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The Medley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 4. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Fresh Fish on sale every Thursday.
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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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong arrived from the coast last Wednesday.

Mr. D. J. Innis motored to Hedley on Friday with passengers.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Tweddle, Keremeos, on the 7th inst., a daughter.

Died—At Olalla on Wednesday, February 7th, J. G. Wallace, aged 53 years and 7 months.

Mrs. D. G. McCurdy and daughter of Similkameen were in town Friday between trains.

Miss Smith left on Friday's train for the coast, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

Mr. Hardy left for Victoria on Friday's train to attend the meeting of the Fruit Growers' association.

Mr. J. O. Jones of Nelson was in town on Friday on business, going on to Hedley by auto in the afternoon.

Condit Bros. and Mr. Powell of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, were in town on Sunday with their car.

Mr. Munn, inspector of customs, and Mr. Leuney, assistant, of Vancouver, were in town last week for a few days on their annual inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Moyes of Summerland, formerly of Olalla, were in town for a few days last week, coming to attend the funeral of their old friend, Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Fraser of Asmstrong is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Wallace of Olalla, having come in to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wallace.

Mr. D. McCallum has been unable to withstand the call of the empire and has rented his home to Mr. Hardy and will leave shortly for overseas. His wife and son will visit with frieuds in their old home at Baltimore.

Owing to the epidemic of measles in Keremeos, the patriotic service and unveiling of the honor roll of the boys who enlisted from this part of the valley, was not held on January 28th. The service will be held Sunday, February 18th. We hope to see a large attendance.

Pte. Harry Atherton of Ashnola returned home last week from England, where he had been in the hospital since the middle of September suffering shrapnel wounds. Pte. Atherton had been in active service for three months and a half and received his wounds in the big Canadian drive on the Somme.

The Ladies' Guild of St. John's church received the receipt for one hundred dollars from the Red Cross society, saying they were using the money for purchasing wool for socks alone, as there was great need for socks among the soldiers. Mrs. Carmichael president of the guild gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Frith last week and the members presented her with a handsome traveling bag in appreciation of her services for many years as secretary of the society.

Mr. John Wallace, a highly respected resident of Olalla, passed away on Wednesday morning. He had been ailing for about two years, and contracted a bad cold which developed into pneumonia and resulted in his death. He was laid to rest in the Keremeos cemetery on Friday morning. A large concourse followed the remains ty the grave. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. H. Cameron. Mrs. Wallace has the sympathy of the whole community.

The dance held in the town hall on January 26th. in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Frith, was well attended, everybody having a good time. At twelve o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Frith were called forward and a short address was given by Rev. F. Stanton on behalf of the people of the district. Mrs. Frith was presented with a beautiful cut glass salad bowl and server and purse of gold, while Mr. Frith was presented with a club bag. The presentations were made by little Dorothy Christie and Ivy Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Frith left on Friday's train for their new home in Princeton.

Nickel Plate Nuggets

J. O. Jones of Nelson was in camp for a few hours Saturday.

H. D. Barns of Hedley was a visitor in camp Sunday afternoon.

Miss Inkman of Hedley was a week-end guest of Mrs. Wm. Sampson.

Mrs. McLeod was among the Hedley visitors at the dance Friday night.

Miss Helen Robertson of Hedley spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Morrison.

We are having real spring weather on the hill. Even the coyotes are beginning to yelp about an early spring.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Knowles of Hedley came up for the dance Friday night and remained in camp until Saturday afternoon.

The most enjoyable event of the season was celebrated in the Nickle Plate mine boarding house Friday evening, when all hands joined in the big dance which started promptly at 8.30 and lasted until 2 a. m. Music was furnished by the Hedley orchestra. Tom Barlow, the floor manager, certainly did credit to himself by keeping things lively during the entire evening.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Miss Borden and Miss Herkins will be "At Home" Saturday the 17th inst.

The G. N., unlimited, has lately been sticking pretty clofe to schedule.

S. L. Smith spent a couple of days in Oroville last week interviewing a dentist.

R. Clare left for the coast yesterday morning to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Walter Savage of the diamond drill crew returned Friday last from Spokane where he had been for the past couple of months.

A. J. Woodburn, electrician, Kamloops; F. C. Leighton, superintendent, Penticton, and F. Phillips, superintendent, Princeton, were in town this week on a tour of inspection of the government telephone system.

Sapper Arthur H. Black has been awarded the D. C. M. for repairing trench under heavy shell fire. Sapper Shaw was associated for years on survey work with C. E. Shaw in the Boundary and Similkameen districts and is a brother of A. S. Black, barrister, Princeton.

Word was received here last week that Sergt. Wm. Tucker had received a commission. Before enlisting Lieut. Tucker worked at the Nickel Plate mine, and, without political pull or influence, rose from private to a lieutenancy. The Hedley friends of Lieuts. Tucker and Jack are rather proud of them.

Gunner C. Saunders writes from Edinburgh: "I wish to thank the ladies and gentlemen of Hedley through your paper for the Christmas hamper which I received two days ago on being discharged from the hospital. I have been in hospital now about five months, but am glad to say that I am feeling fine and dandy, owing no doubt to the excellent treatment and attendance which is given to wounded soldiers here, and I guess I will soon be on a draft either to France or Salonica, as they make up for both places here. If I had my choice I should take Salonica, if only for a change of scenery. Hoping you will thank the people of Hedley for me. With best regards to all."

Pte. Neil McLeod has written a very interesting letter to the secretary of the Patriotic Funds committee, in which he gives some very interesting side lights on Belgium, Ypres and the Somme. He says many of the Belgians were not particularly friendly towards the Canadians. In some instances they removed the handles from the pumps to prevent the boys getting water. He tells of a Belgion woman who was doing a thriving restaurant business until the boys found that the coffee water was from a pond in which they washed their feet, and the eggs were boiled, without washing, in the coffee. Although the eggs were all right, the consumption of coffee diminished somewhat. Pte. McLeod has been in hospital some time as a result of the gruelling march from Ypres to the Somne.

This week the Hedley postoffice received a quarter of a ton of T. Eaton Catalogues. Have those people who receive from $3 to $20 a day ever considered how much T. Eaton has contributed towards developing the mines of the province or to their earning power? Have they ever considered that they are buyng in a cheap labor market while receiving the highest wages paid on the continent? In these days when there is so much talk of loyalty to the flag and to the empire there should also be loyalty to the home community. The departmental stores do not help in developing the mining industry, therefore are not entitled to any of the profits from it. The high price of necessaries are due to the people patronizing large firms with their cash and doing their credit business at home. Today, in Canada, the control of all family necessities are in the hands of less than twenty manufacturing combines, who own the legislative bodies and rob the people at will. Give the local store your cash and the results will probably be as satisfactory as your dealings with the departmental stores, but don't talk loyalty to the empire until you first become loyal to the community in which you earn your living. Quit working for "Uncle Tim's" outfit and build up and develope the home town.

War Savings Certificates.

The new War Savings Certificates which have been created by the government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order postoffice in Canada. The $25 certifice sells for $21.50, the $50 for $43, and the $100 for $86.

As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features—chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every $21.50 lent to the government now, $25 will be returned at the end of three years.

There are two other features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time, if the buyer should need his money; and, second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name and, if lost or stolen, is therefore valueless to anyone else.

But while they are excellent from an investment standpoint, the certificates should appeal strongly to Canadians because they offer to those who must serve at home a splendid opportunity for a most important patriotic service. The person who honestly saves to the extent of his ability and places his savings at the disposal of the government by purchasing these certificates, may feel that he is having a direct share in feeding, equipping, and munitioning our Canadian soldiers, who are so nobly doing their part in the fighting line.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank the people of Olalla and Keremeos for their many acts of kindness during my husband's illness. I can never forget their kindness and sympathy.

MRS. J. G. WALLACE.

OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil. 16 s

Germany Not Too Inviting

Out of 4,000 Civilians Interned in Britain, Only 2,200 Want to Go Back

After protracted negotiations through the medium of the United States, arrangements have been made for the exchange of German and British civilian prisoners who are more than 45 years of age. About 4,000 Germans are interned in the United Kingdom and 700 British civilians are interned in Germany. Whether the prisoners will reach their respective homes depends upon the success of the Admiralty in finding a neutral steamer on which to make the exchange.

Preparations are being made to break up the camps for Germans on the Isle of Man and those established for British civilian prisoners in Germany.

Only 2,200 of the Germans interned in the United Kingdom expressed a desire to return to Germany. If the opportunity offered, many would prefer to go to America, it is said.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Hay Seeds for Confetti

Weddings in China are arranged by "go-betweens"—usually the busy old gossips of the district—who get a commission on the amount paid by the bridegroom to the father of the bride. On the wedding day the bride is clad in red and carried in a Sedan chair covered with red. Anybody has a right to turn back the chair curtains and take a look at her. Her hair is elaborately oiled, and so all the other girls throw hayseeds at her, which stick. On reaching the home of her husband the bride has to submit to the candid criticisms of the entire family. The strange wedding ceremony consists of the husband and wife eating rice from each other's bowl. Of course, there is a feast, but it does not cost much, for every guest is expected to contribute something.—London Answers.

Czar of Russia Is Richest Man

Income Said to Be a Million or More Dollars a Day

Not Rockefeller, Rothschild, Morgan nor Krupp. The richest man in the world is no mere multi-millionaire, whose wealth can be estimated by income tax experts. He is the Czar of Russia, and no man living knows his wealth. His income is said to be a million or so dollars a day, which enables one to estimate roughly something like ten to thirty billions as the sum of his possessions, and this is largely guesswork.

As head of the church, he controls the church property, amounting to billions. He owns in his name 150 million acres of land, comprising timber, mines and agricultural lands sufficient to furnish food for even such a nation. He receives from the state, or government, a salary of 10 million dollars a year.

The Czar pays more than his own expenses. He maintains his palaces and royal residences, a hundred or so, and takes care of the cost of the households of all the royal personages of the nation. This involves some 30,000 servants, 300 automobiles, 5,000 horses and a small army of soldiers and secret service men. Plainly, he needs the money.

From the mines of Siberia he derives a royalty upon every ounce of mineral mined. The agricultural lands are rented and the forests are being worked up into lumber.

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

A Streak of Luck

Mrs. Exc: So you've got a new gown after all. I thought you said you couldn't afford one this fall.

Mrs. Wyc: So I did; but my husband had a streak of luck recently. He broke his leg the next day after taking out an accident policy that pays $50 a week.

Wear Those Comfortable Old Shoes This Winter

And Show Your Patriotism and Thrift —Inexpensive Rubbers or Overshoes Will Protect Your Feet

The spectacular rise in leather prices has a significance far beyond its painful effect on our personal expenses—it is becoming a serious matter for the Government and our soldiers at the Front.

The war is using up leather much faster than it is being produced. The reserve, particularly of high-grade leather, is steadily diminishing. If the soldiers are to have plenty for shoes and equipment, and if the Government is to be able to procure it at prices within reason, civilians must economize on it to the limit.

This is the reason well-worn shoes are no longer a discredit, but an honor—an evidence that the wearer puts patriotism before pride, thrift before vanity.

Fortunately the prevailing moderate prices of rubbers and overshoes make this practicable. In most cases they cost little more than before the war, and a very small expenditure for either will protect the old shoes perfectly through the winter, keep the feet dry and comfortable, and guard the wearer's health. Many are also following the sensible course of wearing rubber boots or "rubbers and socks" for working around the stables, in the woods, or in the fields during the cold, wet weather. Not the least of their advantages is their cleanliness around the house.

Wearing rubbers or overshoes is one of the rare cases where virtue brings its own reward, for in addition to the very considerable money saving, what is there that affords such solid comfort as a well-worn pair of shoes?

Saving Shoe-Leather Is a Public Service as Well as a Private Economy

19

Urges Elimination Of Waste on Farms

President Creelman's Address at Winter Fair Directors' Luncheon

Eliminate waste on the farms was the burden of the address delivered by President Creelman at the directors' luncheon of the Winter Fair at Guelph. In a motor run from Lethbridge to Raymond he had seen enough gleanings left on the fields to feed the people of that section. Time and again he had seen grain poured from the spouts of western threshing outfits upon the ground, to be gathered up later on by scoop shovels.

In Ontario, President Creelman said, there is great waste of manure, while in parts of Switzerland and France every particle of animal droppings is saved. In Ontario, too, there could be made vastly more productive.

It would be better also, the speaker said, to feed growing children on oatmeal than to give too much meat.

CHILBLAINS — Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO. Proprietors Napanee Ont.

From Another Angle

Alice: No man will ever dare to trifle with my affections. I have five big brothers.

Agnes: They'll trifle with yours sooner than they will with mine. I have five little brothers.—New York Times.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREW READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Behind the Times

"I hear that all of the clever writers are deserting the magazines to write for the movies."

"You were misinformed; the clever writers haven't been in the magazines for some time now.—Puck.

Stop the Cough. — Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation, and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

The Neutrality Of Scandinavia

Why Norway, Sweden and Denmark Keep Out of the War

In considering a chance of Norway being drawn into war a belligerent against Germany, some facts appropos of the situation affecting the situation of the three countries that compose the Scandinavian pact should be borne in mind. All three countries have agreed to maintain their neutralities. All three nations are reaping enormous fortunes out of the war, especially Norway. It is almost correct to say fortures are made over night. The gold-lust is shown in the crowded Stock Exchange of Christiania every day. The submarine campaign has no terror for the speculator in buying and selling ships; $30,000,000 worth of shipping has been sunk by Germany, but Norway has bought more than that in new tonnage. Her buying agents are scouring the world for ships. The same applies in a lesser degree to Sweden, although her main source of wealth is in supplying Germany with foodstuffs; in return for which she is getting German coal, England having stopped her supplies. Denmark is making fabulous sums in her general trading with Germany. Sweden's sympathies are mainly with Germany owing to her traditional hatred of Russia. Denmark, looking at Serbia, Belgium and Rumania, dare not express her sentiments very loudly, though these are with the allies. Norway is heart and soul with Great Britain and France, but will not quarrel with gold coming in like a rain of grain from a thresher.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Poor Patrick

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang boss, was given a job with a railway construction company at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. One day when the sun was hotter than usual his gang of black Haitians began to shirk, and as the chief engineer rode up on his horse the Irishman was heard to shout:

"Allez—you sons of guns—allez!" Then, turning to the engineer, he said: "I curse the day I iver learned their language."—Harper's Magazine.

The High Cost of Living

There Seems to Be a Good Many Contributing Factors

A farmer ten years ago could get a hired man at $15 per month and board. The farmer now can't get a hired man for less than $50 and board. Farm products must pay railway freights boosted by the fact that railway men get pay nearly double what they used to. From railway stations in cities products are delivered to merchants by teams whose drivers are getting higher wages, and the merchants are paying higher wages to their clerks and other employees. Also the merchants' rents are higher because buildings are more expensive owing to increased wages of stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers. And then, having provided expensive buildings, are put on higher taxes. So, by the time food comes into a household its price has been affected by high cost on the farm, by high cost of freight, by high cost of delivery, by high cost of middlemen and clerks, by high rents and high taxes.—Ottawa Journal.

Relief at Last

"Did Peck leave his widow with much?"

"With much satisfaction, I think, poor fellow."

Children suffering from worms soon show the symptoms, and any mother can detect the presence of these parasites by the writhings and fretting of the child. Until expelled and the system cleared of them, the child cannot regain its health. Miller's Worm Powders are prompt and efficient, not only for the eradication of worms, but also as a toner up for children that are run down in consequence.

The Cost of Newspapers

An extraordinary increase in the price of the white paper on which newspapers are printed—technically called news-print—is forcing drastic measures by United States newspapers in the direction of either economy or increased price, or both. In a word, news-print has gone up in price from 60 per cent. on the largest contracts to 100 per cent. on smaller ones, and the newspaper world is in a panic. A similar condition threatens in Canada and will prevail unless some government action should affect the large export of Canadian-made news-print to the United States and other countries abroad. Canadian paper mills at present are selling abroad 80 per cent. of their product. —Ottawa Journal.

No Hurry

"I hear that you get drunk, Tomkins. You ought to reform."

"No use, sir; I'm too old."

"Oh, it's never too late to mend."

"In that case, sir, I can wait awhile."

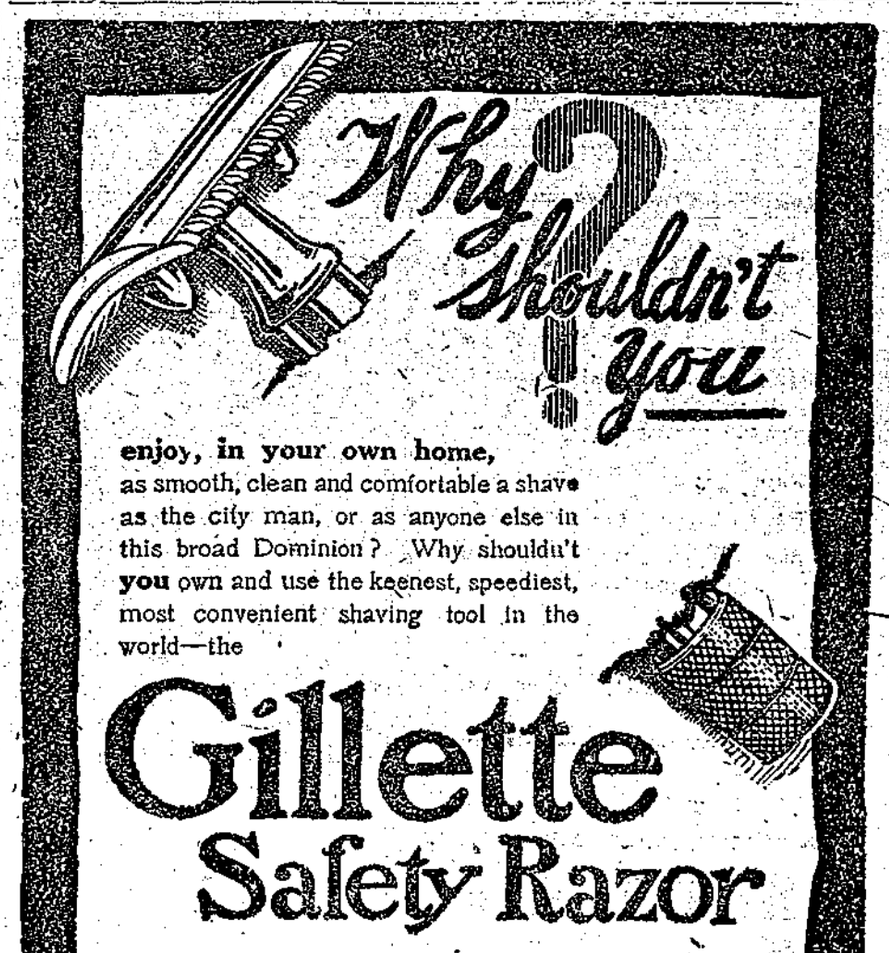
Persuasive

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs any way."—Judge.

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches



enjoy, in your own home, as smooth, clean and comfortable a shave as the city man, or as anyone else in this broad Dominion? Why shouldn't **you** own and use the keenest, speediest, most convenient shaving tool in the world—the

Gillette Safety Razor

The thin Gillette Blades, electrically hardened, honed with diamond dust, stropped in wonderful automatic machines, *carry an edge whose uniform, lasting keenness has never been matched.* The curved Gillette head holds them rigid—guarded—adjustable by a turn of the handle for a light or close shave.

With the Gillette there's no need for honing, stropping, or careful working round the chin or angle of the jaw! There are no preliminaries—*the razor is ready for business*—you just pick it up and shave, with the easy angle stroke, in five minutes or less.

The Gillette "Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Sets cost $5—Pocket Editions $5 and $6—Combination Sets $6.50 up. At Hardware, Drug, Men's Wear and Jewelry stores. 220

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory: GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

HOW THE DAUGHTERS OF BRITAIN ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

THOUSANDS ARE ENGAGED IN MUNITION WORKS

Hall Caine, the Well Known British Author, Paints a Vivid Picture Of the Awesome Sights in Woolwich, where Women Perform Much of the Work of Shell Making

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. Is it not time we realized what the daughters of Britain are doing at home?

Though the vast Arsenal of Woolwich is at our own doors, few of us who sleep in London have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to other wars, but when the present war began its workers were only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women and 50,000 men.

That is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless avenues and its hundred and twenty miles of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women (97,000 in all), are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus with arms that reach over, across and around London and the country about it.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forges of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer, with a blow of 40 tons, is pounding on a thick block of white-hot steel. First a gentle tap to make sure of position and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of 4,000 tons power is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing seems almost as large as the facade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, although stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghostlike, the great anvils with their burning freight glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist, stand round with long iron rods and pinchers. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down, as from the keystone of the monster machine, a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends without a pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irrestible, oceanic, almost motionless power has left you breathless. . . .

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of Nature in her wrath—scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser and boiling river—but I doubt if I have ever been more awed, more moved, and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of Nature chained and harnessed to the work of men. . . .

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop worked entirely by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for three thousand in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and throbbing and whirring and tossing as from some unseen storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women working masses of powerful machinery (or, indeed, any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move round, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great black monster she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disc with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shell bodies. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces; and yet others are gauging and parting-off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing-cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creature, of being extremely becoming.

Their hard work does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them. The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its jar and whirr and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of 12 hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being, I think, a pound a week, and the maximum five or seven pounds.

They talk very little—indeed, hardly at all. Perhaps their work requires all their attention; perhaps their spirits are under the spell of the deadly things they are dealing with. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted; others, in their indifference to danger, have tucked their respirators into their waistbands and are working with nostrils and mouths exposed.

It is not for long we can bear to look on a scene like this, so fearfully charged with spiritual as well as physical tragedy, and when we step back to the causeway outside we breathe more freely.—Hall Caine, in London Daily Chronicle.

Livestock Production

World Will Look to America for Stock After the War

The whole world will look to this continent, particularly Canada, for replenishing its supply of cattle, which has been reduced to unprecedented proportions by the war, and means towards supplying this need were outlined by H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner for the Dominion, in evidence submitted to the Dominion's Royal Commission at Ottawa. He made several recommendations. First was an intelligent system of handling the industry. Animal statistics were needed, and not as now every ten years.

Statistics should also show the quality and conditions as well as the number of cattle. There should be definite periods during the year for marketing cattle, so that the farmers could raise cattle to suit that time. Statistics should be neutral and not biased for commercial reasons. Information and statistics should also be supplied regarding the condition in competitive cattle raising countries, such as the Argentine and the United States. Field officers ought to be appointed in Canada, and at least one technically trained man should be stationed in Great Britain to organize the export trade.

Illinois Man Buys Big Alberta Ranch

An important land transaction has recently been closed by which W. J. Alexander, of Sidell, Illinois, has purchased a big ranch in Southern Alberta in the vicinity of Lethbridge, containing 4,640 acres. Approximately 1,500 acres are plowed, ready for drilling next spring. This past year, one 300-acre field of wheat produced a yield that averaged 42 1-2 bushels per acre.

What the Allies Intend

Firm Resolve to Secure the Peace of Europe for a Century

Two great forces make for the continuance of the struggle. One is the firm resolve of the allied powers that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century. When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the Imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and Imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat. It is an interest separate and distinct from the interests of the German people. Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany or for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make, are not in their own behalf, but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting.—From the New York Times.

German General Fled on Donkey

Was Disturbed at Breakfast By Rude British Tommies

One German general in the midst of war and frequent bombardments was able to live amid peace and plenty in a capacious cellar, with beer and much German food, according to the story told by E. de Fenquieres, in the Petit Parisien.

The discovery of the general's subterranean quarters in Beaumont, where he breakfasted every morning in pajamas, caused much merriment among the British soldiers. The commander was thenceforth nicknamed "General von Pajamas."

The place of honor on the walls of the dining-room was given to a picture of the Kaiser, beneath which was a keg of Muenchner brew, flanked on each side by champagne magnums improvised with cartridges of a "155" shell. Here the doughty general lived in fine style, quaffing the celebrated beer and dining on the food he had in a well stocked larder. The capture of Beaumont revealed all this.

The General was in this simple garb and his accustomed place when the shock of the British shell rain began. He had already devoured three fried eggs and was contemplating a slice of ham. He bellowed a command to his orderly, an old Silesian peasant.

"What beasts those English are!" he shouted. "Go see if they are not going to let me finish my breakfast in peace!" He had drawn a glass of beer when a sergeant rushed in unannounced.

"The English are masters of the trenches! The village is about to be taken!" he shouted with a perfunctory salute.

The general swore like the Flanders veteran he was, and spilled the beer on his pyjamas. Heedless of the accident, he fumbled here and there searching for his tunic. It was not to be found, and the concussion of the great guns had already given way to the crackling fire of rifles.

Tethered at the very doorpost was a fortunate creature whose breakfast had not been disturbed by shellfire or Highland yells. It was a lowly donkey, such as carried fagots in more peaceful times, and it munched contentedly from a nosebag.

This providential beast proved to be the means of the general's escape. While his pyjamas flapped in the keen air and his slippered heels beat a devil's tattoo on the flank of the amazed donkey, whose nosebag, spilling grain at every jump, lent an air of hilarity to the scene, the general out-Gilpined John himself, and eventually arrived safe and sore behind his own lines.

The story was told by the Silesian orderly, for whom no donkey was provided. He, together with the ham, the keg, the shells and the Kaiser's picture, fell into the hands of the victors.

Alberta's Coal Output Increasing

The output of the coal mines in the province of Alberta for the present year is estimated by John Stirling, chief mine inspector, at from 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 million tons, practically a million tons increase upon the production of 1915.

The output then was 3,400,000 tons. The province of Nova Scotia was the only province in Canada that passed it in production, with between five and six million tons. The output of the adjacent province of British Columbia was 2,209,289 tons. This year Alberta will again be the second largest coal producing province in Canada.

Coals to Newcastle

The woman of the house answered the knock at the door of the tumbledown home.

"How do you do?" said the visitor. "I am Miss Smith, the school nurse, and I have come to give you a few suggestions on child welfare."

"Aw, givan," answered the mother, cheerfully. "Wot d'ye know about kids? Haven't I had ten, and ain't four o' them livin'?"—Harper's Magazine.

A VICTORY FOR GERMAN ARMS IS DECLARED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

ABSOLUTE DEFEAT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

Russian General Believes That the Enemy Never Had a Chance Of Winning, and Russians To-Day Demand Continuation Of War to a Successful Conclusion

Canadians Achieve Imperishable Glory

Play Part in War Which Will For Ever Distinguish Them

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on his recent return from England, and discussing the war, said: "Britain's forces are burning fiercely, creating steel chains by which her integral parts will be bound together as never before. It has been her boast for years that only a 'silken cord' connected the mother country with her overseas Dominions and colonies. That time is past. The war has demonstrated that unity of effort and direction must continue.

"Canada has assumed a heavy portion of the burden of the war, far greater than anyone anticipated. Canadians have stood in critical positions and have held them. They have done men's work, fulfilling the terms of the partnership that exists between the various members of the Empire. Canadians have won a name which will forever distinguish them." Never will they be confused with other nationalities on this continent. Canada will, in fact, be a senior partner in the British Empire, bearing an equal share of the burdens, reaping an equal proportionate share of the profits and filling a prominent seat at the Council table.

"Lloyd George's elevation to the Premiership undoubtedly is the outcome of a desire on the part of the more aggressive party in the House of Commons to have a Government that will prosecute the war with more vigor. The change merely indicates that the people of Great Britain intend to utilize every resource and every force at their command to insure victory.

"Britain wants peace just as soon as the demands made by her and her allies are won from Germany. Anything less is not victory.

"The masterful way in which Britain is financing the war is no less impressive than the achievements at the front. Her wealth and resources are almost limitless and are being freely and gladly pledged.

"This war is developing the individual. Every man, woman and child must do a share. Women in the United Kingdom are taking men's places at home. They have demonstrated that they can do work men heretofore have done and just as efficiently. They work on the railways, manufacture munitions, do the farm work; in fact, there is nothing except the actual fighting in the trenches that they are not doing. Every woman at man's work puts another rifle on the firing line.

"As to Canada's future, I have always been certain. The war has only hastened developments. With a population nearly equivalent to that of New York State, and a territory larger than the United States, her possibilities are vast. The quality of her fighting and her share in the war has carried her name to remote corners. Before the war immigration was rapid, but not in a measure to what it will be when peace is declared. I firmly believe that Canada will have an influx of population not unlike that in the United States about fifty years ago.

"A great deal of money and many thousands of settlers have already gone to Canada from the United States. The investor finds there a good field for his wealth, and the settler a fertile soil for his plough. Rewards have come quickly to both. Canada looks to the United States more than she ever did before, for two reasons: Money and men are plentiful here, and the supply from overseas is cut off."

New Canadian Training Camp

A new Canadian training command has been established in the south of England which, unlike the disposition of the training division at Shorncliffe, is to be made up of four rather widely separated camps, with headquarters at Brighton. The loss in compactness, however, is more than compensated for by the splendid location of all the camps, and the ample scope afforded for every requirement of training.

General Macdougall, of Ottawa, the general officer commanding, made for himself a splendid reputation while commanding at Shorncliffe. He will have Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn as general staff officer of the first grade. Col. Spry, assistant adjutant quartermaster-general, is to be chief administrative officer.

Said Something Pleasant

Mother: I'm glad you had a nice time at the party dear. I hope you remembered to say something pleasant to Elsie's mother just before leaving.

Marjory: Oh, yes, I did, mamma. I smiled and said, "I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected."

Russia will save Rumania from the Teutonic menace, and next spring will have the strongest army she has had since the war began, Gen. Brussiloff told Stanley Washburn, the London Times correspondent, at Russian headquarters on the Carpathian front. Gen. Brussiloff commands all the Russian armies that made the great sweep into Galicia in the summer.

"I speak with authority when I say that from the common soldier up, the united sentiment of Russia is that Rumania should be protected, helped and supported in every possible way," said the Russian commander.

"The Rumanians must feel faith in the great heart of the Russian people," General Brussiloff continued. "They must know that in the efforts we are making to save them this sentiment is the dominant factor, not merely a question of our own self-interest to protect our flank left.

"Rumania is now feeling for the first time the pressure of war and the bitterness of defeat, but Rumania must realize that defeats are but incidents of a greater campaign. Behind her stands great Russia, who will see that her brave little ally who came into the war for a just cause does not ultimately suffer for daring to espouse the cause for which we are all fighting.

"Personally, never since the beginning have I believed that the enemy had a chance of winning. While they are able to continue successful offensives it is difficult for them to realize that they are not approaching a successful peace.

"This summer's operations mark a definite period of defeat. That period dates from the time when the Allies, co-ordinating their programmes, seized from the enemy the capacity for continuing the offensives and dictating their strategy to us.

"From the beginning of the operations this summer on the Russian southwestern front the enemy has lost control of the situation. In spite of his superhuman efforts to regain the initiative, he has utterly failed to do so. Again and again on this front the enemy's design to block our plans and throw us back on the defensive has been ruined by the valor and fortitude of our heroic troops.

"Simultaneously our brave allies on the west were beginning a summer's campaign which must by now have demonstrated to the German high command that with all its material it can construct no defensive works that the British and French cannot surely, if slowly, destroy. Italy, too, has had successes.

"If there remain any Germans who are still hopeful of their cause, let them realize that today, when the Central Powers already have lost the initiative and are finding difficulty in refilling their ranks, Russia has not yet reached the zenith of her power.

"Surely no intelligent German can expect victory. It is simply a question of how long they are willing to continue the war, of which the end is absolutely foreshadowed today.

"Russia's full power will only be approached next year, when we shall have the largest and best army since the beginning of the war. Even this year we have been obliged to conduct our offensive with an inferiority of material and heavy guns. Next year we shall have material in equality with the enemy and a superiority in human resources which will steadily increase as long as the war endures.

"The morale of the Russian people has been slowly rising for two years. It is my absolute personal conviction that if it were possible to take a vote of the entire population, 99 out of 100 Russians today would demand the continuation of the war to a definite and final victory regardless of its price.

"Our new levies each year are equal to the best troops. I believe they are far superior to anything which the enemy can find to send against us in next year's campaign."

The Prettiest Feet

A Swiss professor states that not one woman in a score has a perfect foot, owing to the wearing of high-heeled boots and pointed toe shoes. Russian, German, American, Austrian and Dutch women, he says, have broad feet, while those of Englishwomen are too narrow to fulfill classical and healthy conditions. The women of the Latin races, excluding Frenchwomen, have the best formed and therefore the prettiest feet, the professor says.—London Mail.

In a certain shop hangs a sign, framed in black, reading thus:

"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but had been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. Pay cash."

Boy Scout Notes

The King's Message to the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association

Recently Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association, forwarded a specially bound copy of his book, "Scouting for Boys," to His Majesty the King. The King's Secretary, in replying to Sir Robert's letter which accompanied the book, stated:

"I am commanded to thank you for the book, and at the same time to congratulate you upon the very satisfactory record of the Boy Scouts' Association since the war broke out. That upwards of 50,000 Scoutmasters and Scouts have joined the naval and military forces and given a good account of themselves, while the organization has succeeded in carrying on its work with increase both in numbers and efficiency, must be most gratifying to yourself and to all who have the welfare of the movement at heart."

Purely Canadian Scouting stories have been more noticeable by their absence than presence in the shelves of boys' books, but there comes to light now a splendid story written by a Canadian Scoutmaster, Rev. H. A. Cody, whose books along other lines are known all over Canada and the United States. Mr. Cody in writing this splendid story has used the Scout Law as a basis for a healthy boyish story with characters whose like may be found in every locality. The setting of the story is St. John and vicinity. Boy Scouts will welcome this edition to their libraries.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, writing in the November edition of the Headquarters Gazette, states: The development of sea scouting has done valuable national service in supplying coast watchers to the Admiralty. The training there has perfected the lads in sailoring and discipline, and gives promise of greater national value in the near future.

The responsibility for this success rests on the Sea Scout officers and the coast-watching Commissioners, men who for the most part have done their work unseen and even, I am afraid, at some disadvantage at certain places. But they have had the keenness to carry on under the feeling that their work was worth while, and events have now proved it to be so. The work that these officers have put in on the coast-watching service is beyond praise. They have loyally co-operated with the policy of Headquarters, and have fathered the boys on duty in a really practical and effective way.

The living quarters, which were at first often of a ramshackle description, are now, though not exactly boudoirs, comfortable and healthy. The boys are well clad, and the Sea Scout uniform has been universally adopted for coast watching service, and meets the full approval of the naval authorities. The smartness and discipline of the patrols is now an accomplished fact, and the Scouts have distinguished themselves in numerous instances in life-saving, prompt dispatch riding, fire extinguishing and various confidential services. Their efficiency in signalling, as well as in cooking their own food, practice of first-aid and nursing, self-care and physical development, as well as elementary seamanship, are in very many centres being taken seriously in hand by the officers. Such training is a grand step. It gives occupation and fills in the spare time between duties which is liable otherwise to hang heavy and to bring about the evils which Satan proverbially manages to supply idle hands. The above training not only fills this need, but it is an education which opens to the boy's future prospects and promises to have a real value for the country. Thus the coast-watching duty, where properly utilized can do a double good—a service to the country and a service to the boys themselves.

The extract from the diary of a Manchester Boy Scout on coastguard duty reads as follows: "Wednesday: Had a very decent night. Received messages about the' raid' (Zeppelin) and as H—— and I were alone we had a rather exciting time. We called the military, as instructed, and our six-hour watch passed like a few minutes. H—— and I had complete charge of 16 miles of coast. We came on duty at twelve o'clock midnight. It is a very windy night. The lookout box in which I am now writing is a small place about 5ft. by 8ft. with windows on the three sides which look out to sea. It has a stove, cupboard, various telephones, signals, revolvers, rifles, clock, telescope, etc. H—— has now the revolver, etc., round his waist. He is, of course, on duty outside. He comes in every few minutes passing remarks about the night. We work the watches like this. H—— and I come on duty at twelve midnight, and we are relieved at 6 a.m. Those who come on at 6 a.m. stay until 12 midday, and so on, all doing six hours each. Between times we have two hours patrol duty. Our duties consist of keeping a sharp lookout and answering calls. We made milk for all of us this morning with one tin condensed milk and four malt tablets, which we had with shredded wheat (and also to drink). It was fine."

"When do you expect to go abroad?"

"Not for some time. It will take several years after the war is over for us to recover from the expense of having to live at home."—Life.

A New Imperial Bond

American Habit of Gum Chewing Being Acquired in Britain

We acquire new habits as we learn new disciplines in war time. One of these is the habit, surprisingly grown this year, of gum-chewing. It appears that the consumption in England has gone up more than sixfold in three months, and that since the beginning of the great advance chewing gum has taken its place among regular army rations.

Although the Canadians demanded it, we may not put the blame on them. The simple explanation seems to be that munition workers and soldiers on the march and in the trenches wanted something to chew, and gum, being a more or less inocuous commercial commodity, has leapt into an immense popularity. The result is likely to be that at the end of the war England will be on the way to being a gum-chewing country like the United States.

The chewing of gum may not be a particularly injurious vice, but it certainly is not a pretty habit. The traveller in America is apt to find himself drawn into a fascinated study of its manifestations. He sees the conductor and the lift-boy, the clerk-girl and the "sales-lady" rythmically working their jaws as they go about the leisurely business of the day, and as his eye ranges along the corridor of the subway or the elevated train he begins to marvel at the waste of power in the moving mandibles of a million sober citizens.

There is clearly satisfaction in the exercise, and possibly a more positive solace than is to be obtained from a cigarette. It may be argued that the American chin owes something of its force to the chewing habit practised from infancy. Be that as it may, it seems likely that one more link in the community of ideas and habits has been established between us and our cousins across the water. —Manchester Guardian.

Militarism Exposed

Military Oppression Unbearable in Germany

The latest mail news from Germany contains a full report of the last sittings of the Reichstag and enlightening reading it must be to anyone who still clings to the belief that German kultur is what it professes to be.

In the discussion on the War Office administration a Socialist speaker, Herr Dittmen, said the introduction of military arrests had established a reign of terror in Germany. They were living through orgies of baseness and villainy. Criminals were really to be envied, for they got every legal protection, while persons arrested by the military were practically buried alive. He quoted cases of young girls being seized and locked up along with women of the undesirable class, and said that detention in such circumstances meant contamination.

The Socialists at this stage burst into cries of "Shame! Is that your German kultur?"

Dr. Helfferich, minister of the interior, attempted to appease the excited House by promising a thorough investigation, but was repeatedly interrupted by storms of protest; while the president vigorously rang his bell, but without effect. Dr. Helfferich declared that Germany had every reason to be satisfied with the attitude of the government, but this remark called forth a storm of opposition from the Socialists.

The excitement reached a climax when an Alsatian member, Herr Hauss, gave a further long list of instances of intolerable military oppression, which brought the House to such a state of rage that for a time the sitting had to be suspended.

The list will be published to the world should there be no relaxation in the severity of repressive measures.

Eight-Hour Day in War

The eight-hour day seems to have received the sanction of the judgment of Germany, and under peculiar circumstances. French prisoners, whom the Germans have put to work in the mines occupied by the Seventh army corps, do a stunt of eight hours a day. One shift goes to work at 6 in the morning and quits at 2 p.m., when another force goes on and labors until 10 at night. Two days a week, however, the men work 10 hours, to make up for the "knocking off" on Sunday. Two Swiss doctors, who visited the mines, and whose report in l'Echo des Mines at de la Metallurgie is quoted in the Engineering and Mining Journal, are authority for these statements. As a stimulus may be necessary to keep the workmen up to the mark, it is provided in one mine that the prisoner who fails to get out the required amount of lignite must go without his evening soup.—From the New York Evening Post.

"A dollar doesn't go as far as it used to."

"No," replied Mr. Chuggins, cheerfully; "but it goes a lot faster." —Washington Evening Star.

"When you're whipped," said Mr. Dolan, "you ought to say you've had enough."

"If I've the strength left to say I've had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "I'm not whipped yet."—Washington Star.

Germany Deceived As to Zeppelins

They Still Believe Dirigibles Are Doing Untold Damage in All Parts of England

The Buffalo Express, in an editorial on the destruction of two more Zeppelins in England, concludes:

It will be difficult for the German staff to admit the Zeppelins to be beaten and withdraw them wholly from service, because the German people have had their minds so filled with exaggerated tales of Zeppelin exploits that the government cannot well afford to undeceive them. S. S. McClure, who spoke in Buffalo recently, said that when in Germany he read the most extraordinary reports in German newspapers, given out by official authority, of the results achieved by Zeppelins. Liverpool had been almost entirely destroyed; much of London was in ashes; great munitions plants, dockyards, ships, etc., had been wrecked. These reports were read and believed implicitly by the German people. Mr. McClure himself had no knowledge of their falsity till he reached England. Then he actually visited the scenes of most of the Zeppelin raids and confirmed substantially the British accounts of the damage done.

The German people, however, cannot go to England and investigate, and they are not believing any reports which may reach them casting doubts on what their government tells them and what they are most eager to accept. Consequently, the popular clamor is always for more raids. What does the occasional loss of an airship amount to if a great English city is burned or an important munitions plant or dockyard destroyed? Therefore, the raids must continue, for the moment the German government admits to its people that it has been deceiving them in one thing, the scales are likely to fall from their eyes regarding the whole war.

Allies All Right Robertson Says

British Chief of Staff Sees Sure Victory in End, Despite Balkan Disasters

Carrying on a war is not like playing cricket. The nation which shows the greatest willingness to sacrifice—that nation will be rewarded by decisive victory.

This is the keynote of a review of the present situation of the war as given by Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, who added that he would stake his reputation as a soldier and as a man upon the prediction that the British "will see this war through."

The British army chief showed no inclination to minimize the recent successes of the Central powers on the Balkan theatre of war. He frankly conceded that for the present the Entente, and particularly Great Britain, was passing through a period of stress. But there was not the slightest reason, he emphasized, why the situation, on the whole, should not be characterized as entirely satisfactory from the Allies' point of view.

Great Britain, the chief of staff asserted, had only begun to muster the full strength of which she is capable of throwing into the scale of war, and was becoming stronger every day.

"Proper action at the right moment," he added, was the imperative guiding motive for the future.

The Farm Inventory

Value of Keeping Account of All Farm Material

Have you ever kept track of your farm business by taking an inventory once a year, or by keeping account of all receipts and expenditures? I have done both. For a time I kept account of all receipts and all expenses, but there were many things about this that did not prove entirely satisfactory when the accounts were referred to later, so that part was discontinued. But taking an inventory was always interesting and has not been neglected. I do it the last day of the year, though it is not important just what date it is done if it is the same date each year. If it is done at the close of the year, then you have some reference to turn to in case your memory fails when the assessor is interviewing you.

Take account of all the farm animals, putting a fair cash value on them. Some prefer just keeping the number one has on hand, but to finish up the account to a balance a cash value will have to be put on things. In case of farm implements deduct ten per cent. each year from cost price till three-fourths of the cost price has been deducted, then carry them on at one-fourth price as long as they are usable and stay out of the junk pile. The market value of grain is easy to get at and the amounts can be told close enough for such purposes with the rules and measurements for grain in bin or crib, and hay in the mow, but hay in stack is some guess work. Real estate is put down at price paid. All moneys and credits, and all forms of indebtedness have a place here. Then, when the account is balanced, it can easily be seen how much better or worse off you are than you were a year ago.—L. G. G., in Successful Farming.

Why Soldiers Get Grey Hairs

Sub-Conscious Worry Results in Premature Aging

What will be the effect upon future generations of the premature aging of millions of men now at the battle fronts? Army physicians and men of science generally are beginning to discuss the problem. It is said that soldiers ten months in the trenches, exposed to the nerve-shattering shock of shell fire often come out with the appearance of ten years having been added to their life. A shorter period than this often suffices to turn iron grey the hair of a boy of 25.

This premature aging is peculiar to no one nationality. It is noticeably alike among the English and French lines and among the prisoners from Germany, Austria and Russia. It is said to be perhaps a little more pronounced along the eastern fronts where the vast amount of territory involved frequently makes neglect of the wounded inevitable. There men have lain for days without medical attention and when finally admitted to hospital have given their ages at 21 to 27 years when ordinarily they would have been classed as 40 to 45.

"We attribute the grey hairs now so noticeable everywhere at the front to sub-conscious worry," said a Canadian army surgeon, in discussing the subject with a correspondent of the Associated Press. "A man will not be conscious of any worry at all, whereas his comrades will daily comment upon the whitening of his hair. I have never known of hair actually growing white overnight, as the novelists are so fond of putting it, but it often happens within the space of a week or ten days.

"The theory of sub-conscious worry was borne out strikingly a short time ago in the case of a surgeon in charge of a base hospital. This hospital was miles back of the firing line and there could have been no actual worry as to personal safety or anything of that sort. The doctor could not recall any worries, officially or personally, but all the time his subconscious mind must have been worrying about the folks at home or about matters to which he gave not the slightest conscious consideration.

"The grey hairs come quicker to the officers than to the Tommies, which is again a corroboration of the sub-conscious theory. The strain of the fighting naturally is greater with the other, although he may outwardly have the same joyous spirit of the man with the gun who goes over the parapet with a delighted yell when the command is given to advance.

"Our nurses, too, frequently go grey without apparent reason, for mostly they are women of long training amid the scenes and sufferings of hospital life."

Canadian Wheat Through Hudson Bay

Season of Open Navigation May Be Longer Than Expected

A vessel arrived recently in a British port direct from Hudson Bay by way of Hudson Strait. Making due allowance for the probable slowness of the ship, she must have passed through the Strait not earlier than some day late in October. As Hudson Bay is easily navigable long after its outlet is closed by ice, this incident seems to show that navigation may be expected to remain open till about the first of November in any ordinary year. With the aid of trustworthy beacons and wireless telegraphy, freight carriers of special build and equipment ought to be able to make the passage later than an ordinary vessel can do.

If the open strait navigation season were prolonged even one month the utility of the route would be enormously increased, because the distance from Port Nelson, the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, to Liverpool is no greater than the distance to the same point from Montreal, while navigation conditions, except for ice, are much more favorable. A carload of wheat from, say, Regina would reach Port Nelson as quickly as Fort William, and therefore the saving in distance would be about a thousand miles. Of course, for the greater part of the grain there would be a year's delay, with carrying charges, but in the end only carefully conducted experiments, long continued, will be able to serve as a basis on which to operate the route. There need be no fear about return cargoes if the outward traffic is all right, for the people of the West will always be liberal consumers of imported goods.—Toronto Globe.

Nothing Will Avail Germany

If we desire irrefutable evidence of Germany's rapid exhaustion of man-power we need not look farther than the military situation on the western front. Only once since the great offensive on the Somme began has a counter-attack in force been launched by the enemy to recapture the important positions he has lost, and this failed. The brilliant success which attended the recent French stroke in the Verdun region is another piece of evidence. Yet it is on the west front that Germany's greatest menace lies. It is nearest the Rhine, the backbone of her military power. She may overrun Rumania, but nothing can save her once she suffers military disaster along the line between the sea and Switzerland. —Victoria Times.

Old Trapper Trick Aided Canadians

Carrying Supplies By Aid of "Tump Line," They Captured Regina Trench

That success in modern warfare often may depend upon the employment of some article or contrivance of ancient design and cunning has again been demonstrated by the Canadian troops in their recent advances against the enemy. The old American Indian and trapper trick of carrying weights upon the back by means of a leather thong across the forehead helped the Canadians to go forward when all other means of transport was difficult and through supplies thus brought up they completely captured the famous Regina trench, which hitherto had resisted all efforts.

Not only did this particular contingent of Canadians take Regina trench, but they pressed forward under the fiery shelter of a curtain of shells until they established themselves in "Desire" trench. "Desire" trench is not charted on the ordinary maps of the world, but in this particular instance the trench constituted an objective of supreme desirability. The very name given to it by the British war map makers bespoke the importance attached to it.

When the Canadians were given the word to advance it was quickly seen that the wintry mud would soon play havoc with the usual methods of bringing supplies, and without uninterrupted supply support no attack could succeed. So old troopers from Western Canada suggested a scheme to the commanding officer, who immediately called for volunteers for the "tump line."

Hundreds of Canadians knew the trick, and within a few moments three "tump" companies were organized to bring up ammunition. Through mud, darkness and hostile shell fire, this Indian file of men maintained an endless chain of supplies until the faithful army mule could again get to work.

Canadian dash and daring did the rest, and once they gained the trench there was a rush of Germans to surrender. Seventeen officers were taken in one batch — an unusually large number to yield together. There had evidently been a scramble from the open trench to the dugouts, many of which were found fairly bursting with grey-clad soldiers.

Then followed characteristic instances of the battlefield. In cleaning up the position, one dugout, hidden under shell tossed earth and debris, was overlooked until two stretcher bearers, searching for wounded, approached. Much to the amazement of these two unarmed soldiers the Germans began to pour out, with their hands high above their heads. Half a score had emerged when the stretcher men thought the situation was becoming a little too serious. With a fine spirit of bravado, however, one pointed to the dugout door, and in tones more stentorian than polite shouted: "Get back there."

Meekly they obeyed, and while one of the stretcher men kept guard the other went for help, and a haul of two score prisoners resulted.

Two other stretcher bearers had picked up and were bringing in an apparently helplessly wounded man. Suddenly a German shell burst over them. The bearers dropped the stretcher with its burden and darted to cover in a friendly shell hole nearby. Much to their astonishment their "casualty" hopped off the stretcher and began running toward the German front line. Forgetting their own safety in this new dilemma the stretcher men took after their patient and overhauled him, placing him again on the stretcher. When examined he was found to have a very serious leg wound; how he managed to run puzzles the surgeons.

After the battle by a tacit understanding, both sides were allowed to collect their dead and wounded from "No Man's Land" between the trenches—one of the comparatively few instances in this war in which this has been permitted. Searching parties moved freely about, immune from snipers or bombs, the only condition being that they must not too closely approach the enemy trench.

One German kept coming closer and closer to the Canadian lines, and was twice warned away, and then, as his purpose seemed only too clear, two Canadians sprang over the parapet, and, in their own language, "pinched" him. He was taken before the colonel, where he made an indignant protest against his arrest, pointing to the red cross on his sleeve. The colonel considered the matter, and thought perhaps the man was right, and announced that he would send him back to his own front line, under escort. Then the German crumpled up, and said "Nein, nein"; he wanted to be a prisoner, and when he started for the rear he wore a broad grin.

Condensed

Editor: How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible.

Assistant: He did. Here's the account of yesterday's afternoon tea: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Rasping gored and Mrs. Embonpoint snored."

An entire Norwegian fleet of merchant vessels has been offered for sale to a syndicate of shipowners in the United States.

Big Colonization Scheme Planned

Canadian Pacific Announces Plans for Farms for Returned Veterans

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking-up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up outside employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

"Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonization in Canada by returned soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem."

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization — improved farms and assisted colonization farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Live stock, implements and seed grain will, where necessary, be provided. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by them with assistance from the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advances not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser in permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The colonist's operations will be directed, with the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demonstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required periodically that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improvement Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in the case of irrigable land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years when an amount equal to six per cent. on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock, implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war; and while it is recognized that the scheme must of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonist's efforts, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer those farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success."

War Prisoners

The Difference Between British Civilization and German Kultur

War is all Sherman declared it to be, and the barbarism of war may be at its worst in a war prison camp. But it is good to know that, when the worst comes to its very worst, at least in the British prison camps in France and in Britain, humanity is not disgraced, and, the German prisoners themselves being witnesses, British civilization is justified even in the midst of the horrors of war.

Here are two columns of testimony from letters to their relatives in Germany written by German prisoners, and published in last Sunday's issue of the New York Times. There are extracts from more than a dozen letters, "selected at random," as the newspaper remarks, and "written without the knowledge of the British prison camp officials." The Times further says that "German prisoners are permitted by the British to write home twice a week. The men are allowed great freedom of expression, and so long as the letters do not deal with military conditions in England or France, they are permitted to go through to Germany uncensored."

The testimony of every one of these German prisoners, intended only for their friends at home, is grateful, almost glad, because of the invariable kindness and careful attention shown to them by the prison authorities, the medical and surgical staffs, and the nurses. From a British hospital in France one writes:

". . . We have not a single ground of complaint. We are splendidly treated. Of course, mama will say, 'Oh, he only writes that!' No, it is an absolute fact. I only say one thing: thank God with me and be happy the whole day."

Another, writing to his "parents, brothers, and sisters," writes:

"Yesterday I was taken prisoner by the English, and I am happy I am out of that swindle. We were received in a most friendly manner, as I would never have thought."

Every letter expresses surprise and gratitude that food is adequate and wholesome—"we get more to eat than we used to." There is a finely human touch in one letter, a touch that signifies much for civilization after this barbarism is over: "Dear Paula, if you ever see an English soldier, don't hate him, for they are downright good people, and I have not had an angry word from them."

Canadians are not surprised at the humanity of the British, rather would they be grievously disappointed had it been otherwise. But the German prisoners are surprised. They had been taught that outside the "kultur" of their schools and universities and barracks, with their pagan watchword "will-to-power," there was no civilization. And American readers of such undesigned testimonies to the British ideals contrast the experience of German prisoners in British hands with the unimaginable degradations and enslavements which the Belgians, by the thousands, suffer these very days, and have suffered from the beginning at the hands, not of brutalized German soldiery alone, but of the general staff, and by the order of the imperial authorities.

Canadians, even in the thick and the sorrow of the war, thank God they are not allied with brutish tyrants, but with men whose humane instincts are proof against the most debasing influences of war.—Toronto Globe.

A Significant Retort

Western Canada in a Fair Way to Becoming Prosperous

Dun's financial agency declares that eighty per cent. of the outstanding obligations would be collected by the wholesalers this fall. In other words, the business community is in sound condition, and this condition is improving. The cause of this prosperity—for this is what the report represents—are the big crops, the high prices of grain and livestock, and the activity in the mines, mills and forests. The benefits of this augmented industry are felt by every walk of life, and when it is said that eighty per cent. of the outstanding indebtedness will be collected by wholesalers, it is implied that the obligations of years' standing are being liquidated and that absolutely everything that is on the slate will be wiped off before very long. Which is to say that Western Canada is just one hundred per cent. solvent and is in a fair way to place a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger.

Give this country another fair crop and prosperity such as it has never known will be its portion.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Food Corners Eighty Years Old

Modern Days Have Nothing Very Much on Old Time Methods

These times of corners on eggs and flour by speculators and owners of refrigerator plants recall the days of panic in 1836-37, when banks closed, and even the government was unable to meet its obligations. Coal was $10 a ton and flour $12 a barrel, and so great was the distress that a meeting was held in City Hall Park, the notice reading: "Bread, wheat, rent, fuel! The voice of the people shall be heard!"

Eli Hart, in Washington street, who was holding 60,000 barrels of flour for higher prices, was denounced and a mob attacked his warehouse and destroyed much of his stock after he had refused to sell to the people at the old price.

Then when the militia arrived the crowd visited Horrick & Co's warehouse, and there they were outwitted by a very smart clerk, who said: "Boys, don't destroy the flour, but let everyone who can shoulder a barrel of flour and take it home to his family." To this all agreed, and hundreds of homes were immediately amply supplied. Horrick saved much of his stock and quiet was restored in the town.—J. C. Pumpelly, in The New York Tribune.

The Crime Against Belgium

Shot and Shell the Only Argument That Is Left

It may be thought that the action of Germany in deporting the adult male population of Belgium has not been denounced with enough severity. The reason may be that the resources of human language have been exhausted in condemning German conduct in Belgium. The murders and worse outrages committed in 1914 shocked the world. Nothing worse could be done. Nothing remained to be said. Remonstrance seemed to be useless. No argument except shot and shell seemed of any avail to reach the hard heart of those who committed or countenanced those crimes. Yet the deportation of the Belgians is an act, if it stood by itself, would have made the civilized world stand aghast. It is described by the military expert of the New York Times as "an act which the world has never seen paralleled since the dawn of civilization," which savors of the barbarism of the Germanic tribes which flooded North Northeastern Europe in the third century."

And this fresh outrage comes at a time when German leaders are beginning to talk as if they deplored the horrors of the war. The German Chancellor a few days ago said that if at the end of war the world became fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then throughout the whole of humanity there would ring out a cry of peaceful arrangements and understandings to prevent the return of such a catastrophe.

The world already realizes the horrors of war, and would willingly consider any plan for preventing them. But Germany continues so to behave as to close the door to any means of prevention except the crushing defeat of Germany. It is impossible to believe that those who are making Belgium a hell on earth for peaceful citizens are sincere when they express a desire for a future of peace in which humanity shall reign. If Germany ever becomes an instrument of peace it will be by demonstrating how men can be brutalized by lust of conquest and love of war. War is a terrible evil at best. Germany seems bent upon showing how bad it can be.

So long as this goes on there will appear to be a choice between only two kinds of peace: the peace of a world terrified into submission by German frightfulness, and the peace of a world in which Germany will be deprived of the power of doing harm. The Chancellor talks peace. But the deed done in Belgium is a fresh declaration of war.—From the Toronto Star.

Belgian Slave Letters

As the slave trains move out of the stations carrying civilian Belgians to Germany one of the men's pastimes is to write postcards and drop them out of the cars. A number of these have found their way to England. Here is a sample of their contents:

The young men of X and the surrounding villages have been captured.

The unmarried comrades of Y from the village of Z, from 18 to 30 years of age, are here together. We will never work for the Germans and never sign their paper. Long live King Albert.

Van T. and De R. from X were sent on October 19 to Germany, and arrived on October 20. If this note is found, please send it home to X.

During the passage of these long slave trains their unfortunate but undaunted occupants were heard singing the "Brabanconne" and "The Lion of Flanders."

"Prisoner at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you'd like to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

Whereupon the prisoner looked towards the door, and remarked pleasantly: "If it is agreeable to the company, I should like to say good evening."

Grand Old King at the Front

King Nicholson of Montenegro Visits Somme Battlefront

His Majesty King Nicholas of Montenegro visited the battlefields of the Somme the other day. The King wore his native costume, and added to it the enchantment of his own venerable and impressive presence.

Old now, his tiny kingdom overrun by his big and gluttonous neighbor, Nicholas of the Black Mountain preserves has that fine loftiness of demeanor which was his in the days when he administered justice in person before his palace in Cettinje.

The visit to the front lasted only three days; it was upon the last of them—having upon the first two visited a hospital and the staff of one of the armies—that he motored up to the Somme battlefront.

It was a windy, chilly day, clear and rainless; at two points along our front the enemy was shelling steadily with no particular object in view that anyone could discover; and the King, with a set of staff-maps to make things clear, showed a keen and soldierly interest in the shape and possibilities of this long and spacious river-battle.

There was one village upon his route where there are yet children; they range up as one passes and ask—one can hardly call it begging—for pennies. "Gimme penny, please—one penny, please." One little girl held out her hand as the King and his suite went by and piped her request to one of the English officers. The King stopped. "What was she saying?" he inquired.

The officers laughed and explained, and would have walked on, but not the King. "No, bring her here," he commanded.

She was brought. It is part of the business in life of good kings to live up to the story-books, and Nicholas of Montenegro was equal to the demand upon him. He produced a louis—not a billet de banque such as one pays mere bills with, but the real thing, the authentic gold.

"Tenez, mon enfant;" He smiled, and gave it to her.

The King was greatly impressed by what he saw of the great organization of power—gun-power—which is the sign and visible token of Britain's impulse to victory—the unbelievable guns, the quantity of munitions which flows towards the batteries, the vast accumulation of magnificent manhood.

Before leaving, his Majesty utilized his last moments in the war-zone in a manner which those who know him best describe as entirely characteristic.

He inquired for a church. There was one near by, and thither the old King went to offer up prayers for the success of the British arms.

About Sleep

Specialist Believes Average Person Does Not Get Enough of It

Dr. Richard Clarke, Cabot, who is devoting years ripened by experience to the education of the public in hygiene, says that we do not sleep enough, most of us, and urges us to see to it that we get all the sleep we need, "which is," he elucidates, "as much as you can soak up in twenty-four hours."

John Jones, who knows that Napoleon customarily got along with four hours slumber out of twenty-four, will hurrah when he reads this and lay him down for twice the Emperor's allowance. And he will be right in doing so. Who knows but that the Corsican would have conquered all Europe if he had rested longer? At any rate, it would have taken him more time to do it, would it not. And thus his career would have been extended and perhaps the unfortunate denouement on St. Helena would have been averted.

The faculty of napping for a few minutes is so valuable that it ought to be encouraged. The real reason why some persons sleep in church is not found in the soporific quality of the sermon, but in the fact that they need not fear a rude awakening.

Dozers should never be laughed at. Put yourself in his snooze. We do not need the eight-hour day half so badly as we need the eight-hour night.—New York Sun.

Farmers' Co-Operative Company Prosperous

Just Concluded the Most Successful Year in Its History

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has just concluded the most successful year in its ten years' history, with a net profit of $571,455. In addition to this, a subsidiary company, the Grain Growers' Export Company, showed a profit of $196,000. The company has a big terminal elevator at Fort William, leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, through which over 28,000,000 bushels of grain passed in the year. Lumber, machinery, twine, coal, apples, flour and other supplies to the extent of over $1,200,000 were handled through the co-operative supply department, and over 600 cars of stock through the livestock department. The company, which has declared a ten per cent. dividend upon capital stock, is largely a co-operative one, controlled by the farmers of the West.

The Forsaken Machines

Life of the Average Farm Implement Only About Half as Long as it Should Be

Maybe the question is a little impertinent, but we are going to ask it anyway. Where is your drill, planter, mower, binder, tillage tools, etc.? Yourself is the one to whom the answer should be given and it is up to each one to make his answer such as will satisfy himself.

A reliable authority who has unusual opportunities for finding out the real conditions upon this important question estimates that "over fifty million dollars' worth of farm machines stand continuously uncared for in all the weathers of the four seasons." He also states that "one state has shown that forty-six per cent. of farmers, nearly half, leave all their machines out under open sky. Only sixteen per cent. house all their tools."

Is it any wonder that we are called a wasteful nation when we allow fifty million dollars' worth of valuable property to depreciate in the most rapid manner? Do you have a share in this enormous waste? If so, why? Is it because it is more economical to buy machinery than to take care of it?

The extraordinary conditions which prevail at present, and which will continue to prevail for at least a few years, are bound to exert an influence upon the supply and probably upon the price of farm machinery. Metal is used extensively in the construction of the vast majority of modern farm implements and machines. The various metals are also in great demand by the nations at war, and as a result they have not only advanced greatly in price but there is also considerable difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of that commodity. It is entirely possible that conditions may develop which will make it impossible to promptly and completely supply the demand for farm machinery.

The unusual conditions make it of more than ordinary importance that the machines and implements be so cared for that another season of service may be obtained from them if necessary. As a matter of fact, the life of the average farm implement is only about half as long as it should be and the reason they are so short lived is that they are allowed to deteriorate much more during the season when they are not in use than they do while at work. Rusted metals, rotted wood, the neglect of complicated and delicate parts, are the principal factors in putting machines out of commission.

The right time to put a machine away is just as soon as its work is completed, but if you failed to do it then, it will pay to make a round-up of the farm and bring in all the forsaken machines. The hay loader that stands where it finished loading the last load of hay; the corn planter that you had to move out of your way when you cut or husked the corn; the binder under the tree; all of the various tools and machines, which together amount to an investment that it is wasteful to not look after.

A shed that will protect them from the weather can be erected at small expense. Even if the cost of a shed made of lumber, or other ordinary building material, seems too great, a shed can be made with a few poles for a frame and straw for roof and sides.

If the machine or implement is already rusted, it will pay to remove the rust, and oil or grease the metal parts to keep rust from eating into them. A coat of paint will preserve the wooden parts. It requires no more time to do these things at the time the machines are put away than it does when they are wanted for work. The sum total of profanity would be considerably reduced if every man could hitch on to an implement that had been protected against rust and not have to fuss with rusted gears or shovels that will not scour when he gets it out in a busy season.—Successful Farming.

Luring Them To Death

Initiative Shown by Young Officers of the British Army

"A Brigadier gave me an interesting instance of the initiative shown by even quite young officers," writes a war correspondent. "One of his subalterns who was given the task of clearing out a strong point, after closely reconnoitering the position at great personal danger, decided on this plan of campaign. He discovered two places where machine guns could be brought up and advantageously hidden, and arranged with some of our heavy artillery to shell the place, himself acting as observation officer. At the second shot the shell fell so close in front that the defenders made a bolt to the open, where they were immediately caught by the machine guns, and they rushed back to their strong point. Just as they did so a third shell got in a direct hit. Most of the survivors ran out and were again caught by the machine guns, and then the place was taken with the bayonet with no loss of men."

The Painter: I paint things as I see them.

The Buyer: But think of me. I have to see them as you paint them.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

This was, however, the only flaw in a welcome which appeared to be wholly spontaneous. Lady Moorhampton was gracious to Mabin, whom she scolded gently for running away without saying good-bye, and Captain Dalmaine pressed her hand with a look which seemed to say that he had suffered agonies at her absence.

On the whole Mabin could not help feeling, as she went upstairs to the room which had previously been allotted to her, that this was really the best place for Ciprian's son, and telling herself that she had been rather foolish in supposing that any harm could happen to the boy in this beautiful home where he would be surrounded with careful protectors—protectors, too, who were well on the alert.

It was a pity that Dibs was not more complimentary to his small uncle. When he saw the poor, sickly baby asleep in his cot, Dibs burst into a roar of laughter, and refused to believe that the little white-faced morsel of humanity was alive. Upon which he was bundled out of the room and told to be good.

Whereupon he began to realize the virtues of diplomacy, though vaguely, when he told Mabin what had happened, and she advised him not to laugh at the baby.

"But he's such a funny ickoo sing," said Dibs, who had scarcely got over his amusement. "He's all dwy and shwivelled, and his mouf's open."

"Babies are all like that."

But Dibs shook his head with decision.

"I don't believe Dibs was ever yike zat baby!" he murmured incredulously.

"He will look different when he wakes up. You won't please Lady Moorhampton if you don't like her baby."

Dibs reflected.

"If I mustn't say he's funny," he said presently, "I shan't know what to say about him."

"Well, you can say he's—he's a nice little baby, can't you?" suggested Mabin. "He is, you know."

Dibs shook his head.

"I don't fink he's nice," he said reflectively. "And no more doesn't g'anpa. He looks at him so." And the boy gave a very shrewd little imitation of the furtive, and as it were unwilling glances which Lord Moorhampton cast at his unlucky little infant son.

Mabin had been formally appointed governess to little Julius, a post which gave her just the opportunities she wanted of being with him and guarding him from that harm which she still vaguely dreaded.

Yet she had to confess that her fears seemed rather absurd, in the face of the kindness with which Ciprian's son was treated.

Lady Moorhampton had accepted him as a member of the household with a good grace—with too good a grace, Mabin thought, remembering the attitude she had taken up at the outset, when she was quite genuine. And although it was known that active inquiries were going on, nobody would have thought, from the way in which Julius was treated, that there was the slightest doubt about his being the direct heir of his grandfather.

In the meantime Lord Moorhampton was in constant communication with his solicitor, and although he said little to anyone as to the results of their consultations, there was a suspicion about that he got little out of them of a satisfactory nature.

He still employed Mabin as his secretary, and the pleasantest hours of her day were those she spent, each afternoon, in the big library, with Julius playing on the hearthrug while she helped Lord Moorhampton with his work on the family memorials.

She and the boy had been established at Heath Hill for about a week when one afternoon the viscount told her, on her taking her usual seat at the typewriter, that he had something to tell her.

Mabin looked up, her face alight with interest.

"Unfortunately," he went on, with a glance at the child, who was playing with the stuffed head of the tiger on the hearthrug, "I have no good news. I have had the strictest inquiries made at the office of this Fryer, and all we can find out is this: that he is really a half-brother of my wife's, and of Wright's."

Mabin uttered an exclamation. This accounted for the similarity she had noticed in the voices of the two men. It also awoke all her suspicions afresh as to a conspiracy between the two to get rid of Ciprian.

Lord Moorhampton went on—

"That is the only definite thing we can discover. As for the attack you say was made upon Ciprian"—and she fancied she saw a look of doubt in his eyes as he glanced at her—"we can discover nothing whatever. Nobody appears to have seen him go into the office; nobody to have seen him go out. We have only the word of the clerk, whose name is Oakes, to the effect that such a man did go there to the office; that there was a quarrel between him and a man from the north of England who met him there, and that Ciprian, whom they profess not to have known by name, was stunned for a time by a blow given during the quarrel. The clerk declares that the injured man presently got up and went out, declaring that he was all right. But we can find no trace of him whatever."

"But you do believe he was your son?"

Lord Moorhampton hesitated. It was plain, from his exceeding vagueness, that he did not want to be pressed into any corner where action was necessary, action which would cause scandal. It seemed to Mabin that he would rather accept the disappearance of his son without explanation, than quarrel with his wife by accusing her brother of a hand in the mysterious affair.

It was in vain that she urged him to insist upon clearer information about this indefinitely named "man from the north of England."

Lord Moorhampton deprecated any "hasty action," as he called it, and was evidently desirous of nothing so much as of preserving the peace of his household, even at the risk of some obvious suspicions being entertained by everybody who knew anything about the mysterious affair of Ciprian's return and disappearance.

Mabin was shocked by his timidity, and disgusted by his apparent readiness to believe anything rather than bring discomfort upon himself. It seemed to her that it augured ill for the safety of poor little Julius that his grandfather, fond of him as he already was, should so calmly acquiesce in the mysterious passing out of existence of his own son.

She controlled her feelings by an effort, tried to do her work as usual, and managed to maintain outward composure.

But when she was released, and was able to leave the library, where Julius was still playing with the tiger's head, she felt unable to face the ordeal of passing through the great hall, where she was almost sure to meet Joe Wright or Captain Dalmaine, both of whom were still staying at the house, and who spent most of their afternoons lounging round the fire there.

So she decided to slip out by the garden door at the end of the passage, to go round the house at the back, and re-enter it by a door at the other end, which was close to the back staircase.

There was a glass panel in the upper part of the door, through which, however, it was too dark outside to see anything of the garden beyond. There was, however, plenty of light in the passage itself, and Mabin, heartbroken and miserable, was making her way, slowly, wiping away the tears which had begun to flow from her eyes, when suddenly she stopped short, her steps arrested by a sight which made the blood freeze in her veins.

On the other side of the panel, close to the glass, distinct and recognizable in the electric light which shone from behind her, Mabin saw a man's face—thin, white, haggard—a beardless face, with fixed and staring eyes.

With a cry she sprang forward, uttering hoarsely the word—

"Ciprian!"

But before she could reach the door the face had disappeared.

(To Be Continued.)

They Melt

in the Mouth

You'll get a new idea of how good soda biscuit can be, with your first bite of

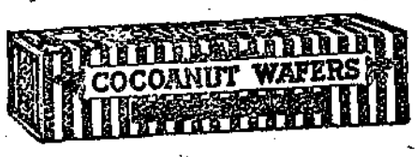
Som-Mor Biscuit

Plain or Salted. In Packages only

Try our

COCOANUT WAFERS

They are dainty and delicious for afternoon tea. Packages only.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA. 5

Two Men and Two Farms

Economy of Farming Closely Associated With Personality of the Farmer

Two men set out to buy farms. One picked a place where the buildings were good but the land was poor. He said: "I'll have a good home, and I can build up the place."

The other man chose a place where the buildings were poor but the land was good. He said: "I can soon make the land pay for better improvements." Which of the two was the wise man?

The one who bought the good house on the poor farm had passed his prime. He thought of the farm chiefly as a home; he knew that even a poor farm would provide him with shelter, food and enough for clothing.

His savings were sufficient to pay for the poor, cheap farm. He had passed his period of ambition to conquer new difficulties. He desired to live rather than to achieve—and he was wise.

The other man was young, with ambition to get along; he had only enough money to make a first payment on the good farm. He knew that fertile land begins at once to repay the owner who works hard on it.

He was full of youth's vitality, and the hardships of living in a poor house and improving it as he went along did not deter him. He sought a place where he could use all his strength to get on and get on at once—and he also was wise.

The economy of farming is so closely interwoven with the personality of the farmer that each case is a different case. It's the man nd not the land that decides the outcome.—Country Gentleman.

Looking Ahead

Mr. Robbins came home well pleased with his achievement at the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks today," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Robbins, "but one comes tomorrow, the other a week from tomorrow."—Chicago Herald.

Advice

If you cannot live so as to leave footprints on the sands of time, live at any rate so that you won't have to leave finger prints at police headquarters.

Cheaper

"Given up the idea of moving, old man?"

"Yes; we've changed the furniture around and imagine we're living in a new house."

The Laziest Shepherd

A century and more ago a pamphlet entitled, "The Shepherds of Salisbury Plain" set forth their notorious laziness and said a gentleman offered a prize of a guinea to the laziest of a slumbering group. Some started up to claim the prize, which was won by the shepherd who merely murmured an invitation to shove it into his pocket.—London Globe.

Her Sentiment

The Mistress: Mary, what is that old paint-pot doing on the corner shelf?

The Cook: It belongs to the man who worked here last spring.

The Mistress: You may throw it away.

The Cook: I'll do nothing of the sort, mum. It's all I have to remember him by.—Punch.

Instant Relief for

Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salts-taking habit.

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

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

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

The Way of the Submarine

Norwegian Captain Gives Account of German Raider's Work

A Norwegian captain in his evidence in a shipping action in the British Admiralty Court gave, incidentally, a graphic account of a German submarine raider's work in the Channel.

The witness was Captain Anton Amundsen, and he stated that when he was six miles off the Casquets with the steamer Rabbi on Oct. 21 last year, he was stopped by a German submarine with the order, "Leave the ship immediately." When the crew in the boats made for a sailing vessel the submarine headed them off and sank the sailing vessel. In the same way she sank a second sailor and also a steamer. Finally a British transport came up, and the Britisher and the submarine fired upon each other across the tossing boats, the sea being very rough. The British vessel eventually drove the submarine off and it disappeared.

Sir Samuel Evans: Did they give you any reason for sinking you?

Captain: They asked where I came from and what I was carrying. I said, "From Swansea with coal" and that seemed to settle it.

A Practical Miss

First Girl: Would you marry a man because he was rich?

Second Girl: No, but I might refuse to marry one because he wasn't.

More Canadian Aviators Wanted

Royal Naval Air Service Again Has Openings for Recruits

The Naval Service Department announces that there is again an opening for recruits for the Royal Naval Air Service. There have been several hundred commissions granted to Canadians who have enlisted for this service, but the demand is still greater than the supply. The service is an especially attractive one, offering fullest scope for individual initiative and resource. Volunteers for the service, if they pass the preliminary tests, are sent to England as probationary flight officers. The qualifying course there takes six months.

All applications for entry to the service should be addressed to the Naval Secretary, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, from whom full details as to qualificarions can be obtained.

Arrangements have been made with the Militia Department to permit of the transfer of unattached and supernumerary militia officers to the air service.

Both Surprised

Mr. Goodleigh: I was surprised to see you in a helplessly intoxiated condition last evening.

Tipples: I was surprised myself; I thought I could stand a lot more.—Boston Transcript.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

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.

220W

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

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

Painting Farm Implements

The painting of farm implements for their protection and preservation has apparently received very little consideration by Canadian farmers, as one may judge by the information secured by the Commission of Conservation in the survey conducted on 200 farms in each of four counties in Ontario. In Waterloo, not one farmer who painted his implements was found among the hundred, in Carleton only one, in Northumberland three, and in Dundas eleven. And yet paint is an absolute essential if the full life of an implement is to be secured.

A Nature Fake

"What's bothering you, old man?" Jones asked his friend the scientific gardener.

"It's no use," sighed the wizard; "I may as well give up. I got started a few years ago on a new idea. I took a head of cabbage and crossed it with a white potato and grew eyes on it; then I crossed that with a cornstalk and grew ears on it; then I crossed that with a squash and grew a neck on it; then I crossed that with a coconut and grew hair on it, but hanged if I can figure out what to do for a nose and a mouth!"

Indigestion Resulted From an Inactive Liver

The Bowels Became Constipated and the Whole Digestive System Upset

With many people constipation becomes a habit. And it is a dangerous habit which is certain sooner or later to cause serious disease.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the first and most important rule of health. When the liver becomes torpid the flow of bile into the intestines is stopped and the bowels become constipated. But you can readily overcome this condition by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. There is no treatment obtainable which so promptly awakens the activity of the liver and bowels and thereby corrects derangements of the digestive system.

Mrs. Herbert Doherty, of Beaver Brook, Albert Co., N.B., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a great medicine for constipation. I have suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, but got to using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was so benefitted that I began to study this malady. I found that the indigestion resulted from a bad case of inactive liver, and as soon as I got the liver working right I didn't have any stomach trouble or indigestion. I cannot praise this medicine too highly, and would advise anyone suffering from indigestion or constipation to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. My husband also claims that these pills have done him more good than any medicine he ever used. You are at liberty to use this letter."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively relieve and cure torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, backache and kidney disease. Put it to the test. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Daylight Darkness

There are a number of daylight darknesses recorded in history, among them being those in B.C. 295, A.D. 740 and 775. There was a dark day in England in January, 1807, and another on October 21, 1816. There was also a dark day in Detroit on October 19, 1762. On May 19, 1780, there was such atmospheric gloom over Hartford, Conn., that the legislature adjourned for the day.

$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.

Uncle Is Still There

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

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of the office."

The Real Liver Pill. — A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection, and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

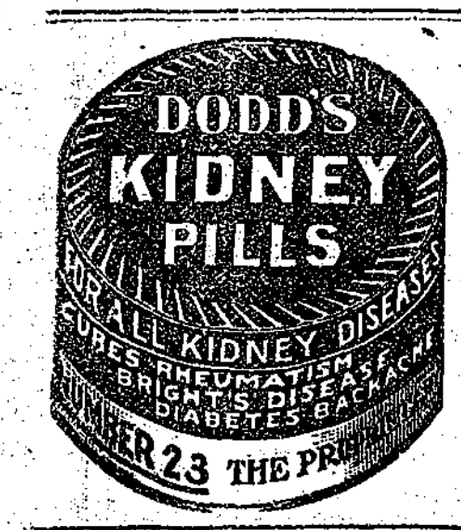
Their Finish in Sight

Wife: John, the cat has three new kittens. What shall we name them?"

Hub: We'll call them Peter Pan.

Wife: All three? Why?

Hub: Because they are never going to grow up.



Study Your Soil

To Secure Maximum Crops a Knowledge of the Land Is Necessary

The soil is the farmer's capital — his workshop. Upon it is founded the whole business of farming, and upon its fertility will depend in large measure the success of the farmer's operations. Too often it is not given the proper care, nor is sufficient intelligence exercised in its use.

The plant derives certain substances necessary to its development from the soil; the most important of these are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The farmer should know whether his soil contains these in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a maximum crop providing good cultivation is given, or if he is not getting satisfactory yields, he should find the cause. No two farms have been treated and cropped in past years in exactly the same way, which means that even adjoining farms may be entirely different so far as soil requirements are concerned. To bring it up to a state of profitable productiveness one farm may need a rotation different from the other, or a different fertilizing treatment. Bulletins, books, experts and governments help the farmer in many ways, but they cannot be expected to furnish every detail in a manner to fit his every need. The farmer himself should learn what his crops require, learn what his soil contains, learn what is lacking in his soil, learn how to supply the deficiencies, and then he may safely look for increased yields and greater profits. It involves study, but the farmer must work out many of his own problems on his own farm under his own conditions, by trial, by test, and by experiment.—F. C. N.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Willows from Cuttings

Willows root readily from cuttings of the young wood. The cuttings can be made almost any time in the growing season and set firmly in good soil and kept moist will root readily. A good plan is to make the cuttings in the autumn, after the tree from which the cuttings are taken has dropped its foliage. Make cuttings about a foot long and set them two inches apart in trenches five inches deep in the open ground. Firm the soil well about the cuttings by treading on it with the feet. In the spring the cuttings will take root and leaf out early in the season. When well rooted they can be transplanted into nursery rows or set out where they are to remain permanently.

Cats' Eyes

As showing how widely the permanently blue eyes of cats differ from other eyes, it is noted that immediately the eyes of white cats that are to have permanently blue eyes open they shine bright red in the dark, and neither the ephemeral kitten blue nor any other colored eye does this.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Officers Will Be Weeded Out

Must Revert and Go to the Front or Come Home and Take Off Uniform

It is announced from the Militia Department that the number of unemployed Canadian officers in England is to be reduced materially. Officers of higher rank who have not been taken to the front will have to revert to subalteran rank to go to the front, or come home and take off the uniform, and no distinction will be made between members of Parliament and others. At present there are more than 200 Canadian Lieut.-Colonels in England on full pay, and General Turner is expected to weed them out at once.

Just a Siding

—As the metropolis of inland Macedonia, Monastir is important to the Serbs and Bulgars. To the bigger nations it is but one of the many way-stations on the long road to Vienna—or from it.—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Cleaner Food

Much of the inventive genius nowadays is centred on devices that will do away with the handling of food. A man has invented a machine which removes the Chinaman's hands from canned salmon that goes into homes practically everywhere. It is known as the "iron chink." It will do the work of fifty Chinese and clean 30,000 fish in a day. The salmon is cleaned, chopped, packed in cans with fat and lean properly balanced, weighed, sealed, and cooked by machinery. A Los Angeles man has invented a printing press to be installed in bakeries which prints wrappers in colors and wraps the bread without handling.

Arithmetical Progression

He had complained jealously that she had too many other young men around.

"The idea!" she laughed. "Why, I can count them all on the fingers of my left hand. The index finger is Mr. Smart, the second finger is Mr. Balder, and the third finger of my left hand—the third finger is you."

Next day he got a ring for it.

THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhœa, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely **non-narcotic** and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

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. Its 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 I feel 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.

Butter Production On the Prairies

The quantity of butter shipped to Vancouver during the New Zealand export season, which ended June 30, was only 213 tons as against 1,385 tons during the corresponding period in 1914-15. The largest quantity of butter imported into Canada during any one year was in 1913, when a total of 3,567 tons was received, most of which came from New Zealand.

The falling-off in imports from New Zealand is due to increasing production on the prairies. It is expected that the Prairie Provinces, besides supplying British Columbia needs, will hereafter have butter for export.

Persistent Asthma. — A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

Useless Expense

"We've got to cut down expenses," announced Mr. Riverside, "and I think we'll begin by giving up our box at the opera."

"Oh, Henry, you surely wouldn't think of doing that!" protested his wife.

"Why not? If my business keeps on as rotten as it is now I won't be able to buy you any new gowns, and there is no use paying rent for a show window when you haven't got any goods to show."

ST. VITUS DANCE CAN BE EASILY CURED

A Tonic for the Blood and Nerves With Rest All That Is Needed

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This trouble may appear at any age, but is most often met between the ages of six and fourteen. The most frequent cause of the disease is poor blood, aggravated by indoor confinement, or mental strain at school. Under these conditions the blood fails to carry nourishment to the nerves and the child begins to show listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. A remedy that cures St. Vitus dance, and cures it so thoroughly that no trace of the disease remains, is Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which renew the blood, thus feeding and strengthening the starved nerves. This is the only way to cure the trouble, and parents should lose no time in giving this treatment if their child seems nervous or irritable. Mrs. Wm. A. Squires, Cannington, Ont., says: "My only daughter, now fourteen years of age, was troubled for several years with St. Vitus dance. She was so bad that at times she would lose control of her limbs and her face and eyes would be contorted. We had medical advice and medicine, but it did not help her. In fact we thought the trouble growing worse, and finally we had to take her from school. About a year ago we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she had taken five boxes she was completely cured, and is now a fine, healthy girl. I firmly believe we owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are very grateful for her restoration to perfect health."

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

That's the Way to Talk!

"My dear, I wouldn't lift that heavy tub. You might injure your back. Let me carry it."

"But you have on your new Palm Beach suit."

"Poor economy, my dear, to risk injuring a million-dollar woman to save a five-dollar suit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES BLOOD POISON PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co 94 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) FORMOP EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
THERAPION
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

When buying your Piano Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA

Germans Building More Raiders

New Submarines Can Operate in Waters Such as at Archangel

Regardless of reports concerning the decline of the man-power of Germany, there is no apparent lack of men or materials in German shipbuilding yards, according to advices, which indicate that the tonnage now on the ways exceeds that of peace times.

It is definitely known that the more important yards have been devoting almost their entire resources for some time past to the construction of submarines, which, it is alleged, are now being turned out at the rate of five a week.

A number of these submersibles, it is stated, have been designed solely with a view to their operation in ice-bound or partially ice-bound waters and are of unusual size and exceedingly strong in construction, and it is understood they will be used in the Baltic and White Seas. They are said to have a cruising radius of 2,500 miles on a single filling of fuel, and aside from the usual completement of torpedo tubes are armed with two light-calibre guns on the deck.

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

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if yore boy 'Erbert ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins' stern ultimatum, "e'll 'ear about it, that's all! Oh, an' per'aps you've come wiv that saucepan wot you borrowed last Monday."

"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb, shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins' dog?"

"Nothin', ma," replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There!" said his mother, triumphantly. "An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog," said Herbert, calmly.—Tit-Bits.

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

Confectionery
Stationery
Toys

Tobaccos
Cigars
Pipes

Magazines, Newspapers, Periodicals. Subscriptions received for any Publication at List Price.

T. H. ROTHERHAM

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Feb. 15, 1917.

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

Hon. M. Burrill's Appeal.

For two years and a half, War, red rnd ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won, or greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the empire A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come, a vital factor will be an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—January Agricultural Gazette.

Sergt. Jack Promoted.

This week Mrs. Noble Binns received a letter from her brother, Wm. Clark, formerly of Ymir, who went out to the front in the 54th battalion, having been transferred to a tunneling company. He stated that he had met a corporal of the 54th who informed him that Sergt. A. W. Jack had been recommended for a commission for conspicuous gallantry. His company was making an attack to capture a German position. All the officers were disabled and he took command and carried the men through to victory with a loss of less men than any company that took part in that engagement. Jack was a Trail resident, being on the staff of the Bank of B. N. A. here. Having transferred to Hedley, he enlisted from that point, but is well known in Trail.—Trail News.

Right Way to Put It.

This is a time when we are all Americans. The man who cannot be loyal to his country should move out and seek the country that he can be loyal to. In case of war, there is no room here for the disloyal and the government will find a way to treat all such in a manner so drastic that they will cease to be a menace to the country.—Oroville Weekly Gazette.

Hon. Ralph Smith, provincial minister of finance, died in Victoria Monday evening, aged 59. As the interior of the province is entitled to another cabinet minister, it is hoped that the premier will make his choice from the up country members.

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

WELL-KEPT TEETH
help win and keep the admiration of youth or maiden. Have us care for your teeth and they'll be admired and not criticized. We're dentistry experts, at moderate prices.

DR. F. T. ROBINSON
Dentist.
Office with Dr. Lewis, Oroville, Wash.

Chas. F. Nelson, member for the Slocan, is possibly the best fitted for the position of any member of the legislature.

It is too bad that the editor of the Victoria Week is an exile from 'one through a desire to give advice to the militia department in particular and colonials generally. It is said he obtained his knowledge of tactics and strategy in the Nelson Club.

The submarine frightfulness doesn't appear to become any more frightful; neither do the zepelins seem to zep as frolicsomly as a year ago.

The pen may be "mightier than the sword," but the typewriter is a very ineffective weapon against the Germans.

As soon as President Wilson borrowed Teddy's club, Fritz began to "look amoul oudt."

If you are thinking of building this year I would be pleased to give you a figure on Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors and Moulding.
F. M. WRIGHT,
Cawston, B. C.

The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge will meet in Princeton next week.

The measeles at Keremeos have gone in.

J. BEALE
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PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING
TERMS MODERATE
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W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

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

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1744 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Mondays

Visiting brethern are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. F. JONES, Sec't.

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