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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 1. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 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.
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Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
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MONEY TO LOAN
PENTICTON, - B. C.

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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.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

The townspeople finished putting up their ice last week.

Mrs. G. B. Clarke entertained a few of her friends at a luncheon on Saturday.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Wallace of Olalla is confined to her bed again.

Mr. Chamberlain of Victoria will be in charge of the new customs office at Similkameen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Clarke of Green mountain were guests of their daughter, Mrs. D. J. Innis, last week.

Mrs. R. W. Bowen returned home on Monday's train after visiting for a month with her sister in Vancouver.

Mrs. W. J. Forbes of Hedley motored down one day last week and spent the day with her sister, Mrs. Innis.

Messrs. Dick Cawston, N. Sinclair and J. Tailor, Jr., of Cawston attended the carnival held here on Friday night.

Mrs. E. W. Condit of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, is spending a few days visiting with Mrs. Carmichael.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Frith will be sorry to learn that they will leave for Princeton the first of February, where Mr. Frith will be customs inspector.

China New Year began on Monday. Almost every house in town was presented with a sack of nuts and fire crackers. Many visited Chinatown and were treated to nuts and all kinds of Chinese candy.

The monthly meeting of the W. M. S. was held at the home of Mrs. G. B. Clarke Thursday afternoon. A very enjoyable meeting was held. After the general routine business, refreshments were served by the hostess.

A dance will be held in the town hall on Friday night, January 28th, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Frith, who will leave shortly for Princeton, where they will make their home. We hope to see a good attendance of their many friends.

The carnival held at the rink last Friday night was well attended both by skaters and spectators. Some very comical costumes were worn, all being locally designed. The ice was in splendid condition and everybody having a general good time. Coffee, sandwiches and cake were served, the proceeds amounting to $17, which will be sent to the Prisoners of War fund.

A patriotic service will be held in the Keremeos church next Sunday, January 28th, at 11 a. m. The Honor Roll containing the names of the boys who have enlisted from this part of the valley will be unveiled. Rev. A. H. Cameron will conduct the service, assisted by Rev. Frank Stanton. Very special interest attaches to this service and it is hoped that many will be present. A special choir will be in attendance.

The hockey match played here on Saturday last between the Keremeos Boy Scouts and Hedley was certainly very exciting, both sides playing well. Our star player, Geo. Kirby, better known as Trapper, sure did excellent work. The score was 4-3 in favor of the home team. We hope there will be a better attendance next time. we must remember that the boys who are playing now will in the near future be the men of our town, and if we show an interest in what they do in their everyday life it helps to encourage them in everything they undertake.

A Healthy Annual.

"British Columbia would do well to remember that development of its mining resources to the present satisfactory stage has been brought about, almost wholly, by aliens from this side of the line."—Northwest Mining Truth.

This is an annual with which all old-timers in B. C. are quite familiar. As a matter of fact very few of the mines of B. C. were placed on a paying basis by American capital. Americans have made more money in manipulating mining stocks than in mining. They are the worst kind of "quitters."

The promoter of the Knob Hill and Ironsides was on the hog when Miner of Granby, Quebec, invested his money and made the Granby company. Unfortunately Mr. Miner, when saving the concern from bankruptcy, didn't insist on a controling interest.

The B. C. Copper company's holdings should long ago have been confiscated by the government.

The owners of Cariboo, Camp McKinney, were quitters.

The Winnipeg and Golden were "skin" promotions.

Spokan became a city through Rossland stocks. Canadian and British capital has made Rossland a great producing camp.

Deep level development in the Slocan was not by Americans.

While credit is due to American prospectors for discovering the mineral wealth of British Columbia, and to promoters who first brought its resources to the notice of investors, the facts are that Americans never do a dollar's worth of development unless there is a hundred dollars worth of ore in sight. They don't "develop," they "unload." They do a thousand dollars worth of Fourth of July shouting for every dollar invested. They kick if the government doesn't build wagon roads to all their workings; in the U. S. A. they build their own wagon roads or go without. They kick on the taxes, the air, the water, the sunshine, the wages, and the government for not shooting workingmen who think occasionally.

Connty L. O. L.

The annual meeting of Similkameen County L. O. L. was held in the Orange hall, Hedley, Thursday evening. There was a good attendance from all parts of the county. The Lodge was opened by D. McCurdy, county master, and routine business transacted, after which the following officers were elected and installed:—

County Master—H. B. Meansette, Princeton.

Deputy County Master—J. Jamieson, Hedley.

Chaplain—E. Mills, Keremeos

Treasurer—D. McCurdy, Similkameen.

Secretary — S. R. Gibson, Princeton.

D. of C.—A. J. King, Hedley.

A banquet was held after closing the County Lodge, after which the Royal Scarlet Chapter was opened and several advanced to that degree.

Woodmen Install Officers.

Following are the officers for 1917 of Nickel Plate Camp, No. 15662, Modern Woodmen of America:

Venerable Consul—A. Clare.

Esteemed Past Consul—E. E. Burr,

Worthy Adviser—T. R. Willey

Excellent Banker—G. McEachern.

Clerk—J. Smith.

Escort—F. Bentley.

Watchman—H. E. Hanson.

Sentry—R. Clare.

Managers—E. E. Burr, H. E. Hanson and J. Wirth.

The Camp meets third Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. in Fraternity hall.

Hospital Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hedley General Hospital Society will be held in Fraternity Hall on Tuesday, January 30th, 1917, at 8 p. m.

The Annual Reports will be presented and Directors elected for the ensuing year.

F. H. FRENCH, Secretary.

Officer Murphy was hailed at a street crossing in a large city by an old lady who asked: "Constable, will it kill me if I put my foot on the electric car rails?"

"On, no. mum," answered the officer, "ave ye don't put the other fut on the overhead wire."

It is reported that Jim Wilkes will run for the vacant legislative seat in Newcastle riding. Jim has been starting, running or trotting for twenty-five years, but has never yet won a heat. He says too little while talking too much.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

R. S. Collin has been laid up with the grip for the past week.

W. A. Haining was brought up from Similkameen Tuesday to the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter left for their home at Moose Jaw, Sask., Friday last.

Residents of Hedley have been busy putting up ice for the past two weeks.

FOR RENT—An Oliver Typewriter. Apply P. O. Box 55, or at Gazette office.

Miss Avonia Jones left Monday last to resume her musical studies in Vancouver.

J. and Mrs. Donovan left Friday last for Princeton where they will reside in future.

The hospital annual benefit ball tomorrow evening, 26th inst. Tickets, including supper, $1 each.

Thos. Knowles and Doc. Martin have been promoted to sergeants in Canada's crack regiment, the 54th. Both are Hedley boys.

The Hedley junior hockey team went to Keremeos Saturday afternoon and were defeated 4-3 by the juniors of the orchard town.

E. E. Burr returned from Calgary Friday last, bringing his brother with him as far as Princeton for treatment in the hospital there.

Among those who attended the County Orange Lodge from Princeton Thursday night were Perley Russell. E. S. Silcox, H. H. Avery, S. R. Gibson and H. B. Mansette.

The Hedley and Nickel Plate contributions to the Patriotic Fund in 1916 amounted to slightly over $9,000. The list will be published as soon as we have space to spare for it.

R. Hambly of the Nickel Plate mine returned from the south yesterday, where he had been called on account of the serious illness of his son, whom he left on a fair way to recovery.

The heaviest fall of snow in Hedley since the camp was discovered occurred Tuesday night, about ten inches of loose snow. The postmaster bought a snow shovel during the excitement Wednesday morning. He may use it on future occasions.

P. Eaton fell down an incline and shaft, about forty feet in all, at the Nickel Plate mine yesterday. His hip bone was broken, and he was badly bruised. If he has not received internal injuries he will come through all right. He is in the local hospital.

Will Work the Oregon

F. H. French returned from the coast Saturday where he was consulting with his partners in reference to resuming development work on the Oregon mineral claim.

It was decided to continue the tunnel, now in 130 feet, for another 75 or 100 feet, and then upraise to the surface. The tunnel will give a vertical depth of nearly one hundred feet on the ore body. Mr. French is advertising for tenders for the work in this issue.

Mr. French stated that there is no difficulty in getting money at the coast for development purposes

It is hoped that the work on the Oregon will prove the beginning of mining activity due in this camp.

Tenders for Tunneling.

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, 27th January, 1917, for driving 75 or 100 feet of tunnel on the Oregon mineral claim. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. H. FRENCH.

Quicker-Easier More Comfortable

Are you taking advantage of ALL the modern methods of saving time and trouble? Are you up-to-date in your shaving as well as in your work? Are you using a

Gillette Safety Razor

In its own way the Gillette is as quick, efficient and convenient as your milker, your binder or your telephone. It compares with other razors as these modern inventions compare with the things they have replaced.

Without honing, stropping or fussing, the Gillette will give you the easiest and most comfortable shave you ever enjoyed, in five minutes or less! It makes shaving an every-day pleasure instead of an irksome twice-a-week job.

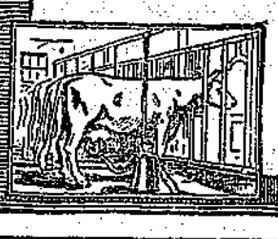
"Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Gillette Sets cost $5.—Pocket Editions $5 and $6—Combination Sets $6.50 up.

You can buy them at Hardware, Drug, Jewelry, Men's Wear and General Stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

219

Office and Factory: Gillette Building, MONTREAL.



Precaution

"Did you tell her what you said was strictly in confidence?"

"No; I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat."

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

The first thing a woman does after a man caller has gone is to look at herself in the glass.

Opportunity and Time

"Man," says Disraeli, "should think of opportunities, not of time." Yet if men would think more of the length of time they are liable to get by thinking of their opportunities and taking advantage of them, it would be better for a good many bank cashiers.

"How distressing it must be when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice!"

"Yes, but how much more distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."

British Plantation Rubber Is Saving Canada Millions

Low Prices of Rubbers and Overshoes Due to Britain's Control of Situation

Here in Canada many of us have fallen into the truly Anglo-Saxon habit of considering the "Mother of Parliaments" slow and a bit behind the times. The present price of rubber, when its cause is revealed, affords one of the many proofs that such an opinion is away off the mark.

Thanks to great rubber plantations established, in the face of criticism and ridicule, many years before in her tropical Dominions, Great Britain at the outbreak of war held a firm and tightening grip on the world's supply of raw rubber—a grip reinforced by her dominating navy. From 60% in 1914, the production of these plantations has grown this year to 75% of the whole world's output, leaving only about half the requirements of the United States alone to come from all other sources.

The result has been that the needs of the Allies, enormous though they are, have been plentifully supplied, while Germany has been reduced to registered mails and the "Deutschland" in desperate attempts to mitigate her rubber famine. Neutrals have been allowed all the rubber they want, at prices actually lower than before the war, so long as they prevent any of it from reaching the enemy, while Canada and other parts of the Empire have an abundant supply at equally favorable Government regulated prices.

In this foresight and generosity of the British Government lies the reason why rubber alone, of all the great staples, has not gone up in price—why rubber boots, rubbers and overshoes are as inexpensive as ever, while leather shoes are costing several dollars a pair more. Wearing rubbers or overshoes through this winter to protect these expensive shoes, or rubber farm shoes to replace them, is more than practical thrift—it is grateful patriotism, for in thus saving leather we make it easier for the Government to secure the absolutely necessary supplies of this alarmingly scarce material for our soldiers.

Both Thrift and Patriotism Point to Rubbers!

116

Waste in England

At home the government has to practice economy and enforce it. Its reduced rate of expenditure on the army is, as we have said, a good sign of good management, but we hear many examples of the wasteful use made of men who have been added to the vast numbers of people who muddle away their time doing nothing save sign an occasional form. The railways cut down trains for business men and maintain those used by ladies bent on shopping and matinees. There is still an enormous amount of wasted energy and wasted money going into the wrong things. —London Economist.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.

She: When we are married I will never see you coming home at 2 in the morning, will I?

He: Not if you are a heavy sleeper, dear.

Help for Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

Hatching Eggs in China

The Chinese in the neighborhood of Amoy have a curious way of hatching hens' and ducks' eggs. The breeder roasts a quantity of unhusked rice, and when it is lukewarm spreads a three-inch layer of it in a wooden tub, and places about one hundred eggs thereon; then he spreads another layer of rice over the eggs. Each tub has six layers of rice and five layers of eggs, so that there are five hundred eggs in each tub. Once every twenty-four hours the eggs are taken out and the rice reheated. When the eggs are again put into the rice, those that formed the bottom layer are placed on top. The chicks and ducklings hatch in from twenty to thirty days. —Youth's Companion.

HARD WORKING WOMEN

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. N. E. Tompsett, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "For several years I suffered terribly from nervous debility and was scarcely able to do a thing. During that time I consulted several doctors, and many medicines without getting any help, and I began to think that I would never get better. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and thought I would try them. After taking four boxes I was much better, but I continued using the pills for several months when I was again in the best of health. When I began taking the pills I weighed only 100 pounds. While under their use with my renewed health I now weigh 140. I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to everyone whom I know to be ailing."

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

She (tearfully): Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me.

He (cheerfully). Thanks, Blanche! You may begin at once with the kisses!

They are married now.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In far-away Fiji the natives are engaged doing their bit to bring about the collapse of the Teutonic power on the battlefield. Many native women are engaged in preserving fruit for the New Zealand troops. A number of Fijians have been selected for some kind of special work in one of the islands, so as to relieve white men for services in Europe.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Following Family Traditions

A Democratic Princess Who Did Not Mind a Little Task

Evidently English Princesses are still accustomed to doing little things for themselves without feeling that they lose prestige thereby, for Princess Patricia, as she rose from luncheon recently, pushed back her own chair, and, of course, quite unconsciously brought back to the minds of those who saw the little act that the story told of her aunt, the Princess Royal, who found the verbotens of the German Court very irksome when, as the wife of Crown Prince Frederick, she fell under their yoke. Happening to want some chairs moved into her nursery one day, she carried them herself. Later, when called to account for such an astounding forgetfulness of Royal dignity, the Princess replied that she had often seen her mother move chairs, and what the Queen of England did she thought could safely be done by a mere German Princess.

Tactful Sergeant

At a party one evening a very pretty young girl said to him: "Oh, Mr. Sergeant, I saw your latest painting and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you in return?" asked the artist gravely.

"Why, no, of course not!" was the astonished reply.

"Then," said Mr. Sergeant, smilingly, "it was not like me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Coal Enough

According to the International Geological Congress, there is coal enough yet unmined to last the world nearly six thousand years at the present rate of consumption. There is a reserve of unmined coal estimated at 7,398,561,000,000 tons. This does not of course take note of the coal deposits in the Antarctic and Arctic polar regions, which are possibly very large.

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.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

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

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

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

LICENSED AND BONDED **Established 1857**

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

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 father and mother when 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 all our guests.

And if you feel like giving father or mother a trip at any time, advise them, when they are 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)

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

TORONTO

American Plan—$3.50 and up; $4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well known. 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with bath; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station, theatre and shopping districts. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

UNDERGROUND VILLAGES IN FRANCE USED BY HUNS IN CAVE WARFARE

IMMENSE NAVIGABLE CANAL IS ALSO UTILIZED

Caves Which Were Dug During the Religious Wars in France Centuries Ago Are Now Occupied by the German Armies, And Constitute a New Line of Defence

While the cave warfare, which has been adopted by the Germans as their latest style of defensive tactics, is being greatly facilitated at the southern extremity of the Franco-British offensive by the existence of caves dug by the Huguenots, it is being even more facilitated at the northern extremity of the "big push" by the existence of the entire underground villages.

The caves, cellars and vaults dug by the Huguenots in the province of Santerre, both for refuge and for concealing their valuables, date back to the religious wars which were waged in France several centuries ago. The subterranean villages in the northern part of Picardy are of a more antique origin and go back to feudal times.

As a rule, they are dug into solid rock, and the French general staff has reason to believe that their existence was not only long ago known to Germans, but long ago counted on by the German general staff as a definite means for clinging on to the soil of France.

There is every reason to believe that the series of underground villages in Picardy is to be utilized by the Germans in constituting a new line of defence against the Franco-British drive that has pushed them entirely out of their three line trench defenses which they had regarded as untakable.

By a combination of circumstances, the immense navigable canal which was being dug in the northern part of France when the war began, and which was to have been one of France's greatest inland waterways, skirts on the west and constitutes an additional asset to the Germans for their new line of defense. This canal, starting from Peronne, where it was to connect up with the Somme canal already in existence, traverses the northern half of the pathway of the allies' offensive, cutting the Bapaume-Cambrai road near Hovrincourt.

At the moment war was declared this canal was practically completed and ready to have the water turned in. At the foot of Mount Saint Quenin, the French have reached the banks of this canal, and it has been ascertained that the Germans are utilizing the big ditch for their own line of defenses. This does not constitute a serious fact for the French general staff, as it is in possession of all the details of the canal's construction.

What it does regret, however, is that its occupation by the Germans unquestionably will force its complete destruction by the allies' heavy artillery and the years of time and millions of francs spent in its construction will be wiped out.

Along the line of this canal also are to be found the underground villages of feudal times, which are being organized by the Germans with machine guns for a final resistance. One of the most famous of these subterranean villages is at Hermies, on the bank of the canal. The village is dug in the solid rock, and consists of 115 chambers with about 800 alcoves. The entrance to this village is under the tower of the church, and its fortification by the Germans will, of course, entail the destruction of the church edifice by the allied artillery. Other underground villages are to be found in the valley of the Exuette, traversed also by the canal, and at Ypres. Getting the Germans out of these subterranean villages is not considered a serious problem by the French general staff.

The Edison of the Trenches

French Electrician Is Given Croix de Guerre for Successful Invention

A young French soldier has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre because he rigged dictaphones on the edge of a German trench near Fort Tavannes in the Verdun theatre of war, by which he was able to warn his fellows of a number of gas attacks in time for preparation against them.

Out of odds and ends of the debris of war he fashioned the first dictaphone, the case of which was an empty "75" shell. Under cover of night he placed this in the barbed wire entanglements of a first-line German trench, running a wire back to his first-line trench, a ground connection carrying the "return" current. It worked, and then he made other dictaphones until he had an effective system of effectual espionage on a considerable length of German trench.

This same Frenchman, suffering with his fellow soldiers from the strain of not knowing until forty-eight or seventy-two hours later how things were going on in the rest of the long battle line, rigged up a crude wireless station by means of which he caught the daily communique from the Eiffel Tower, and distributed it to the other soldiers about him.

George Kenneth End, in the November issue of The Popular Science Monthly, paints a graphic word picture of the effectiveness of the apparatus, which he saw working.

"This young Edison of the trenches," he writes, "is the leader of a group of expert electricians assigned to one of the most difficult and dangerous jobs on the front. The laying of wires from the 'listening stations' to the switchboards further back of the lines, the wiring of underground mines so as to afford illumination for the soldier toilers under the earth, and the constant vigilance over the wires, which at any moment might be cut by exploding shells, is his job.

"There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy counter.

"How do you know?" asked the cashier.

"He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week, and now he buys half a pound once a month."

BRITAIN'S FORESIGHT SAVES WORLD FROM BIG RISE IN COST OF RUBBER

Financing and Fostering of Rubber Plantations in Her Colonies Now Proving a Boon to the Consumer in Keeping Prices Down

When the British Government some years ago began to take an active interest in fostering the rubber industry, and finally succeeded in practically cornering the rubber market, it is far from probable that the wisdom shown in this connection was properly appreciated at the inception of the movement. Subsequent events show quite clearly that had not this been done, rubber, in common with almost every commodity, would have greatly increased in price, instead of which it is obtainable today at not only pre-war prices, but in some cases below the prices obtaining some time ago.

In 1893 Brazil was producing practically all of the world's supply of rubber. With commendable foresight Great Britain realized the coming importance of rubber products, and about that time took an interest in the establishment of plantations in her tropical colonies, so that when the motor industry and allied manufactories brought about a sharp demand for the product, Great Britain was prepared to meet the conditions. Today it is estimated that over 75 per cent. of the world's supply of crude rubber is controlled by British interests.

While in 1910 the total production of rubber was about 70,500 tons, with the price at $3 a pound, the estimated amount of crude rubber used in 1916 was approximately 202,000 tons, with the price between 60 and 70 cents a pound, or just about half the price asked at the commencement of the war.

The public in general, perhaps unfamiliar with the conditions, may not properly realize the benefit that is derived from this state of affairs. Leather has advanced in price steadily since the opening of the war, until the hide is worth today as much as was paid for the whole animal not so long ago. By the aid of Government control, the individual is able to purchase rubbers or overshoes, or even motor tires at the same old price, or even cheaper than some time ago. It is stated that Great Britain has recently given a single order for two million pairs of hip-length rubber boots for the soldiers. This order required the use of fourteen million pounds of rubber and other materials, yet we do not hear of any advance in price "on account of the war."

Rubber appears to be rapidly superseding leather in footwear, owing to the difference in price, and in winter weather a great saving can be effected by the substitution. While the cost of certain chemicals and fabrics used in the manufacture of rubber footwear, and the higher prices paid for labor may have some effect on the price of the manufactured article, the indications are that, leather being so expensive, rubbers and rubber overshoes will be more than ever popular this year.

Helping the Russians

Captured Bohemians Volunteer to Help Russia in Munition Factories

According to the Bohemian National Alliance, the Bohemian soldiers captured by the Russians are helping the Russians in the munition factories and in the field. "Bohemia," says the report, "is the seat of the Austrian iron industry, and among the multitudes of captured Bohemians were thousands of machinists and other mechanics. Among the officers were numerous highly-trained engineers and chemists, graduates of the famous polytechnics of Prague and Brno. These men joyfully volunteered to work in Russia's newly established munition works, so that now fully 50,000 of them are engaged in the production of armaments and other war material to be used against the hated German forces. But the Bohemians did more than that. There is today in the process of formation a full army corps to consist of Bohemians and Slovaks; one brigade is complete in numbers and equipment and it won't be many weeks before 50,000 men, former wearers of Austrian uniforms, will take the field under Russian standards."

Brings Great Gold Tales from Alaska

A Young Swedish Explorer Tells of Riches Found in the Arctic Circle

Bringing a tale of a land where gold is more plentiful than it is in Alaska, Christin Leden, a young Swedish explorer, has returned to New York after three years spent in the Arctic. As evidence of the truth of his story, he has a harpoon head hammered out of gold by the natives of a camp since wiped out by disease. He has also several specimens of gold-bearing quartz brought to him by Eskimos who dared many dangers in order to get them. Leden said he had visited a land where the ground was so full of oil that in the warm months the smell of it filled the air.

Mr. Leden's explorations carried him over thousands of miles in the country northwest of Hudson Bay. He went alone, and lived and traveled with the natives. His outfit was shipped by boat to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, which was the starting point of his travels.

Just where the gold and oil are Mr. Leden will not say. The place where the gold is to be found he did not visit, because to have done so, he said, would have meant another two years in the far north. The territory was described to him by some Eskimos, who told him of a great hill that had been so split that the different strata were uncovered. Here the reddish yellow metal could be seen. Mr. Leden persuaded some of those journeying north to search out the place.

Via Hudson Bay By Autumn, 1917

Newfoundlanders Expect Wheat to Be Shipped Thus by That Date

The belief that the export of wheat from Western Canada to Europe, by way of Hudson Bay, may be begun in the autumn of 1917 was expressed by officers of the Newfoundland sealing steamer Nascopie, which has just returned from her last trip of the season to Port Nelson.

They said that the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson and the building of shipping terminals at that point warranted the expectation that the start of the use of the new port would be made before the close of navigation next autumn.

Striking Cures in Canadian Hospitals

Mental Suggestion Restores Speech, Hearing and Taste to Soldier

Lieut.-Col. Charles Starr, of Toronto, who has had charge of orthopoedic work in Canada, is now at the Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, England, preparing for setting up in England several similar institutions.

Col. Robert Jones, director of the military orthopoedic work in Great Britain, is establishing hospitals similar to the Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate, all over Britain.

Canada has thus led the way in one of the most successful medical enterprises of the war.

Among recent striking cures at Ramsgate is Corpl. Hogan, a former employe of the Grand Trunk, who had been twice wounded at Ypres. He was buried alive during the Somme operations, whilst following the tanks, and when rescued he had lost his speech, hearing and taste.

After ten minutes' treatment, through mental suggestion at Ramsgate, his deafness and dumbness had vanished, and he has since recovered the sense of taste.

Another man, named Villeneuve, was struck blind by a star shell, and went fourteen months from hospital to hospital fruitlessly. Eventually he reached Ramsgate, where special treatment restored his sight, and he is now on active service again in France.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH IN HEROES IS ONE OF REVELATIONS OF THE WAR

READINESS OF SACRIFICE FOR A GREAT PURPOSE

Giving Up All for the Future of Humanity and for a Victory that Will Free the World from the Menace of Military Despotism That Is Now Threatened

Mr. Lloyd George spoke recently to a number of members of parliament of "the great discovery of the war"—the revelation of Britain's wealth in heroes of every class—and of war's lesson for the coming days of peace—sacrifice and devotion for the common good.

The Secretary for War was at home, in Downing street, receiving a portrait of his daughter, Miss Olwen Lloyd George (in Welsh costume), painted by Mr. Ellis Roberts. The picture had been presented by the Welsh artist to the Welsh Division, and was afterwards bought by a number of ladies for presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, the cost—about $2,320—going to provide comforts for the troops at the front.

Miss Violet Douglas-Pennant, daughter of Lord Penrhyn, made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers. She spoke of the David that would make an end of the Goliath of Prussian militarism, and help to remake Europe on happier lines.

Returning thanks for the beautiful portrait on behalf of Mrs. Lloyd George and himself, the War Minister said that, beautiful as the portrait itself was, more beautiful was the patriotic impulse that prompted the distinguished artist to consecrate it to the help of our gallant troops and the kindly and gracious thoughts that prompted so many of his friends to present it to his wife and to himself.

I can assure you, he continued, that we are deeply touched by the kind thought. These are trying, anxious, terrible times, and public men who are in the least entrusted with affairs need all the sympathy, support and encouragement that friends can give them. It is an hourly, daily, constant wear of responsibility of the most terrible and ghastly kind, and I think I am speaking the feeling of all the men with whom I am associated in this great task when I say that there are moments when we feel as if we would like to flee to the remotest and most unexplored islands in the Southern Seas, and stay there until the time of healing comes.

I appreciate the gift, and I appreciate the time at which you have chosen to make it. It is a gift for the benefit of a very gallant division in the field. There are so many heroes in this conflict that it is almost impossible in dispatches to enumerate them. There are so many deeds of valor, and the endurance of these gallant men at the front. They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating. It means something more than it ever meant before. We never understood the word until the story of this war burst upon us. We never knew, not that amongst us we had a man here and a man there who had a heart of gold and was capable of daring and enterprise, who had valor firing his soul, but that we had thousands, myriads of them spread all over the land, in the highest and in the humblest homes.

That is the revelation of this war. A treasure, an inexhaustible treasure, hidden in the heart of the humblest man — of patriotism, consecration, courage, devotion, exalted attachment to ideals, and readiness of sacrifice for a great purpose. We never knew this. It gives a new pride to humanity, and a new pride in the land that has produced so many myriads of heroes. We had thought these qualities were qualities of the great, of the select; but they are all great, they are all select. It is a nation of heroes; we never knew we were capable of such great things; and I agree with the very timely word uttered by Miss Pennant that, if we can do such things in war, we can also do them in peace.

Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valor, peace demands devotion; and it will be an unutterable insanity if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of a common humanity, and of our common country, should be lost, when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of labor and of toil.

I do not think I ought to sit down without mentioning the gallant division to which the subscriptions for this beautiful portrait are to be given. They have done their task nobly. Wales has good reason to be proud of them. They are registered in the history of a country that has produced many valiant deeds in the past. The capture of the Mametz Wood was one of the finest achievements in this war.

Just before I came into the room the secretary showed me the list of subscribers. I was delighted to see there old political friends; I was equally glad to see there old political foes. There were the names of some of my old friends of the Welsh Parliamentary party, and there were some who are not within hand-shaking distance.

Before the war—before the deluge—I was something perhaps of a party politician. Since the war I have given no thought to party politics. I have had but one purpose.

We must emerge triumphant out of this conflict, or better not emerge at all. It is not merely that the honor of our native land is at stake; for it is. It is that the future of humanity is trembling in the balance. It is that knowledge that has led these gallant boys—to whom, through this portrait, we are sending some message of comfort—to leave their homes and face the terrors of the battlefield. It is for that that many of them have laid down their lives; and having done all, we must see that reward for their sacrifices shall be found in a victory that will free humanity from the menace of a despotism which has been like a dark cloud hanging over us for generations.

Indians are Doing Their Bit in the Great War

About 1,200 Are in Ranks of Canadian Expeditionary Force

That about 1,200 full-blooded Indians have enlisted for overseas service since the war commenced, that one at least has received the Military Medal for bravery, that the various reserves have contributed upwards of $6,000 toward various patriotic funds and that altogether the Indian population has evinced a gratifying spirit of loyalty are the most interesting features of the annual report of the Indian department just published. It is also interesting to note that the Indian population has increased from 103,531 in 1915 to 105,561 in 1916.

It is stated by the report that nearly one-half of the total strength of the 14th Battalion (Haldimand Rifles) has been recruited from the reserves of Eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the 52nd Ontario, commonly known as the "Bull Moose Battalion"; the Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from Cape Croker reserve, where the total population between 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were recruited from remote regions of the Hudson Bay.

In all, about 1,200 Indians have enlisted. They are distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 802; Quebec, 101; Manitoba, 89; Saskatchewan, 57; Prince Edward Island, 24; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9, and Yukon, 2.

Of this number eight are commissioned officers, as follows: Capt. Geo. Smith, 4th Battalion; Capt. Ormond Picard, 12th Battalion; Capt. Charles Smith, 114th Battalion; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, 4th Battalion (killed at Ypres); Lieutenants Milton Martin, James D. Moses, John R. Steacey and C. A. Cooke, of the 114th Battalion.

A notable demonstration of the traditional loyalty of a distinguished Indian family was the death in action at Langemarc of Lieut. Brant, who was a great-great-grandson of the famous Capt. Joseph Brant, who rendered such valuable service to the British cause in 1776. Two other lineal descendants of the great chieftain, Corpl. Albert W. L. Crain, 4th Battalion, and Pte. Nathan Monture, were severely injured at Ypres.

Private Belanger, an Indian of the 52nd Battalion, has won the high honor of the Military Medal for bravery. His brother was severely wounded.

New Consul for Japan

Considers Trade Openings Good Between Canada and His Country

The new Japanese consul, Yasutaro Numano, has arrived in Ottawa. He replaces Dr. Yada, who has gone to fill a diplomatic position for his country in New York.

Mr. Numano predicts that there will be closer trade relations between Japan and Canada. The Japanese have been filled with admiration at the magnificent fight Canada has made. The fact that there is a Japanese detachment in the Canadian army was referred to. Japan is anxious to secure Canadian commodities such as fish, minerals, pulp wood and wheat. Japan in return has textiles, toys, silk goods and other commodities much needed in Canada.

High prices will reign for 15 years is the opinion formed by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association at Memphis, Tenn. Professor Sprague of Harvard University, said that into the two past years have been crowded the advances in prices of materials and finished products which normally would have taken 10 to 15 years for realization. Hence his fear that prices would first attain a higher figure and remain there for the period hinted at.

The British Government has appropriated $25,000,000 to aid disabled soldiers in restarting life at various crafts, which will be taught them at central points in the kingdom.

Scientific Research

The Application of Science to Industry Necessary for Best Results

Modern industry to be successful must be based on scientific research. In Canada practically no attention has been paid to the advantages of scientific research, and many business men fail to appreciate its commercial advantages. Since the war, however, several of the largest corporations in Canada have taken up this work in their own interests. It is natural that some will be unwilling to disclose the results of their investigations, but to achieve the greatest success, such as Germany obtained before the war, there must be complete co-operation amongst all manufacturers and the government so as to eliminate overlapping of effort and work for the benefit of the common good.

In 1915, Great Britain appointed an Advisory Council for the threefold purpose of instituting scientific researches, establishing or developing institutions for the scientific researches, establishing or developing institutions for the scientific study of industrial problems, and for the institution of research studentships and fellowships. A recent report published by this committee points out that the Government had already embarked upon an organized scheme for the scientific support of British trade and industries as early as 1900, when the National Physical Laboratory was established with the assistance of a Treasury grant. This institution was established to bring scientific knowledge to bear practically upon every-day industrial and commercial life. This initial step in the right direction was followed by grants to such bodies as the Engineering Standards Committee, the Imperial Institute and, more recently, the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

It is intended that the Advisory Council shall form a permanent organization to promote industrial and scientific research throughout the kingdom, and organize the weapons of industry just as the Government has already organized the weapons of warfare. The Council will undertake a campaign of education to impress on manufacturers the benefits to be derived from scientific research.

To secure the closer co-operation of manufacturers, but not overlooking the great importance of pure science in solving the practical problems of industry, the Council will attack first purely industrial problems, the practical bearing of which can be appreciated by all.—W. J. D., in Conservation.

Oldest Stone Image

Ancient Relic Discovered Recently in Japan

An ancient and ownerless edifice standing in a village called Shikishima, in Shiki district, Nara prefecture, has been found to contain a number of rare artistic treasures in the shape of antique Buddhist images, says the Herald of Asia. The discovery of these rarities, one of which is believed to be the oldest of the kind in Japan, is due to Mr. Sekino, doctor of engineering; Mr. Matano, chief of the Imperial Museum at Tokio, and Mr. Niino, of the Nara Art Gallery. They are of the opinion that the tottering edifice is none other than a temple called the Sekiiji, which was built in the Nara period (710-794 A.D.). The stone image, the centre figure, as it were, of the edifice, represents the Yakushi Buddha and is four feet in height, more than three feet in breadth and three-fifths to seven-tenths of a foot in thickness. It was probably made some 2,100 years ago, in the era of Hakuho, and is the oldest stone image in Japan, says a report from a Nichi-Nichi correspondent. The head man of the district is now trying to have it included among the national treasures. There are also in the edifice a wooden image of the Buddha and several other figures of antique appearance.

Women Policemen

Scarcity of Able-Bodied Men in London May Mean Appointment of Women to Police Force

After women 'bus conductors "bobbies"! This development is confidently looked for, should the war show signs of being prolonged to a fourth year.

The demand for able-bodied men will be universal, and as there are fifteen thousand constables in the Metropolis, that is submitted as the final argument that will persuade the authorities to train women to take the place of the stalwart fellows who are the sentinels of the city's order.

Already one woman in one of the suburban districts has been acting with great acceptance to the people as a policeman. Another will follow her example and much will depend upon their ability to do general point duty if the experiment is extended. In the provinces women policemen are being appointed every day.

The woman who is already commissioned says that the work is not so arduous as she expected. "The fact is we are greatly helped by the spirit of chivalry that is in the air towards women. The prisoners whom I have taken in charge have only required a gentle touch on the arm, as a rule, and they have said, "All right, miss, it is a pleasure to accompany a lady like you. But, I say, don't put it in too hard for me before the beak."

Saluting the Quarter-Deck

Ancient Naval Custom Which Is Rigidly Adhered To

One of the first things taught the naval recruit before he goes on board his ship is that he must "salute the quarter deck" when passing on to it when on board, and that he must salute at the gangway as he passes on board his ship at any time, whether from a boat or direct from the shore.

This is an ancient custom and is carried out by every officer and man whether he be the commander-in-chief in his own flagship or the ship cook's youngest boy assistant.

It survives from the time when a statue of the Blessed Virgin — or a Crucifix — was in prominence near the quarter deck of every ship when the sailors "uncovered" their heads as they passed. Civilians and soldiers when passing on board should perform the same ceremony.

The naval salute is different to that used in the army, the upper arm is not raised at right angles to the body, but to an angle of about 45 degrees from the perpendicular, while the palm of the hand instead of being turned to the front is kept turned towards the face, the forefinger nearly touching the peak of the cap in line with the eyebrow. As in the army the "off hand" is used for saluting.

The "able-bodied seaman" (or A.B.) is equivalent in rank to the private in the army, and is expected to salute all officers (naval and military) in uniform, the same remarks apply to the sister service, and all soldiers should salute naval officers when in uniform.

Russia to Enjoy Era of Progress

American Writer Is Surprised at the Evidence of Wealth Found

When an American who has never been in Russia before goes to Petrograd, Moscow and the cities of which he has heard, and then travels on to a score of others, fine modern and metropolitan places whose names he hardly remembers, he is almost certain to begin wondering how we in this country came to have so much grotesque general information about Russia. The empire is now right within the doorstep of what in time will work out to be an enormous onward movement in industry, commerce and wealth, and a more universal diffusion of education and culture, but it is evident that much more of all this than we knew was already in existence.

You see anything but a benighted, backward people. The streets of Petrograd are as up-to-date as the streets of Chicago. There are shops, and stores, and office buildings. The men are as much in a hurry, the people are as well dressed (although with a touch of difference) and just as good natured; there are crowds and life, there is no lack of comfort, and you feel pretty much at home.

It is very much the same on a journey through other parts of European Russia. The railroads are well built and well equipped, better constructed on the average than the railroads of the United States, as far as they go, but not anywhere near extensive enough to serve Russia even now. The cities you find are all modern and busy, even to those away down in the regions bordering the Black Sea and the Caspian.

The traveller sees also much finer agricultural development than he has preconceived. There are rich fields of grain where they obtain higher yields per acre than our own farmers obtain. There are meadows of hay that a man from our Mississippi Valley would know the value of. We have known in this country of Russia's extensive production of cereals for the market of the world; nevertheless the American visitor is apt to express surprise at seeing for himself what some of the Russian agricultural country really is.

It is not an undeveloped country. The fact is that Russia has been making rapid preparation for an advance on every line of development for several years. It is a country that has laid the foundation for an adequate exploitation of enormous resources and is now at the point for going into large-scale organization of industry. Russia exceeds the United States in the amount and breadth of natural resources.

It has vast resources of iron, coal, copper and the rarer industrial and precious metals; and the agricultural possibilities include the production, at present, of enough cotton—cotton of excellent manufacturing quality—to supply half the consumption of Russia's 170,000,000 people.

Even if the war had not brought the fair prospect of the fulfilment of Russia's long-fostered ambition for an outlet for its commodities through the Bosphorus, Russia was ready for the modernization of huge enterprizes, and the establishing of new ones. — Samuel McRoberts in The American.

They Knew

He: "Would your father and mother object if they knew I had kissed you?"

She: "They never have."—London Answers.

"Who invented this squad drill?"

"Some silly blighter called Numbers, of course."—London Opinion.

France Gives Proofs Of German Cruelty

Mistreatment of French Prisoners Is Described in Report

The case of the French Government against Germany in regard to the alleged mistreatment of French prisoners of war is set out in detail in a volume of one hundred pages which has just been issued and which will be distributed abroad. The book sums up reports of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, of delegates from the International Red Cross Society who visited German prison camps, of doctors and nurses who were interned in these camps, and of testimony given under oath by crippled soldiers who have returned to France. The volume includes photographs received from private sources and sketches from German illustrated papers.

The French Government contends that the following accusations have been proved: "Theft from French prisoners; killing of wounded prisoners; execution without formality of civilians arrested on the pretext of sniping; transportation of prisoners in foul cattle cars with healthy, sick and wounded crowded together indiscriminately without food or medicine; insults and violence to prisoners by German soldiers on their arrival in Germany; attacks upon French prisoners by women at Erfurt with knives, sickles and scythes, tolerated by the escort; spitting upon and whipping of prisoners by civilians, kicking of prisoners by young German recruits as they filed through Torgau; great ravages in nearly all prison camps by tuberculosis developed by neglect of most elementary hygienic precautions; spread of typhus among British and French prisoners by mixing them with infected Russians; general prevalence of rheumatism in all prison camps as the result of dampness; enforced labor of prisoners of war on military works such as trench digging, manufacture of arms and munitions; insufficient food, shelter and clothing.

Photographs of German camps are offered to show the prisoners in midwinter with only tents or dugouts for shelter. It is charged that during the first winter in Germany large numbers of prisoners were obliged to dig themselves into the ground for shelter or to construct mud huts, and the Spanish Ambassador is quoted in support of this accusation. It is admitted that some improvements on these conditions have been made in certain camps.

In regard to the question of nourishment, French surgeons and nurses who have returned to France after periods of captivity in Germany report that the insufficiency of food, coupled with other privations, has resulted in the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases such as erysipelas, scarlatina and gastritis. The latter sicknesses are reported to be very frequent in the camps of interned civilians, and particularly among children.

Crippled soldiers returning to France from the camps of Langensalza, Cassel-Viederwehren and Wittenberg report that Russian prisoners carrying typhus contagion were scattered through these camps, starting an epidemic.

The section of the book which deals with the enforced labor of the prisoners of war charges that 1,500 French prisoners were forced to work in the Krupp Works at Essen. Several thousand, it is also asserted, were sent to Courland province in Russia, where they were employed in building strategic railroads. In some munition factories Frenchmen were compelled to work, it is alleged, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

German Espionage

German Spies Are Betrayed By a Woman

A powerful sensation has been produced in Holland by the unearthing of a cleverly organized system of German espionage in that country. For many months past it has been a cause of perplexity that the movements of neutral ships leaving Rotterdam were speedily made known to German patrols, and that so many in consequence have either been torpedoed or captured.

The mainspring of the system has now been located. A German named Dirkzwager, who was formerly British Consul at Maasluis, has been trapped handing out information to another man, also a German, called Hansen. This Hansen was able to convey the route of many ships to the enemy of the Allies.

The success that attended their destructive treachery multiplied, and they were compelled to add to their confederates, among whom was a woman, who, while trying to obtain information one day at Rotterdam about the passenger list of a steamer, the Batavier, aroused suspicion. She was shadowed immediately, and the lair of the nest of spies was eventually discovered.

The result has been that the ramifications of the system have been traced, and show that from one end of the country to the other Dirkzwager and his spies have been in constant communication with the Germans night and day for many months.

Jersey men who win decorations for bravery in the field are each to receive from their fellow islanders a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a parchment commemorating the occasion. The first recipient is Seaman W. Beauchamp, D.C.M.

A Hero From the Far North

How a Canadian Officer Gave His Life in Capturing a German Machine Gun

I heard today, too, from certain Canadians who have been in recent fighting, the tale of one of their officers, who was off in the far Northwest when the war broke out, and he came by canoe and on foot 500 miles to join the Expeditionary Force. He went through all the fighting that his division has seen, and rose gradually through the successive non-commissioned ranks till he got his commission. A German machine-gun in a certain post was holding up his men, and he crawled up until quite close to it, and then went for it single-handed. When his men came on, they found his body lying across the gun and the gun's crew dead around him.—London Times War Correspondence.

It Has Been Worse

Prices of Flour and Other Necessities Have Been Higher

With the advance of high-grade flour to $10 per barrel, we are told that flour has risen to "the highest price since the Civil War." It has really reached a higher price than it brought during the Civil War, for the high rate which then prevailed was expressed in terms of paper money, and at one time during the war a dollar in gold was worth $2.85 in paper. In terms of gold, the highest price attained by flour during the Civil War was $4.90 a barrel. We are, therefore, now paying in gold twice the price for flour that was paid in the Civil War. The present price neither of flour, wheat nor cotton is a record price. In 1795 flour sold at $12 per barrel, and in 1796 at $16. A hundred years ago, in 1817, it was $14.75 a barrel. Wheat is now at $1.83 per bushel, December delivery, but in 1854 wheat brought $2.21 per bushel, in 1855 $2.43, in 1866 $2.09, in 1869 $2.05, gold. In the meantime, wages are very much higher than they were in either one of the years named. There have been many periods in which the prices of the necessaries of life, relatively to wages, were much greater than they are now.—Boston Transcript.

Cooking Vegetables

Valuable Ingredients Lost Through Wrong Methods

While boiling vegetables the nutrients soluble in water may be dissolved out and lost. The nutrients liable to be lost include protein compounds, mineral constituents, and sugars. The Minnesota and Connecticut Experiment Stations have conducted interesting experiments in connection with this subject. The first experiments were made with potatoes, which were boiled under different conditions, and the loss determined. When the potatoes were peeled and soaked for several hours before boiling, the loss amounted to 52 per cent. of the total nitrogenous matter and 38 per cent. of the mineral substance; when the potatoes were peeled and put into cold water, which was then brought to the boiling point as soon as possible, the loss amounted to about 16 per cent. of the nitrogenous matter or protein and 19 per cent. of the mineral matter; potatoes peeled and placed at once into boiling water lost only about 8 per cent. of the nitrogenous matter, although the loss of mineral matter was about the same as in the preceding case; when, however, potatoes were cooked with the skins on, there was but a trifling loss of matter, either nitrogenous or mineral. In the baking of potatoes there is practically no loss other than the very little which may escape in the moisture given off.

To obtain the highest food value, potatoes should not be peeled. When peeled, there is least loss by putting directly into hot water and boiling quickly. Even then the loss is considerable. When potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water, the loss is very great.

It has also been found that considerable losses occur in the boiling of other vegetables such as carrots, beets and parsnips. The loss in the mineral matter is serious, as vegetables furnish mineral materials from which teeth and bone are formed. Vegetables should be boiled in large pieces and in as small a quantity of water as possible.

To prevent the serious loss which occurs when the water in which vegetables have been boiled is thrown out, the water should be boiled down and used in the making of the sauces which are to be served with the vegetables.—F.C.N.

No Extra Charge

A colored auntie was taking her first ride on a fast train when it jumped the track and plunged headlong into the ditch. After the crash "auntie" picked herself up and began munching a chicken wing she had brought along for sustenance. The conductor hurried up to ascertain the damage.

"Were you hurt in the smashup?" he asked excitedly.

"Law no!" she replied in astonishment. "Wuz there a smashup? I to't dese yere combustifications went right along wif de ticket."—Argonaut.

Dyspeptic Old Lady: What ought I to take for an acid rising?

Flip Drug Clerk: An acid drop, madam.

Experience Preventing Casualties in the War

British Army Learns That It Is Not Necessary to Become Marks

In modern warfare the question of casualties is the foremost problem of the rival commanders-in-chief. But all losses in an engagement must be weighed relatively, and there are as many standards as there are armies.

The battle of the Marne, one of the decisive battles of all times, set a high standard in casualties. Before the present war, which has made all past conflicts pygmean in comparison, losses were viewed in an entirely different light.

During the fiercest of the Somme fighting the casualties in one week undoubtedly exceeded the total losses in the entire Franco-Prussian war, but the Allies considered the price they paid for their gains reasonable. Against their losses they balanced their territorial gains, their capture of prisoners, guns and ammunition, and German casualties. On the other hand, Crown Prince Rupprecht had to seek satisfaction in the thought that the Allies' casualties exceeded his own.

If the Allies had decided to push right on to the Bapaume-Peronne road in the first three weeks of the Somme offensive they probably could have done so. Nothing would have pleased the general staff of the German army more than to have Sir Douglas Haig and General Foch try it. The cost of the success would have been enormous compared even with present standards.

In August there was much bloody fighting at Highwood. The British wanted it and the Germans considered it worth a great many of their soldiers' lives. Undoubtedly more British than Germans died there, but General Haig got it at a price which was not unreasonable, considered in relation to its importance.

Thiepval was a fortress of immense strength. It represented the acme of German engineering skill, and was valued as the British value Gibraltar. If the British had fought on in the first days of the offensive until it was in their hands their casualty list would have been out of all proportions to Thiepval's value to them, but when they took it on September 26 it cost them fewer men than it did to carry Montauban in July. For every three casualties in the carrying of Thiepval in September, they took two German prisoners.

Suppose the German prisoners had been smaller than the Allies'—say at the ratio of 3 1-2 to 6 1-2, which even the German claims would not exceed, the advantage is still with the Allies, considered relatively to the importance of their present position over their line on July 1.

When the British army began the Somme offensive it had guns and ammunition behind it, but it lacked one thing, and that was experience. It was green, compared with the German and French armies; it was well trained, confident and courageous, but it needed experience.

British casualties ran high at the start — higher than those of the French, who were doing brilliant work on the right. The French had thoroughly mastered the art of advancing just fast enough not to run into their own barrage, and not too slow to lose momentum; they used any cover the ground afforded.

No longer do the young graduates of St. Cyr go into battle needing to make marks of themselves for snipers to show they are brave and gallant leaders. The green British army learned rapidly, and as they grew wiser in experience their casualties decreased.

With the Canadians on the left, the Australians in the centre and the famous British guard on the right, last month they knew exactly how far they were to advance, and what was equally as important, just where they were to stop.

From the start of the war Germany had a tremendous advantage in that she had practically supreme control of the military activities of the Central Powers. It can be truthfully said that now there is the same co-operation among the military and general staffs of the allied nations.

Some often express surprise that the Allies do not advance faster. They ask why, if the Allies are so much stronger than the enemy, they do not throw in enough men to push right through. The answer is the gains would not offset the losses.

Canada Imports Butter and Cheese

Huge Increases Shown in Ottawa Trade Department Figures

At least one reason for the extremely high prices of Canadian butter and cheese is contained in an announcement by the Trade and Commerce Department, giving statistics of the registered imports of the United Kingdom for the months of August, 1915 and 1916. The increase is very heavy.

In the former month imports of butter were 1,421 cwts., and in the latter 23,150 cwts. The comparative figures for cheese were 188,928 and 265,251 cwts.

Eggs increased from 72,747 to 82,710 great hundreds. A "great hundred" is 120.

"Henford is a pacifist, isn't he?"

"Rabid! Why, he wouldn't let his wife have cartridge paper on their dining-room wall." — Boston Transcript.

Improvement Of Game Laws

Prohibition of the Sale of Game By Several Provinces

That the trend of game protective legislation throughout Canada is distinctly toward restricting, and ultimately prohibiting the operations of market hunters, is clearly manifested by recent amendments to the game laws of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Ontario the sale of water-fowl and of quail, partridge, woodcock and snipe is prohibited until the autumn of 1917. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have gone much farther and the effect of their present laws is to prohibit the open sale of practically all game in any season of the year.

The market hunter is the recognized guerrilla of destruction with regard to wild life, and the traffic in dead game is responsible for at least three-quarters of the slaughter that has reduced the game birds of North America to a mere remnant of their former abundance. Nearly all the provinces of Canada have placed restrictions upon the market gunner, by prohibiting the sale of game entirely, or during certain seasons. Unfortunately, in most instances, such laws have been enacted only as an extreme resort to protect depleted species from virtual extinction. In view of the disastrous and inevitable results of allowing the market hunter to carry on his destructive occupation, the logical procedure is to anticipate and prevent the result by prohibiting market gunning before it has succeeded in reducing our splendid resources of wild life to the verge of extinction.

Two Kinds of Peace

Peace Talk in Germany and in Great Britain

During the past month or two there has been a great deal of talk about peace in high quarters in England as well as in Germany. But between the things that have been said in England and the things that have been said in Germany there is a sharp contrast in two essential respects. In the first place, what the German statesmen's thoughts are centred upon is the possibility of bringing the war to an end by coming to terms with their enemies in one way or another without fighting the war out to the bitter end; whereas the men at the head of affairs in England — Asquith, Lloyd George, Grey —are absolutely unbending in their resolution to entertain no proposals of peace except such as would be predicated on the decisive defeat of Germany. And secondly, the German preoccupation is wholly with the question of the ending of this war, and has no concern with the prevention of future wars except in so far as this may be implied in the demanding of terms of peace which shall leave Germany's mighty state, fully capable of defending itself against aggression, whereas in utterance after utterance of the leading English statesmen the idea is put forward of establishing a new regime, under which, through some form of international co-operation, a repetition of the stupendous calamity that has befallen the world will be made impossible.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Ready to Fight at Any Time

Holland Is Determined to Protect Her Neutrality

The Dutch government is ready to go to war at any moment to protect Holland's neutrality. Dutch officials admit it.

Holland is not tempting fate, though. Her diplomats and influential newspapers are doing their best to keep her from any combination of circumstances that might force her to side with one belligerent or the other in the war.

Dutch officials candidly admit they will fight England or any unneutral act against or upon Dutch soil, and that the same thing goes for Germany. Holland will fight her for the same reasons and just as quickly.

Holland is devoting as much time, material and energy to the upbuilding of her army as she is to the development of her navy.

Today it is the Queen who is the "woman of the hour," and the real leader of the government of Holland. Every morning at 6.30 she is at her desk and she works all day. She attends every ministerial council and she is said to have written the cleverest parts of many of Holland's protest notes to both Great Britain and Germany.

Holland, as is well known, is building a great many submarines. A few days ago a new one was launched and the Queen went out in it for half an hour, travelling part of the time under water. The Queen observes strict neutrality in her own household. Her husband, Prince Henry, was a German prince from Mecklenburg, so there is naturally some feeling among pro-ally Dutch about this. His loyalty to Holland is not questioned, but in order not to have him suspected in any way he is told none of the secrets of state. He is made chief of the Red Cross, so he can have something to do, but in this work he is subject to the orders of General Schneider, chief of the General staff.

A Bushel of Wheat

An Explanation of How the Increase in Value Is Brought About

I am a bushel of wheat. I was born in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, in the year of grace, 1916. In the process of reaching maturity I spent many sunny, showery or windy days, and nights sometimes cool, sometimes cold. I was harvested and thrashed by a farmer, assisted by soldiers, and subsequently transported and stored in a great elevator at Fort William. At a later date I was shot through a steel tube with a quantity of wheat like myself into the steel hold of a vessel and transported through cool waterways to Montreal, where I was again transferred through another elevator to a larger steamer, and ultimately delivered into store at Liverpool. I remember it being said while we performed this journey that there was the danger of being torpedoed and sunk, but our protection seems to have been ample, as we safely reached port.

My next experience was that of being ground through rolls and sifted and carried and sifted through a vast scheme of machinery until I was finally shot in a new form, the most beautiful swan-like flour, into a bag and carried thence to the baker's and turned into loaves of snow-white bread with shiny brown crusts. A shop-keeper next handed me over to a woman, who said her husband and two sons had gone to the war, and that the sole means of support of herself and five young children was the allowance made to her by the Government. Prior to the war she said she had enjoyed with her family moderate comfort, as her husband had a tidy little business and her sons were well employed. She lamented the fact that I cost so much, and could not understand why this should be so when there seemed to be plenty of wheat and other food to supply the wants of all. I could have told her, as I will now tell you, why I am sold so dear to this poor woman.

The cause dates back several months, practically to the time when the plants upon which I subsequently saw light were just beginning to show above the broad, pleasant prairie land. A price was put upon me even then. This price was but slightly higher than $1 per bushel delivered at Fort William in the month of October. My owner, the farmer, sold me through a grain broker to a grain merchant for $1.08 per bushel. The farmer received this price, less the broker's charge of one cent per bushel. Now I began to have an active experience. The grain dealers sold me to a cattleman at $1.12; the cattleman to a druggist at $1.15. The druggist sold me to a doctor at $1.20, and I passed back and forth between a variety of owners (who did not know each other) through an intermediary called a broker, who received each time I was transferred one-eighth of a cent for the transfer.

I have been owned in the last three months, in addition to the owners mentioned above, by country storekeepers, coal merchants, elevator clerks, bank clerks, one builder, three German Jews from Minneapolis or Chicago, seven Americans of doubtful national origin, two Canadian railway men, and several men who did not seem to have any occupation at all. In all this period of ownership I have increased in value from the original $1.08 to my value of the price paid by the merchant who shipped me to the English miller, in the neighborhood of $1.85 per bushel, in store Fort William.

What has caused this increase in my value of 80 per cent.? First, one man said it was green bugs in Kansas. Later another man said I should be dearer because there was not enough rain. Then I was to be dear because there was not enough sunshine. At a later date another man said that black rust was appearing in Manitoba, but the most frequently mentioned cause for my advancing value was the fact that a great war was being fought and I would be needed to help to feed the population in one or more of the allied States. There was another reason also given for my improved value, and this was the absence of rain in Argentina. I cannot but think, in spite of the many reasons urged to increase my value, that if there were no war (and no people to feed under the pressure of war) I would not be worth within 50 cents per bushel of my present value. Of course, I am innocent of any complicity in this great scheme of price raising. I am merely a bushel of wheat and will perform the same function, to sustain human life, regardless of cost, but I cannot help thinking that I have had too many masters, considering the important functions which I have to perform, and that there must be something wrong in marketing me when I am allowed to change hands so often and be so often the property of people who do not make a business of sending me to market and ultimately to the consumer.

I feel the importance of my mission in helping to win the war, but I am satisfied that many of my temporary owners must have lost sight of my peculiar duties, and, for that matter, of their own duty, when they were pushing me back and forward and putting a new price upon my services every time I changed hands.—Montreal Gazette.

"I'm running this!" asserted Mr. Henpeck, starting the water for his morning bath.

Huge Dimensions Of Captured Zeppelin

Compared in Size to a Modern Ocean Liner

A correspondent who paid a visit to the super-Zeppelin brought to earth in England on Sept. 23 writes: "We had, of course, all seen photographs of the fallen Zeppelin, but no camera picture can ever convey an adequate idea of the monster that was lying helpless, but to all intents and purposes intact, in these Essex fields. One thing struck the whole of our party, namely, surprise at the huge dimensions of the airship, and a sense of wonder that it could possibly have come down in the condition in which it is to be found today. Although bent and twisted, the trellis aluminum frame shows quite clearly the general lines of the ship. After penetrating into the interior of the frame it seemed like standing in the centre of a huge aluminum liner and looking up from the keel plate to the deck. What impressed everyone next to the dimensions of the airship was the extraordinary lightness of the structure, and we were surprised to find that a length of the trellis framework of ten or twelve feet could be raised and held quite easily with the little finger. The Zeppelin is proved to be "L33," one of the largest in the German service, built lately. The gondolas number four, containing six Mercedes engines, each of 240 horse-power, working 1,600 revolutions to the minute. One gondola contains three engines, the remaining three each carrying one engine. There are five propellers. It has been estimated that she carried some two thousand gallons of petrol in her various tanks, and that her colossal envelope was filled with two million feet of gas. While being escorted around the airship, in the centre of which experts were still working and measuring, we were shown the "cat walk," a narrow, scorched platform giving access to various parts of the ship, and the apparatus for dropping bombs. She is fitted with sixty bomb droppers. Right forward is to be seen the captain's cabin, with three control wheels, while in close proximity is the wireless room, enclosed in a casing of cotton wool to ensure as much silence as possible.

Lying on one side of the Zeppelin itself was a small cane or basket coracle, the use of which is not quite clear. It may have been intended for use in case of descent on the water or for lowering men for the purpose of observation. An officer informed me that everything of any practical value is intact, and that we have all the information requisite to construct a replica if necessary. The length of the ship is 680 feet, and her total weight, with her crew of twenty-two officers and men, about fifty tons. She is supposed to have occupied a year in building, and to have cost anything between a quarter and half a million sterling. She carries seven or eight guns, including five ordinary Maxims, the remainder being somewhat heavier."

In order to prevent people in England from making away with the wreckage, the following new regulation has been made under the Defence of the Realm Act:

"If any person, having found any bomb or projectile, or any fragment thereof, or any document, map, or other article whatsoever which he has reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting to have been discharged, dropped, or lost from, or to have been carried in or to have formed part of any aircraft or vessel of the enemy, or to have formed part of the equipment or personal effects of any member of the crew of such aircraft or vessel, without lawful authority or excuse neglects forthwith, after finding the same, or, in the case of any such article which was found before October 3rd, 1916, as soon as may be after that date, to communicate the fact to a military post or to a police constable in the neighborhood, or on being so required, neglects to send or deliver the same to the competent naval or military authority or some person authorized by him for the purpose, he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.

"Where any such article is found at the place where the aircraft in question or the wreck thereof descended, no person shall, without lawful excuse, displace, remove, or otherwise interfere with such article, and, if any person does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

Organize to Annihilation

If we consider that there are ten of us allies; that each wants something from Germany after the war; that Germany still thinks she has won; and that the things which we want are still for a large part in German holding, we shall learn to disabuse our minds of the idea that the end is near. We must think, and act, and organize as though Germany meant to go on "to the last breath of horse and man," and above all else must we organize our man-power, and count nothing accomplished until our superiority of numbers in the field is absolutely annihilating.—London Times.

Mrs. Owens: I wonder if the doctor's wife meant anything personal just now.

Owens: What did she say?

Mrs. Owens: She said we might at least pay them a visit. — Chicago Herald.

During the War

Prohibition a Necessity During Stress of War Times

"Thousands of Britain's bravest and best have been maimed and mangled and slaughtered by cruel storms of gas and shell and liquid fire, because away back where war weapons are forged, drinking bars were tempting to heartless idleness the men whose failure left unsent the munitions that would have silenced the carnage wreaking German batteries.

"In hospitals and jails, or weakened or inefficient through drink, are thousands of men who would have been strong and brave defenders of honor, justice and freedom but for the selfish greed of traitors who were ready to debauch and destroy their country's young manhood for the sake of the tainted profits of the poison traffic.

"Is there a single loyal citizen who will not back with all his heart and soul the strong demand of high purpose and patriotic appeal that Ontario shall have at least and at once, prohibition during the war?"

The above from the Pioneer puts a horrible truth in graphic language. Those risking their lives for us have that risk doubled and their efficiency lessened by the damnable poisoners licensed and unlicensed. For we must not lay all the blame on the shoulders of the saloon keeper. A hostess invites a party of officers to her home and there plies them with this poison that the Toronto Board of Health says is worse than morphine or cocaine. She is either criminally ignorant or she is a traitor doing her bit to help the Germans.

And notwithstanding all the lessons of this war and of science, certain men claiming to be educated gentlemen not only drink themselves, but they tempt their guests, regardless of King and Country. While the great majority are doing their best to help, such men are doing more harm than they probably know. Let us hope that it is mere lack of knowledge and not utter indifference to the outcome of this terrible struggle. It seems as if nothing but total prohibition will save us from this poisoning craze.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.
P.S.

To Insure War Workers At End of the War

Great Britain Will Safeguard 1,500,000 From Unemployment When the Struggle Ends

Under the caption, "Safeguarding 1,500,000 Workers," the Official Press Bureau in London has issued an article in which it is stated that in anticipation of a wave of unemployment which may follow the war the British government has decided to extend the operations of the state unemployment insurance act. The statement reads in part:

"In certain trades specially affected by the demands incidental to the supply of munitions and in which there is, therefore, a grave risk of serious dislocation on the cessation of war demands, all work people are to be insured whether they are individually employed on war work or not. These trades are the manufacture of ammunition, fireworks, and explosives; chemicals, including oils, lubricants, soap, candles, paints, colors and varnish; metals and metal goods; rubber and goods made therefrom; leather and leather goods; brick, cement and artificial stone and other artificial building materials; sawmilling, including machine woodwork, and the manufacture of wooden cases.

"Apart from workpeople in these scheduled trades the act insures all munition workers as such. Briefly, this means that all workpeople engaged in making or repairing any kind of articles for naval or military use for the Allies will be insurable. This will include men and women engaged in making uniforms, tents, brushes and an infinite number of things which complete the equipment of soldiers and sailors.

"The temporary scheme of insurance embodied in the new act will remain in operation for five years from the present date, or for three years after the termination of the war, whichever may be longer The rates of contribution and benefit are the same as in the original act of 1911, which applied to the building, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Contributions at the rate of ten cents a week will be paid by means of unemployment insurance stamps affixed to an unemployment book by the employer, who may then recover the workman's share by deduction from his wages. The benefits amount to $1.68 a week up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. On and after September 4 it will be an offence to employ workpeople in any of the trades mentioned above or on munitions work without paying the unemployment insurance contribution due."

"I can," said the bashful young man to the director of the film company, "swim, dive, run an auto, fly an aeroplane, fence, box, shoot, ride a horse, run a motor boat, play golf, fight, make love, fall off cliffs, rescue heroines, play football, die naturally, and kiss a girl."

"But," interrupted the famous director, "can you act?"

"Alas!" muttered the would-be screen hero, "I never thought of that."

"Engaged," growled the director, and another screen star was born."

The Origin of the Term "Electricity"

Word in Greek Language Is Used to Describe Substance of Amber

Millions of persons today who are living in an electrical age undoubtedly do not know where the term electricity originated, and how people came to use the word universally to signify that power which performs the myriad wonders that we see daily.

From Elektran, the Greek word for amber, is derived the word electricity, which is now extended to signify not only its power of attracting light bodies when it is agitated by rubbing with silk, fur, etc., but other powers connected with it, in whatever bodies they may be communicated, says the Electrical Experimenter.

The attractive nature of electrified amber is occasionally mentioned by Pliny and other later naturalists; particularly by Gassendus, Kenelm, Digby and Sir Thomas Brown.

Very exhaustive experiments have been carried out by William Gilbert, a native of Colchester, and a physician at London, who, in his excellent Latin treatise, "De Magnete," published in the year 1600, relates a great variety of electrical experiments, which were allied in nature to the properties possessed by amber. He has disclosed several of the substances which had these peculiar properties of attracting light bodies when agitated by a material.

Amber was used by the ancient world as a jewel for decoration. Its color and lustre reminded the fanciful Greeks of the virgin gold which glistened in the hands of Pactolus, even as the brilliant metal itself had recalled to them the yellow sunshine. Afterwards they applied the same name to the compounds of metals which, when burnished, have a golden glow.

They were all children of the sun "Elector" — reflecting in miniature its radiance. Thus in common with native gold and the silver-gold alloys, the amber, in Hellenic speech, came to be called "Elektron."

Dr. Gilbert has found various other substances capable of attracting light bodies when rubbed, similar to the remarkable property of amber, which he called "Electrics." Ever since his time the name "Electricity" has been employed to denote the characteristic property possessed by these substances and all the other manifestations of a similar nature with which we are all more or less familiar today.

Permits for Settlers' Fires

Legislation Is Urgently Needed in Several Provinces

Every province of Canada has learned by bitter experience the enormous destruction of forest wealth that follows the unregulated burning of debris resulting from settlers' clearing operations. Owing to their proximity to the virgin forest, these clearing fires, when set out during dry times, or with insufficient supervision, spread in many cases beyond control, and have caused the destruction of millions of dollars worth of timber, which otherwise would have furnished employment for Canadians and raw material for Canadian industries.

In British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, laws have been enacted for the control of this menace, by forbidding the setting out of clearing fires except on permit signed by a forest officer. A similar provision will no doubt be considered by the Ontario Government this winter. There still remain, for similar consideration, the prairie provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The northern portions of these provinces are largely in forest, and vast areas must always remain unsuited to any other purpose than the growing of timber. The forest reserves already established in these provinces total some 33,226 square miles. Many times more timber has been uselessly destroyed by fire than has ever been cut. The remaining depleted resources are urgently needed for local consumption, with limited export possibilities, in addition. Forestry officers state that the greatest damage to the forest reserves is through fires which originated outside them, and that the most important single source of such fires is the unregulated clearing operations of settlers in the vicinity of the reserves.

This demonstrates that the provincial governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba should enact legislation providing for the control of settlers' burning operations, in forest sections, under the permit system, as has been done in other provinces. While general legislation would be highly desirable, and amply justified, the most urgent immediate need would be met by making the permit system effective throughout a belt of from three to six miles wide, along the exterior boundaries of the forest reserves. It is already effective within the reserves, under Dominion legislation, but action by the provinces is needed to provide for the situation on the outside.—C. L., in Conservation.

"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."

"Yes, and you usually get smooth on the top before you get there."—London Saturday Journal.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Fisheries' Yield

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

What Is Uric Acid?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" has proved to be 37 times more potent than *lithia*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric Tablets."

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. They are put up in 50-cent packages.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

There came a soft knock at the door and Mrs. Lowndes' voice, asking if she might come in. Mabin sprang to her feet and welcomed the housekeeper, whom already she looked upon as a friend.

By some of those underground channels which convey all news concerning the "family" to the principal dependents, the housekeeper had already learnt of the existence of a claimant to the position of the viscount's heir, and she came in with eyes blazing with excitement.

Mabin burst into tears.

"Hush," she said. "Don't talk about it. It's horrible that the poor boy should have to come here, where he will be looked upon as an intruder by everybody."

"Not by his lordship," said Mrs. Lowndes quickly. And forgetting her discretion in the intensity of her interest in this new development, she went on: "How can he like the thought of being succeeded in the title by an idiot?"

"An idiot?" gasped Mabin.

The housekeeper felt that she could not draw back.

"Well, that's only saying a little too much," she admitted, hurriedly. "Nobody thinks the child is all there. If he isn't what they call a downright idiot, he will never be of much account anyway, in body or in mind, by what the doctors say, and by what one can see oneself."

"Does Lady Moorhampton know that?" she asked.

"She won't know it," replied the housekeeper quickly. "She's persuaded herself, poor thing, that he'll be all right some day, and that he's only suffering from delicacy, and that he'll grow out of it."

"Then she will hate a stronger, healthier boy who threatens to take his place," cried the girl.

Mrs. Lowndes, as to that, maintained a judicious silence.

"Just you come and see the child," she said, "and judge for yourself whether he's the sort of heir a man in his lordship's place is likely to be proud of. Come down with me, and we'll slip into the night nursery, and you can see him and judge for yourself."

Mabin would rather have been left in her room to struggle with her difficulties, but the housekeeper insisted, and together they left the room, went quietly down the back staircase, and entered the nursery.

The fire was burning in the grate, but there was no other light in the room, except what came through the half-open door of the night nursery, into which it led.

But there came to their ears the sound of voices from the inner room.

"My lady!" whispered Mrs. Lowndes, laying her hand quickly upon Mabin's arm, "and Mr. Wright."

Before they could retreat, they both heard Lady Moorhampton's voice, saying in a whimpering tone: "My poor boy! My poor, poor boy! So he'll be a beggar after all, thrown out by this wretched child from the Lord knows where!"

Mabin, struck with horror at having overheard what was certainly not intended for her ears, struggled to get away. But the housekeeper, afraid of being discovered, held her fast, just long enough for Joe Wright's voice to reach their ears, as he cried energetically:

"Cheer up, cheer up. Stand by your brother, and your boy shall be Lord Moorhampton, never fear. Remember, Edric won't dare to do anything, whatever happens!"

CHAPTER XI.

Mabin felt the hand of Mrs. Lowndes tighten on her arm, as the significant words exchanged between Lady Moorhampton and her rascally brother reached their ears.

The impulse which had impelled the girl to make known her presence by some sound, so as to avoid the suspicion of being an eavesdropper, had died away within her. Submissively she allowed the housekeeper to draw her gradually and without noise back in the direction of the door, so that they might withdraw without their presence in the outer nursery being suspected.

But as they reached the door and Mrs. Lowndes turned to open it, they made a slight sound by stepping on one of the loose boards in the flooring of the old house, and Lady Moorhampton, suddenly awake to the danger of being overheard, cried out from the night nursery:

"Who's that?"

Mrs. Lowndes made no answer, but dragging Mabin quickly out into the corridor, shut the door of the day nursery, and drove her in the direction of the staircase by which they had come down from the second floor.

They heard Lady Moorhampton's voice speaking with excitement, and both Mabin and Mrs. Lowndes found it prudent to get out of the way as speedily as they could. Luckily, they got round the angle of the corridor before their pursuers had passed through the day nursery. Then they heard Lady Moorhampton's voice in the corridor repeating sharply to her brother:

"Someone's been listening. I wonder who it was!"

"Never mind. What does it matter?" they heard Joe Wright say.

For one moment they feared that they might be pursued; but Lady Moorhampton turned in the opposite direction, and they were able to escape by the staircase and to reach Mabin's room, where they shut themselves in without noise and looked at each other.

At first neither cared to speak about what they had heard. Then Mabin said:

"I shall have to tell Lady Moorhampton what I heard them say. I must."

Her eyes were ablaze. Mrs. Lowndes affected not to have heard anything.

"I shouldn't do that, if I were you," she said. "It would only do harm. Besides, what did you hear? Nothing of any consequence. I'm sure of that, for what you heard I heard too."

Mabin glared at her keenly.

"Nothing of any consequence!" echoed she, amazed. "Not when that horrible man threatened to make away with Mr. Ciprian's child, so that this baby should be his father's heir?"

"Oh, hush, hush," said the housekeeper, much shocked. "You've misunderstood, Miss Wrest. I'm sure Mr. Wright never could have meant that."

Mabin, however, stood her ground. "He must have meant it," she persisted, "because otherwise there would have been no sense at all in his words. He told her to stick to him, and her son should be Lord Moorhampton. What else could he have meant, than that he meant to put the other poor boy out of the way?"

But the one thing the old dependent of the Moorhamptons could not brook was any scandalous aspersion upon a member of "the family," and it was evident that she was ready to take the part of Lady Moorhampton, and even of her worthless brother, against the intruder who dared to bring such a charge against the mistress of the house as that of conspiring against her son's rival.

"You must have misunderstood, Miss Wrest," she said sharply. "If anything of the kind had been said, I must have heard it too."

"You did hear it," retorted Mabin fiercely. "You can't have failed to hear just what I heard, and you know very well that this Mr. Wright is a man capable of any wickedness."

"Indeed, I know nothing against him except that he is a little too fond of the whisky," replied Mrs. Lowndes quickly. "And I should never have taken you downstairs with me if I had supposed you could make up such a tale without any foundation."

Mrs. Lowndes was elderly, and had authority and the dignity that comes of the habit of commanding subordinates, but she could not overawe the girl. Mabin knew too much. There was a pause, for she saw it to be useless to expect to find an ally in the old housekeeper. But Mrs. Lowndes was not satisfied. She dreaded what might come of this, and she did not like the look of Mabin's mouth.

"I'm sure, Miss Wrest," she said presently, with an attempt to be more conciliatory, "that you wouldn't like the idea of being looked upon as a mischief-maker."

"No," said Mabin rather shortly. "But there's worse mischief in the air than any I could make."

The housekeeper tried to laugh away her fears.

"No, no, you mustn't take so seriously the idle words of a man like Mr. Wright," she said. "I'm sure you can't think he would really ever do any harm to the poor young boy that's coming here! Why, such things are not done nowadays."

"Aren't they?" said Mabin drily. "Then, if people are not put out of the way nowadays, why are there so many people hanged?"

Mrs. Lowndes looked nervous again.

"Such things are not done in well-conducted houses like this," she said. "And you can't suppose, Miss Wrest, that I shouldn't take the thing seriously if they were possible here."

"Well," said Mabin with some reluctance, "I know more than you do about this Mr. Wright. And it was what I know about him which brought me here today."

Naturally enough, these words, reluctantly spoken, drew from the housekeeper an impassioned appeal to her to tell everything; and Mabin, believing that thus, and thus alone, she would secure the powerful alliance of Mrs. Lowndes in her campaign on behalf of little "Dibs," made a confidante of her, and told her all that had happened at the office of Mr. Fryer, and at the hotel.

(To Be Continued.)

Useful Waste Paper

There are many uses to which waste paper can be put by Scouts. For instance, brown paper makes an efficient chest protector for cyclists when worn beneath coat and shirt, and serve also as temporary leggings and socks. Common waste paper can be utilized as stuffing for pillows and as a substitute for hay in fireless cookers.

"We want to buy a mattress, please."

"Yes, madam; a spring mattress?"

"No, one for all the year round."

"I wonder," remarked Mrs. Brown, as she put down her paper, "what they'll do with the Kaiser when the war's over? I suppose they'll take his crown away from him and make him look for another job."

"Perhaps," agreed Brown, "and I rather fancy I know the job he'll choose."

"What's that?"

"A diver's."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"So that he can inspect his fleet now and again," was the reply.

The Silver Lining

Pale, but nevertheless smiling contentedly, Mrs. Levinski entered her lawyer's office. Taking the chair before the desk, she said: "I've had another accident, Mr. Berg. Last night I slipped on the sidewalk down town and got hurt. The doctor says I ought to have damages."

"Why, Mrs. Levinski," exclaimed the lawyer, "isn't this the third accident within a month?"

"Yes," replied she proudly, "ain't I lucky?"—Youth's Companion.

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The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

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JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Jan. 25, 1917.

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

With this issue The Gazette starts on its thirteenth year. Whether or not "thirteen" will ptove a lucky number remains to be seen. The probabilities are that Hedley camp will be a busy one this year, providing owners are satisfied to have their claims developed on working bonds. It is to be regretted that the days for cash deposits on prospects are gone. Years ago location near a producing or developed property was the same as a balance in the bank. Now, capital has two questions to ask: Is there ore in quantity and value in sight to justify a cash payment? or, will you allow us a year on a working bond to develope and arrive at some estimate of the ore body? If either of these conditions is not agreed to by the owner capital moves on to some other camp. It is the privilege of the man with the money to invest or not do so. The man with with the goods to sell must comply or shelve his stock.

R. A. Renwick, deputy minister of lands has been canned and Geo. R. Naden appointed in his place. The party papers are howling about the incident. It has been our misfortune to become acquainted with both. Bob has contracted a large head in the past few years, George always had one. One is just about as honest as the other. Both are believers in the patronage, or pull, method of obtaining positions. The public can gamble that there won't be a land problem in four years. The remnants will all have disappeared. Mr. Patullo was quite right in appointing Mr. Naden to the position. He will prove an able successor to an exceptionally brilliant, energetic and corteous departmentat head, and it is fully in accord with Grit traditions in the Youkon. Premier Brewster is getting some jolts on patronage.

Marriage of Miss Vance.

The following taken from the Tropical Sun, published at West Palm Beach, Florida. Miss Vance was for a time teacher at Olalla, and is a sister of Arthur Vance of the Nickel Plate mine:

"Leaving her home in British Columbia with the temperature at thirty degrees below zero, Miss Ella M. Vance arrived in this city Tuesday morning to wed Claude H. Rightmire of Stuart, resident engineer for the county. The wedding was the culmination of a romance which began six years ago when Mr. Rightmire was on a survey expedition in British Columbia. The trip to Florida required the prospective bride to travel for eight days continuously, leaving the frozen north for the balmy climate of southern Florida. Mr. Rightmire is the resident engineer for the county at Stuart. He is the son of Judge and Mrs. W. F. Rightmire of Stuart."

That "Thirty below zero" will have to slide. The editor of the Tropical Sun is too far away to "head up," however our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Rightmire for their courage in marrying in the sizzling climate of Florida.

If the public censor really wishes to earn his salary he should intern Bourassa and suppress his rag.

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