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FEB 1917

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 2. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917. $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, 347-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

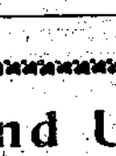
R. P. BROWN
British Columbia Land Surveyor
TEL. No. 27 P. O. DRAWER 160
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

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.

DR. J. L. MASTERS
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.
Oroville, Wash

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 F...
R. J. EDMOND, Prop.

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN
JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Dec. 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 Dec., $947.40. Of this amount $155.20 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $792.20, 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
July, 1916	737 15
August, 1916	747 50
September, 1916	776 10
October, 1916	774 90
November, 1916	790 30
December, 1916	792 20
	$10,028 95

C. P. DALTON,
Sec.-Treas.

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

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

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, DEC, 1916.

W. Sampson	$ 5.00
M. L. Gezon	5.00
Friend	8.00
B. W. Knowles	6.00
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
A. Clare	5.00
S. L. Smith	6.00
G. E. French	3.50
John Smith	4.50
P. Murray	6.00
P. G. Wright	4.00
C. A. Brown	4.50
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
S. C. Knowles	4.00
T. Henderson	4.00
H. T. Rainbow	4.50
G. Knowles	5.00
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5.00
R. Clare	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
M. McLeod	4.50
R. L. Jones	3.50
A. F. Lonmer	3.75
A. J. King	4.00
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
A. W. Harper	3 50
J. Guare	3.50
J. Jamieson	3.50
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
G. E. McClure	3.75
D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
F. Decario	3.50
N. Stechishin	3.75
L. Basso	3.75
J. R. Brown	4.25
E. Berg	4.25
J. Coulthard	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.25
M. Gillis	4.25
R. Haubly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.25
J. Hossack	3.75
P. Johnson	4.52
P. R. Johnson	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
O. Lindgren	4.25
L. S. Morrison	5.00
H. H. Messinger	4.25
G. Malm	4.00
J. Martin	2.10
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	5.00
Fred Pearce	3.75
A. Rawnsley	4.00
B. Rescorl	4.25
Geo. Ransom	4.25
C. Ranse	4.75
J. Roden	2.75
W. J. Stewart	5.75
C. A. Selquist	3.75
Casper Steen	3.75
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	4.00
S Dogadin	3.75
C E Ericson	4.25
W. T. Grieves	4.25
A. Nyborg	3.75
W. Trezona	4.25
T Baird	2.00
K Jackson	4,25
O T Norman	3.75
G R Allen	4.50
J Thomas	4.25
A Amey	4.25
L Barlow	4.25
Otto Johnson	4.25
T D Morrison	3.75
T. Olson	3.75
C Olson	3.75
F Peterson	3.75
T E Rouse	2.25
W Snyder	4.25
Richard Clare	3.50
H. I. Jones	4.00
G G Bowerman	4.00
W C Graham	1.85
W Tims	4.00
D Winger	3.75
F Williams	4.00
J Fife	2.00
J Naff	4.00
D Henderson	3.50
D Miner	4.00
E Hossack	3.50
Thos Brown	4.00
K Steffason	3.75
A Smith	4.25
D Rankin	2.00
C Nelson	4.25
E Medich	4.25
H Jackson	4.25
N Egit	2.10
J DeGroe	4.25
E. Burros	4.00
J. Y. H. Taylor	4.50
R. Kellogg	4.00
V. Huneke	5.00
F. C. Chapman	3.75
G. Leaf	3.75
H. H. Cameron	2.10
T. Carras	3.75
D. McPherson	4.25
D. J. McLeod	4.25
Geo. Stevens	4.75
V. Zackerson	4.00
R. Anderson	4.00
O Franzen	1.75
J McNulty	2.10
P Eaton	3.75
T Cadwell	4.25
R Campbell	2.10
W Kennedy	4.25
A Macdonald	1.85
R Porritt	1.75
Wm. Rogers	1.85
A Springhetti	3.75
R Wiseman	1.85

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

W. J. Cormack	$ 3.50
J. K. Fraser	5.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
Miss A McKinnon	4.00
W J Forbes	4.50
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
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
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
F. Lyon	3.00
A. J. McGibbon	2.50
Friend	5.00
Miss M Beale	1.00
E D Boeing	5.00
J Murdoch	1.00
Bruce Rolls	2.50
Geo Shelder	3.50
P Heldstab	4.50
S E Hamilton	5.00
R. Elliot	5.00
J M Sandusky	6.00
Miss N Dill	12.00

TOWN AND DISTRICT

J. Critchley has recovered from an attack of the grip.

E. E. Burr has become interested in a garage at Princeton.

John Simpson, chief of provincial police for this district, was in town over Sunday.

The annual stock-taking was completed last night at the big stores of the Hedley Trading Company.

There is a mild epidemic of measles in Keremeos. That is the reason for no Keremeos correspondence this issue.

Owing to increased consumption of coal and wood in the past week, the Gazette cash balance of $1.60 has vanished. Dun and Brapstreets please note.

John Jackson of the Great Northern hotel returned yesterday from Oroville, where he was operated on about three weeks ago. He has almost fully recovered.

The Keremeos-Hedley hockey match, which was to have been played here Saturday afternoon did not come off owing to measles down the valley. A measley shame, as an exciting game was anticipated.

The annual session of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge will be held in Princeton Feb. 20, 21 and 22, inst. A concert is to be given Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at which one or more speeches will be made outlining the aims of the order.

The weather for the past four days has been down in the cellar. In Hedley the thermometer registered 14 below, Princeton 24, Keremeos 10, and at the Nickel Plate mine 39 when the glass broke. The rest is not on record. Today the weather has moderared somewhat,

THE BENEFIT BALL

In Aid of Hedley General Hospital a Great Success.

At the annual Hedley hospital benefit ball last Friday evening very enjoyable hours were spent.

A delightful program of music was arranged by the members of the Hedley band, while Mr. Gillespie assisted by bringing out the best from the splendid player piano of the opera house, Other delightful numbers were rendered by Mrs. Sproule and Miss Inkman, thus allowing the the members of the band to enjoy a dance or two.

Mr. C P. Dalton, acting as master of ceremonies, gave general satisfaction.

The refreshments were served by Mrs. Winkler, who must have spent much time in preparation to display such a delicions spread.

The fact of the ball being such a success may be due to the prominent position ladies have taken in the past year or two. Much has been left to their discretion in the past 365 days and it is hoped that the men will soon recover from their dormant condition. The present year may once more see them active.

The people indulged in the very latest and most up-to-date dances, only a few falling back into the old-fashioned One Step and Fox Trot.

The net proceeds amounted to $60.—COM.

Hospital Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Hedley general hospital was held in Fraternity hall Tuesday evening, at which there was a good attendance of those interested. Reports of officers and the financial statement will be published later. Following are the names of those elected directors for 1917: G.-P. Jones, R. S. Collin, C. P. Dalton, G. H. Sproule, F. H. French, Geo. Stevens and J. Grieve.

The Pension Board.

The Dominion government have appointed a board of pension commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa: As this board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications in regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond diredtly with the board of pensions commissioners, Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other departments of the government.

The Patriotic Fund association and the Military Hospitals commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the board is opening branch offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg in the Western provinces. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

The Conservative candidate was elected in the by-election for Dorchester, Quebec, by a majority of about 250. This means that the French Canadian voters are not in sympathy with the views held by Laurier, Bourassa, and other prominent Qubecers in regard to the war policy of the Borden government.

Harry Rose is in the hospital suffering from paralysis. His many old-time friends in the Similkameen and Boundary districts will hope that the careful nursing at the hospital will result in complete recovery. He has been unwell for a couple of years, and didn't take proper care of himself.

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made *Scott's* famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on *Scott's Emulsion* at once.

IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-3

An Enlarged Experience

Canada Preparing for Larger Production of Manufactured Articles

Canadian prosperity, it is true, has been brought about partly by war orders, but these constitute only a fraction of the nation's new industries. They have been most helpful in showing the country what it can do towards supplying its own needs. The war orders have tested the country's supply of raw material and the skill of its mechanics. When the war orders shall have stopped, Canada will be prepared to go on with the production of manufactured articles on a scale that it could not have attained in many years without the instruction and experience that have come with the demand for munitions. The war has cost Canada dearly, but the experience will not leave the country without some valuable compensation, especially in an enlarged knowledge of itself. — Christian Science Monitor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2 No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA CO. 99 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

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

To the Rescue

Time for Civilization to Defend Itself Against War

This war is by far the most terrible of all wars in the scale of its destruction and the horrible nature of the instruments of destruction which it employs. The next war is likely to be worse, for as science progresses and the ingenuity of man extends, so is the mechanism of war likely to become ever more diabolically destructive. Is it not time for civilization to defend itself? Should we not apply some portion of the energy and the contrivance which we lavish on war and its preparation to the preparation and the buttressing of peace? It is not impossible. The way has long been discerned, and it needs little more than goodwill and a fixed resolve to achieve the triumph more glorious than any which arms can bring.—From the Manchester Guardian.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

One More New Department

How many departments are grouped under the euphonious name of the War Office? Whatever may be said of the advisability of some of these departments, general satisfaction is felt throughout England at the creation of one to look after the soldier discharged from the army unfitted to look after himself, with the aid of his pension. The result of the old plan that thousands of soldiers were found unable to take up work, and yet were not weak enough to be retained in a military hospital, the average of which is crowded to its capacity. Mr. Lloyd George has created a department to handle this problem, which will mean that doctor's aid will be continued after the soldier has left the hospital.

A Land of Wealth

The Benefits to Be Derived From Learning the Glorious Lesson of Thrift

The really great countries of the world are peopled by thrifty, hard-headed, sensible folks who are not ashamed to save, and a large part of the destitution and misery of this world are traceable to somebody's lack of thrift—somebody's unwillingness to give up present pleasures for future prosperity. The boy and the girl who fail to get the schooling they should; the mother, broken by hard, unending toil; the foreclosed mortgage, the broken-up home—how often do these come from somebody's failure to save?

If we have not already done so, let us now learn the glorious lesson of thrift; let us join the bank line and be our own masters, rather than the bread line of dependent supplicants. Let's save some money.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasoline as Wash for Wounds

Contused, lacerated wounds with dirt ground into them are cleaned with gasoline in a field hospital in France. The skin and then the surface of the wound are rubbed with a swab or absorbent cotton soaked in gasoline. The interior of the wound is swabbed out with gasoline as far as can be reached with pledgets of cotton wrapped around a forceps.

Gasoline causes no pain, but it will cause blisters if left on and covered with bandages that prevent evaporation. Medical journals say gasoline has long been used by workmen in factories for cleaning dirty cuts and lacerations.

HIS FRIEND HURT; HE HELPED HIM

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested, But He Thanked His Comrade Later

Once upon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainland, N.J., that a close friend had been injured, and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was practically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment "put him on his feet."

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

The Waiter: What makes you so stout?

The Maid: Because I eat what is right. What makes you so thin?

The Waiter: Because I eat what is left.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

The Honored Guest

First Gent: Come and dine with me tomorrow evening, old top.

Second Gent: Afraid I can't. I'm going to see Hamlet.

First Gent: Never mind, bring him along with you.—Today.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Policeman: What are standing 'ere for?

Loafer: Nuffink.

Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place how would the rest get past?

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

Real Sorrow

"Who are those two sad-looking women over there?"

"They're a couple of neighborhood women who always get together to mourn."

"Torn by some common sorrow?"

"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around home all the time."—Houston Post.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. The constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations that *should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family.*" The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure take you away from home, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the

Walker House "The House of Plenty" or **Hotel Carls-Rite** "The House of Comfort"

The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our Policy. Convenience is a natural asset owing to the splendid location of each, both within a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by large and perfectly trained staffs, and detached brick structures open on all sides with every modern convenience.

The rates are very reasonable considering the increased cost of living. Give your baggage checks either to the Walker House or Carls-Rite Hotel porter. Both will be at the Union Station on your arrival.—American or European Plan.

THE WALKER HOUSE or THE CARLS-RITE HOTEL
TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTELS
GEO. WRIGHT & MACK CARROLL, Proprietors. (Both formerly Westerners.)

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

Electrified Trousers

Trousers warmed by electricity is one of the war inventions. It is the idea of an Innsbruck professor who is at present serving in the German army, and a Vienna professor of medicine. Besides the comfort in winter, it is pointed out that electrical trousers and likewise an electric arm-warmer, might be profitably used in airships. The garments are made with extremely supple electrical warming wires, woven in with the cloth, which is itself made specially with a view to insulation. The device is fed by cables at a distance of a hundred yards and more. The wearer can himself connect and disconnect the heat conductor. The expense of keeping trousers supplied with an electric current is about two cents an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Canadian Dairy Products in Britain

The Department of Trade and Commerce state that during the month of August, 23,150 hundredweights of Canadian butter were exported to the United Kingdom, as compared with 1,421 hundredweights in August, 1915. The comparative figures for cheese during the same months were 265,251 hundredweights and 188,928. The export of eggs to the same country increased from 27,747 to 82,710 "great hundreds"—a great hundred being 120.

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity — with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

Plain Reason

"I never could see why they always called a boat 'she.'"

"Evidently you have never tried to steer one."

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

Further Proof That Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure for Chronic Eczema

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance Road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness, for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and heals the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MILITARY THRIFT IS SHOWN BY METHODS USED IN SALVAGE SHEDS

EFFICIENCY FIRST AND THEN ECONOMY IS MOTTO

This Article Describes How the Litter of War Material at the Front is Carefully Gathered Up and Nothing Wasted That Can Be Repaired and Put to Use Again

To feed and equip our millions of ghting men entails a strain even pon Britain's vast resources. So here is a stern call for business methods and prevention of waste in all epartments of the Quartermaster-eneral—that universal provider who as turned the whole empire into a ries of arsenals and stores.

The fine flower of Britain is in ms—peer and peasant, miner and erk and millhand. And to supply ur armies is now the prime industry the nation, and one of roaring activity, thanks to our glorious command of the seas. Shiploads of ore ecome giant guns and shell-cases. otton and chemicals are turned by ar-wizards into high explosives of olcanic fury and force. The wool or khaki is bespoke on the backs of ustralian sheep. American and Arentine cattle are marked down for heat, and the hides go to Leicester nd Northampton for the soldiers' oots—millions of pairs, for our Alies' use as well as for our own.

Whole fleets of ships ply back and orth between our home ports and he army bases in France. They arry every conceivable device of ofence and defence, from monstrous owitzers and aeroplanes to trenching-tools and barbed wire. As for our army's food, is not the world combed for it? Is there not a huge ierarchy in charge of it, from the irector of supplies in Whitehall to ocal inspectors at the world's end? In Assam for tea, in Santos for coffee, in Chicago for meat, in Sydney for grain. Also in marts nearer home, from Mincing Lane to Bethune in France, a typical town of the British "invasion," where local supplies are bought.

And everywhere is jealous watch kept upon quality and quantity of stores and food. Woe to the dairyman who works milk powder or other adulterant into his butter. I have in mind an English prosecution, where the War Office analyst condemned 40,000 lbs of butter and got a conviction against the contractors, with the maximum penalty and social ostracism besides. So the whole earth is our soldiers' storehouse, and British workshops the immediate source of supply.

Our laden fleets lie alongside the Havre quays, where thousands of khaki porters and clerks handle mountains of stuff, from bombs to bacon, from drugs to telegraph wires and motor kitchens that cook for troops on the march. Then the French trains are filled, and at railhead there are endless files of waiting lorries, which day and night haul stores to all headquarters—those of army corps, division, and brigade.

The whole system is one of clear sub-division, and the filling-in of forms, indents, vouchers, and receipts. All works smoothly until the quartermaster-sergeant of each unit takes delivery.

And what of the litter of an advance over the deadly "No Man's Land" between the warring lines? Smashed rifles, twisted bayonets, machine guns broken down or abandoned. Revolvers and field glasses, water bottles, haversacks, cartridges, and shells either in fragments or unexploded. There are no words to describe the grievous disarray that lines even the yawning pits and shell craters in which houses might be hidden. Here is a first-aid tent, and round about it stray tunics cut away by the surgeons from stricken men. Boots and caps and greatcoats, too often with letters and portraits, and pathetic little keepsakes fluttering amid the broken wires.

Over the field move the stretcher-bearers and casualty squads with officers collecting identification discs or recording wounds and destinations. After these come the new salvage corps, whose quick eyes and practical instincts save the nation enormous sums, as I shall show. These men gather up broken weapons, clothing, and equipment of all kinds, from a belt or a cartridge clip to an aeroplane propeller. They load up horsed wagons with this valuable "rubbish" and transfer it on the road to motor lorries that chug off to railhead for the Army Ordnance base.

And here you will find a mushroom industrial town, with khaki armies of its own, as well as Frenchwomen at American machines that sew and mend and patch with magical celerity. Here you realize the great work of civilian soldiers—the cobblers' corps, who repair old boots; the tailors and harnessmen, the skilled mechanics and armorers who mend broken rifles and bayonets. These last take a four months' course in the Woolwich and Enfield small arm shops, and repair anything from a maxim to an officer's range-finder.

These dumping sheds are not exactly cheerful places, but the sorters get to work with contagious zest. Boots are paired with uncanny insight. Leather is scarce these days, and in great demand by all the nations from Greece to Sweden, and from great Russia to little Holland, who stands so anxiously on watch. So each sturdy upper must stand three good soles; the wear and tear of trench warfare on all equipment is truly tremendous. The finest khaki uniform ever woven on the Leeds looms is soon caked with clay and jagged by the never-ending barbed wire.

Ten sizes in boots are looked out, then handed over to the cobblers and their whirring machines. When mended these boots pass into women's hands for further sprucing and a bath of castor oil. It is a fact that Tommy prefers these to new pairs, so soft and pliable are they to the soldier's feet. In tunics and trousers and greatcoats gigantic renovation is made. There are new engines of ingenious type for steaming and disinfecting all garments. These are afterwards ironed and pressed and folded for re-issue on a great scale.

Utterly hopeless uniforms are first stripped of their buttons (you will see women filling sacks with these), and then cut up as woollen rags for return to England, where they sell for as much as $90 a ton. So the Quartermaster-General is the thrifty "housewife" of our army. Nothing is wasted. Even old tins are pierced with holes, and go back as trench stoves, with prospects of hot cocoa and steaming stew.

Other tins are cut up for labels. And here is a circular saw with the lifted wheels of an ambulance chassis supplying power to it. This ingenious device is slicing odds and ends of wood into tent-pegs of various sizes in view of the coming summer campaign. Officers at this "old clo'" depot welcome new ideas that may bring new grist to their never-resting mills of salvage, or new uses for the products of their marvellous mending and cleaning machines. These turn out as new all things military, from a haversack to a horse-rug, and to save John Bull's purse, lavish and prodigal as that purse is, in provision for our heroes in the trench.

For, remember, unless this battlefield litter were collected, sorted, and repaired by khaki-civilian ministry, new articles would have to be issued by the Army Ordnance Department at a cost of thousands of pounds a day. "Efficiency first and then economy" is the motto of the Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, and throughout all ranks of administrative service, down to the Q.M.S. of company or platoon—himself the caterer and housekeeper of his unit in conjunction with the cook.

Quartermaster-Sergeant sees to it that there is no waste in food or general stores. That no meat rations are drawn for casualty cases or the sick; that no cartridges are trampled in the mire, and every trenching-tool accounted for. The regimental cook was probably educated in the Salamanca School at Aldershot. Quite likely a wise woman had a hand in his kitchen education, teaching him new lessons in food values and varieties.

"No waste" is the reiterate watchword of our six-figure army, and the warning is seen in wondrous operation in those humming ordnance sheds, where the rubbish of the battlefield is first dumped, then sorted and transformed out of all recognition, so as to reduce the cost of a campaign which, as the Prime Minister reminds us, "already exceeds the flight of any financier's imagination."

—W. G. FitzGerald.

The Non-Returned Aeroplane

What happened to one of the two British aeroplanes that attacked the hangars and aerodromes of the Germans in the vicinity of Brussels has been cleared up.

As the machine descended in the night and the motor was stopped it was neither heard nor seen. The pilot and the observer attempted for three-quarters of an hour to re-start the engine but without success, and they therefore set fire to it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

The two brave aviators then succeeded in hiding and eluding capture until Tuesday, October 17, when a squad of German soldiers appeared at the house of a schoolmaster in a small Flemish commune and arrested the two men in the schoolhouse, where they had passed the night.

The schoolmaster was also arrested on a charge of complicity and the prisoners were then removed by rail.

The schoolmaster has in all probability been shot by this time.

A violation of the liquor laws in New Zealand is looked upon as in the category of big crimes. A Maoris and white man were recently fined $100 each for attempting to treat each other. In Wellington where the case was tried they are determined to get rid of the liquor.

"What church does your neighbor belong to?" the caller asked.

"She's a utilitarian, I understand," responded old Mrs. Blunderby.

Staying With Allies To the Last Man

Lord Derby Explains What Conscription Really Means

Lord Derby, in an interview in London with a special correspondent of the Paris Journal, said:

"I cannot see how anyone can feel the slightest uneasiness respecting the results in man-power of the Compulsory Service Acts. Unfortunately people sometimes lose sight of the fact that if soldiers are necessary in the trenches and for the artillery they are also necessary in the rear, and men are also required to work in the munition factories and on equipment.

"The whole question is one of proportioning the one to the other and, so as to obtain the best results possible, to employ each in the sphere in which he is most suitable.

"The great difficulty is not of finding men. We can with a stroke of the pen send hundreds of thousands of men to the colors, but, since we have already embodied all those who were employed in "luxury" industries or those who were not absolutely indispensable, our new recruits must be drawn from the ranks of those who perform essential duties.

"You understand what degree of prudence is necessary in dealing with the staffs at munition factories and in the mines and also with the crews of merchant vessels. However, we are unceasingly performing the labor day by day. We are thus in a position to pass a certain number of men to the colors. Our one anxiety is to exploit our resources in men to the best common advantage of the Allies. We are with you to the last minute, and if necessary to the last man."

Market for Canadian Fish

Possibilities of Developing Trade With Britain Are Illimitable

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, Director of Fish Supplies for the Canadian Army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. He is the young man who induced the Government to supply fish to the fighters, and the idea has now been taken up by the British authorities.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish and getting it over," said Major Green. "Once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish is here if they will go after it."

Major Green is now representing the British Board of Trade in buying for the War Office. Since the fish supply to the Canadians in England was inaugurated last spring, 2,500,000 pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents a pound. Canadian halibut landed for the forces costs 13 cents, while, according to Major Green, the prevailing price in London is 56 cents.

"A change of diet in the trenches is always welcome," said Major Green, "and if Canada could produce it, the Allied armies would take ten million cans a week. The Canadian fish business in England is not ephemeral. It has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded. We are now figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of 80,000 pounds a week."

Major Green is a young Scotchman who previously to going overseas was in the fish business in Saskatoon. He is in Ottawa to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and the War Purchasing Commission, and to organize a business whose prospects he regards as illimitable. The Major will visit the principal centres of the fishing industry.

The Ubiquitous Turkey

The Domesticated Kind Now Found in Almost Every Country

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

As a flier, the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully, and with great effort, and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter. He can outrun a racehorse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed.

He was taken over the ocean by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, and the far east, until now he is well-nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

Embezzlement

Meeker: Didn't I always give you my salary cheque on the first of every month?

Mrs. Meeker: Yes, but you never told me that you get paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler.—Judge.

RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES WILL BE A BENEFIT TO WESTERN CANADA

DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN FARMING DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Manitoba has a Unique Plan to Provide the Farmer With Easy Facilities for Securing Loans at a Low Rate of Interest

That farming developments have been handicapped in the past, and are being handicapped now, by the lack of available capital and ready money is a fact known to even a casual observer of the situation.

Huge commercial enterprises are floated on borrowed capital, cities and nations make liberal use of the wealth of others, paying a small percentage for the privilege of so doing, even the large expense of the present war is met mostly by borrowed money, and yet, the most fundamental of all industries, and the one in which money can be more safely invested than in any other, goes abegging often for a few dollars to tide over a poor season or to increase the productive powers of the land.

The West is seeing that the situation is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the governments of some of the western provinces are taking steps to remedy the matter. The clamor of the farmers for cheap money and easy facilities for securing loans in rural communities has crystalized in a plan being advanced by the Manitoba Government unique in many respects but perfectly sound as a financial proposition, according to many substantial citizens.

It will become effective as soon as the legislature meets and contemplates an ultimate investment of fifty million dollars to be employed in farm loans at five and six per cent. in amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000 over a period of forty years, a certain part and principal payable semi-annually.

A committee of the legislature has been working for some time with the Provincial Union of Municipalities, of Grain Growers, the Credit Men's Association and leading financial figures of the province and the scheme as planned represents the combined wisdom of this element.

Saskatchewan adopted the French plan of rural credits, but Manitoba thinks hers will be an improvement. At least it possesses the merit of soundness for it makes the land of each municipality where loans are made security for any loss sustained in the operation in that particular part of the province.

A unique feature of the plan is the fact that the borrower has to accept five per cent. of this loan in stock of the Government Company. To keep this stock out of the hands of ordinary investors it is made non-transferable and is attached to the mortgage. All profit of the plan goes to the borrowers, however.

In the beginning the Government will provide a working capital stock of $100,000 and will borrow $1,000,000 to initiate the organization. Increased sums will be provided as the demand for loans increases. One month after the idea is approved by the legislature loans will begin to be made in the province. After one million dollars in loans have accumulated the government will begin the sale of bonds, based upon the mortgages secured in the transactions. These securities will bear five per cent. interest and be guaranteed by the government.

In addition, the mortgages will be collateral security and all the real estate in each municipality will be subject to a special levy to make good any loss sustained by a loan made in that locality.

This plan is the product of the discussion the farmers of the West have been engaged in for some years. Mortgage and loan company representatives assert frankly that they are hostile to the idea. They claim that money is going begging on even more favorable terms. They say since the 1915 crop so many of their mortgages have been paid up and cancelled that they cannot invest their surplus funds. They intimate, however, that the proposition is sound in so far as it can be worked without loss to investors.

When rural credits are spoken of in the West, three distinct classes may be included in the reference.

First there is the long term or mortgage credit given on the security of the farmer's lands, by trust and mortgage companies. The term is usually five years in this class and the mortgage is capable of renewal. The rate of interest charged is eight or nine per cent.

Secondly, there is the short term bank credit, which is primarily intended as an accommodation to current business. The security given is the farmer's note and the rate of interest usually is eight per cent.

Thirdly, there is the miscellaneous class, chief of which is the machinery credits. These also include lumber and all retail store credits. The rate of interest varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

It is now generally agreed by farmers, bankers and mortgage company men alike that the present financial problems of the country would be greatly simplified if the people on the land had not accepted so much of the third class of credits. There is no doubt that much of the soreness and agitation which have arisen in the West over the alleged lack of financial accommodation for farmers has been due to the evil of abundant credit of the third class, given during the years of rampant speculation.

Mortgage loans for purposes of capital expenditure constitute the other side of rural credits. Into this field the provincial governments propose especially to enter with their co-operative schemes. Instead of five-year mortgage loans at eight and nine per cent. from private corporations they will arrange to supply capital to the farmers at six and seven per cent. The private loan companies, moreover, at the present time welcome the prospect of the entrance of the western provincial governments into the business of money-lending. They hold that now in the West a first mortgage is deprived of its just rights by certain drastic legislation, such as the exemptions acts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dominion seed grain liens are regarded as another damaging influence to the position of a first mortgage.

If the provincial governments undertake to guarantee loans to farmers they will have, so the loan companies say, to correct much of their own legislation. At any rate the West is booked for important financial reforms, and, as in the case of all reforms, final good will come only with experience and possibly many blunders. That the farmers will benefit there can be no doubt.—Montreal Family Herald.

Russia Will Fight To Final Victory

Firm Determination Not to Make a Separate Peace Under Any Circumstances

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to all Russian representatives in Allied countries declaring Russia's firm determination not to make a separate peace under any circumstances, according to the semi-official news agency. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Reports spread abroad recently by the press of certain countries of pretended secret pourparlers being carried on between Russia and Germany with the object of signing a separate peace are futile and make no impression on the Russian Government.

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries.

"Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant Allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory.

"Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree the irrevocable decision of Russia.

"You are charged to give the largest publicity to the preceding and to bring the contents of this telegram to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited."

An Aerial Attack at 10,000 Feet

On May 21 Flight Sub-Lieut. R. S. Dallas, R.N.A.S., sighted at least 12 hostile machines, which had been bombing Dunkerque. He attacked one at 7,000 feet, and then attacked a second machine close to him. After reloading, he climbed to 10,000 feet and attacked a large hostile two-seater machine off Westende. The machine took fire, and nose-dived seawards. Another enemy machine then appeared, which he engaged and chased to the shore, but had to abandon owing to having used all his ammunition. Lieut. Dallas has been awarded the D.S.M.

The fine old warrior who refused to quit his position at Bruges as British Consul when the Germans took possession has just passed away. He and his wife and daughter were cast into prison for their obstinacy and then sent into Germany as prisoners of war. The wife and daughter were released, and, eventually, the Colonel (Paul Frederick M. Baddeley, R.A.) was exchanged for a German officer in England.

Reaching Out

"We need a few more rough and ready spellbinders," said the campaign manager.

"Why, surely you don't discount the efforts of our polished orators?"

"Certainly not. But we need some speakers with an up-to-date vocabulary of slang. We've got to appeal to all classes of voters, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Limit of Big Gun Power

Wonderful Delicacy in Mounting and Operating Guns That Weigh Over 100 Tons Each

Naval gossip at Washington has a story that battleships are being built in Great Britain to mount guns of 18-inch calibre. The biggest naval guns at present are the 15-inchers of the Queen Elizabeth class, and they are an enormous increase over the 12-inch guns of the Dreadnought class. Naval architects—could probably take care of the designing of ships with stability sufficient to mount 18-inch guns; though the shock to the ship as a pair, or a broadside, of 18-inch guns recoiled would set up very heavy internal strains. The battleship would have to be built strong enough to hold something like an earthquake, or a volcanic eruption, inside.

The mechanical difficulties of mounting gun barrels, 18 inches in the bore, perhaps 70 feet long and weighing well over 100 tons each, would be many. It is hard to imagine such long steel barrels so delicately mounted as to be trained and elevated and deflected with the precision and smoothness of the hands of a watch! But how much more remarkable to have the monster barrels so nicely balanced in cradles and coupled up to recoil cylinders and running-out springs, that when they jump back—perhaps seven or eight feet, at lightning speed in recoil—as the shell is tearing with volcanic energy out of the muzzle, the barrels would be under complete control. The recoil has to be taken up almost as smoothly as the running of a piston in an engine cylinder, and the barrels returned to their original places, ready for firing the next round without deviation.

The gun mounting designers would also be faced with the task of rapidly delivering 3,000-pound shells from the shell-rooms, several decks below, to the gun turrets. The 3,000-pounders could hardly be whisked up and slapped into the breech with the briskness of 18-pounder shells. But perhaps the big problem confronting ordnance designers in getting out the monster guns would be in the barrel itself. There is a limit to the toughness of steel. What would be the effect on the inner lining of an 18-inch gun after several huge charges of the propelling explosives had been fired in it?

So long ago as 1871, writes the Ottawa Citizen, leading British authorities on explosives, Sir Andrew Noble and Sir F. A. Abel, calculated that the tension of fired gunpowder set up a pressure on the gun barrel of 40 tons to the square inch. There is no text book to tell what pressure is set up by the explosives used in this age of monster guns. It is known, approximately, to only the inner circle of armament masters. The metallurgists have made great strides in the improvement of steel. Can they keep up with the demands of the ordnance designers and the ballistic engineers? The life of the present 15-incher is short; would the rumored 18-inch guns last, say, 100 rounds of 3,000-pound shells? Or would the inner lining of the big gun barrels be so eroded as to allow the explosive gases to escape past the shell and thus destroy the range of the gun? Rumor at Washington does not say.

Wooden Sailing Vessels

Cost of Construction 40 Per Cent. Higher Than Five Years Ago

"It will be very interesting to note how long the boom in the construction of wooden ships, particularly at Canadian Atlantic ports and on the Pacific coast generally, will survive the close of the war in Europe," comments the editor of Fairplay. "From Nova Scotia it is stated that there is a marked revival in this particular industry, and that at present there is in hand about double the tonnage which was under construction in any recent year. Several new yards have been opened for wooden shipbuilding, and, although the cost of construction is 40 per cent. more than it was five years ago, there is a steady demand for vessels to share in the high freights now ruling and in the prosperity of the fishing industry. A similar story comes from the Pacific coast. There the legislature of British Columbia is considering a bill for the encouragement of shipping and shipbuilding and proposing to guarantee 55 per cent. of the actual cost of inaugurating shipbuilding, ship repairing and docking plants in the province, the guaranteed interest on bonds to be 6 per cent.

"In the States, too, the future of the windjammer is considered promising, but many owners there favor the auxiliary motor. Eight large schooners have been ordered from States yards by a New York firm, and they are all to have oil engines as auxiliaries. What makes it seem as if there is a future for the type are the facts that they are being designed by competent naval architects and are being classed—some of them at least—for fifteen years by the American Bureau of Shipping.

"With motors they may have quite a respectable lease of life, but as ordinary sailers there will not, I am afraid be much room for them when the steamers are once more free to roam the seas."—New York Journal of Commerce.

Disabled Canadian Soldiers

What Is Being Done to Restore Their Ability

The Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa informs us that 2,081 soldiers were under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these, 426 were at Sanatoria for tuberculosis, and 1,616 at convalescent hospitals, 682 of the latter being outpatients—while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, up to October 5, 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effect of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

All Canadians ought to know what is being done by the Military Hospitals Commission, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence.

Every disabled soldier is medically examined on arriving at Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of expense and discharged with a pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability.

If he needs further treatment, he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where the treatment most suitable to his case is available, and, if possible, to the institution nearest his home. Men who cannot resume their former work on discharge from hospital are advised and enabled to take special training for new occupations. This is provided free of cost; and while the men are being trained the Dominion Government maintains them and their families.

Men needing artificial limbs are taken to Toronto, where these limbs are made and supplied without charge. Men with serious nerve disorders are treated specially in the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg.

Each Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to help discharged men in securing steady and remunerative work. The Dominion Government, and other authorities and employers, systematically give preference to returned soldiers when filling vacant positions.

The public can and should co-operate heartily in this urgently necessary work, by encouraging the men to take fullest advantage of the curative and educational opportunities given them, and afterwards by seeing that they get work. Local committees have been formed for this purpose in many towns, but much more has to be done in this way.

The treatment, most carefully carried out in accordance with the latest discoveries and the proved results of medical experience, includes many forms of strengthening exercises, often requiring special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity, massage, and continuous baths for affected limbs; with wise dieting and fresh air as a matter of course.

Occupation is often as necessary and beneficial as rest itself, in its curative and strengthening effect on body and mind. Classes are therefore held at the hospitals, for instruction and practice in many arts and industries, such as carpentry and woodcarving, metal and leather working, typewriting and book-keeping, mechanical drawing and elementary engineering, gardening, bee-keeping and poultry raising.

These all help to increase the capacity of the patients, and to lessen the effect of any injury they have received, by getting them into practice for such industries as they can profitably undertake. The medical and educational officers try first to discover what each man is most likely to succeed at, and then to fit him for it as thoroughly as possible.

It has been wisely decided that no man shall forfeit any part of his pension on account of his industry and enterprise in improving his own financial position.

Let our readers write without hesitation to the secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, or to the Provincial Commission at the Provincial capital, asking any further information they may desire, or giving practical suggestions resulting from thought or experience.

Germans Hiding Their Gold

There are thousands of Germans who are hoarding 10 and 20 mark gold pieces in stockings and cupboards, rather than give them to the Imperial Bank in exchange for paper. It is officially announced that any gold coin still in hiding by January 1, 1917, will lose its legal tender value, and the hope is expressed that hoarders will take the hint. The Imperial Treasury intends to "remint" the existing gold circulation, substituting for the present currency new coins emblematic of the present "great hour." Eminent artists have been entrusted with the task of devising a suitable design which is to be "essentially different" from the present gold pieces, which bear the head of the Kaiser.

America's fisheries yield a return of $20,000,000—double that of England.

Stefansson Exploring Extensive New Land

Is Adding New Territory to the Map of Canada

The reports from Vilhjalmar Stefansson received by the naval department show that the new land discovered and now being explored by him is of very large extent. Stefansson has explored over one hundred miles of coast line without any indications of an end of the new land.

Along the coast there are mountains four thousand feet high, and beyond this range Stefansson saw, some miles inland, another range with peaks eight thousand feet high. This winter he will carry on the exploration both inland and further along the coast.

The officials here, after going through the reports, are confident that Stefansson is amply provided with provisions to enable him to continue his work next summer. The explorer refers to the trouble with the blonde Eskimos, as referred to in the New York dispatches. He does not seem to anticipate, however, any serious difficulty.

Learning Ceaselessly

To Stop All Learning Is to Cease Living

All life is an academy. Everyone we meet is a potential teacher. The mother learns from her infant who is still unaware of the alphabet. The instructor of a class of boys and girls continually learns from the pupils, and the best teachers are the first to own the fact. Business itself is a business college. Fashion in dress is a cycle of imitation. We copy all the time from one another; we adapt to our own uses what we see and hear. From one admired friend we take a trick of modulating the voice; from another we derive some feature of our apparel; from another we obtain an opinion or a point of view which changes or supplants our previous theory. To stop learning is to cease living. To lose interest in true stories that are told in our presence, by those who bore a part in what they describe, is to concede that we are out of the running and are content with the society of our own ingrowing personality. But the true scholar in the fine art of living is a learner to the last. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Ruins of Babylon

All That Is Left of the Tower of Babel Is an Immense Cube of Brick Work

No part of the world is as rich in ancient remains as the valley of the Euphrates, in Mesopotamia. When it is remembered that tradition places the site of the Garden of Eden here, while amongst its many ruins are those of ancient Babylon, the promising nature of the valley to the scientific excavator becomes apparent.

It is near the ruins of Babylon that is found what many scholars believe to be the remains of the Tower of Babel—an immense cube of brick work, called by the natives Birs Mimrud. Recent exhaustive examination of the strange pile and its site has revealed the fact that the tower which once stood here consisted of seven stages of brick work on an earthen platform, each stage being of a different color. The tower boasted of a base measurement of nearly six hundred square feet, and rose to an unknown height. Even today the ruins rise some hundred and sixty feet above the level of the surrounding plain.

Canada's Climate Is Not Changing

This Is Opinion of Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of Observatory

Canada's climate is not changing, according to the deductions of Sir Frederick Stupart in an address before the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto. The speaker went into scientific details and analysis with considerable minuteness. Meteorological tables, obtained in some cases from the early French settlers and Jesuit missionaries and extending back for two centuries, show that the climate has been pulsatory through long years. The tendency—very slight, however—is toward warmer summers and reduced rainfalls. Such changes as do come about Sir Frederick ascribed to "change in the circulation of the earth's atmosphere," which, to the unitiated, probably means "wind."

One point of interest to the lay mind was developed. Meteorological and climatic conditions in the early B.C. ages are traced and determined through trees. Trees in California which were 3,793 years of age developed the fact, when compared with primitive records of Palestine and southern Europe, that conditions in the eastern and western hemispheres were similar, that the phenomenon was presumably world-wide, and that climatic changes during the past 3,000 years had been exceedingly slow.

Rice as Diet

The mothers' club recommends the use of rice. If the rice pudding of our youth is restored as an article of diet the high cost of living is not without its compensation. — Peterborough Review.

Ancient Bell Customs

Two Hundred Years Ago Getting-up Time Was 5 a.m.

The nine o'clock bell in the evening was an early observance by the Massachusetts colony of the old English curfew bell. It was rung in Boston previous to 1650 by the town bell-ringer who later also had charge of the town clock. A century ago three bells were rung in Boston—at eight in the morning, one in the afternoon, and nine in the evening. Two hundred years ago the hours were five in the morning, eleven in the morning and nine at night. At that date the inhabitants were not so prompt in arising as in the previous century, when the bell was rung at 4.30 by the first bell-ringer.

The midday bell was not rung to call people to their noonday meal in Boston. In 1664, "For the more convenient and expeditious dispatch of Marchants affayers or any other relating to strangers and our inhabitants, It is ordered that the Bell shall be runge at a 11 of ye Clocke every working day to give notis thereof to all persons concerned, and that the ringer shall be allowed 12p. per yeare by every persons that commonly resort thereunto and that they may assemble in the Rome under the Towne house for the space of one hower for the ends above expressed."

About 1730 the practice of ringing a bell at one was begun, though for some years later requests were made for an eleven o'clock bell at some of the churches, and that practice continued in the last half of the eighteenth century. During that century bells were rung between eight and nine in the morning on the day of a town meeting. On days of rejoicing the bells were rung from six or seven in the morning till noon, and from two to six in the afternoon. The allowances by the town to sextons for daily ringing were: For one ringing, $50; for two, $100, and for three, $150 per annum.

The Civil War did more to abolish the observance of Saturday night as the beginning of Sunday, and finished the falling away of the previous twenty years. To the war must also be credited the abandonment of New England farms, started by the more frequent intercourse between town and country by railroads.—Boston Transcript.

Dealing With Deserters

Offenders Committed to Jail May Be Handed Over to Military Authorities

The following order-in-council relating to desertions from the military forces has been promulgated by the government:

"In any case where a man of the active militia, or a soldier in the Canadian overseas expeditionary forces, is convicted of deserting or of absenting himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs without the leave of the commanding officer of such corps or unit, and is sentenced to a term of imprisonment therefor, the court of justice who imposed the sentence may, at any time pending its execution, upon the application of the said commanding officer or of the proper military authorities, and upon the offender agreeing to return to his military duties and not thereafter to desert or absent himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs, order that the offender be delivered to the military authorities instead of being committed to jail, and if such offender has already been committed to jail, may order his release therefrom, and that he be delivered to the military authorities."

Nameless Horrors

Bulgarian Ladies Mad With the Lust for Blood

Following the raid upon Rumanian territory by the Germans and Bulgarians an organized butchery of innocent and defenceless men, women and children took place. When the cry was raised, "Down with the Rumanians," and "To hell with their women," the Germans, as usual, did the thing systematically, putting their Rumanian prisoners up in batches and shooting them in the market place and other convenient spaces.

Some of those who escaped state that among the Bulgarian inhabitants who took part were well-dressed women and "young men in light suits and straw hats," whilst the women incited their children to share in the revel. Knives, hatches, anything with which torture could be inflicted, were employed, and teeth were freely used by the women.

Nameless horrors were performed by these fiends in human shape. Limbs were lopped off, eyes gouged out, or as many wounds as possible inflicted on their helpless victims.

There is in hospital today in Bucharest a raving lunatic, a lady of good Rumanian family, the wife of a judge who, hearing that the Rumanians were being massacred, rushed, half-dressed, to the tribunal to save her husband. She arrived just in time to see a hatchet descend on his head and cleave his body nearly in halves. She was found and recognized by some Rumanian officers, who brought her to the capital.

Wife (at midnight to burglar): I suppose you've taken everything of value.

Burglar (backing out of window with bag): Yes'm. I left the family jewels.—Life.

Rigid Food Economy For Whole World

Surplus of Wheat Supplies Will Be Greatly Reduced in Another Year

Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture, which has made the most extensive report it has issued since the war began. The institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation.

It is estimated that at least 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased to 46,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only on account of the fact that last year's harvest was abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels, that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending with next July.

The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected.

The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored, which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

Creators of Chinaware

Greek Claim as Originators Not Substantiated by the Known Facts

It is to the Chinese alone that the world owes the creation of chinaware. While the Greeks, who have persistently laid claim to the invention of this article of modern everyday use, were making experiments with terra cotta, the Chinese had already completed the manufacture of porcelain. The assertions by Chinese histories that pottery was made in the Chinese empire as far back as 2900 B.C. are open to considerable question. It is a matter of indisputable record, however, that porcelain was extensively produced in China about 87 B.C.

From that period the art was developed and perfected through the centuries, the centre of the industry being King-le-Chin, where porcelain was first made in 580 A.D., while in the eighteenth century this town possessed no fewer than 2,000 furnaces. Of all Chinese porcelain, the most prized, even to this day, is the old blue ware, imitated by the Delf manufacturers.

From China to Japan the knowledge of the production of porcelain was carried on in 27 B.C. Seven hundred years after the first company of porcelain makers was established in Tokio. It is, however, rather in the production of pottery than of porcelain that the Japanese have displayed pre-eminent skill.

The first record of the appearance of porcelain ware in Europe is in 1847, when Lorenzo de Medici received from the Sultan of Egypt a present of blue Chinese porcelain. The appearance of chinaware in Europe led to strenuous and intermittent efforts at imitation, the earliest European porcelain of which any examples exist being that made in 1580 by Francis de Medici II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, this attempt, however, ceasing seven years later. From time to time the industry appears to have been revived in France, but it was not until 1693 that porcelain-making took firm root at St. Cloud, to be further developed 50 years later at Vincennes.

See in Darkness

Searchlight Emitting Invisible Rays Made By Inventor of F-Rays

Signor Giulio Ulivi, the inventor of "F" rays, was badly injured in a laboratory experiment some time ago, and only recovered after many months spent in a military hospital at Milan. Signor Ulivi announces now that he has succeeded in applying the invisible infra red waves beyond the red band of the spectrum to detect objects in darkness by determining their length.

The new invention is known as "Scotoscopia," meaning vision in darkness, and consists of a searchlight emitting invisible rays which illuminate distant objects and render them visible only to the observer. Thus by means of Scotoscopic searchlights warships are enabled to see without being seen.

Photographs or rather Scotographs of objects in darkness can be taken and enlarged so that enemy coasts can be mapped. The invention can be used on land and sea as well as in the air, so that it will be found most useful in waging war against submarines and in defence against aerial raids. Signals can be exchanged invisibly between ships equipped with Scotoscoptic apparatuses, and other practical applications of this wonderful invention can easily be obtained.

Minister: Is your poor father's wound any better, my dear?

Little Girl: Oh, yes. He's so much better that muvver's stopped prayin' for him, and gone to fawin' him again!

Hazardous Work of Bishop in the Far North

Prelate's Diocese Embraces All of Frozen North Country

The hardiest man in the house of bishops of the Episcopal convention at St. Louis was the Rt. Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska. He is 59 years old, and for twenty-one years has braved the elements of Arctic winters in covering the six hundred thousand square miles of his diocese, the whole of Alaska, once every three years, on snowshoes and by canoe, ministering to whites, Indians and Eskimos. He is known from Sitka to the shores, of the Arctic Ocean as the ministering brother of the lonely prospector.

To be Bishop of Alaska, Bishop Rowe says, one must have cast-iron digestive organs. The Bishop of Alaska frequently finds it necessary to sit down in a blizzard to a morsel of raw whale for luncheon, or, if hard pressed, raw dog, in order to sustain life. He must make forced marches over icy wastes, with the mercury 50 to 80 degrees below zero.

Bishop Rowe related that a year ago last winter he stumbled upon members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition near Point Barrow, Alaska, groping their way back to civilization. The men had been separated from the main expedition and were in a pitiable plight.

Bishop Rowe is stocky and powerfully built and has scant iron grey hair and steel blue eyes.

Bishop Rowe was a clergyman at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., when he was consecrated Bishop of Alaska, in 1895. He reached Alaska two years before the rush of prospectors to the Klondike, and was one of the first Americans to go over Chilkoot Pass, where a snowslide killed seventy-eight men. He was one of the rescuing party that helped dig the bodies out of the snow. In all his years in Alaska he never had the "gold fever."

"The results of that memorable craze made other work for me," he said, "and I never had time to get the fever. I was at Skagway at the time. There was an epidemic of meningitis, and many who did not die of that disease succumbed to shooting affrays. During a period of two months I conducted almost daily the funeral of some murdered prospector or gambler."

At that time a gambler called "Soapy" Smith headed a gang that infested the Klondike and mulcted prospectors. The activities of the band grew to be such a menace that Bishop Rowe and others organized a vigilance committee, which was sent after the gang. Smith was killed and others were driven out of the country.

Bishop Rowe said his winter trips take him two thousand miles into the interior. On snowshoes, in company with an Indian guide, he follows a dog sled, across the country where there are no trails, guided only by a compass through the river valleys and over snowclad mountains to the remote camps of Indians and lonely prospectors.

His narrowest escape occurred the winter before last, when he was caught in a blizzard on the banks of the Yukon river, with the temperature at 50 degrees below zero.

"We succeeded in making the shelter of a mountain side," the Bishop said, else I would not be here to tell of it. I unleashed the dogs and they burrowed into the snow. An Eskimo dog knows instinctively what to do under such circumstances and we did likewise. For three days we lay buried in the snow while the blast raged overhead.

"After the fury of the storm had abated, we scrambled out and uncovered the dogs. They had slept through it all. A short distance off we found a white man, bundled in furs, but frozen to death. There, on the snowbound wastes, I read his funeral service and buried him in a grave of snow, the rainbow's end of many another gold seeker." Pushing on, they ended that trip at Point Barrow, where they met Stefansson's men.

One fine spring day, on another trip, Bishop Rowe came upon what appeared to be a wild man standing on the banks of a creek.

"We were a hundred miles from any trail," he said, "and I wondered what he could be about. Drawing near, I found him to be only another prospector. He apologized for having no more than flour and a bit of tea to offer, upon which he had existed through the previous winter, but declared that food was not the first essential with gold in sight.

"At least twenty-five such fellows wander out of the interior every year under the delusion that they are rich. I have heard them come in, poor mental wrecks, shouting that they were richer than Guggenheim."

Bishop Rowe said three of his women mission workers lost their minds in the interior camps during the last year. He attributes such mental lapses to loneliness.

Provisions for his trips consist of beans and bacon, and he gets dried fish from the Indians, and whale meat from the Eskimos, all the roughest kind of food. He takes news of the world and reading matter for distribution, for news is the first thing asked for by prospector, Indian and even Eskimo.

"Norway has put an embargo on the export of raw copper."

"Oh, well, Ireland will continue to supply the New York police force."

About Von Hindenburg

Described as a Typical Hun, Stout, Coarse and Pig-Headed

Major General Sir A. E. Turner, in the Saturday Review, writes:

"I had the advantage of being attached twice for manoeuvres to the German 14th Army Corps, of which "Le Moloch allemand," as the French call him, commanded the 28th Division. He had had no great reputation as a leader in the German army and I saw him worsted and outgeneralled by von Bissing, the smartest soldier I ever saw in Germany, and by General von Fallois, a particularly efficient commander. Hindenburg gave one the idea of a resolute, pig-headed man, without any surplus share of brains. One took him to be utterly ruthless, and his square head and little eyes showed his Mongol origin and denoted unmistakably cunning and cruelty. While his predecessor, General von Grone, and his former corps general, von Buelow, received me with open arms and admitted me freely to all the critiques after each day's manoeuvres, von Hindenburg only suffered me because I was there by command of the "all highest," and he would not allow me within the circles of his officers at the critiques. He was cold, but not actually rude, but he seemed to enjoy the insulting boorishness to which an underbred Prussian junker treated me on every possible occasion. He was an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, who was the soul of courtesy, and I am confident that Hindenburg, who evidently resented my presence on his staff, got the arrogant junker to 'make things hot for me.' I was in no way impressed by Hindenburg's ability. He struck me as a typical Hun—tall, stout and coarse, and, like most Germans, a huge eater and drinker. I was told that on one occasion the officers of his staff were discoursing on poetry in his presence and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Schiller and Goethe. After listening impatiently for a time the general could stand it no longer, and thus admonished them: 'Meine Herren, I have never risked making myself weak by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you to follow my example.'"

Birds Still Keep Secret

Aviators Cannot Yet Compete With Nature's Flyers

Although of recent years aviation has made tremendous strides, the feat of present day aviators cannot be compared with those of nature's flyers in speed, endurance, lifting and sighting power; birds beat aviators every time.

A common swallow, for instance, can travel in the air at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

The vulture, when swooping on its prey, cuts through the atmosphere at nearly 150 miles an hour.

Some time ago a swallow flew from Antwerp to Compeigne, a distance of 140 miles, in 68 minutes, the flight being timed by observers who returned the bird's average rate of speed at 128 miles an hour.

The fastest an acroplane has ever travelled is 108 miles an hour, and this speed was only obtained by building a little freak machine, terribly dangerous to handle.

Then, again, birds fly for 24 hours at a stretch without descending, even in boisterous weather.

After eight or nine hours' continued flying an aviator is wearied both mentally and bodily, and if he had strong winds to fight, he is often in a state of collapse.

No flyer could carry out long flights across sea and land like cuckoos, for instance, which any naturalist will tell you often start from English shores and find their way to Africa.

At a height of 10,000 feet the earth in detail is most difficult for an aviator to see, and it is only with strong glasses that he can discern even large buildings and rivers. But, at high altitudes, hawks and kites can spy tiny lizards and field mice on the earth, for their sighting powers are twenty times stronger than those of aviators.—Kansas City Star.

"Canada in Flanders"

Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, has received, by order of the Canadian Government, ten thousand copies of Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," for distribution in English schools. Letters acknowledging the books are most striking. The head master, St. Thomas, Bolton, for instance, writes: "Over a hundred of my old boys enlisted in the Canadians." Miss Bothcroyd, of Grimsby, remarked: "My girls correspond with those of a Canadian school, and love it." Miss Brown, of Cheltenham, says: "We have twenty scholars corresponding regularly with scholars in Canada." W. J. Walsh, of Cheetham Hill, says: "My eldest son, a sergeant in the 10th Battalion, fell in the charge in the wood in April, 1915." David Reckie, of Bolton, says: "My son was killed at Ypres."

"Of accurate knowledge I have none,
But my wife's charwoman's sister's son
Knows a policeman who, on his beat,
Met a housemaid in Downing street
Whose brother says he's got a friend
Who says he knows when the war will end."

Western Butter Shipped to Britain

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Very Successful

The co-operative creameries which the Provincial Department of Agriculture have established at various parts of the province of Saskatchewan in order to put the dairying business on a firm basis have had a very successful season, reports W. A. Wilson, the Dairy Commissioner.

During the season, he states, the co-operative creameries have had a total output of 2,500,000 pounds of butter. Sixty-seven cars of butter have been shipped to points outside the province, while the local trade took care of about four carloads per month. There were altogether 9,200 farmers who supplied milk and cream to the creameries.

A new venture proved to be a success. This was a trial shipment of butter to Great Britain from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the provinces combining to make a carload of butter, which went to Manchester, England. This shipment of butter was made direct from Regina and contained butter from Manitoba and Alberta as well as that furnished by the creameries of Saskatchewan. The butter was well received in England, in fact, a demand has been created and there are great possibilities for a future market in England.

A Big Grain Elevator

Concrete Elevator at Fort William With Storage Capacity of 3,500,000 Bushels

One of the greatest of all elevators is the concrete grain elevator which has just been completed in Fort William, Ont. The storage capacity of this concrete elevator will be 3,500,000 bushels, or about 3,500 carloads, as ordinarily estimated.

The outstanding features of the concrete elevator are its marine unloading cars, which can empty any of the largest boats in less than ten hours. The marine unloading cars have a capacity of about fifty thousand bushels an hour and are capable of unloading a big boat in less than a working day.

It will be possible to load fifty thousand bushels of grain in freight cars every hour, which is tremendously fast. Canal boats can be loaded at the fast rate of thirty thousand bushels an hour. Aside from the great size and wonderful appliances for handling grain which have been incorporated in this elevator, the fact that it is constructed entirely of concrete reduces the liability of fire, and with it the cost of insurance.

Where Is Your Hired Girl?

(From an Address in Omaha by Congressman Meeker, of St. Louis

"I'm not asking you now, 'Where is your wandering boy tonight?' I'm asking you where is your hired girl this minute? You don't know, and you don't care. The school teachers, the department store girls, the stenographers and all other classes have privileges this girl has not. They can go home from the office, walk into the front door of anyone's home, sit down and play the piano and enjoy a social evening with the family. But the hired girl is met at the front door by the boss of the house, who says: "You get around to the back door where you belong, and stay in the kitchen and go up the back stairs." Then she is given the worst room in the house to sleep in.

"Where do these girls find their companions? When a man comes to call on one of them she can entertain him in the kitchen. If he doesn't like to sit on the washtub he can sit in the sink. If he doesn't like either, they can go outside and walk up and down the sidewalk. If they're tired of that they can go to the dance hall. There are those three places open to them. While the young people have to sit in the kitchen or go out to the dance hall, where's the lady of the house? She's gone to some reform meeting.

"I tell you the treatment you're giving your hired girl is what's driving girls to ruin, and you have been taught to think it was the saloons. Yes, and you women thought you could save them by marching at the head of a prohibition parade."

The Slavery of the Belgians

The contention of the German official press that the carrying away from Belgium of great armies of men, who are to be put to forced labor in Germany, is for the good of the Belgians will deceive few who do not wish to be deceived.

Germany, through the dispatch to the front of her workers, finds it increasingly difficult to provide the munitions needed by the army and the food and other supplies required by her soldiers and her civilian population. She has used prisoners to supply her labor lack, but they do not suffice. She has sought to bring the Poles to Germany, but the effort has had small success, and, having elected to try to get the Poles to fight for her, does not deem it wise to resort to forcible deportation. So she turns to Belgium and has brought over huge bodies of slaves. The Hague treaty, to which Germany, as well as the United States, is a party, forbids such enslavement, but this treaty is but another scrap of paper.—New York Globe.

Dobbin Still on the Job

Motor Industry Has Not Yet Superseded the Horse by a Long Way

Enormous as has been the advance made by the motor industry within recent years, it does not seem to have made any serious inroads on the popularity of the horse. Dobbin is still apparently holding his own on the road, the farm, the park, and the race course. This latter may be regarded as his peculiar preserve.

Though faced for the first time with the rivalry of the motor on the battlefield, where through centuries he has borne, uncomplaining and unrewarded, much of the heat and the burden of the day, he has even there where science has gathered all its resources for a mighty carnival of destruction, proved once more his indispensability.

Many thousands of horses have been shipped from Canada and the United States to Europe since the war began. This has occasioned a scarcity of animals in many parts of the continent, heavy draft horses being especially in request. A dispatch from Chicago states that the adaptable Belgian and Percheron horses are advancing in price. Horses of this class, particularly the lighter types, are fetching big money just now and bringing handsome profits for the lucky owners.

Horses produced by a cross between the purebreds and animals native to this continent are fetching between $500 and $600 for a well matched pair, while it is not so long ago that such a team could be purchased for from $200 to $300. So that these useful animals have more than doubled in average value.

All this comes as very good news for the people of this city, which is the centre of one of the greatest horse producing districts in North America. Sires of the finest stock are plenty in Alberta, and their progeny are likely to help swell the bank accounts of local farmers and ranchers, besides adding to the prosperity of the province generally.

Old Dobbin has been going for a long time, according to the wise one, but "he ain't went yet."—From the Calgary Herald.

Dreaded Cargoes

Sailors Hate Sugar and Coffee Worse Than Dynamite

At first sight it would seem that dynamite was a cargo to be carefully avoided. But from a sailor's point of view there are far more dangerous loads. He dreads, for instance, a cargo of sugar. Put hundreds of tons of cane sugar in casks in the hold of a vessel and let the ship steam through a belt of hot weather. The odor is sickening. The sailors cannot get the sweet taste out of their mouths. They crave vinegar or lemon-juice — anything sour. They lose their appetites and are always glad when a voyage on which the cargo was sugar is over.

Coffee is as disagreeable as sugar, in addition to being very dangerous.

Cotton is a really dangerous cargo. If a little oil happens to touch raw cotton the result is what is called spontaneous combustion. A single bale of cotton saturated with such an oil as boiled linseed, and lying at the bottom of a hold, can be compared only to a slow match attached to a bomb.

Acids and other chemicals form dangerous cargoes. Carbide of calcium, for instance, is more dangereus than dynamite. Acetylene gas is made from this chemical and the gas is constantly given off if the product is exposed to the air.

Shipmasters dislike carrying drums of acid where they cannot be reached readily. A Chilean ship put in at the Falkland Islands leaking badly. Her cargo was made up of drums of acid and chalk. The acid had leaked from the drums and mixed with the chalk, forming carbonic acid gas in the hold. This gas is deadly and the crew could not make repairs. Meantime the acid had gathered at the bottom of the hold and eaten away the iron frames of the ship.—Tit-Bits.

Old Japanese Swords

Rare Metal Responsible for Fine Temper of These Weapons

Ancient weapons, such as helmets and swords, are steadily regaining their lost place in the paraphernalia of the world-wide war. This is the opinion of Capt. Murata, of the Japanese army, who adds that England has recently equipped her men in the field with steel helmets modelled after Japanese helmets of old days. The new headgear, 300,000 of which are reported to be in use in the British army, are made of a compound of steel and aluminum. Light in weight, they are capable of resisting the force of a bullet or shell splinter at five yards distance, as well as spent shot or fragments of shells. On the other hand, Japanese swords are in favor among German soldiers. Long before the war, the military experts of Germany studied Japanese swords, especially those by the famous swordsmith Masamune, the Andrea Ferrar of Japan, and ascertained that molybdenum is responsible for the special sharpness of the Japanese swords. Simultaneously with this valuable discovery, the German authorities bought up the yield of the rare metal in Japan and utilized it in various fields of munition manufactures.—East and West News.

Boy Scout Notes

World-Wide Work in Fostering Better Understanding Between All Countries

The Headquarters Gazette, the official organ of the Boy Scout Movement in England, tells how Boy Scouts may render a distinct service, not only in defeating the enemy, but in helping Great Britain to overcome certain material weaknesses, and in fostering a better mutual understanding between all countries.

After referring to the fact that the war has awakened England to a realization that she must organize her trade to meet every demand from the different corners of the earth if she wishes to be on a level footing with Germany, the writer says: "Our business in the Scouts, then, is to awaken the rising generation to their future responsibilities, to keep them out of the groove which they had fallen into and to encourage among them the development of individual inventiveness, initiative, technical study and skill, honesty in dealing, knowledge of foreign languages and foreign lands, tact, foresight, and physical health to give the requisite energy and endurance, not merely to defeat our foes, but to improve the standard of our output of peaceful industry."

Then calling attention to the immediate necessity of developing and holding the goodwill and friendship of all neutral nations, the writer again finds work for Boy Scouts: "We have brother Scouts in all those countries," he says, "the rulers, the thinkers and workers of the near future. Let us link ourselves all the closer with them. We have a big possibility in our hands if we can enthuse our boys to keep up a correspondence as brother Scouts with those of foreign countries, in order to bring about a better mutual understanding by telling them of our high aim in the war; of the brave doings of our men; and of what they are suffering to uphold the ideal of honor and justice for other nations.

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, His Lordship Bishop Welldon, Dean of the Anglican Church in Manchester, England, tells why the Boy Scout movement should be supported. "The Boy Scout movement," he says, "commends itself to me alike on physical, moral and national grounds. For in a day when the deterioration of physique is a grave and growing evil, particularly in the slums of large cities, it demands of all its members constant healthy physical exercise. Not only so, but it encourages the habits of obedience and co-operation; it teaches boys to receive and obey the word of command; it invests daily life with a new significance. But the supreme value, perhaps, of the Boy Scout movement is that under it every boy must every day render some service to somebody else; he must do a good turn; he must help a comrade or a stranger out of the mire; he must act in the true spirit of Christian citizenship. The result is that the Boy Scouts become good patriots, and as there is no regard to creed or class in the movement, it teaches boys the lesson —so vital to modern society—that they must act together, and think well one of another, and try to minimize instead of aggravating the differences which part them."

There is nothing so democratic as a uniform, and with all its Wild West picturesqueness the Boy Scout's costume is a uniform. Dress is the greatest of caste barriers. The Scouts' organization has drawn in a very wide range of classes. In mufti some Boy Scouts are poor and badly dressed, others well-to-do and well dressed, but on a Saturday in uniform they are all dressed alike. Their uniform symbolizes a fraternity in which all are equal, with a common ideal, a common occupation, and above all a common code of honor.

Lieutenant Pechkoff, an officer of the Foreign Legion of the French army, and son of "Maxim Gorky," the Russian novelist, in addressing the members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on Saturday, October 28th, read the following letter received by him from an American lady living in North Carolina and replying to a letter of condolence which on his arrival on this continent a few days earlier he had addressed to her concerning the death of her son, Kiffen Rockwell, a Harvard graduate, who had been a member of Lieutenant Pechkoff's company of the Foreign Legion:

"My Dear Lieutenant,—How your letter cheered and comforted me. Just to hear from someone who knew my faithful boy, who had lately seen him. Ah, yes, my great loss is all the greater because Kiffen was just the boy he was. But I am not rebellious. Just before going to the front last May with the American esquaderie he wrote these words, his last that referred to death: 'Mother, if I die, I want you to know that I have died as every man ought to die, fighting for what is right. I do not feel that I am fighting for France alone, but for the cause of all humanity, the greatest of all causes.' So my brave boy is gone, but he leaves a beautiful memory."

Wife of Author (hearing the sound of a brow being slapped): Oh, Harold! An inspiration?

The Author (sadly): No, my dear —a mosquito.—Punch.

A Distinction

"Whom is pretty Mrs. Gaddy in mourning for?"

"Nobody that I know of, but she is in black for her husband."

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Mrs. Lowndes affected to listen with an air of respectful caution, and when Mabin had finished, she said, with much reserve:

"If all this is true, it will be for Lord Moorhampton's lawyers to find it all out, and to take means to hush it up."

"To hush it up! If his own son had been mur——" began Mabin in amazement.

But before she could finish the word, the housekeeper cut her short. Even though Mr. Wright was only a connection by marriage of "the family," he was entitled to the protection of their name, and he must be given the benefit of any doubt.

"Of course there was nothing of that kind done," she said peremptorily, as if removing such crimes as murder out of the way of the Moorhamptons. "It is quite too dreadful to think of such a thing." Nevertheless, she looked pale and ill at ease, and although she remained with Mabin for some minutes longer, expressing the utmost incredulity, and even treating Mabin herself with some veiled scorn as the bearer of such a preposterous tale, she ended by standing irresolute at the door when she had wished the girl goodnight, and then coming back to her quickly to whisper in her ear—

"Don't say a word of all this to anybody but me—pray, pray, Miss Wrest."

Not all the housekeeper's affected incredulity had struck her so much as the terrible earnestness of this whispered entreaty to her to keep what she knew a secret from the outside world.

Mabin, who was dazed with the fatigue and excitement of the day's events, sat crouching by the fire for some time when she had been left alone, and debated what she should do.

Instead of being reassured by the housekeeper's asseverations as to the impossibility of Wright's being in earnest over his promise to his sister, Mabin looked upon the woman's attitude as confirmation of her fears.

She felt sure that, if Wright, whom she knew to be wholly unscrupulous, should proceed to put Ciprian's son out of the way as he had already, perhaps, put Ciprian, his crime would be hushed up, not only by the family, but by the servants, and that he counted upon this.

Even if she had not overheard his confident promise to his sister, she had heard him defy his brother-in-law, and she knew that, much as Lord Moorhampton loved his eldest son, and deeply interested as he was in hearing about his grandson, his dread of scandal and of gossip would probably prove an insuperable obstacle to the course of justice.

If little Julius were to come to Heath Hill, he would not be safe, he would not be safe!

These words rang in her ears until her brain reeled. What could she do? How could she save him?

For a long time she repeated the words dully, without any sort of idea in her mind. Then, suddenly, she sprang to her feet with a smothered cry.

Nobody at Heath Hill knew where her mother lived; nobody, therefore, knew where Julius lived either. The joy that rushed into her heart as this knowledge came to her made her pulses throb and her eyes glisten. There was only one thing to be done; she must run away that very night, get back to London, and, confiding in her mother, devise a hiding-place for the boy.

The question was how to get out of the house without being heard or seen? She must trust to luck. In the meantime, she must wait until all the household had retired, and, going downstairs as noiselessly as she could, seek a way of escape which she felt sure she should eventually find.

The time seemed long while she waited. She looked at her watch constantly; but it was not until half-past twelve that she put on her hat, coat and gloves, opened the door of her room so softly that it made no sound, and ventured out into the corridor.

Down the back staircase she felt her way, meeting with no adventure and never relaxing her vigilance. Not once did a sound from the rooms she passed give any hint of wakeful human beings on the other side.

At last she groped her way into the great hall, wondering anxiously whether the two hounds, whose friendship she had secured that evening, would be waiting there to rush out upon her and to rouse the household with their barking.

As she crept under the heavy curtain which admitted her into the hall, she heard a sort of shuffling sound, and then the low growl of a dog. Afraid that she would be betrayed the next moment, and guided by the dying embers of the fire, Mabin sprang across the floor towards the spot where the hound, roused out of his slumber, was already on his feet.

With her heart beating fast afraid that the next moment he would attack her, the girl, in desperation, stooped and patted him on the head. To her great releaf, he appeared to recognise her at once; wagged his tail, put his nose into her hand, and uttered no further sound.

For a few moments she stood irresolute, still stroking the dog, and wondering whether her next action would arouse his suspicions, or, worse still, whether, when he saw her go out, he would insist upon accompanying her.

"Good dog, good dog! Lie down!" whispered she.

And when she had repeated this several times, he obeyed her. In the meantime, however, she had a fancy that she distinguished a movement of the heavy curtain that hung before the entrance to the passage at the back of the hall.

For a moment she waited, watching it; but all seemed quite still, and she turned towards the front door, which was reached through a spacious enclosed porch curtained off from the hall like the other entrances.

Her heart failed her when she saw the array of locks and bolts which she had to negotiate. Carrying a chair with her, she mounted it and drew back the top bolt, while the sniffing of the hound behind the curtain warned her that the animal was growing uneasy at this unusual proceeding.

Hurriedly, and not without making a little noise, she proceeded to take away the chair, and to draw back the bottom bolt. Finally she turned the great key of the lock, and then, to her great joy, she found that her task was done. For the door itself opened easily, and without the slightest creaking.

She slipped out quickly, just in time to prevent the dog from following. His deep, short bark seemed to echo through the house as she shut the door without much difficulty, and turned to run down the hill through the park towards the lodge gates.

Would she be able to get through?

As she went, she turned back to give one last look at the stately house, and she perceived that there was a light in the library. Although the room was at the back of the house, she could see the reflection of the light within throwing its brightness upon the shrubs beyond the angle of the mansion.

A pang of contrition at the trick she was playing upon Lord Moorhampton disturbed her peace of mind and her joy at her escape. But she felt that she dared not trust him, so weak was he in the hands of his wife, and so easily influenced by the fear of scandal.

Without another look behind she ran on, down the hill and over the short grass under the trees, till she reached the iron gates at the lodge.

To her joy she found the little side gate unfastened and unguarded, and slipping out into the road, she turned, anxious and frightened, in the direction of the town.

She was quite sure that she would find no train to London before the early morning; but as she reckoned they would not think of calling her before half-past eight, she thought she had a good chance of being in a train and well on her way before her flight was discovered.

In the meantime, she was not at all happy. Never before had she been alone on a country road at two o'clock in the morning, and when the idea took possession of her that she was being followed, her girlish fears drove for the time every other thought out of her head.

From time to time she stopped and looked round; but never once did she catch sight of the mysterious pursuer whose presence she suspected.

It was with intense relief that she found herself on the outskirts of little town, where help would be available if she were attacked. On, on she hastened, until she reached the station, and, finding no one about, climbed the fence into an allotment garden, and making her way to the platform, sat down on one of the seats, and prepared to wait for morning.

Half a dozen times she fell into a doze, and woke up, cold and frightened; but with the first beams of light, the work of the day began, and, satisfying as well as she could the curiosity of the porter who found her, she gladly availed herself of his suggestion that she should warm herself at the fire he made in the station-master's office, and there she waited until she could book her seat in the train that started for London at half-past seven.

Was she followed? Mabin had an idea that she excited more interest and kindness in the officials than was quite consistent with their knowing nothing about her, but she asked no questions, and was only too thankful when she found herself in the train, apparently, for the time at least, out of reach of pursuit.

It was mid-day when she reached Paddington, and getting into a taxi-cab, drove to the "maisonette."

(To Be Continued.)

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

Enormous Quantities of Rubber To Be Used

Output of Rubbers and Overshoes Will Be Especially Large This Season

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many to learn that the estimated quantity of crude rubber to be used this year by the manufacturers of the different rubber products will amount to 202,000 tons. In the face of the fact that the United States will use approximately half of the output, while Great Britain is in practical control of the entire world's supply, a peculiar situation is presented. The explanation given in respect to the control of the supply is that the present producing plantations were established by Great Britain some years ago. Through the financing and under the direction of the British Government, rubber plantations are now operated in Ceylon, Sumatra, the Malay States and Java.

As a result of this control, the British Government has been able to gradually lower the price of crude rubber from the former price of $3 a pound, which obtained in 1910, to 67 cents a pound at the present time. Just previous to the outbreak of the war the price paid for crude rubber was $1.25 per pound, so it will be noticed that despite war conditions, when the prices of all commodities have been soaring upwards, the price of crude rubber has been reduced.

It naturally follows that rubber is now rapidly superseding leather in every instance possible. The cost of leather is soaring constantly, and leather footwear is reaching prohibitive prices. Rubber footwear will, according to indications, be extensively worn this winter. It will no doubt prove a real economy to protect expensive leather shoes with rubbers and with rubber overshoes. Nothing is more ruinous to leather than water, snow water having a particularly injurious effect on fine shoes.

Persia Badly Governed

A Large Empire That Is Sadly Behind the Times

To Persia falls the lot of being one of the worst-governed countries in the family of nations. The Persians have been under a typically Oriental form of government for centuries. The average man takes no interest in his government. If you meet a Persian on the street and ask him "What is the name of your king?" he will answer: "The king's name is sacred and the common people are not supposed to know it, but ask the priest of the village, and he will tell you." I venture to say that less than half of the subjects know the name of their sovereign. They only know enough to obey "Shah-in-Shah," "the king of kings."

The government has never done anything that would make the inhabitants of Persia happy. Not a single mine or factory in Persia is operated, not a single hospital or public school is established by the government. In a country twice as large as the German empire, there are only 25 miles of railway, and these are owned and operated by a Belgian corporation.

Throughout the whole of Persia no modern agricultural implements are to be found. From the sowing of the seed to the threshing of the wheat, and from the weaving of a rug to the finishing of a packsaddle, all the labor is performed by the hands of the weary peasant.—From "The Persia of Today," by Youel R. Mirza, in the American Review of Reviews.

How He Got Even

"Getting even" is a hazardous undertaking. A Philadelphia lawsuit, originally involving less than $60, ended a long course through the courts with costs aggregating over $13,000. The plaintiff got the $60 sued for, but his lawyer's bill was $1,700. He is $1,640 to the bad, but he has "got even," for the other fellow had a lot more to pay.—Christian Herald.

One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"

"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

Not Much on Looks

Diner (looking at order): This isn't a very good looking piece of meat.

Waiter: Well, you ordered a plain steak.

Rubber Supply Steady While Leather Gets Scarcer

This Explains Low Price of Rubber Footwear in Spite of Increase in Cost of Chemicals, Fabrics and Labor.

The war is using up enormous quantities, both of leather and rubber. At the same time it is seriously restricting the output of the former, much of which came from Russia—while rubber production keeps pace with the demand. From the great plantations now reaching maturity in Britain's tropical Dominions will come this year 150,000 tons of raw rubber—75% of the world's production, and an increase of over 40,000 tons over last year.

Thus, thanks to the British Government's foresight in encouraging these plantations, the Allied armies have been abundantly supplied with all the rubber products they need—Germany and her allies have been cut off—and the price to the world at large has actually been reduced. Meanwhile leather has been getting scarcer and more expensive—80% higher than in 1914—and the end is not yet.

At normal prices a pair of good shoes cost about four times as much as a pair of rubbers—and would last twice as long if rubbers or overshoes were worn to protect them. Or a pair of heavy rubbers for the farm cost much less than heavy shoes, and would stand much more wear in bad weather. So even before the war rubbers were a mighty good investment, to say nothing of their prevention of wet feet, colds and doctors' bills.

Now, when leather costs so much more in proportion, the saving from wearing rubber footwear is so outstanding that no one who believes in thrift will think of doing without rubbers, overshoes, rubber boots, or whatever kind of rubber footwear best suits his needs. Nor will he who is anxious to help win the war, for by wearing rubber he conserves the leather that is so scarce, yet so absolutely necessary to the soldiers.

Wear Rubbers and Save Leather for our Fighting Men!

17

Inconsistent

A man who took his infant daughter to be baptized told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"But I refuse to call her Venus," said the clergyman indignantly. "Venus is the name of a pagan goddess."

"Well, how about your own girl, Diana?" said the man.—London Answers.

Advantage of Lady Churchwardens

Lady churchwardens may come to the fore as a result of the shortage of men. One such official in a primitive parish insisted on her right to collect alms. "I get more money than anybody else," said she, in reply to a remonstrance, "for if folks won't put in when I hand the bag I stand there till they do."—London Daily News.

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

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

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

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

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS prepared from ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP
Everybody's Favourite

Children think only of the sweetness and delightful flavour, on Bread, Toast and Griddle Cakes.

But "grown-ups" know of the splendid food value of this famous table syrup—how wholesome and nutritious it is—and far more economical than preserves, or butter and sugar, when spread on bread.

Write our Montreal Office for a copy of our new recipe book — "Desserts and Candies"—sent free.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins. Get some today.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch. 225W

Men Wanted for the Navy

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

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

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

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

The Navy Ever on Guard

The movements of the armies fill the eye, and every day brings its reports of encouraging progress; but, silent and efficient, the British fleet, hidden amid the mists, remains the main support of the Allies today, as it proved their deliverance at the beginning of the war.—London Telegraph.

Tommy (to bareheaded German): Want to surrender, do yer? You ain't no good ter me like that! You 'op back and bring yer 'elmet wiv yer. I'm goin' 'ome on leave next week.—London Opinion.

The Best of Everything
goes into the making of
Som-Mor Biscuit
and naturally the best "sodas" you can buy come out the other end of our modern automatic ovens—baked to a turn—ready to delight you with their crispness and flavor.

In Packages Only.

The same high-class materials and skill make our

ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUIT

so good that it is a favorite everywhere, especially for the children.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA. 4

W. N. U. 1136

Ready to Fight

When the official head and spokesman of the United States talks in one breath about strict accountability and a championship of civilization and humanity, then says he is too proud to fight, next explains that we are not fighting because the quarrel (of civilization and humanity) is petty and we don't know what it is about and finally announces our r adiness to fight the world some time in the future "to maintain peace among mankind," he is giving to his country a reputation which we do not deserve.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Absolute Zero

By absolute zero scientists mean the point where absolutely no heat exists. This is assumed to be at about 273 degrees Centigrade, or 273 degrees below freezing.

That point has never been reached actually, but by liquifying gasses and by their evaporation liquifying others 268 degrees has been reached in Europe.

There is a practical value in the experiments, for it has been discovered that the electrical resistance of nearly all metals decreases with the temperature and near the absolute zero it vanishes altogether. Mercury, for instance, at about four degrees above absolute zero, becomes an almost perfect conductor. Could this phenomenon be applied practically, the smallest wire could be used for carrying the heaviest charge of electricity.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

Preserving Eggs by Gas

A method of preserving eggs which is said to keep them absolutely fresh for an indefinite length of time is in use in France. New laid eggs in tin cases holding 1,000 each are placed in an autoclave, from which the air is exhausted until all the gas and nitrogen are introduced from tanks of these gases in liquid form and the tins containing the eggs are sealed with solder. Any germs of decay are killed by these gases, and it is said that the flavor of the eggs is in no way affected.

Thankful

"This is the last time I shall bring this bill," said the enraged collector.

"Thanks," replied the impecunious debtor. "You are so much more considerate than the other fellow; he said he was going to come again."

Revolutionizing Shell Making

Manitoba Man Invents Machine to Facilitate Output

Through an official visit of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, the Premier of the province, the mayor of the city and others to a factory in St. Boniface, Man., it has leaked out that a local mechanical genius has invented two machines which promise to revolutionize shell-making methods. They can produce 10 shells in the time that it takes to make one by the usual process. They are capable of turning out a shell from a solid piece of steel finished ready for the load in three minutes.

Experts have examined them and pronounced them to be valuable additions to modern mechanical appliances. If all munition factories, they say, were equipped with such machines, there would be no difficulty in meeting the enormous needs of the allied armies.

Mechanical engineers from New York and Chicago, sent to inspect and report, said that, besides being the biggest war-time inventions they knew of, they would revolutionize things in the ordinary world of mechanics and commerce, being quite easily adaptable to many other purposes, such as automobile bearings, cylinders, etc.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I was miserable, tired out and dragging around. My legs could scarcely support me. My husband had read about 'Favorite Prescription' and he get me to use it. I used four bottles and the results were surprising. I got stronger, was less nervous, my appetite improved and I felt like a new person. It is the best medicine for women I have ever heard of." —Mrs. A. C. Brown, 39 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

There is nothing that will bring comfort and renew hope to the invalid so surely as good news. When the vital forces are at a low ebb and everything seems useless, a ray of joy and assurance will stimulate the weary body to new effort and energy. A letter from a loved one has turned the tide in many a siege of sickness.

Doctor Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., has good news for every suffering woman. Write him to-day and tell him your troubles, and he will send you just the right advice to restore you to health and bring back the roses to your cheeks, and without charge. His "Favorite Prescription" has been the rescue of thousands of suffering women. Many grateful patients have taken Dr. Pierce's advice.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

It is not a secret remedy because its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Sold in either tablet or liquid form.

"I'm sorry I asked the girl to clean the typewriter."

"Why?"

"She took fifteen minutes to clean the type and two hours to manicure her finger-nails afterwards."

Young Doctor: I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle.

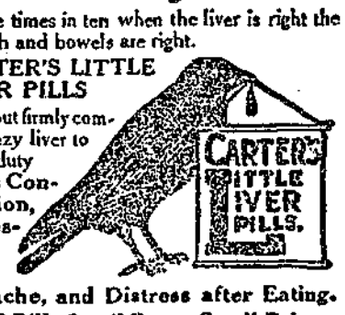
Second Ditto: I wish I had your luck. All mine get well.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Carter's Little Liver Pills

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

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the
Otto Higel Piano Action

Russia's Lost Mica Deposits

Long before window glass was made, Russia supplied the world with mica. In 1681 she exported 42,600 kilograms to Holland, 40,000 kilograms to England, and 8,600 kilograms to America. (A kilogram equals about two and a fifth pounds). As the glass industry grew that of mica waned, and so completely that the deposits of mica were forgotten. Before the present war Russia was actually importing mica from Canada and India. Today some of the mica beds have been rediscovered in the Mamsky forest, which is now producing 6,000 kilograms annually. Other deposits are being worked in the Ural Mountains, near Archangel, and in Siberia. The price has risen from about $1.50 a pound to about $35 a pound.

CHILBLAINS —

Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO. Proprietors
Napanee Ont.

Unions Solve High Cost of Living

The railway unions of this town have solved the high cost of living. Some time ago a special committee was appointed to purchase food and fuel supplies as required by their members. The committee has handled within the past week two carloads of potatoes, two cars of wood, forty head of cattle, two tons of honey, eight carloads of coal, and fifty carloads of hardwood. In a few days it expects a carload of groceries and two of apples. The committee is composed of twenty-five members, representing different crafts, and has saved 30 per cent. on its purchases to date.

Exhausted from Asthma. — Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

A Baked Apple for Breakfast

Potatoes are selling for $6 a barrel and apples for $4.50. Eat apples and save money while bettering your health. Eat them baked, stewed, fried and raw. The apple crop this year amounts to 67,695,000 barrels, and that is 9,000,000 barrels less than last year. There is nothing finer than a baked apple for breakfast. The best apples are free from bruises and worm holes. They were raised by farmers who have studied and practiced the methods of spraying. Here are the results of the scientific knowledge broadcasted by the Department of Agriculture, bringing better goods to our homes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that 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 through 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.

Our Forest Products

The state of Canada's trade in timber since the war is a matter of the greatest importance to our citizens. The figures for the calendar years 1914 and 1915 are given in the bulletins of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The subject is divided in this way: lumber is dealt with in Bulletin 58A, pulp and pulpwood in 58B, and poles and cross-ties in 58C. Any citizen interested who has not received a copy of any of these bulletins may secure one free by writing to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

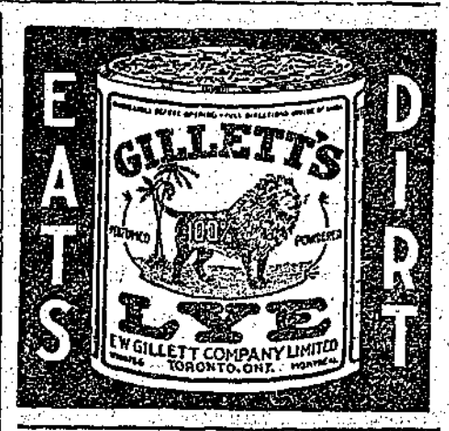
A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition, and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Popular Authoress

"That stringy looking lady going by over there is our well-known authoress," triumphantly stated the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "Her contributions are printed in the big newspapers all over the country. She is an old maid. Her name is Miss Clessaphine Clatter."

"Strange, but I did not remember having heard anything about her," said the stranger. "What does she write—poetry?"

"Nope! testimonials. She has been cured of most all the heirs that human flesh is ill to, as the feller said." —Judge.



One Grave Lesson of the War

One of the grave lessons of this war—as of every war—is that the consequences of carelessness, indolence and ignorance are not to be made good by any bravery or zeal of the fighting man. And for that reason it would be treason to the Empire to permit the careless, indolent and ignorant to escape scotfree when their faults cause disaster. — London Daily Mail.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brow, Havre Boucher, N.S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anaemia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

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

Origin of an Old Saw

"A feather in your cap" arose from a custom of woodcraft enthusiasts, and in Scotland today the one who kills the first woodcock plucks out a feather and proudly wears it in his cap. Oliver Cromwell gave it dignity of thought and diction when he declined England's offered crown. "Royalty is but a feather in a man's cap," he said. "Let children enjoy their rattle."

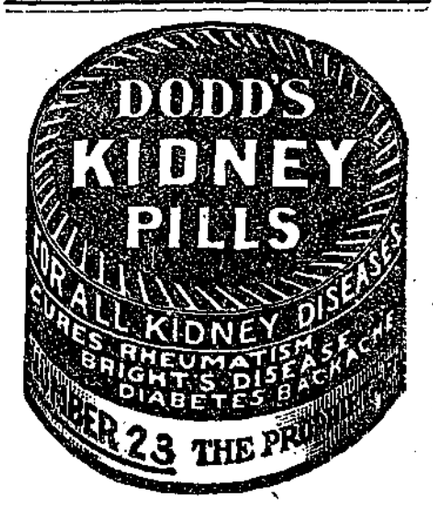
I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS

Magnitude of Arcturus

The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a faraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminary. His diameter is 71,000,000 and his circumference about 224,000,000 miles. Our sun is but 866,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 551,000 times greater in bulk than is our sun.



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JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Feb. 1, 1917.

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

Breaking over a custom that has been honored by a long line of presidents for a century, wherein they refrained from giving even an excuse for the impression that the executive could or would in any way attempt to influence the legislative functions of congress, President Wilson appeared in person before the United States senate Monday and read a carefully prepared speech setting forth his views and recommendations as to the attitude and part this country should take to establish a world peace, and insure the maintenance of that peace when once established. The president's speech along such lines at this time when there had just been an exchange of notes between beligerent nations and this country upon the subject of peace and England and her allies had specifically set forth the terms upon which negotiations would be considered, was a surprise to the country and created a profound sensation at home and abroad. The president's recommendations commits the country to policies in its relations with European powers revolutionary in tendency and wholly foreign to the traditional policy of this government since the foundation of the Union. Were his appeal made to governments founded on the same system as that of the United States, his declaration that "no peace can last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed," might carry some weight and meaning to the people now engaged in war, but monarchial governments are not apt to look upon the president's suggestion with calm complacency. Naturally there is a great divergence of opinion as to the views expressed in the president's speech, for men differ upon questions of public mement, have always differed and always will. In some quarters he is likened to a demi-god, and his pronunciamento declared to be a later day declaration of independence; in others he is charged with assuming an attitude of a dictator, with the object of entangling this country in unholy alliances; with butting in where his advice has not been sought, with an effort to take a hand in changing the map of Europe. Anyhow, the speech, like all of the president's state papers, and all of his literary efforts, is a strong expression of individual views couched in finished, faultless language, and will set the tongues and pens of two hemispheres wagging and scratching. —Oroville Weekly Gazette.

Apparently the modern scientific method af raising children is not all that is claimed for it. Forty of fifty years ago one seldom heard of adults having measles, croup, itch, whooping cough, ring-worm, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, etc. They went through all that in their childhood. Now adults catch about everything that comes along A prospector in the Slocan went to a doctor with the itch and didn't know what the trouble was. He had traded shirts with a hobo. The 'bo was up first in the morning. If the prospector had been allowed the run of the barnyard in his youth he would have known the itch at the first scratch. Parents should allow the kids to root in the dirt. If they take any of those infantile diseases and come through, it is a physical test, a "survival of the fittest."

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if you have your teeth attended to by us and the smile with other wiles will come mighty near catching even Cupid himself.

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G. H. SPROULE, W. M
S. E. HAMILTON Secretary

L. O. L.
The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1711 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
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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.