OR

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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 51. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5913
MGR.-WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. R. L. Cawston was a visitor in town last week.

Mrs. G. B. Clarke returned home from the coast on Wednesday.

Miss Freda Richter will leave shortly for Victoria where she will attend normal school.

Mr. D. McCallum was a passenger to Oroville on Wednesday's train, returning Friday.

Miss Besfie Richter left for Portland with her sister Helen, who will attend school there.

Mrs. Lielevre of Springbrook ranch was in town on Friday with her son who left for the coast.

Mr. E. E. Burr of Hedley came down on Saturday with his car, being the first after the big storm.

Mr. A. H. Hamson and daughter Ina are visiting friends and relatives at the coast for a few days.

Miss Mildred Kirby returned home on Wednesday's train after a very pleasant trip to the coast.

Miss Helen Taylor of Cawston spent the week end visiting with the Misses Richter, Keremeos Center.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Wallace of Olalla is confined to her bed with a bad attack of la gripde.

Mr. Charles Jordan shipped a car of ore from the Dolphin mine on Friday to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Parsons is out of danger and is doing nicely under Dr. Elliot's care after her serious illness.

Miss Helen Taylor, after spending the holidays with her parents, roturned to Vancouver on Monday, where she will resume her studies.

The Misses Moore arrived on Wednesday from the prairie and have taken up their residence here. Miss Moore has taken the school and started work on Monday.

Some of the Keremeosites returning from the coast, where they spent the holidays, were held up in Princeton over Sundan, not knowing the trains had been changed.

The Keremeosites have been enjoying some real good winter sports of late. Excellent coasting and good skating. The grade was black last week with toboggans and people.

Mrs. A. F. Kirby entertained at a small dinner party last Sunday night in honor of Mrs. Coates of Vancouver, who left on Wednesday's train for her home with Mr. Coates.

Miss Flo Daly attended the mask ball at Princeton on New Year's night, and also spent a few days with Miss Avonia Jones of Hedley and returned home on Friday's train.

A hockey match was played Saturday night between the boys and girls, which caused great excitement for some time. Everybody enjoyed it very much. The score was 4-4.

Mr. R. C. Clarke returned from Vancouver on Wednesday, where he had spent the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. McGuffie. Mrs. Clarke and son will spend another month before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Young returned from the coast last week, and, we are sorry to say, are packing up their household goods with the intention of moving to Vancouver, where Mr. Young has accepted a position.

A party of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Taylor last Thursday evening and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. A few games were played and refreshments were served after presenting Mr. and Mrs. Taylor with a purse of silver and a short address.

The party held in the town hall monday night was a great success. A large crowd gathered some playing cards and other games, and dancing after supper. The dancing seemed to make the biggest hit, which was kept up until half-past two o'clock, when all joined hands and sang God Save the King.

Milestones in the Path of Glory.

(Vancouver World.)

August 4, 1914—Belgium invaded, her neutrality broken, her citizens tortured and shot, her women violated, her children done to death.

President Wilson sends a note.

February 4, 1915.—Germany announces policy ef piracy at sea and murder at sight.

President Wilson sends a note which means nothing.

March 8, 1915.–Germany starts sinking ships indiscriminately, butchering the Americans on board.

President Wilson does nothing.

May 7, 1915.—Germany sinks the Lusitania with loss of 1100 persons.

May 10. 1915.—President Wilson announces he is too proud to fight.

May 13, 1915.—President Wilson sends another note.

May 17, 1915–Secretary Bryan tells the German ambassador that the president doesn't mean a word of it.

May 31, 1915.—Proofs of Germany's nameless barbarities in Belgium are given the world.

President Wilson does nothing.

July 25, 1915.—Further attacks on American steamers.

President Wilson doos nothing. He sends more notes.

August 18, 1915.—Bernstorff promises there will be no more murders of Americans.

August 19, 1915.—Arabic sunk; two Americans murdered,

President Wilson continues to take active physical exercise at the typewriter.

Oct. 12, 1915.—Miss Cavell executed.

President Wilson says nothing.

Nov. 30, 1915.—Hesperian, Ancona, Persia and other vessels sunk, Americans being murdered.

President Wilson says nothing.

January 7, 1917.—Bernstorff promises no more Americans will be murdered.

March 24, 1916. — Germany sinks the Sussex, murdering more Americans.

President Wilson makes a mild protest.

April 30, 1916.—Full particulars of the horrors perpetrated in Serbia and Armenia by the Austrians, Germans and Turks are given to the world.

President Wilson says nothing.

May 30, 1916.—Germany goes on sinking neutral ships.

President Wilson says nothing.

Oct. 30, 1916.—Deportations of Belgians into slavery made known.

President Wilson does nothing.

Dec. 20, 1916.—Germany is on the eve of collapse and is begging for peace.

Bec. 21, 1916.—President Wilson promptly "in the name of humanity" tells beligerents they do not know what they are fighting for and that they ought to make terms with Germany immediately.

New Denver Conservative association has passed a resolution asking the government to adopt conscription. Probably want to make room for more dagos and Austrians.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

S. L. Smith returned from the coast Wednesday last.

Harry Pierce of Oroville was a visitor in town last week.

Mrs. Hood left Wednesday for Summerland on a visit to friends.

A communication from the front received too late to appear in this issue.

A. McGibbon and W. J. Forbes retuned last week from a trip to coast cities.

T. C. Porteous returned Friday from a visit to Queen's Bay, Kootenay lake.

T. D. Morrison of the N. P. mine is under the doctor's care with blood-poisoning in the hand.

Miss Dill, teacher at the Nickel Plate, returned Monday after spending the holidays at the coast.

Rd. Hambly left Monday last for Bisbie, Arizona, where his son, W. Hambly, is dangerously ill.

The regular Thursday afternoon meetings of the Hedley Red Cross society have been resumed. Two o'clock is the hour.

E. E. Burr left Wednesday for Calgary, having received a wire that his brother was seriously ill in the hospital in that city.

C. P. Dalton, local manager for the Bank of B. N. A., returned Monday after a short visit to the coast. He reports business brisk in Vancouver.

W. J. Manery of Similkameen was a caller at The Gazette office last week. Mr. Manery has been a resident of the district for about thirty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd and daughter wish to express their sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

School opened Moneay with nearly a hundred pupils in attendance. Miss Herkins is in charge of the high school work and Miss Borden and Miss Inkman the public school.

A letter received last week from J. W. Murphy, formerly of Hedley, but now of Neville, Sask., states that he has 480 acres of land and last year harvested 9000 bushels of grain.

John Jackson of the Great Northern hotel went to Oroville Friday last to consult a surgeon. Monday he was operated on and is expected home next week. Mrs. Jackson is with him.

C. P. Dalton, secretary-treasurer of the local Patriotic society, has received acknowledgements from a number of the Hedley boys for Christmas hampers. The following letter from Sergeant-Major Tucker will show how much those hampers are appreciated by the men at the front: "Would you please convey my sincere thanks to the people of Hedley and the Nickel Plate mine for the various gifts I have received during the past few days. Parcels arrived in excellent order, quite unexpected, but nevertheless very acceptable. I am indebted also to the committee for such admirable work accomplished in this respect. It must have taken much of their time and consideration. Regarding the cheque for £1, my intentions are to keep it as a souvenir from Hedley. Please give my kindest regards to all inquiring friends, thanking them one and all and wishing you a Happy New Year."

Compensation Board.

The board appointed under the Compensation Act are E. S. H. Winn, H. B. Gilmour and Parker Williams. Of course all three were appointed as a reward for services rendered to the Liberal party. The politician who does not reward his supporters when opportunity arises is a fool.

Mr. Winn is a lawyer with a reputation for square dealing. He will be fair minded and impartial, and is possibly the only hope of trades unionists on the board for an even break.

Mr. Gilmour is a politician and a railroader. He was at one time a member of the provincial legislature from Vancouver before the streets were paved.

Mr. Williams is, or was, a Socialist. Some one has said: "He who has learned how to read and not what to read, is in a position of great danger." Mr. Williams might safely be called the "watch dog" of the legislature. The experienced burglar before looting a house will destroy the watch-dog.

Trades unionism is without a representative on the compensation board. This is largely due to placing independent candidates in the field when there was no possible chance of winning, instead of supporting the man on whom they could depend for a square deal. The acceptance of the position by Mr Williams is a disappointment to many. Although as a legislator he was not constructive; not a cure for existing ills but to some extent a preventive of greater. As a legislative critic he was useful; it remains to be seen whether his viewpoint is broad enough for the compensation board.

Similkameen Notes.

School opened Wednesday.

The January thaw has spoiled the sleighing.

E. M. Crooker is busy harvesting ice.

D. McCurdy shipped a car of hay up the line last week.

It is reported that R. J. McCurdy will be the officer in charge of the customs here.

Mr. Powell of the Horn Silver mine expects his family here in a few days. They expect to reside at the mine.

Mr. Laurie, who has had a number of men at the station building customs and bonded warehouse for the past two or three weeks, has the job almost completed. Painting and oiling the floors and other inside work has been completed. He will return in the spring to complete the outside work, when they also intend to give the station a coat of paint making ready for the operator.

Hedley Gold Mining Co.

The following appeared in the Victoria Colonist of recent date:

SIR:—Under the heading of "Mining Industry," The Colonist today quotes a New York report as follows: "The Hedley Gold Mining Company of British Columbia, after payment of the regular dividend of 3 per cent and the extra 2 per cent on December 30, will have paid to stockholders about $780,000 in the last five years, which is at the rate of about $12.50 per share on the 120,000 shares outstanding."

The yearly totals of dividend payments by the Hedley Gold Mining Company during the five years 1912-1916 are as under:

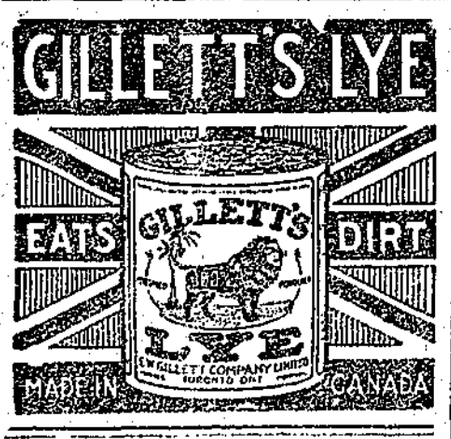
1912	$300,000
1913	360,000
1914	300,000
1915	300,000
1916	240,000
Total	$1,560,000

E. JACOBS.

Victoria B. C., Dec. 29, 1916.

Joe Martin imagines he has been libeled by coast papers. must be getting old.

Time to renew your subscription.



The Missus: What are you—a man or a mouse?

Hubby: A man dearie. Were I a mouse, I'd have you on top of that table shricking for help.

Oldest Fort in New World

It is a fascinating experience to visit Santo Domingo and wander amid the ruins of the ancient city, from the fortifications of Homanajc, the oldest in the new world, to the first stone church on this side of the Atlantic, and the tomb of the great discoverer, says the National Geographic Magazine. Nowhere else in this hemisphere are these scenes fraught with more historical significance to Americans than here, where Columbus had his hour of triumph and his hour of sorrow, and where, when he had embarked upon the great voyage from which he would never return to endure the fickle favor of petty princes, his ashes finally found repose.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

PAIN IN SMALL OF BACK

From time to time we learn of cases where the free sample of Gin Pills is sufficient to relieve the distressing pains in the back. Here is such a case coming from the British West Indies.

Britton Hill, St. Michael's, B.W.I.
May 24th, 1915.

"I received your sample of Gin Pills and would say that I was suffering from a very intense pain in the small of my back for some days. After I had taken the sample, the pain was gone.
Sanford—Weeks."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 72

Automobile in War

Great Britain Leads the Way in War Automobiles

Mr. Howard C. Felton contributes some interesting particulars about the automobile in the present war. In August, 1914, there were more motor cars of all sizes in use in England than in all the other warring nations combined. Germany and Austria to-115,000 cars of all kinds, France had in the neighborhood of 90,000, and Russia about 10,000. Great Britain had 250,000 in daily use. In 1913 France paid out nearly $750,000 in subsidies to the owners of motor trucks, and Austria about $500,000. Germany's outlay in that direction is not known. Like other military information, the figures were closely guarded. But to the owner of every car in Germany there was given a registered number, together with instructions to bring his vehicle to a certain point at the instant required.

COMPLEXION EVERY WOMAN LIKES

to preserve her complexion, and she finds this an easy task, if she uses Zam-Buk. This herbal balm not only keeps the surface skin smooth and soft, but penetrates to and feeds the underlying tissues. It stimulates the cells to healthy action, and produces vigorous circulation, which by carrying away all impurities creates a permanently clear complexion. How much more satisfying than a temporary complexion produced by powders and cosmetics! 50c. box, all druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

Rise and Fall

Officer (as company is temporarily about to vacate trench which has been reported mined): You two will remain here, and if there is an explosion you will blow a whistle. You understand?

Private Spuds: Yes, sorr! Will we blow it going up or coming down sorr?"

MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR BRUISES

Children's Bumps, Sprains and Minor Hurts Quickly Relieved by Sloan's Liniment

It is the very nature of children to hurt themselves—to come crying to mother with little fingers bruised, with heads bumped, with sprained ankles and wrists.

They are painful hurts, too. But their pain and sting can't survive the gentle use of this liniment. A single application of Sloan's Liniment and—the little fellow's bravely kept back tears give way to smiles. His hurt is relieved.

In every home where there are children, a bottle of Sloan's Liniment is a necessity.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, lumbago, stiff neck, backache, chilblains, etc., can be effectively relieved with Sloan's Liniment. Cleaner than mussy ointments or plasters.

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

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

"I tell you," said Pat, "the ould frinds are the best, after all, and, what's more, I can prove it."

"How are you goin' to prove it?"

"Where will you find a new frind that has stuck by ye as long as the ould ones have?"

JUST THE THING FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Maymont, Sask., writes: —"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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

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

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory result.

Quildryver timidly approached the boss' desk and intimated gently that he would like to take a day off on Wednesday.

The boss turned a fierce glare upon him and growled sternly:

"Look here, you know perfectly well that we're frightfully busy, and I can't spare a man. Why on earth do you want next Wednesday off?"

"Well, you see, sir," explained the young man, hesitatingly. "I'm going to be married on Wednesday, and I should like to be there."—Tit-Bits.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs and the person dies, and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion without charge—absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Doctor Pierce's is found to be 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for blood and stomach.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets.

"Oh, you don't know me, Colonel Bruggles; but I'm the vicar's wife."

"Delighted, I'm sure. Always pleased to see any wife of the vicar!" London Opinion.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

One of the faculty of a New England college tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, sir," said the freshman, "'proved' is a rather strong word—but I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."—Times.

Buy Matches

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

EDDY'S MATCHES

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

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

HOME AND MOTHER

Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language.

When we think of the worries of childhood, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to Manhood and Womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comforts of those travelling from home?

We, as hotel-keepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of father and mother when travelling from home.

If you feel like giving them a trip at any time, why not advise them, when in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE
The House of Plenty
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

OR

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Both our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.

WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors, Toronto's Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT.
(Both former Westerners)

War News—One More Highland Battalion

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return, which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the voice that calls you to fulfil your country's pledge. Canada guaranteed to furnish half a million men, but 130,000 have still to be found. Some of the boys have been nearly two years in the trenches—is it not time to relieve them?

The CAMERON HIGHLANDERS of Canada, who have already sent nearly 4,000 men to the war, are now raising one more Battalion, the 174th, under Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Osler, who has returned from the front to take Command, and they need 850 more men to complete their establishment. They have the finest quarters in Canada, a splendid organization, and an honored association with the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders, one of the finest regiments in the British Army, whose Tartan and badges they are privileged to wear. What other unit can offer such attractions? Come and be one of the 30,000 men who will have worn the Cameron badges and colors during the Great War.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from a local Doctor.

For further information write to the Adjutant, Captain J. F. Dunnet, at Minto Street Barracks, Winnipeg, or to Lieut. J. A. Stevenson, 202 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Negatives

"I don't suppose there ain't no gentleman here as knows nothing of no old silk hat knocking around nowhere?"

Husband (after the theatre): Well, how did you like the play?

His Wife: Very well, indeed. There was only one impossible thing in it. The second act takes place two years after the first, and the family still have the same servant.

Worked Wonders

"Jones is on the water wagon again."

"Reformed once more?"

"Well, he saw his wife's new hat, and nothing would convince him but what he had 'em again."

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual): Your hair is getting very grey, sir.

Customer: I'm not surprised. Hurry up.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

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

Otto Higel Piano Action

A Philadelphia engineer has invented a telegraph key to be attached to a telephone to send mechanically, not electrically, produced sounds over its wire.

Think of It—

People cut out tea or coffee before retiring when these beverages interfere with sleep. In the morning they drink freely of them, strangely overlooking the fact that at whatever time of day the cup is drunk the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is irritating to the nerves.

More and more people are turning to

Instant Postum

the drug-free, nourishing, comforting cereal drink.

"There's a Reason"

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Steward, how long will it be before we reach port?"

"About two hours, ma'am."

"Oh, dear, I shall die before then."

"Very likely, ma'am. But you'll be all right again when you've been ashore a little while."—Boston Transcript.

Permanent Cure of Piles Certified By Minister

Sixteen Years Ago This Man Was Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment---Had Suffered Keenly for Twelve Years.

You might almost say that there is only one actual cure for Piles, and that is Dr. Chase's Ointment. Every day this conclusion is corroborated by reports from persons who had tried one thing and another without success. Some have even been operated on, only to have the old trouble return, and finally to obtain cure by use of this ointment.

Why not avoid waste of time, waste of money and needless risk with operations by using Dr. Chase's Ointment at once?

Some will say "that is all very well for itching Piles, but my trouble is from bleeding Piles." Well, here is a letter from a man who had bleeding Piles for about twelve years, and suffered most keenly. For sixteen years he has had no return of the old trouble, and naturally considers the cure permanent.

Mr. O. B. Peters, Salmon Arm, B.C., writes: "I was troubled with bleeding Piles for about twelve years, and suffered everything but death. I was so bad I could scarcely walk about, and though I tried many things, could get no relief. At that time I lived at Sharbot Lake, Ont., and a friend advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, saying he would guarantee cure. Less than two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me. That is sixteen years ago, and I am O.K. yet, so think you can consider the cure permanent. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough, as it saved me from a great deal of pain and suffering."

Rev. W. J. Beamish, Salmon Arm, B.C., writes: "I have been acquainted with Mr. O. B. Peters, and have always found him to be a man of his word. I can therefore most thoroughly endorse what Mr. Peters has written concerning the merits and value of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

A test of Dr. Chase's Ointment will soon convince you of its merits. Relief comes almost immediately, and cure follows persistent treatment. For sale by all dealers. Sample box free if you mention this paper and write direct to Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

ANSWER OF BRITISH EMPIRE TO ENEMY'S BID FOR WORLD POWER

AN ARABIAN NIGHT OF SURPRISE AND MYSTERY

If England Lost Half Her Fleet To-Morrow, She Would Still Have as Large a Fleet as That With Which She Began the War

Today, I heard the mending rattle and roar of the machine guns that are defeating Germany; but there were no bullets apparent, and no casualties. It was the sound of the pneumatic riveting hammers, ringing upon a hundred ships in the forest-like yards of the Clyde. The scene from the deck of our launch, as we glided from dock to dock and from reach to gleaming reach of the smoke-wreathed river, was one of epic grandeur.

Here, like the ribs of an unimaginably huge leviathan, lay the shipway in which the Lusitania was born, and, all around it, were the stark Spartan cradles of her avengers. Mile after mile they stretched like a skeleton forest. Men moved like ants among their naked boughs. Dark bulks, embryo battleships, grew and took shape below them, among those gigantic wooden ribs. The hammers rattled and roared in a deafening crescendo that drowned all speech. They rang and palpitated and boomed together through all the smoky day from dawn to sunset; and through all the furnaced night, from sunset to dawn.

Here at last I heard the answer of the British Empire to Germany — in that unceasing sound as of rapid-firing guns. Here were hammers engaged in something too mighty to be anything less than conclusive. Is England slow at the up-take? Yes—but the reason was evident here. The driving power behind all those pounding hammers and revolving wheels and swinging cranes was the whole united power of the British Empire from India to Africa, and from Canada to New Zealand. No power on earth could stop it now. There was an impersonal planetary movement behind the process which meant simply one thing—the defeat of Germany.

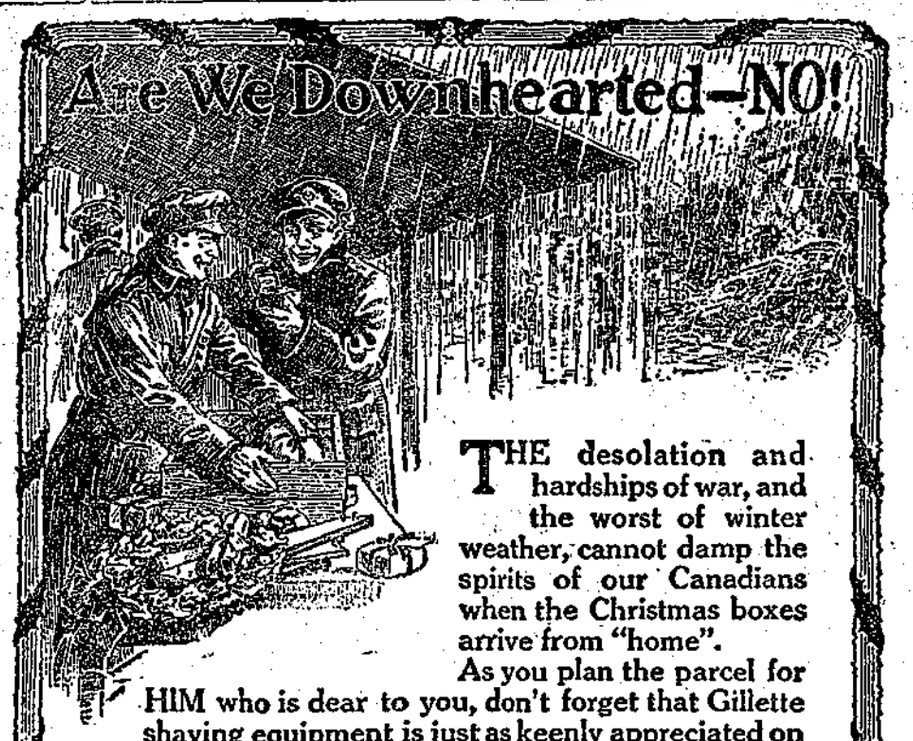
England lost eight destroyers in the Jutland battle... I saw a shipyard whence, in that same week, they had launched 15 new destroyers. And, what is more, I saw brood after brood of ships, in yard after yard, ready to follow.

If England lost control of the sea she would starve in six weeks. And she is taking no risks—none at all. If she lost half her fleet tomorrow, she would have as large a fleet as that with which she began the war, and more, many more ships to follow. There never was building like this in the history of the world.

I saw nearing completion in this one cradle of ships a fleet of destroyers, a fleet of submarines, a fleet of battle-cruisers, that in themselves would have constituted a formidable navy for any country. Here, too, were certain "mystery ships"; ships of a new type, round which special screens had been built to guard them from too inquisitive eyes. And if mere size be a quality of the "colossal," I saw several submarines larger than any hitherto built, and battle cruisers that would outstrip any ship in the world, and were considerably larger than any battleships in existence.

In a dozen mile-wide workshops surrounding the shipyards, I saw thousands of workers, men and women, wrestling in a veritable fire of devotion with a thousand labors of Hercules. The newspapers have talked much of the labor troubles on the Clyde, for the simple reason that one man in a city who throws his chair through a restaurant window will be more widely advertised by the press than the three million who merely use their chairs in the ordinary way. But I happened to visit the Clyde at the time of the brief annual holiday which the workers had been asked to forego; and I saw for myself how they were refuting the libel upon them. All these thousands were working and sweating as if their lives depended on the achievement of each minute.

And let nobody think that the abandonment of their brief holiday was a small sacrifice on the part of these "sheltered" workers. Nobody who has been through those grinding workships will ever again think that. In the munition works, a short distance away, hundreds of women were heaving great shells into the shaping machines, or drawing red-hot copper bands from furnaces; and there was a steady fervor about their work, hour after hour, that seemed as if it would exhaust any human energy. They seemed to lavish all the passions of motherhood upon their work; for this gleaming brood of shells, rank after rank, had indeed been brought forth to shield a dearer brood of flesh and blood. "Mothers of the Army," was the thought that came to one's mind, though they were of all ages. An army of little mothers, in the Peter Pan sense—but the shells were their terrible brood also.



THE desolation and hardships of war, and the worst of winter weather, cannot damp the spirits of our Canadians when the Christmas boxes arrive from "home".

As you plan the parcel for HIM who is dear to you, don't forget that Gillette shaving equipment is just as keenly appreciated on active service as are sweaters, mitts and "eats". If he already has a

Gillette Safety Razor

send him a generous supply of Gillette Blades, for probably he is sharing the razor with his pals who are not so fortunate.

Clean shaving is in high favor among our troops—because it is sanitary—because it makes the dressing of face wounds easier—*but most of all because of its bracing effect.* The Gillette is best for the job—and the man who has one is most popular in his platoon.

Whatever else you put in his Christmas box, be sure there's a Gillette Safety Razor or a supply of Blades. You can buy from your Hardware Dealer, Druggist, Jeweler or Men's Wear Dealer—"Bulldogs" and Standard Sets at $5.00—Pocket Editions at $5.00 and $6.00—Combination Sets at $6.50 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory—THE GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.
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Dealing With the Subs.

Dawn and Dusk the Best Time for U-Boat Attacks

"The most dangerous periods for the British ship in the North Sea is at daybreak and at dusk." Such is the opinion, after patrolling it for eighteen months, of one of the brave sea dogs who mans a Grimsby patrol boat.

"The dim lights give the advantage to the 'U' boat, and her periscope, measuring only 2 3-4 inches in circumference, need only project 18 in. above water to give her a view, and from a distance of half a mile is most difficult to detect, since at any time it only looks like a lead pencil. A submarine always has the first pull in sighting her object. If time allows, oil may be thrown overboard, the object of which is to dull the periscope sight and so blurr the view.

"When a submarine is sighted she is challenged, and upon the reply depends future action. Very often a 'U' boat displays the British flag, but the subterfuge is discovered when the challenge comes, and then — given anything like equality — the result is one less of these pirates, who mostly shirk an encounter unless they are cornered and have no choice.

"I am convinced that if every merchant vessel would strictly adhere to the fairway the Admiralty have provided, few vessels would either be mined or attackd. Personal experience of the safeguards provided assures me that in the majority of instances where vessels have been lost there has been what the lawyers call "culpable negligence."

Men Who Howl With the Enemy

The Clear Cut Opinions of Lloyd George in the British Parliament

I can understand men who conscientiously object to all war. I can understand men who say that you will never redeem humanity except by passive endurance of every evil. I can understand men, although I do not appreciate the strength of their arguments, who say they do not approve of this particular war, and it requires courage on their part to say so. But what I cannot understand, what I cannot appreciate, and what I cannot respect is men who preface their speeches by saying they believe in the war, its origin and its object, and who during the time the enemy was in the ascendant never said a word about peace, and then, the moment when our gallant troops are climbing through endurance and suffering up the path to ascendancy begin to howl with the enemy.

Lost Markets for Germany

Wares Formerly Supplied Exclusively By Germany Now Being Obtained Elsewhere

Essential wares formerly supplied exclusively by Germany are now being made elsewhere, and when the war is over Germany will find her former markets pre-empted. Thus laboratory procelain, which was formerly obtained from the Imperial factory at Charlottenburg, is now being made by the Royal Doulton works at Lambeth. Crucibles, evaporating dishes, filtering funnels, a variety of special vessels used for mineralogical and assaying purposes, and known only by the names of their German inventors, and other articles of hard porcelain suited to laboratory work, have been manufactured; and according to reports from chemists and analysts who have used them they are equal, if not actually superior to the ware produced by the Imperial factory at Charlottenburg. They are supplied at prices practically identical with those of the German articles before the war.

Canadians in California

Canadian Society Expresses Loyalty to the Allied Cause

The Canadian Society of Southern California held a great gathering recently, at which strong pro-ally feeling was expressed. Mr. Geo. E. Hill presided. One of the incidents of the day was the reading of a message of greeting from Sir John S. Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Sir John, in his words of greeting, said there is and can be but one dominating thought in the minds and hearts of Canadians today, Canada is at war. Without a moment's hesitation she assumed her unquestionable duty equally in the interests of humanity and as a self-governing yet integral part of the British Empire, and for two years she had been demonstrating her virile manhood in deeds that place her in history's immortal page. That she has been and is able gloriously thus to do her part shoulder to shoulder with the truly great nations of the world in this world crisis is her pride and will be her enduring reward.

"Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship and a shark 'e came along and grabbed me by the leg."

"Good gracious! And what did you do?"

"Let 'im 'ave the leg o' course. I never argues with sharks."—Passing Show.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH PREMIER ON SUBJECT OF PREMATURE PEACE

PERMANENT PEACE ONLY AFTER ALLIED VICTORY

A Peace At Any Price Member of the French Parliament Rebuked by Premier Briand, who Enunciates the Determined Stand France has Taken for Freedom

The stop-the-war party in the French Parliament consists of exactly three members of the Chamber of Deputies. These are three gentlemen who lately went to Kienthal, in Switzerland, to meet German Socialists. One of these members, M. Brizon, has just given M. Briand an opportunity for making the finest extempore speech he has ever delivered in the chamber. The stop-the-war member asked why France should continue to spill her blood when she could negotiate peace. This brought M. Briand to the tribune at once. He said:

M. Brizon, look at the country, and you will see that France did not make this ghastly war of her own free will. After over forty years of peace, which she preserved under most trying and, I may say, sometimes tragic circumstances, she was one day suddenly attacked. This war was forced upon her, your country, M. Brizon. I think France does stand for something in mankind and in the ideas of mankind. Your country has a great past, and this country whence some of the most generous ideas of the civilized world have radiated, is suddenly clutched at the throat in a brutal and most unjustifiable aggression.

For two years your country, M. Brizon, has had the honor of being the champions of right, has kept back the invader, and has taken arms in the cause of all humanity, and now when this country's blood has been poured in French fields you come and say "Let us negotiate peace!" What an outrage would not this be upon the memory of our heroes who have fallen for their country! (Great applause, many members standing.) Your country, M. Brizon, is invaded. Ten of its departments are under the enemy's heel, crimes have been committed against our population, women and girls have been abducted, and this is the moment you choose for saying "Let us negotiate, let us ask for peace." (Renewed applause.) You little know French pride if you think that France would save her money and even the blood of her sons at the price of such humiliating conditions.

What sort of peace do you think you want for this France? You do not know Germany, M. Brizon. A premature peace would mean a war-like peace, and Germany's mystic infatuation would prompt her to try again tomorrow the onslaught upon us in which she has failed today. Is that the future you want for your country? France has bled for noble ideas, the wreath of glory already glows on her brow, and this, when peace comes, will give her fresh energy for work. If you want a world's peace, if you want justice and freedom to triumph, pray for your country's victory, M. Brizon; never try to persuade your fellow-countrymen that peace can be obtained today. That sort of peace would be humiliating and dishonorable. Not one Frenchman can wish for such a peace. —London Telegraph.

New Copper Fields

The discovery by the Canadian Arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will prove of great value to the business world, says Dr. Chester A. Reeds, of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Reeds believed also that it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

The work of the party, which arrived in Nome, Alaska, recently, is expected to prove valuable in determining the direction of winds and the movement of tides in the Polar region. Dr. Reeds said this work might go a long way to prove or disprove the theory that an unknown continent exists in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

This is the Reason it must be BOVRIL

Bovril is *the* food proved by independent scientific investigation, carried out by some of the best-known physiologists of the day, to have a Body-Building Power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

It takes a joint of Beef to make a Bottle of BOVRIL

B.H.W.

Won Recruits By Strong Speech

Woman Sergeant Did Not Spare Men and Bagged 714 in Four Months

"You, I mean! You, down there in the second row, with the green scarf! Why aren't you in khaki? Why aren't you in the trenches?"

Imagine having that sort of thing hurled at you in a public meeting, in the presence of hundreds, or occasionally thousands, of other people! And imagine having a very pretty pair of blue eyes gazing directly at yours, and a slim pink forefinger pointing right at your reddening cheeks, and a stunning head of very blonde hair shaking itself at you while the words rang out.

Do you suppose — if you were a Britisher and were completely limbed —that you would remain in your seat without answering? Or that you would arise, go nobly forward in the meeting hall and take your shilling and your oath to serve King and country?

Most probably you'd do the latter. At least that's what a great many young Englishmen did recently when Miss Dorothea Tatum, Orange, Va., U.S.A., employed her "recruiting system" upon them in London. To give her her militant title, she is Sergt. Dorothea Tatum, 6th London Rifles.

First of all, she gained 714 recruits for the British army within four months, which is a record for any woman recruiting officer.

That's how she earned her rank. As the rookies signed up under the spell of her accusations, or persuasions (she used both), she advanced from private to Lance Corporal, then to Corporal, and finally to Sergeant.

Miss Tatum is twenty-three and a cousin of Sir Charles Parsons, of England, the inventor of the turbine engine. Another cousin is Lord Charles Ross, of Ireland. Though her branch of the family have been Virginians and Americans for more than a century, she knows her London as well as her Richmond, and shortly after the outbreak of the war she went over and volunteered as a nurse in a private hospital for wounded Belgians in Chelsea.

The work was too hard and exacting for her and she was a patient herself after a couple of months. Then she got into the recruiting end of the game.

She made speeches in halls and pointed out particular individuals — such as "you with the green scarf"— and gathered in additions to the khaki army in that fashion. She gathered others by pointing out with eloquence the duty they owed their country and civilization in general to go out and crush Prussian militarism. She talked to men in the theatres, in the restaurants, on the streets—and her score was finally 714.

When conscription was put into effect Sergt. Tatum was more or less out of a job. Her friends said: "Dorothea, you'd best go home to the States and rest awhile." But she responded vigorously: "Nothing doing!" and immediately put on an apron and got into a factory and engaged in the manufacture of respirators—gas masks—for the use of the soldiers at the front who were facing the deadly clouds of fume blown forward at them from the German trenches.

The Steady Pressure

British Achievements on the Western Front

Combles and Thiepval are in fact the names of vast series of strategic works on which the best brains and the unceasing labor of the Germans have been spent for almost two years. The Germans, who had been meditating a war of this kind for years, were adepts at the construction of such works long before we understood how to attack them. They armed this line with a tremendous artillery, and stubbornly defended it with hosts of their choicest troops. We have driven them from it. That is the real meaning of their official apology, and the real reason for the triumph felt by our men at the front. They know, as the German general staff know, that the vast system of underground works which we have taken was a far more formidable defence than the strongest of the famed fortresses along the Belgian frontier. They know that the advance of half a mile, or a mile, which looks so very small on the map as compared with the distance to the frontiers, means the infliction of exhausting defeats upon the enemy in gigantic conflicts, the slaughter of numbers of his troops, and the capture of quantities of his guns and stores. — London Times.

Looking to the Winter

A soldier at the front writes: "I see that the Huns don't like our "tanks"; no wonder it scared them. I passed one on the road one night; it gave me a fright at first. They are marvellous pieces of machinery, and have done good work considering its being their first time in use. We have absolutely upset their winter plans, as we are now holding their winter quarters, which they had made so comfortable. This is where we benefit. We have now the winter to look forward to, and we had just a taste of it last week with the rain and cold winds."

Booms Peace River

Lady Representative of Alberta's London Offices Delighted

Pointing glowingly the future of the Peace River district as the "coming section of Canada," Miss Beatrice Naismith, attached to the offices of the Alberta government in London, England, told of how she travelled 1,000 miles by rail and 300 miles by motor car through the region. Miss Naismith is on her way back to England.

Life was just one beautiful view after another. We would came to a great natural park where the jack pines grew and then into open spaces perhaps fifty miles square. I never saw such wonderful fruit and vegetables.

Speaking of the Canadian women who have followed their husbands to England, Miss Naismith said: "England just now is simply filled with Canadian women. Many of them were originally from the old land, and when their husbands enlisted they just packed up and went over. By the way, they are certainly having a vivid time, if spending their money freely counts for anything."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Extracting Oil From Fish Waste

Conservation Commission Will Ascertain Commercial Possibilities of This Material

The Conservation Commission has established a research station at Port Dover in order to ascertain what commercial use can be made of the fish offal and eel pouts, which together average at least a ton a day during the fishing season. Already some fine-bodied oils have been extracted from what has hitherto been considered waste material and a great nuisance to dispose of. These oils might, apparently, be made use of in the manufacture of soap, or, as in the case of the porgie oil of the Atlantic coast, of paints.

It is probable that the residue after the oily substance has been extracted may be utilized still further, the parts rich in proteids as a feed and the remainder as a conveniently-handled fertilizer.

After sufficient data have been secured the Government, it is expected, will discontinue the station, but all available information will be placed at the disposal of the local fishermen, who may then establish a conservation plant of sufficient capacity to speedily and profitably dispose of the waste material.

The research station is in charge of J. B. Fielding, until lately scientific adviser in the Ontario Fisheries Department, whose technical knowledge along this line was acquired in Great Britain, France, Japan and Germany.

The Wandering Chinks

Nine Million Chinamen Have Left Native Land

Nine million Chinese subjects are living outside of Chinese territory, according to a census just compiled by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. India has attracted more Chinese than any single country.

The census shows that there are 1,900,000 Chinese in India, while Cochin-China ranks second with 1,740,000 Chinese. About the same number have settled in Siam, where they practically control important business and have become immensely wealthy. Five hundred thousand Chinese are living in Siberia, and the same number are in the Malacca Peninsula. Hong Kong, an English colony, shelters 300,000 Chinese, and 200,000 are living in Canada and Mexico.

The census states that 500,000 Chinese are residing in the United States and Europe, but no estimate is given as to the exact number in the United States.

Canadians Eat Too Many Eggs

The Country Is Said to Be Facing a Very Serious Shortage

According to a statement issued by the department of agriculture, at no time in the history of the Dominion has the necessity for increased production of eggs and poultry been more apparent than at the present time. The demand is unprecedented. This is true whether for export or for home consumption. Consumers generally, and even producers themselves are eating more and more eggs. The average per capita consumption of eggs in Canada this year will be greater than ever before.

The market for eggs and poultry is very active. Prices to producers are extremely high and even at these prices trading is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is said to be facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand that we shall be obliged to import to meet our own requirements.

Between seven and eight million dozen Canadian eggs were exported to Great Britain last year, and as an indication of what is going forward this year nearly one million dozen were shipped during the first week of October.

Home Canning Problem Now Solved

Mrs McBeath's Demonstration of the Cold Pack Method

Mrs. McBeath, a fine old Scotch lady, who has been in this country 40 years and, by her knowledge of medicine has many times saved the lives of man and beast in her community, a member of the Provincial Board of the H.E.S., gave a most interesting demonstration in up-to-date canning, to the members and friends of the Woman's Institute last week, says the Virden Advance.

Mrs. McBeath is one of the people who are never too old to learn. She was the first person in Western Canada to introduce the new method of canning at home, in tins as well as glass jars, by what is known as the cold pack method, a great improvement both in labor and quality on the ordinary way.

This method was introduced and brought to perfection in the women's and boys' and girls' clubs of the United States by Mr. Benson (Superintendent of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture for the United States), who believes that the health of every family demands fresh vegetables and fruit every day in the year. By this simple, inexpensive method, girls and boys of 12 or 14 years may can the surplus garden stuff for the whole family. In many places in the States boys and girls are earning money and putting themselves through college by doing this work for the community on a percentage basis. Mrs. McBeath brought the first canner into this province, from the United States; with freight and tariff charges it cost $14. Through her influence, the Merrick-Anderson Co., Winnipeg, made them last year for $7.50; Mr. Bridgett of our own town has offered them to the Woman's Institute, in half-dozen lots, at $6.65 (a trifle more for single orders). Mr. Bridgett is also looking into the matter of cans, and next year the complete outfit will be able to be purchased in Virden at very reasonable prices. This is going to mean something to the whole district, as several of our merchants have assured the writer that they will be glad to purchase any surplus stuff, and already the Department of Agriculture is arranging with the Kelvin technical school to originate a suitable label for the cans. Everyone interested in the work of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, both parents and teachers, ought to encourage them to plan now first-class gardens for another year, securing good yielding, uniform seed of the different varieties. The Department of Agriculture might advise in this.

The town children need not be deprived, as there are numbers of vacant lots and their use in this way would be an improvement to the town as well as a benefit to the children using them, and it is possible the Council might have them ploughed and prepared if they were guaranteed to be properly cared for. In this way, instead of having, as many families do during the winter, potatoes for their only vegetable, and these often frozen, they may have with very little more than the trouble of growing them, plenty of first-class vegetables, better than any they can buy, as they can be picked and done when in good condition. This is one way in which we may increase the food supply, help our Empire and also encourage habits of thrift which we Canadians may yet need to practice.

In the matter of jars for the finer fruits or for exhibition purposes, there is none that equals the economy jar. The writer attended a large world exhibition a few years ago, where the prize collection was put up in these jars, and when the exhibition was over the owner called in one of the local merchants to see it, and in five minutes the sale was made which netted her a nice sum.

Lightning Don'ts

What Not to Do During a Thunderstorm

If you find yourself indoors during a thunderstorm, don't go near a stove; it is dangerous. Keep away from the chimney; avoid the close vicinity of the telephone, and don't touch a screen door.

If a house be struck by lightning, there is no place anywhere inside of it that is safe. The death-dealing agent may penetrate anywhere, rendering escape impossible. But some places, such as those above mentioned, are more dangerous than others.

Out of doors, in a thunderstorm, the safest place is in the woods. Lightning may strike a tree, but it is not likely to be the one under which you have taken shelter. On the other hand, under such circumstances, the most foolish thing you can do is to stand beneath an isolated tree. But an open shed, especially if at some distance from large buildings, is nearly if not quite as dangerous. Never go near a wire fence during a thunderstorm. Even in a house that has no lightning-rod you have a much better chance of escaping injury or death than anywhere outdoors. Even if struck, indoors, you have at least one chance out of two of surviving; but if such a thing happens in the neighborhood of a tree, you will almost certainly be killed. Not more than one in thirty-five people hit under such conditions lives to know what happened.

Post: Johnson is receiving congratulations this morning.

Parker: A girl or a boy?

Post: It's a Ford.—Life.

Letter Written 2,200 B. C.

Dr. Langdon Translates Contents of Missive Written in Archaic Sumarian

A letter written 2,200 years before Christ and never delivered has just been opened and read in Philadelphia.

Dr. Stephen Langdon, formerly of Oxford University, just appointed curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum, opened the letter with a mallet, for it was sealed in a clay envelope and written in archaic Sumarian. Translated with difficulty, the letter proved to be a haughty order to a subordinate concerning a deal in flour.

Dr. Langdon is one of the few very great Sumarian scholars in the world. He will make a catalogue of Sumarian and Babylonian tablets in the museum.

War Affects the Soil

Has Made Land Uncultivatable in Some Parts of France

The remark has often been made that an enemy army may burn every house and building, burn all the crops and implements, and massacre many of the inhabitants, but they cannot permanently damage the soil. The part of the battle area of the Somme which a deputation on restoration saw is, Sir Herbert Matthews points out, a contradiction of that statement.

He states that the problem of restoring to its original condition some of the land in the devastated areas of agricultural France will not be an easy one to solve. The surface soil has largely disappeared. Originally it consisted of a thin chalky clay over pure chalk, intermixed with beds of loam over gravel.

Now the general displacements by trenching, shell pits, and mine craters has so churned up soil and subsoil that levelling will leave a surface mainly of chalk. How long nature will take to cover this with enough to sustain vegetation, even if aided by the usual operations of husbandry, it is difficult to say; but in Sir Herbert's opinion it does not appear commercially feasible to redeem this area.

If the primary work of levelling be carried out by troops or by prisoners, the cost reckoned as military outlay, and not as a charge on the land, it might possibly be planted with beech or other forest seedlings and developed as a Government undertaking; but, Sir Herbert continues, "the fates forbid that any individuals should be compelled to try and wring a living from such ground." How far this soil formation extends could not be ascertained, as the members of the deputation were not allowed to go far.

German Navy Has Limited Ocean Range

Commands the Southern Approach to Danish Sound

The Stockholm correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in a letter dealing with the German navy, says:

"Germany has practical control of the southern approach to the sound between Denmark and Sweden. As far as observations go she makes a big naval display only over a limited area. On the way east during my first Copenhagen-Malmo trip we passed, just before turning southeast for Malmo, a whole fleet of German destroyers and torpedo-boats. The sound here is sixteen miles across and all German ships were outside their territorial waters. They were steaming south at a terrific speed in the direction of Falsterbo mine-field, all showing German flags.

"A sailor on our steamer told me that German warships make straight for the mine field, and, steering by marks, without taking pilots on board go straight through it. He added that the Germans often show no flags, and this I confirmed during a trip across the Helsingberg route, when two flagless torpedo-boats, making northeast at a great pace, passed under our stern. As they passed us the first torpedo-boat had a man overboard. It dropped a dinghy but did not itself stop. The rowboat was nearly cut down by the second torpedo-boat and the man overboard perished.

"The Danish captain of our steamer told me that German patrol ships in the sound hardly ever go into the Cattegat, but other German warships go there and much farther north. Captain Hjelmerson, a Norse seaman, who knows these parts well, told me that, thanks to British vigilance and superior seamanship, Germany gets very little from her practical command of the sound. He said that last July a German cruiser and submarine raid from Skaggerak was foiled before it started. The Germans had some new devices which Captain Hjelmerson could not describe, but they were baffled by a British counter-device which was being tried for the first time.

A Massacre

I saw it hobbling down a flight of steps, slashed and torn to shreds. Barely enough was left to hold the shreds together. It was a pitiful sight. My curiosity was aroused.

"What are you?" I asked, "and how came you in such a horrible condition?"

"I am a reputation," the wreck replied, "and I have just been released from a female bridge whist party."—Life.

Tunnel Under English Channel is Approved

Would Cost $80,000,000 and Is Regarded as Desirable

Full reconsideration of the question of the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel to connect England and France was promised by Premier Asquith in receiving a deputation in favor of the project. He said the matter would be taken up either by the war committee or the committee on imperial defence.

The premier admitted that before the war the balance of opinion had been against the project, but said that the experience of the war undoubtedly was a new factor of immeasurable importance in enabling statesmen and naval and military experts to judge of the value of such a tunnel. He added that such a tunnel as the deputation proposed would have put the country in a better position for transporting the expeditionary force and for the general purposes of the war.

"I will see," added the Premier, "that time will be found for a full review of the question in the light of that experience."

This year it was announced that France had taken all the necessary steps to enter into negotiations with England for the joint construction of a tunnel under the English Channel. Plans for the tunnel were outlined at that time by M. Sartiaux, chief engineer of the Nord Railway Company. He said that the tunnel would cost $80,000,000, and that if it was apportioned equally between England and France, two days' war time expenditure of both countries would more than cover the cost of the tunnel. M. Sartiaux said that it was proposed to make two tunnels and said that the possession of such a tunnel at the outbreak of the war would have been of great use both to France and England.

When Church Union Comes

Does Church Union Mean Giving Up Right to Call or Keep a Minister?

When Church Union comes, will the old calling system disappear, or will present relationships between minister and congregations be interrupted?

Both will be conserved. The utmost care will be taken in every department of the work to retain the practices now prevailing in the different denominations.

What is the arrangement proposed? Congregations or ministers desiring change apply, through the Presbytery, to the Settlement Committee. The changes sought will ordinarily be made at the end of the Church or Conference year.

In anticipation of a vacancy at the end of the year a congregation may call or invite any minister of the Church, and may submit other names, if their first request cannot be granted.

If it is found impossible to issue the matter at the end of the year, a further period not yet fixed will be allowed during which a call may be issued.

But to guard against long and injurious vacancies, if a congregation fails to take action at the end of this further period, the Settlement Committee is empowered to make an appointment. But as, at the end of any year, application may be made for change, this appointment, if unsatisfactory to either party, may then come up for review.

If on account of death or some other emergency a vacancy occurs during the year, Presbytery shall confer with the charge and may thereafter arrange a supply to the end of the year.

It is important to remember that existing arrangements will not be interfered with. Though a way of making such changes as are necessary is provided, it is expressly stated that there is to be no time limit to the pastorate.

The whole arrangement is thoroughly democratic. The Settlement Committee is the servant of ministers and congregations desiring readjustments of relationship, and is expressly enjoined to comply as far as possible with the wishes of all parties concerned.

The ideal that is contemplated in the Basis of Union is the continuous supply of every pastoral charge, and the continuous employment of every effective minister. Pastor relationship will continue as long as they are mutually satisfactory.

What We Work At

The latest official analysis of the 1911 Canadian census gives the figures for men and women according to their occupations, and is as follows:

	Male	Female
Agriculture	917,848	15,887
Building trades	245,990	211
Domestic service	75,133	138,879
Civil government	72,531	4,073
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265
Forestry	42,901	13
Manufactures	392,781	98,561
Mining	62,706	61
Professional	62,781	57,836
Trade and merchandising	240,903	42,184
Transportation	210,692	6,852

It is pointed out that while in 1881 agriculture gave employment to 48 per cent. of the paid workers, in 1911 it only had 34.3 per cent.

War Workers In Great Britain

Turning Out as Much Ammunition in 4 Days as Used to Take 12 Months

H. E. Morgan, a director of the labor supply department of the Imperial ministry of munitions, who has been sent to Canada to advise with the Imperial munitions board here as to labor problems in the Dominion in connection with munitions work, has arrived in Ottawa. In an interview Mr. Morgan gave some illuminating facts about the way Great Britain organized her war industries and utilized under government supervision every resource of the nation.

Mr. Morgan points out that at the present time Great Britain, through effective organization, is now turning out in four days as large an output of heavy shells as was turned out in 12 months in 1914-15. In three weeks Britain can now turn out as much 18-pounder ammunition as she produced in the first 12 months of the war. In 1914 the total number of war workers was under 260,000; today the total is 3,500,000.

"We are now manufacturing and shipping to France," said Mr. Morgan, "every week about as much as the whole pre-war stock of land service ammunition in Great Britain. There are over 4,000 engineering and other establishments controlled by the ministry of munitions, the major portion of whom are producing nothing but war material. Yet the life of the community, except for the anxieties of war, goes on smoothly and normally."

A Famous Clock

Celebrated Astronomical Clock a Triumph of Mechanical Genius

One of the greatest triumphs of modern mechanical art is the celebrated astronomical clock in the cathedral of Strasburg. For five hundred years the cathedral has been famous for its clocks, of which the present is the third which has been erected. The first was begun in 1352 and completed in 1534. It represented the movements of the sun and moon, and near its summit was a statue of the blessed virgin, before which at noon each day three small statues, representing the three Magi, bowed their heads, while a cock on top flapped its wings and crowed. It continued to run nearly three hundred years. The second clock was completed in 1574. It had new machinery, but retained the crowing cock, which crowed faithfully for over 435 years, until the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789.

The present clock, invented by M. Schweilgue, was begun on June 24, 1838, and was completed in a little less than four years. It was set running Oct. 2, 1842.

At the base of the clock is a large copper sphere, resting on four metallic columns, on which are represented all the fixed stars of the firmament down to the sixth magnitude, numbering more than five thousand, and placed in their accurate relative positions in 110 constellations readily recognized by astronomers. This sphere revolves from east to west in the sideral day, and is so arranged as to indicate the exact moment of the rising and setting of all the fixed stars visible at Strasburg and their exact position in the heavens at any hour.

Near this sphere is the calendar, a metallic band nine inches in breadth and twenty-nine feet in circumference, on which are marked on a gilt ground the months and days, the festivals of the Church, the name of the saints, dominical letters, etc. Even the movable feasts, such as Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, etc., fix themselves in place at the proper moment year after year.

The days of the week are represented on an azure ground above the calendar to represent the firmament, and at the instant of midnight, as each day succeeds that previous, allegorical figures appear, surrounded by clouds, in beautiful chariots, moving on an aerial circular railroad.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature is the mechanism for striking the hours and quarter hours. There appear successively four small statues, representing childhood, youth, manhood and old age, which comes out as follows: At each quarter a figure with a sceptre in one hand and a little hammer in the other, gives the signal by tapping the bell. Immediately on the first quarter of each hour the child makes his appearance, bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded the next quarter by the youth, who, dressed as a hunter strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the man, clad in a coat of mail, and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three-quarters. Finally comes the old man, bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise to strike the four quarters.

The upper compartment, much richly decorated, is occupied by a figure of Jesus Christ, seated upon a throne in the middle. Each day, immediately after the hour of 12, twelve figures, representing the twelve apostles, each bearing the badge of his martyrdom or some other distinctive emblem, form themselves into a procession and present themselves at the feet of their Master. — Irish World.

Conservation of Humanity

Promoting a More General Interest in Social Welfare

With the idea in view of investigating community problems, promoting a more general interest in social welfare and providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, the governments of the three prairie provinces have organized a Bureau of Social Research, which will be under the joint control of the three provincial governments.

The purpose is to make a practical study of all social problems affecting a community, and a more careful investigation of general social welfare questions than has hitherto been possible by any existing government.

One of the functions of the bureau is to secure information, and this will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and also by special investigation. The formation thus secured will be disseminated by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

During the first year two kinds of investigations will be carried on. One will be the care of immigrants and particular attention will be paid to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in each of the three provinces. The second will be a preliminary inquiry with regard to the proper care of the feeble-minded.

The conditions are practically the same in each of the three provinces, and the provincial authorities have been co-operating for some time in the provision of institutions for the care of the various classes of dependents.

Each of the provinces will have an advisory council that will consist of one cabinet minister and five other members. When each of these councils has been organized two representatives from each will form an inter-provincial council which will have charge of the general policy of the bureau.

The cabinet ministers have been chosen for each of the provinces as follows: Alberta, Honorable J. R. Boyle; Saskatchewan, Honorable J. A. Calder; Manitoba, Honorable Doctor Thornton. Each holds the portfolio of Minister of Education in his government. J. S. Woodsworth is the director of the new bureau, and the head office is in Winnipeg, where all the data collected is properly compiled into statistics that will always be at the disposal of inquirers.

The bureau will deal solely with the human resources of the country, and endeavor to investigate and determine the way in which these resources can be best developed and conserved, and the different peoples in the Dominion welded into one harmonious whole will illustrate what higher civilization means.

As yet the work is only in the preliminary stage, but questionnaires have been sent out to ministers, school teachers, and secretaries of the various farmers' and women's organizations throughout the provinces enquiring as to social conditions obtaining in various districts, and the information secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as a result of special studies in certain districts.

A member of Mr. Woodsworth's staff has been engaged in investigating conditions in the Ruthenian colony near Vonda, Sask., and other communities will also be visited by trained investigators who will get in touch with the people and report on local conditions. The bureau will also take up the question of legislation designed to remedy the social life of the rural districts and of the provinces as a whole.

The Bureau of Social Research has really developed from the Canadian Welfare League, which was formed some time ago with somewhat similar objects in view. It was thought, however, that the peculiar conditions prevailing in the West were such that a separate organization would be better able to cope with the situation, which was very similar in each of the three provinces.

Believes Canal a Failure

Only Sea Level Waterway Will Do, an Engineer Asserts

General Goethals is returning to the United States, and a rumor is current that he will not go back to the Isthmus. The meaning of this report, if true, is not difficult to guess.

People with whom I have talked, recently from Panama and Colon, assure me that the canal cannot be described as "open." Small steamers can make the passage without hindrance, but vessels drawing twenty feet of water cannot get through. Many "slides" are not reported. The fact is, they are occurring constantly.

An opinion expressed to me by an engineer of national reputation, never in any way associated with the canal, but a recent visitor thereto, on his return from a business trip to the west coast of South America, is that the final solution of this great undertaking must be a sea level waterway. He commented very unfavorably upon the durability of the Gatun dam, which is a wonderful engineering triumph. When one remembers that it is holding up, eighty feet in the air, a lake fully one-third the size of Long Island Sound, anxiety regarding its stability must be constant. The slightest leak, undetected and unchecked, will destroy it.

I have not visited the canal and haven't an opinion to express.—Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

How Belgian Babies Are Being Cared For

Nine Thousand Little Victims of German Cruelty to Be Looked After

An Englishman, who has just returned to London from a visit to Belgium, tells the following story of what he saw in the baby canteens:

"Fancy if you can nearly nine thousand little beggars under three years, unable to shift for themselves, unable to do anything, the victims of German cruelty. These are the children that are now being protected and cared for in the communes that have established these canteens. Two hundred and forty-nine thousand meals a month are necessary to feed those children, and no one can picture for a minute the care that devolves on those who are looking after them.

"If there is a power that metes out vengeance, surely such vengeance will be visited on the brutes that have made these little ones the object of their attacks. Poor little kiddies; most of them will never know who their parents were; their parents will never know what became of them. Their mothers, weeping and crying out for their babes, have been torn from them by the Germans and sent to Germany or shot on some slight excuse. I wish I could impress on you what this means.

"Others of these noble Belgian women have given up their little ones with only the hope that they will not starve to death left to cheer them in return for the sacrifice.

"These are the things that Belgium has done for us. These emaciated little tots are the monument that has been erected to Belgium heroism. This is the country's reward for standing between us and Germany in these dark days early in the war."

Profitable Farming Every Year

Cost of Producing Bushel of Wheat Placed Under Forty Cents

Individual farmers do not need to be told that farming pays in war time, but it may be of interest to note that on a large scale it has been profitable in ordinary times in this province. Mr. Honens, of the Crowfoot Farm Company, Ltd., east of Calgary, gave many interesting figures in his evidence before the Royal Commission. He submitted a detailed statement covering the expenses, production and receipts of the farm, for the past three years, and, as an agricultural expert, went exhaustively into the subject of general farming as practised in Western Canada.

The gist of Mr. Hohen's evidence was that farming in this country, when properly done and scientifically carried on, no matter what the climatic conditions were, was a paying proposition.

Some of the comparative figures, as they appeared in Mr. Hohens' statement, were as follows:

	1913	1914	1915
Acreage in wheat	1,212	1,300	1,356
Acreage in oats..	350	225	196
Barley, feed crop	50	75	161
Rainfall, inches..	11.42	5.53	17.49
Bushels per acre—			
Wheat	31.50	18.00	52.00
Oats	50.00	29.06	52 1-3
Barley	37.92	9.76	19 2-5
Avge price per bus.:			
Wheat	.71	1.32	.89
Oats	.24	.70	.34
Receipts for year	$30,661	31,589	62,520
Total expenses ..	17,506	18,729	29,804
Expense per acre	11.67	11.70	17.87
Percent. on capital invested ...	30	29 1-3	50
Cash dividend paid			58 p.c.

Some of the differences in production were explained by the difference in the amount of rainfall. One year it had cost the company on contract 20 cents an acre to stook its crop. The next, owing to the heavy straw, it had cost over a dollar an acre to stook.

Mr. Hohens' statement that the cost of production per bushel was between 30 and 40 cents was rather astonishing to the commissioners, who had had estimates all the way up to 75 cents from other sources.

He admitted that the bulk of the farmers in Alberta did not operate under similar conditions, due to lack of energy, lack of facilities, lack of capital and other causes.—Saskatoon Star.

A very sensitive curate was undertaking to preach on Jonah and the whale.

"And for three days and three nights," he began, "Jonah was in the ——"

He blushed, stammered, stopped, and then started again. "For three days and three nights Jonah was in the——"

Once more he was covered with confusion, and once more he stopped and mopped his face, from which the perspiration was literally pouring, with his handkerchief.

Then he gathered his courage in both hands, and with a mighty effort he finished triumphantly: "And for three days and three nights Jonah was in the society of the whale!" — Tit-Bits.

"You have been accused of being a prevaricator."

"Well replied Senator Sorghum, "that sounds hopeful. The fact that they selected so delicate a word indicates that somebody is afraid of me."

Boy Scout Notes

Boy Scout Camps as Successful the Past Season as in Other Years

Though the war had called from Canada a great many Scoutmasters and other Scout officials, thereby creating a lack of leadership, the Boy Scout camps throughout the Dominion were practically as numerous and as successful this last summer as in other years.

Reports from Manitoba and Quebec show that camp life and activities loomed up as big as ever this summer in those provinces. The Manitoba Provincial Secretary reports that "a large percentage of our troops have held camps during the summer," while the Quebec Provincial Secretary states that "the past has been a rare summer with our boys under canvas."

The reports from Quebec camps are indeed encouraging. There were two central camps, one at Tamaracouta and the other in the eastern townships known as "Memprehmagog" camp. About one hundred proficiency badges were earned at Tamaracouta, and some one hundred and seventy-five first-class tests scattered among seventy Scouts passed. At Memphremagog camp, thirty-five proficiency badges were won by eastern townships Scouts, and many first-class subjects passed. Between three and four hundred Scouts, officers and visitors attended Tamaracouts camp.

An equally interesting report comes from Manitoba. The largest camp in the province was held at Souris, and from the standpoint of badges won this was the most successful camp of the season. "At one of the most popular of Manitoba's summer resorts," writes the Secretary, "it was stated that the Boy Scouts' camp was the best conducted camp in the community, they having dug their own well and having sanitary arrangements of the finest kind."

The late Lord Kitchener was a true friend of the Boy Scout movement. Writing of him in a recent issue of the Headquarters' Gazette, Sir Robert Baden-Powell says: "He was in the matter of policy opposed to our taking up cadet training in the movement, even at a time when many patriotic people, carried away with zeal for the war, were urging upon us the desirability of doing so, but Lord Kitchener saw wider and further than they. He said: 'You are building the foundation which is essential for making good men. Whether they afterwards become soldiers or civilians matters little, but character to either means everything."

To be the seventeenth in a single family to answer the call for war service is the probably unparalelled record of Scoutmaster Masters of the 1st British Columbia Sea Scouts, and one of the most popular Scouting men in Vancouver. Such devotion makes the British Empire what it is today.

Mr. Master's troop of Sea Scouts is one of three in Canada, and for their training ship have been using Robert Louis Stevenson's ship the "Casco," which was used during the famous writer's sojourn in the South Seas.

Notwithstanding the large number of enlistments for war service of senior Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters, the annual census of the numerical strength as of June 30th last, shows an appreciable gain throughout Canada. This gain, totalling 1,199, is largely made up in increase in the Middle Western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where reorganization was effected last year. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces continue to hold their own, and British Columbia reports holding well together.

The figures are as follows:

	Officers	Scouts
Ontario	344	7,146
British Columbia	73	1,004
Alberta	111	2,345
Saskatchewan	137	1,453
Manitoba	135	1,961
Quebec	113	1,891
New Brunswick	75	893
Nova Scotia	41	747
Prince Ed. Island ...	3	102
Total	1,032	17,542

Compared with 1915, this shows a decrease in officers of 52 and an increase of 1,199 Scouts, and with 1914 an increase of 120 officers and 2,978 Scouts.

From these figures it will be seen that the great need at present is leaders. The Chief Scout for the Empire is quoted as saying: "Scoutmasters are the backbone of the movement, and the finding of suitable men is our greatest difficulty."

Inopportune Sneezing

"Coughing, yawning and all other physical contortions which are breeches of social etiquette weigh as nothing when put in the balance against sneezing," declares Mary Margaret McBride in the Columbia Times. "If ever there was an operation as annoying to the sneezer and the sneezed at, said operation has not yet been listed among modern joy-killer inventions." Miss McBride adds that a desire to indulge in this pleasant sport never comes to you in the privacy of your boudoir, but always assails at some inopportune time, as in church, when it sets the choir giggling and halts the minister at the unfortunate point of trying to connect "damn" with a phrase which would render it preaching instead of swearing.

Estimating Total Losses in War

If Attrition Is to Decide the War, Germany Can Hold Out for Two Years More

Those who believe that the war will be decided by attrition, by the Allies gradually exhausting the man-power of the enemy, and thus forcing first a great retreat, and then conceivably a great surrender, must be sadly puzzled by the various estimates as to the speed with which this process is going on; that is to say, at the number of killed, permanently disabled and wounded on each side, and even with regard to the available man-power. This last problem, however, is the easiest. When the war began the Central Powers had in Europe a total population of 120,000,000, while the Entente Allies had 300,000,000. What percentage of these populations would be available for fighting? There have been various estimates, the most popular being 10 per cent., but this point is not of importance, because the percentage would be about the same in all countries. On this basis Frank Simonds, the American war expert, calculates that Germany and Austria had originally available about 12,000,000 soldiers, either trained or potential. The Allies had 30,000,000.

He calculated that the Allies' total casualties have been 10,000,000, or one-third of their total strength; while the total casualties of the Central Powers have been 8,000,000, or two-thirds of their potential strength. Judging from the German lists, one-half of the total casualties are permanent losses. Perhaps one-quarter represent soldiers killed in action or later dying from wounds. The other quarter is made up of soldiers captured, and so severely wounded that they are unfit for further service. Following out this line of reasoning, he comes to the rather staggering conclusion that on both sides since the beginning of the year there have been 4,500,000 men killed, or just about the total population of Serbia when the Archduke was assassinated.

Mr. Simonds admits that his figures are merely a guess, made after an examination of all the material he is able to collect. However, he makes some allowances. For instance, he has no doubt that the German lists minimize the losses of that power and probably exaggerate the losses of the Russians. There will not be much disagreement on this point, but since Mr. Simonds prepared his article facts have come to light which tend to vitiate his conclusions with regard to the situation on the western front. For example, while he says that the Germans lost about half a million men at Verdun, their losses being double those of the French, because they were on the offensive, the Germans, being on the defensive upon the Somme, will suffer far less than the British and French. The contrary is asserted by Frederick Palmer; and General Haig has said that the British losses were not only relatively, but absolutely smaller than those of the Germans. It seems probable that they are not half as heavy.

As a neutral, Mr. Simonds may be pardoned if he is not inclined to accept official statements from any of the combatants; and while his estimate of Entente losses is higher than those of such British calculators as Hilaire Belloc, he comes to the same conclusion, namely, that in the end Germany cannot escape from the consequences of attrition. She will eventually be defeated for lack of men. This, of course, is in line with what Mr. Simonds has been predicting ever since the Battle of the Marne. He has declared over and over again that in this battle Germany lost her great chance of winning the war. All she can do is to stave off defeat as long as she can, trying to sow dissension among the Allies, if possible, and her main object now being to discourage her enemies and make them willing to forego the full price of victory.

If there are to be no great smashing blows struck, if attrition is to decide the war, Mr. Simonds believes that at the present rate of losses Germany can hold out for two years more. That is to say, the Central Powers have still left 8,000,000 men, and, since they require only 5,000,000 to hold their present lines, they have a balance of 3,000,000. Belloc calculates that their losses have been 7,000,000, which would leave them no balance at all. If they have been 6,000,000, the balance is only a million, which is six months' supply. But Simond's estimate is that, while the Germans have still 3,000,000 men over and above those who are now needed at the front, the Entente Allies have 17,000,000 still to draw upon. Anyone who believes that three Germans are a match for 17 British, French or Russians is entitled to give the Germans still a chance of winning.

The Name Fitted

"Ma husban's very po'ly, ma'am. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory is from exclaim, which means to cry out."

"Yes, ma'am, dat's what it is. He hollers if anyone goes near him." — Boston Transcript.

Until the Season Opens

"Look here, Mose, I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church?"

"Yaas, sah, I is. But I done been sprinkled into de 'piscopal till de summer comes."—Dallas News.

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.)

Wright came in easily, as if nothing had happened. Probably he had had recourse to some friendly stimulant to bring his courage to the requisite pitch; but the truth is that he got so much assistance from whisky habitually, being always more or less under its influence, although he was never actually inebriated, that such an act had no visible effect upon him. He sauntered in with that peculiar lounging walk which Mabin had remarked in him, swinging one leg round and then the other, and keeping his hands in his pockets, and he threw himself nonchalantly into the chair on the opposite side of the writing table.

"Edith says you want to see me," he said, leaning back and facing his brother-in-law with perfect coolness. "Same old complaint, I suppose? That I spend too much money?

"It's nothing about money. Probably Edith has told you that."

Wright raised his eyebrows and threw a glance at Mabin, who was crouching, wide-eyed and chilled with suspense, in the chair by the fire.

Then he sat up and pulled himself together.

"Well, what is it?" he asked shortly.

Lord Moorhampton turned his chair so that he could glance first at Mabin and then at his brother-in-law without more movement than a turn of the head.

"You brought me news yesterday that my son Ciprian had been drowned?"

"Yes."

The answer came sharp, short and decided.

"From whom did you hear that?"

"From a man who was on board when it happened. I told you all about it, name, address, everything, yesterday."

"Yes. You told me you went down to the train, and that it was from half a dozen fellow-passengers of Ciprian's that you had this news?"

"Yes."

"But now I learn that Ciprian was not drowned, that he arrived safely in London, with his little son, that he met you at an office in the City."

Watching him closely, Mabin detected on his face a sudden look of veiled alarm.

"Who says so?" he demanded aggressively, after a slight pause.

Lord Moorhampton went on without answering his question.

"I learn not only that you met Ciprian, but that you attacked him, and left him lying insensible on the floor of the office."

There passed over the countenance of Joe Wright, stolid and well prepared as he was, an expression which was an avowal. Not only Lord Moorhampton, but Mabin, felt convinced of it, as they noted the sudden flash of acute alarm, followed by a look of glowering, sullen, obstinate resistance to the pressure put upon him.

"Whoever told you all that is a liar."

There was silence for a moment.

Then Wright raised his bullet head again, and glared at his brother-in-law.

"Who says I was in the City?"

Mabin leaned forward in her chair.

"It was I," she said firmly.

Again a look of acute apprehension passed over his heavy, sullen face. Then he cleared his throat, and asked sarcastically:

"Are you going to pretend you saw me there?"

"No," said Mabin. "But I heard your voice. I could swear to it."

He looked relieved and laughed.

"Then you would be swearing a lie. But perhaps that wouldn't trouble you. It's not likely it would."

"You must speak civilly to Miss Wrest," said Lord Moorhampton.

But Wright sat up, more aggressive than ever.

"Why should I? Why should I be civil to a woman who comes here with a trumped-up, lying story to discredit me with you and my own sister? I say she's telling lies, and that she knows, and you know, and everybody knows, that you can no more swear to the voice of a person without seeing his face than you can swear to a color in the dark. It's monstrous, it's downright scandalous that you should listen to such tales."

"If you feel that you have been offended past the power of forgiveness," said Lord Moorhampton, in measured tones, "you can show your displeasure by leaving the house."

Joe Wright's heavy face flushed. He darted a spiteful look at Mabin.

"I can't leave my sister," he said doggedly, "at the mercy of a conspiracy."

"You can't be serious in accusing Miss Wrest and I of conspiring against my wife?"

"I don't accuse you at all. I pity you for being so weak as to listen to such tales. Who is this Miss Wrest? An absolute stranger. While I'm your own relation by marriage, and you know me well. You ought," he pursued, hurrying on when he saw Lord Moorhampton ready to interrupt him, "to know me better than to suppose me capable of such a thing. Why should I attack Ciprian? We were always very good friends."

He paused for breath, and Lord Moorhampton said coldly:

"We won't discuss this any longer. I shall take measures to prove the truth of the story."

"What measures?"

"I shall put the matter in my lawyer's hands. He will know what to do. In the first place I have the address of the office, and inquiries will be made by a qualified person."

Joe Wright sprang to his feet.

"You won't," he cried, bringing his fist down on the table with a thump. "You won't dare!"

Lord Moorhampton stared at him, perhaps for a moment almost cowed by Wright's vehemence.

"You won't drag detectives into your private affairs, and make a scandal, just because a girl you know nothing about comes to you with a trumped-up story invented to get blackmail out of you."

Mabin uttered a cry, but Lord Moorhampton remained looking at the excited young man with apparent calm.

"Blackmail!" he echoed. "I don't understand."

Wright leaned over the table.

"You said," cried he, "that Ciprian had left a child, a son. Do you believe it?"

There was a moment's pause, and then his brother-in-law answered quietly:

"Yes, I do."

In the midst of his carefully worked up excitement Wright was taken aback.

"I should want very strong proofs of it, if I were you," he said.

Lord Moorhampton rose to his feet.

"Of course," he said. "And I shall get them. Proofs of that, and — of what happened to Ciprian in the office. You can go."

Joe Wright rose slowly and heavily to his feet. Although aware that his brother-in-law only tolerated his constant presence at Heath Hill, he had always been able to count upon his sister's support in the many claims he made upon Lord Moorhampton's indulgence. Now, however, he felt for once that his position was seriously threatened.

That Lord Moorhampton, with his love of his ease, and his horror of gossip and scandal, would push the affair too far he did not believe. Yet he was conscious that for once he stood in a very slippery place.

Scowling at Mabin, and checking himself in an attempt to bring fresh discredit upon her and her story, he turned slowly, and lurched out of the room.

CHAPTER X.

"I can't prosecute, I can't have a scandal," said Lord Moorhampton, more to himself than to Mabin as soon as they were alone together. "But I must get to the bottom of this. If Ciprian was attacked and left unconscious in the office, what became of him afterwards?"

Mabin could offer no answer to this, but she was relieved to find that Lord Moorhampton believed all she had said. His next words, however, filled her with alarm.

"As for the boy, of course he is Ciprian's child; there may be, there will be, inquiries to be answered as to his mother, but what you have told me leaves no doubt upon my mind that the boy is my grandson. Every scrap of his talk about the big house, and his grandfather, and the ponies and rabbits he was to have confirms me the more in this belief. Since Ciprian told the boy that he was coming here, I have no doubt whatever that it was because he knew the child to be in the direct line of descent, and entitled to be brought up as the eldest son of the eldest son."

Mabin felt chilled by these words.

"In the meantime," she urged, "you will leave him with my mother, won't you, till you have satisfied yourself on all these points?"

Into the eyes of the viscount there came a look which she could not then wholly understand, an expression of yearning, of longing, which prepared her for his answer.

"I cannot wait. I must see the boy. I must see him at once, and, if I can find any confirmation of my belief, I shall bring him back here with me."

The tears sprang to Mabin's eyes, but she dared not give utterance to her thoughts. Her promise to Ciprian bound her to be the guardian of his child, and by her own act she had brought him into danger.

There came into her heart an impulse to make an impassioned appeal to Lord Moorhampton to point out to him the reasons he had to discredit his brother-in-law, to beg him at least to do nothing until he should have satisfied himself amply concerning Ciprian's adventure at the office and the upshot of it.

(To Be Continued.)

Too Late for Him

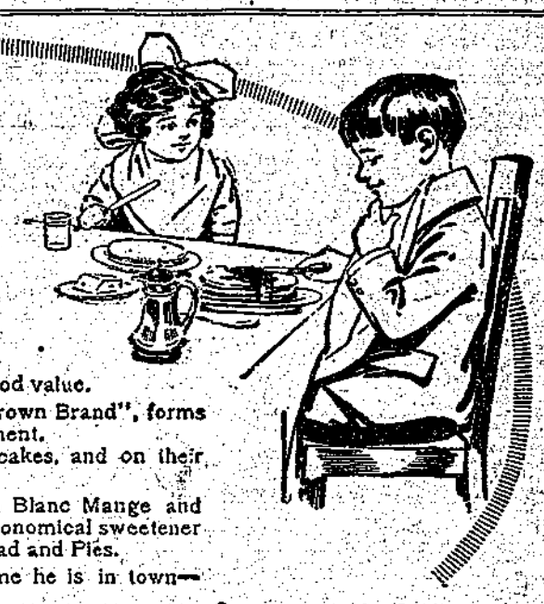
"We have the most beautiful sunrises in the world."

"So I have heard."

"Never seen one?"

"No; I often thought I would sit up long enough to witness one of these grand sights, but I always get sleepy and go to bed before the time."

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of
CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP PURE



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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 "Silver 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.

The largest dry city in the world is Petrograd, Russia. The largest dry city in North America is Toronto with 500,000 population.

Peeling potatoes is now an offense in Germany, punishable by three months' imprisonment. Some of our girls act as though it were here.

Many a man's failure is due to his having wasted his time envying the success of his neighbor's strenuous efforts.

Are these your Symptoms?

PROSTRATION
LACK OF ENERGY
BRAIN FAG
PAINS IN THE BACK
STOMACH CATARRH
SLEEPLESSNESS
DEPRESSION
NERVE EXHAUSTION
FOOD-SICKNESS
LOSS OF FLESH
DEBILITY

Why You Should Use Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

1. Merit has won for Dr. Cassell's Tablets the largest sale of their class in the whole world. They are the most popular restorative medicine among all classes, the family remedy in homes unnumbered.
2. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure in composition, they contain no drastic or dangerous drugs, the most delicate may take them with every confidence that benefit and nothing but benefit must follow.
3. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are equally suitable for old or young. From infancy to extreme age they are the great health builders.
4. The test of time and world-wide success has proved Dr. Cassell's Tablets to be the supreme remedy for all run-down conditions of nerve or body, the surest restorative for worn-out men and women.
5. Last of all Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a British remedy, made in Britain, by British Pharmacists, financed by British capital, and sold throughout the British Empire.

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

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

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

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

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

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Prof. (in geology): The geologist thinks nothing of a thousand years.

Soph: Great guns: And I loaned a geologist $10 yesterday.

"What would you do if you had money enough for your needs."

"I'd start in to make a lot more to supply my wants."

The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do.—Disraeli.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago. Adv

In Danger

The Fond Mother (to adventurous offspring): Come away from the cliff, will yer? Do yer want to dash yerself to pieces in yer best suit?—London Sketch.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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.

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RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

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

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

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

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

Men Wanted for the Navy

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

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

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

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

Stormy Debate

Chief of McIntosh Clan (indignantly to cabby, after a dispute over the fare): How dare you speak to me like that? Do you know I'm the McIntosh?

Cabby: You look to me more like the umbrella.—Ideas.

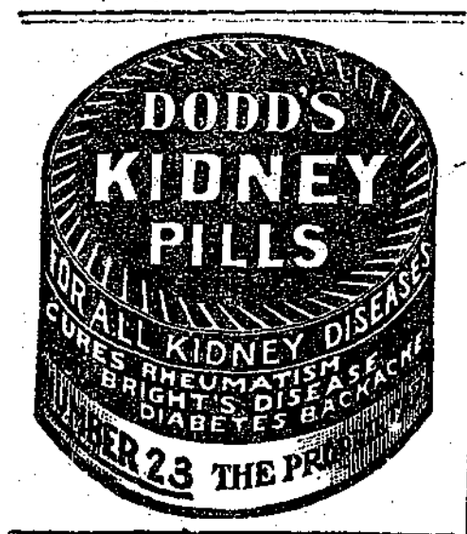
CHILBLAINS
Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

O'Flaherty: Misther O'Sullivan, will ye shtop and have a frindly discussion on the matter of home rule?

O'Sullivan: It's sorry I am, but it's not convanient just now.

O'Flaherty: And why not, honey?

O'Sullivan: Why, to tell ye the truth, O'Flaherty, I haven't got me shtick handy.—Tit-Bits.



Unclassified

"He is quite a model man."

"Well, he has none of the smaller vices?"

"What would you call the smaller vices?"

"Oh, I hardly know."

"Stealing elephants wouldn't be one, would it?"

Doctor: You must be careful and follow the right directions for taking this pill.

Pat: G'wan wid ye. There's only wan direction fer it to go.—Answers.

Revive the Jaded Condition. — When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

The Farmer and His Will

Few farmer folks think it worth while to make a will. That is where they make a mistake. Every farmer should attend to this very important matter, and do it while he is in possession of all his faculties. That would save a great deal of trouble and more than a little money settling up the estate. Lawyers find their picking in cases where the farmer passes on without a will. And at the time of doing this, the farmer ought to be at peace with himself, his family and all the world. No will ever should be drawn hastily or in a passion; for then a grave injustice might be done. Most important of all, the farmer ought to take counsel with his wife before he makes any move of this kind. That is no more than right.—Farm Journal.

New Railroad in China

American Builders Plan Extensive System in Celestial Republic

American railway builders are planning to touch virtually every section of China, in carrying out the agreement for the construction of 2,600 miles of railway which the Chinese Government has signed with the Slems-Carey company, of St. Paul, which is financed by the American International Corporation.

North, Central and Southern China will be traversed by lines already agreed upon under the contracts. More than $100,000,000 gold will be required to execute the great project. China now has only about 6,000 miles of railway in actual operation.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some life itself, to the pills. Miss Devina Laliberti, St. Jerome, Que., says: "Last year I seemed gradually to grow weak and run down. I did not sleep well, had a poor appetite, and grew pale and generally languid. I consulted a doctor, who told me I was anaemic, and gave me a tonic. This I took faithfully for some time, but it did not help me, and I appeared to be growing worse, and finally I was hardly able to go about the house and almost wholly incapacitated for work. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and I got several boxes. It was not long after I began their use when I could see an improvement, which just manifested itself in an improved appetite and better rest at night. From this on the improvement was rapid and I was not long in regaining perfect health. I think Dr. Williams Pink Pills are a real blessing for all weak girls."

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

"I heard Mr. Suburbs speaking most beautifully of his wife to another lady on the train just now. Rather unusual in a man these days."

"Not under the circumstances. That was a new cook he was escorting out."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Touched Wood

Sergeant: Now, then, Private Hogan! Why aren't you holding your rifle in your proper hand?

Private Hogan: Sure, Oi've got a splinter in me 'and!

Sergeant: Been scratchin' yer 'ead, I 'spose!—Melbourne Punch.

Childish Craving

— for something sweet finds pleasant realization in the pure, wholesome, wheat and barley food

Grape-Nuts
(Made in Canada)

No danger of upsetting the stomach — and remember, Grape-Nuts is a true food, good for any meal or between meals.

"There's a Reason"

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

A Carelessly Treated Cold

is the source of most sickness because drugged pills, syrups and alcoholic mixtures are uncertain and unsafe.

Scott's Emulsion has been relied upon by physicians for forty years as the safe and sensible remedy to suppress the cold and build up the enfeebled forces to avert throat and lung troubles.

Don't tolerate alcoholic substitutes, but insist on the Genuine Scott's Emulsion. One bottle usually lasts longer than a cold. Every druggist has it. 13 75

SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

Knew His Place

The busy agent knocked briskly on the door.

"Who do you want?" asked the man who opened it.

"I am looking for the head of the house."

"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to call again. The baby is asleep."

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Talkative "Fare": And do you think the taxicab means the extinction of the horse?

Driver: Oh, no, provided the horse gets out of the way in time!

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Ferdie: Ma, what would you like to give me for my birthday?

Mother: Oh, anything to keep you quiet.

Ferdie: Well, nothing will keep me quiet but a drum!

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Tell a plump girl she's getting fat and see what happens!

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

All roads that lead to Easy street need paving.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

A boy's notion of a worthless dog is one that won't chase cats.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Failure

A steel magnate, anxious to get on the right side of Andrew Carnegie, once attacked him in his love for the bard of Tam O'Shanter.

"Mr. Carnegie," said the wily magnate. "I see you've got several fine editions of Burns on your shelves. Georgie Burns! Dear old Georgie Burns! He's my favorite poet."

Carnegie glared.

"Georgie Burns!" he snorted. "Jimmy Shakespeare! Harry Dickens! Billy Carlyle! Get out with ye, man!"

"Three times now my wife has sent for the money to come home from her summer trip on."

"Three times! And she hasn't come home yet? Changes her mind and spends the money, I presume?"

"Oh, no, she wouldn't do that."

"Then why hasn't she come home?"

"I haven't sent it to her yet."

Question Time

William Jennings Bryan, having concluded one of his lectures on temperance, announced that it was now "question time."

Thereupon a girl rose and asked:

"Mr. Bryan, would you advise a girl to marry a man to reform him?"

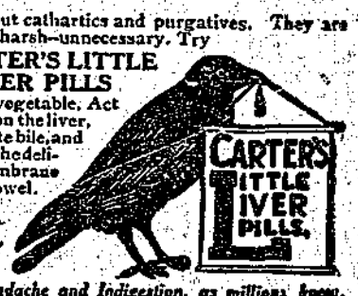
"My dear young lady," Mr. Bryan replied, "the risks are quite great enough when a girl marries a man who doesn't need to be reformed."

Don't Persecute your Bowels

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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



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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. N.B.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Worth a Guinea a Box

as a remedy for the evil effects of quick eating, over-eating and strenuous living. The medicine that meets this need—that tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels—is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

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

Various Resorts

"When man can fly I suppose he will spend his summers in Canada and his winters in Florida."

"Quite likely, unless——"

"Unless what?"

"He spends his winters in the repair shop and his summers in a hospital."

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JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Jan. 11, 1917.

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

The Colonist, Victoria: A few months ago, when referring to the observations of some East-critics at Quebec, we said it was timely to remember that after the war we would go on living in Canada with French Canadian neighbors, and now we say that the people of Quebec will do well to remember that after the war they will have to go on living in Canada with English-speaking neighbors, and it will be very unfortunate if the racial problems that may arise shall be embittered by the fact that, when the very existence of the Empire was at stake, the French-speaking Canadians for the most part stood back and permitted others to fight their battles. We are speaking plainly because the time has come for plain speaking. We are inspired by no fear that the Empire or its Allies will meet with defeat, but we are deeply concerned that it shall not hereafter be said that, in this crisis of our history, any element of the population of the Dominion shirked its duty. If this continues to be true, it will prove an increasingly disturbing factor in the determination of the problems that will arise after the war, but not out of it. Quebec is missing a golden opportunity. Her apologists have told us in the past that her people were misunderstood, that if there might be antagonism between them and their neighbors upon questions having their origin in the special concessions granted to them a century and a half ago, they were at one with us in loyalty to the flag and Empire. English-speaking Canada has called upon Quebec for proof of this and it has not been forthcoming. It is not yet too late to show that it is true, but the time is swiftly passing and it will be an unhappy, not to say a dangerous thing, if when the time of triumphant peace comes, it shall be possible to point to any section of our people and say of them that as a whole they failed to appreciate the obligations resting upon them by reason of their place in the Empire and especially by reason of the care that has been taken at all times since the Plains of Abraham to keep inviolate the pledges given by the conquorors to the conquered.

White Feather and V. C.

In the British Isles during the war a great many women have been "helping recruiting" by walking the streets and putting a white feather into the button hole of every man they met not wearing the khaki.

I was standing just outside the central station in Glasgow, writes an American, when a woman walked up to a man who was standing near me, and without a word pulled a white feather through his buttonhole. He was a great big fellow and she had to do some reaching to get to him.

He smiled when he saw what she had done and said "Thank you, madam," very politely.

That was like waving a red flag before a bull, and she grew crimson and started to tell him what she thought of him. He listened until she had finished, and then he asked: "Have you another of those feathers by any chance?"

"Yes, I have, you coward!" and she put another feather on him. As she did so, he pulled a Victoria Cross from his pocket and pinned it right under the feathers.

That woman gasped and stuttered and stammered trying to make and apology, and she reached out to take the feathers back, but he stopped her.

"No, madam," he said, "I'll keep them as souvenirs, if you don't mind; but I'd like to say a few words to you about what you are doing.

"The fact that I am in civilian clothes does not necessarily mean that I am a coward. For all you know, I might have been physically unfit for service. I might have been a married man with ten or a dozen small children depending upon me. There are any number of things that might have prevented me from joining the army, but you didn't even wait to inquire.

"You thought because I was not in khaki I was a coward. As a matter of fact, I have been at home recovering from wounds I received when I won this little cross, and I shall shortly be on my way back to join my regiment.

"If you will accept a suggestion from a man who knows men, you will stop this silly business, for you do more harm than anything else. If I were a civilian, after what you did to me then, I would have faced a firing party before I would have joined the army. I trust you have learned something. Good afternoon."

I found out later that he was a sergeant piper in one of the most famous Scottish regiment, and that he won the cross for saving three officers after being wounded himself.—Exchange.

During the year Penticton's juvenile population increased 25 per cent. War is

J. BEALE
PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
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TERMS MODERATE
DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

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SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE
This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.
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. E. HANSON, Sec't.

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Staple Groceries

Cannot Be Beaten

Sugar, 20 lbs.	$2.00
Potatoes	1.75
Flour, Regal Household and Purity	2.75
Hams, Ajax brand, pound	28c.
Hams, Swift's Premium, pound	33c.
Bacon (Burns' Heavy)	28c.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

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IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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

An Appreciation.

An old High River acquaintance, Charlie Dunlop, has died and was buried last week. During our resikence, years ago, at High River, Mr. Dunlop was one of our bitterest enemies and there was no love lost between us. In the shadow of the tomb, however, all is forgiven and forgotten. Deceased had his faults, but who has not? Besides being an inveterate rustler of young cattle (making a specialty of yearlings), Dunlop made more than one mysterious shipment of horses. His relations with the Stock Association were strained. Yet the good traits of deceased greatly outnumbered his faults. He was ever ready to set 'em up and we have long since overlooked his theft of a posy of flowers from a grave to give to the dining-room girl at the St. George. May his soul rest in ptace. Had it not been for a couple of cases of whiskey he got shipped in from Maple Creek for Christmas, poor Dunlop might have been alive today, but in view of the cold weather he is probably happier in hell than in High River.—Calgary Eye Opener.

Date letters 1917.