inclined in that direction.

He obtained permission to call, and spent an embarrassing evening trying to discuss authors of whom he knew almost nothing, and their books, of which he knew even less.

"Of course, Mr. Wood," remarked the young woman, archly, "you have read Romeo and Juliet, haven't you?"

"Why, I've—I've read Romeo."

One of Mr. Winston Churchill's greatest treasures is the gold-mounted cane that was given him by King Edward as a wedding present. Once Mr. Churchill, when staying in Paris, left the cane in a railway train. It cost him a lengthy telegram and a big fee for a special messenger to recover it.

Recruiting Officer—Ever served a term of imprisonment?

Applicant—No, sir; but I don't mind doin' a short sentence if yer think it necessary.—Sydney Bulletin.

Magnets

A steel horseshoe magnet can hold in suspension a weight up to twenty times its own.

"What makes Carol so disliked?"

"She got the most votes for being popular."—Chicago News.

Prosperous Alberta

The Phenomenal Growth of Agriculture and Other Industries

Big crops of wheat and coarse grains at high prices; herds of beef cattle with live steers ranging up to $7.50 per hundredweight; hogs at from ten to eleven cents a pound; butter, cheese, milk and cream products constantly mounting; more farming and better farming, bigger crops and bigger prices—these in themselves are sufficient to explain Alberta's prosperity. But the great headway the province is making is better understood by making some simple comparisons and a few conclusions.

In 1905, ten years before last season's crop—Alberta produced a total of 1,617,505 bushels of spring wheat, an average of a trifle under 21 1-2 bushels per acre. The winter wheat crop the same year was less than 700,000 bushels, and the total wheat crop about 2,200,000 bushels. In 1915 the same province produced a wheat crop of 51,355,000 bushels, and the average wheat yield was almost 33 bushels to the acre, according to the Dominion government returns.

Almost equally remarkable has been the development of other grain crops. In 1905 the oat crop was 9,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 107,741,000 bushels. Barley in the same period has increased from 1,775,000 bushels to almost 7,000,000 bushels and flax from 8,337 bushels to 1,124,000. Taking these four principal cereals the comparison is as follows:

1905 crop—13,483,337 bushels.

1915 crop—167,220,000 bushels.

But these figures do not tell the whole story of crop production, by any means. Not only has Alberta demonstrated within the last ten years that she can grow crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax unsurpassed on the continent, but she has also found that she can grow other crops which were not attempted ten years ago, or which were grown in such small quantities that they did not figure in the returns. Among the crops so classed may be mentioned rye, which last year amounted to 463,000 bushels, and alfalfa totalling in 1915 over 34,000 tons. Other crops of importance were potatoes, 5,155,000 bushels; turnips and other root crops, 1,356,000 bushels, mixed grains 67,080 bushels, fodder corn, 5,700 tons; hay and clover, 311,000 tons.

But the permanent prosperity of Alberta is not wholly dependent upon its crops. The district which is now Alberta was famous for its stock interests before its possibilities as a grain producing country was generally realized. Definite figures of stock production are not so easily obtained as in the case of grain, but the following taken from the government returns, are sufficiently accurate to prove their point. Going back only as far as 1911 we get the following evidence of the development of the live stock industry:

Livestock in Alberta:

	1911	1915
Horses	407,153	620,000
Dairy Cows	147,687	210,000
Other Cattle	592,163	915,000
Sheep	133,592	525,000
Swine	237,510	400,000

The dairy products of Alberta for the year 1915 were worth $11,000,000 The production of creamery butter was in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,000,000 lbs. in 1910. The province has an expert system of grading, handling and marketing its butter, which has resulted in a reputation on outside markets that assures to the Alberta dairyman top prices for its produce. The dairy produce of Alberta in 1915 was worth more than the entire cereal crop of the province—wheat, oats, barley and flax—only ten years ago.

These figures are sufficient to explain Alberta's present prosperity, and shed a clear light upon the source of her prosperity in the future. Alberta, however, is a province of natural resources and it is worth while pointing out some of the other industries which are contributing to the general welfare. Alberta has immense forest wealth in the northern part of the province, and along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Great timber reserves have been created, which will preserve this wealth permanently to the people of the country, while permitting a reasonable cut of timber every year. At the present time the average season's cut is about 50,000,000 feet of lumber. This does not include the timber cut by farmers for building purposes, fencing, and fuel.

These same forested areas furnish another important source of wealth. According to the figures of the department of agriculture the game and furs taken in the province last year had an aggregate value of one million dollars.

The fish catch for the same period is estimated at $250,000.

In the matter of coal production Alberta stands second among the provinces of the Dominion, being exceeded only by Nova Scotia, and in the wealth of her coal deposits Alberta stands easily first. The present output of about four million tons is a very important factor in the province's prosperity.

As a manufacturing province Alberta is in its infancy, although it has striking advantages which must bear fruit in the future. Among these are its immense resources of coal, natural gas and water power; its own mineral wealth, as yet little known except in the case of coal, and the mineral wealth of the adjoining province of British Columbia; the favorable climate, which, as it becomes better known, will lead artisans and laborers to make their homes by preference in Alberta; and the rich agricultural districts capable of producing the foodstuffs for millions of people. But although as stated, manufacturing is yet in its infancy, it has already assumed some importance. The latest census returns show that 290 manufacturing plants in the province, consuming raw material worth ten millions per year, and producing finished products almost to the value of twenty million dollars.

The farmer may not feel any direct interest in lumbering, mining, or manufacturing, but these industries have a great bearing on his prosperity, nevertheless. They consume a large proportion of his oats, hay, dairy products, etc., affording him the best of markets—the home market—and at the same time they supply him with lumber, fuel and certain lines of manufactured articles at less cost than he would otherwise pay. As their importance increases, their beneficial effect on agriculture will increase in proportion.

In 1909 Alberta stood eighth among the provinces of Canada in the matter of railway mileage. Now she stands fifth, and except for some outlying districts, agricultural communities have railways close at hand. A government telephone system has been extended over the province in the same period, and there are few districts which have not now the advantage of telephone connection.

Roads have been built, schools and churches established, and the hardships of pioneer life to a large extent have become memories. Yet all this has been accomplished in a decade, and there is every reason to believe that the province is only on the threshold of its prosperity. Alberta has more agricultural land than any other province, but as yet less than four per cent. of it is under crop. Moreover, Alberta has one of the largest irrigation enterprises in the world. Irrigation means, eventually, close settlement, intensive farming, and enormous production in proportion to the area under cultivation.

With such a record behind, and such possibilities ahead, the future of agriculture in Alberta is assured. Never before was the farm so attractive. No other pursuit offers the same assurance of a good living and independence, and the very fact that it takes brains as well as muscle to farm under modern methods has raised the farmer to a higher place in the estimate of all other lines of industry. And nowhere will brains and muscle find better reward than in Alberta.

Ready for the Huns

Trawlers Equipped With Rams For Submarines

The destructive power of the submarine is gradually being broken by plans that are the outcome of experience and the careful study of the naval engineers attached to the Navy.

Hitherto, it has been common knowledge that the majority of trawlers employed in the North Sea have been provided with guns, and a form of hand grenade for emergencies at close grips with an enemy. The anti-submarine net, too, has, it is believed, accounted for sixty to seventy of the enemy's U-boats.

There are other devices for checkmating Von Tirpitz's machine for reducing the British Navy to scrap iron, of which the public is still in ignorance.

The latest device is a sharp, penetrating, and powerful ram built on to the trawlers on active service. There is likely to be a great development in the work of this new trawler. Young fishermen, the sons of trawler men, are being trained on shore and in bays and rivers to navigate the revised trawler, and when Mr. Balfour hinted the other day that a rearrangement had been made of the fighting strength of the British Navy, which would make it hazardous for the German Squadrons to again raid the East coast, it is understood that he had in his mind the new missile that has been studiously kept in the dark from the spies that are believed to be in hiding in some parts of the eastern shores of England. Equipped with greater horse power, and armed with guns, these little craft will jerk out to meet the biggest warship that Germany cares to send out in the open.

Forest Protection

The State of Maine makes an annual appropriation of $71,400 for forestry work. Of this, $69,400 is expended on fire protection, $1,000 on nurseries and reforestation work, and the balance on investigations and publications.

In Massachusetts, the annual forestry appropriation is $83,000, of which $33,000 is for fire protection, $10,000 for nurseries and reforestation work, and $20,00 for the purchase and maintenance of state forests. The remainder, $20,000, is expended for administration, publications and investigation.

Fan for Travellers

An electric fan that can be placed in a suit case and which will furnish enough breeze for one person when connected with a light socket, has been invented for travellers.

"Experience is a good asset." "I'd much prefer the bank roll I exchanged for mine."—Boston Transcript.

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

Something About Heavy Guns

The German Seventeen-inch Naval Gun Theory Has at Last Been Exploded

As to the big 17-inch naval gun theory, that was soon exploded. The French had found the position of the gun that was firing into Dunkirk and photographed it. It was found to be not a naval gun at all, neither was it of 17-inch calibre. It was only a German 15-inch siege howitzer embedded in concrete and rigidly set at its maximum elevation so that it could not be actually aimed, but merely fired haphazard in the general direction of Dunkirk. Its purpose was merely frightfulness. People in French towns soon got used to these big shells, their effect soon wears off, and they do not cause so much damage after all as one would be led to suppose. Thus the theory of Mr. Douglas rebounded on his own head.

Common sense, also, would have told such experts that even if the Germans had ships armed with the 17-inch naval guns, such monster pieces would only be handicaps. As guns vary according to the cube of their calibre, it can readily be figured out that a 17-inch gun would weigh about double the weight of the 15-inch gun. So at the most four 17-inch guns could only be mounted on a ship like the Queen Elizabeth, carrying 17-inch guns. But owing to the curvature of the earth, the maximum range at sea is about 19 miles. Now, these 15-inch guns fire extremely effectively at such a range, and there is not anything on the sea that could float any length of time once these 15-inch guns got the drop on it. The London Truth says that when the Queen Elizabeth was given her trials at target shooting the marks were 19 miles away, and she perforated every mark at the first broadside.

But with four 17-inch guns firing against eight 15-inch guns you would have, giving the same rate of fire, the Queen Elizabeth actually firing two shots to the other's one, and she would put the other out of action before it could do much if any damage to her, for she would have superiority of fire right from the start, and smother the opposing warship under a hail of shells.—From the Toronto World.

London dock laborers are earning as much as $50 per week. It is not so long ago that they struck for 12 cents an hour.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 29th April, 1916.

LIABILITIES.

1. To the Shareholders:	
Capital Stock paid in	$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	175,542.50
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	250,984.12
	$14,426,526.62
2. To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	$ 7,486,906.00
Deposits not bearing interest	17,181,959.18
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement)	54,995,069.97
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	363,799.39
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	877,399.91
Bills payable	
Acceptances under letters of credit	1,029,702.00
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	
	$96,361,363.07

ASSETS.

Current Coin held	$ 3,681,854.13
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	1,000,000.00
Dominion Notes held	8,106,240.25
Notes of other Banks	702,006.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,754,968.88
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,836.92
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	207,226.65
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. (In U.S., $3,839.597.24)	3,892,026.83
Dominion and Provincial Government securities not exceeding market value	2,480,446.72
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian	5,251,321.38
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	5,055,106.27
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,175,048.49
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	2,651,404.32
	$40,960,486.84
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	48,835,565.38
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	203,125.72
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	1,029,702.00
Real Estate other than bank premises	177,186.29
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	164,363.18
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,507,782.34
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	345,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	138,151.32
	$96,361,363.07

K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 29th, 1916, and at a different time during the year, and found them to agree with such entries. We have also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Pender, Griffiths & Co.
J. REID HYDE, of Macintosh & Hyde } *Auditors*

Montreal, 23rd May, 1916.

She Had Him Trained

"William!" she shouted in a voice fit to command a regiment, "take your feet off the table this very instant!"

"Margaret, I want you to know," he said, in a voice that was surcharged with manly determination, "that there is but one person in the world that I will allow to talk to me in that way."

With an irate mien she arose and looked into his eyes.

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?" she thundered.

"Why, you, my dear," he gently answered, as he removed his feet from the table.—New York Globe.

The Heroic French School Teacher

Some day, when peace reigns and the story of the great war is written, there will be a chapter devoted to the courage of school teachers who amid bursting shells have held their classes in order that the youth of French might not be neglected in their studies. Rheims, constantly under bombardment by the Germans, continues its educational service to its children. In the champagne cellars the school teachers of Rheims are sheltering from the dangers of the streets more than 13,000 children and offering them the possibilities of continuing their studies.—New York Press.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

For the Laundry

For nearly 60 years, Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss" has been the standby.

In one pound packages and six pound fancy enamelled tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED 236
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups and Benson's Corn Starch.

Silver Gloss Starch

The Island of Nauru

Just south of the equator and some two hundred miles from its nearest neighbor (Ocean Island) is the Island of Nauru, so small that it doesn't appear at all in many atlases, but so rich in its phosphate beds and cocoanut palms that in 1913 it exported about $2,000,000 worth of phosphate and copra.

Freezing Excludes Impurities

Experiments have shown that in freezing ice excludes eighty per cent. of impurities from water, and that storage of ice further reduces the bacteria it contains.

Fans are carried by men and women of every rank in China. It is a compliment to invite a friend or distinguished guest to write some sentiment on the host's fan as a memento of any special occasion.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every SPORT and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co. 99. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. 2Rs NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOV'T STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Strange Arab Foes

Turks' Ignorant Ally Has Strange Customs and One Virtue

The Arab fighting with the Turks in Mesopotamia has some curious ways. He takes off his shoes when he enter a house, but keeps on his hat. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast or dinner, but in the evening he sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil. His sons eat with him, but the ladies of the household wait till the males have finished. The Arab rides a donkey when travelling, his wife walking behind, and he laughs at the idea of giving up his seat for a woman. The Arab has one strong virtue, and that is, he is rarely seen drunk. He is not very affectionate, is very ignorant, and has so little initiative that he rarely takes on anything worth doing, or attempts to carry out any enterprise.

Relief from Asthma. Who can describe the complete relief from suffering which follows the use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy? Who can express the feeling of joy that comes when its soft and gentle influence relieves the tightened, choking air tubes! It has made asthmatic affliction a thing of the past for thousands. It never fails. Good druggists everywhere have sold it for years.

Portugal's Wealth

Three-fifths of the people of Portugal are engaged in agriculture. The chief exports are wine—of which the British Isles import about $5,000,000 worth and France a similar quantity—cork, cattle, sardines, fruit and copper. Portugal's resources, which are very rich, remain unworked because of the scarcity of coal.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

At least 75 per cent. of the catching ing power of the East Coast fishing fleet are engaged mine-sweeping and patrolling the coast.

"I understand," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that Germany has invented a new and powerful expletive."—Christian Register.

2 in 1 SHOE POLISHES

A combination of both liquid and paste. They produce a brilliant, lasting shine with very little effort.

These polishes contain no acid and will not crack the leather. They preserve the leather and increase the life of your shoes.

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA Ltd. Hamilton - Canada

BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

Bringing Back the Frontier!

To

Moose Jaw
July 11 to 14
Four Full Days

$10,000 :: IN :: PRIZES
For Frontier Canadian Championships and Horse Races

Single Fare on All Railroads

An exciting Wild Western Holiday, full of Fun and Adventure. Featuring the World's Champion Bucking Horse Riders

This is YOUR Invitation

A. P. Day, *Manager.* E. J. McMillan, *Secretary.*

Write either for information or Reserve Seats

Enviable Position Of Merchants' Bank

Annual Report Shows That This Bank is Constantly Being Placed on a Stronger Financial Basis

The Merchants Bank report for twelve months ending April 29, 1916, shows a very material strengthening of its position. While improving its already very considerable percentage of quick assets, the Bank naturally had to suffer a decrease of profits. These however have been better than might have been supposed and were sufficient to pay the regular dividends even after liberal contributions to Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, and the payment of almost Sixty Eight thousand Dollars as War Tax on Circulation.

Including the balance brought forward from last year of two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, the Net Profits after full provision for all charges, etc., amounted to almost twelve hundred thousand dollars.

While the Shareholders will feel specially gratified at this, the public at large will rejoice especially at the very large percentage of the quick assets, which amount to $40,960,486, being in excess of 50 per cent of the Bank's total liabilities to the public. Of this amount no less than sixteen millions are in coin, Dominion notes and other cash equivalents.

As an indication of improved conditions, one notes an expansion of about one million and a half in Loans and discounts—in Canada, and a similar amount in Call Loans, while notes in circulation have increased by about twelve hundred thousand dollars. Deposits are at high water mark standing at 72 millions, almost 10 millions more than in 1915.

It is of interest to note that the fifty million mark in deposits was passed by this Bank only in 1910—so that in the six years an improvement in this head of almost 50 per cent. is noted.

The report is another proof that War conditions are not without their compensations as now that the first shock is over conditions are notably better than previous to Aug. 4th, 1914.

$1,000 REWARD

FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CONSTIPATION

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c. box today; they bring and keep robust good health.

The Hun Navy

Hitherto the main German fleet has ventured from port only to attempt hurried raids on the British coast and dodge home before the British ships could come up. On one of these excursions the Germans were caught and paid dearly, losing a good cruiser. Twice the British have challenged them in the very entrance of the bay of Heligoland and on the first of these incursions a heavy toll was taken of German light cruisers and destroyers with very little loss to the British. The German coast has been closely blockaded and the German people have been brought close to famine in consequence. British naval supremacy has been complete and unchallenged, and every Briton has believed that naval victory was certain whenever the German fleet could be forced or coaxed into the open sea to fight.

It cannot be said that all this has been changed by the battle off the coast of Jutland.—From the Buffalo Express.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Value of Fresh Air

One of the chief essentials to good health is a constant supply of pure and wholesome air. This is as necessary in the home as in the office or factory. The open window, the outside sleeping balcony and living in the open air, all tend to strengthen the constitution and build up the nervous system. For this reason too much attention cannot be paid to the ventilation of buildings. A supply of pure, fresh air pays, from a monetary standpoint. Roughly speaking, an increase in production of ten per cent is not unusual in the average office, shop or warehouse, following the installation of a ventilating system. Fresh air, therefore, properly circulated, is an essential factor even in successful factory management.

Muffled Propellers

The noise made by an airship's propellers has been a serious handicap to members of the flying corps of the Allied forces. This, however, it is now stated, will be considerably lessened, if not entirely done away with by an apparatus which has been invented by an Italian officer. A successful test of the device was made in a recent raid on Trent. An Italian airship with muffled propellers was able to fly undetected at an altitude sufficiently low to ensure hitting the targets aimed at. Thus bombs were thrown on the station, which was wrecked on the barracks, where numerous sleeping soldiers were killed, and on the Grand hotel, used as military headquarters.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Comforting

"I like church." "Why?" "Well, it's comforting to see one man keep so many women quiet an hour."

A camel's hind legs will reach its head, round its chest or on to its hump.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Gold Leaf
Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

A Bedouin Wonder

Bedouin Guide, in the service of the British Army, is reported as knowing every track from Cairo to Turkey. He is over sixty years of age. He also possesses magic power over camels, when their riders fail to keep them going, the Bedouin, it is said, touches them with a wand dipped in water, and instantly they leap to their feet and sail away.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

The Bust

The bust has been favorably known from time immemorial. It is common to pedestals, autos and some financial experts. It can be obtained at any saloon. Every country during a panic either has one or comes near it.—Life.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

A Tip From Sister

Jack—I'm in a quandary, sis. I want to propose to Mabel, but I'm not sure she'd accept me. His sister (who knows)—Jack, you're like the letter "b"—in doubt when there's no need of it.—Boston Transcript.

First Aid Work

Valuable Work Being Carried on by the C. P. R. Centre

"A most successful year, notwithstanding the general depression." This is the pleasing statement contained in the sixth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. For the twelve months, ending September 30, 1915, no less than 1,816 passed qualifying examinations out of a total of 2,564 who presented themselves for instruction at the classes

In all the departments of the C. P. R. Centre of the Association which spreads over the country, a greater zeal than ever was manifested for work, and the support of the superintending officials of the C. P. R. is in no small way responsible for a good deal of the advancement made. Wives and daughters of C. P. R. employees have taken advantage of the free course of training offered, and now no less than 825 ladies have taken out the certificate of qualification from the Association.

Under the auspices of the C. P. R. Centre instruction was given to the Borden Battery and Ammunition Column before leaving Montreal for the front. Afterwards the certificates of merit were presented to the officers and men by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

An important feature of the work of the C. P. R. Centre was the bringing of a large number of lady clerks of the C. P. R. in touch with the Red Cross Society, an organization to which they proved a valuable asset.

Three men were saved from drowning at Winnipeg by W. T. Davies, C. P. R. ambulance instructor, and William Newcombe, C. P. R. constable. Sir Donald Cameron presented the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to each in recognition of their bravery.

Particulars were obtainable of 3,780 cases where first aid had been administered by members of the C. P. R. Centre. The cases were thus divided: Atlantic Centre, 9; Eastern Division, 130; Ontario Division, 136; western lines, 3,440.

Concluding the report the C. P. R. Centre pays a glowing tribute to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy R. Johnson, who had been chairman of the Centre under review and also of the whole Association. During his time as chairman nearly 7,000 employees of the C. P. R. passed the qualifying examinations, and in this way made themselves better citizens of the Dominion.

Western City War Census

As a basis for urging the men of Winnipeg to rally to the colors a voluntary committee made a canvas of the city and as a result they state that there are only 4,500 single men and widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 45 years in Winnipeg, who are eligible as recruits, according to the military registration census which has just been completed. Of the total 1,533 are of Canadian and 1,846 of British birth, 204 of American, 266 of Allies, and 535 of enemy nations.

Bullets in the Brain

I have seen two soldiers, with shrapnel bullets in their brains, sitting up in bed talking and laughing with their friends. Is there no limit to the marvels of modern surgery?" writes an orderly in one of the London hospitals.

Many of Them Do

"Did you say he lived in New York day in and day out?"

"No, day in and night out."—Judge.

SUNBURN, BLISTERS, SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

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' Albert, same carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these 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. 416), 60, Cornwallis Road, London, E., England.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Unfinished Work

What a sickening sense of failure the Germans will feel if they make peace and leave a million babies unstrafed and un-Zeppelined in England.—New York Sun.

There recently entered a Washington shop a dusky person who announced that he wished to purchase a razor. "Safety?" asked the clerk.

"No, suh," was the decided response. "I desires it for social usage."

Your Kidneys

may cause DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE or GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the Proved Remedy.
Take them for all Kidney & Urinary Troubles.

In these trying complaints Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of proved value. They restore perfect efficiency to the kidneys by nourishing the nerves which control kidney action, and thus enable the system to get rid of uric acid and other impurities which are the cause of Urinary Troubles, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

Dr. Chas. Forshaw, D.Sc., F.C.S., etc., the well-known scientist, says: "I have thoroughly tested Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and can conscientiously recommend them as an eminently safe and effective remedy for all forms of nerve and bodily weakness. My knowledge of Dr. Cassell's Tablets leads me to the opinion that the ingredients form a remarkably potent medicine, quite safe for young and old in cases of nervous prostration, debility, anæmia, loss of flesh, malnutrition, children's weakness, spinal and nerve paralysis, and many forms of stomach and kidney troubles."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets raise the vital standard of the entire system, and thus promote kidney health and general health when other means fail.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five.

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

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

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. 10, 1916.

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

THE flamboyant orator and other platform parrots without either constructive or destructive ideas are blaming the "subsidized press" for all the political, economic, and social ills of the province. In forty-three years of newspaper experience, working in every department of a printing office, we have failed to discover the "subsidized press." Every publisher in the province knows that conditions could be bettered, but how? In the mining districts of B. C. there are two hostile camps—employers and employees—due in many cases to intolerant mine managers on one hand, and insane socialists on the other. Both are importations: the dollar chasers of the United States, who know no law and respect no law; and the brain-cracked socialists from Europe, who imagine that all profits should be divided among the workers without taking into consideration the cost of developing a property to the dividend-paying stage. If the editor criticises the workers for excessive demands, he "is subsidized and has been slipped a hunered or two by the boss. We'll run him out of the camp." If he criticises the management he's an "anarchist, a socialist and is driving capital out of the country," and is blacklisted by all the dollar chasers. When the difficulty is settled the English language is seldom heard in the camp, and we all get out broke. It is the same with politics. The press is always subsidized. Now we want to make a plain statement—the man who stands on a public platform and says that any of the printer-publishers of the interior of B. C. have been induced to change the polisy of their papers through government patronage or subsidies, is a deliberate liar. This requires no proof. They have never been discovered with the goods on them; they don't show it in their clothing or mode of living.

A prohibition meeting was held in the Opera house Tuesday evening. Rev. R. Williams occupied the chair, and Organizer Hardy did the spell-binding. Mr. Hardy is a fluent talker, and has his facts and near facts well in hand. He occasionally mistakes noise for impressiveness. That, of course, to use an expression of his own, may be attributed to previous "environment." He had been a Socialist orator. Mr. Hardy dealt many sledge-hammer blows at the liquor traffic. Whether they were convincing or not depends largely upon his audience. It's a far cry from rag-time to grand opera. If Mr. Hardy is an expert carpenter, his greatest economic value to the country would probably be in the continuous use of the working tools of that calling. It is possible for a great cause to be brought into ridicule by its exponents. The best and strongest arguments against the liquor traffic are the walking object lessons which it daily furnishes for the public to gaze upon. Might just as well try to make the Sermon on the Mount clearer by an hour's harrangue. Following the usual custom on such occasions, a collection was taken up.

Mr. Hardy (prohibitionist) wishes to thank the citizens of Hedley for their strong moral and financial support given while staying in their city. Collection taken at the meeting covered all local expenses with a margin that will be used *locally in postage for the movement.*

At the Star Theatre, August 18 and 19, "The Earl of Pawtucket" will be put on the screen, the proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund.

T. Wilson is getting very satisfactory results from development work on the New Zealand group, N. P. Hill.

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

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

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

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

Inglewood Supply Store

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 10, h, 1916.
HENRY A. BARCELO.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

NEW

Flower Vases
Teapots
Tumblers
Water Pitchers

See the Window.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

Letterheads	Dodgers, Dates
Billheads	Circulars
Envelopes	Invitations
Statements	Business Cards
Meal Tickets	Bills of Fare
Milk Tickets	Memo Heads
Ball Programs	Butter Wrappers
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
Hedley 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 Regulations

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.

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