The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 25. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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Watchmaker
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Clocks and Watches for Sale.

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A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
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A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
H. SPROULE, W. M. S. E. HAMILTON Secretary

L. O. L.
The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1744 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Mondays. Visiting brethren are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. E. HANSON, Sec'y.

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

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

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

Hedley Opera House
H. I. JONES, Manager
large, commodious hall for dances or other entertainment.

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mrs. Orser of South Keremeos was in town Monday.

O. H. Carle and son, Ralph, visited Hedley Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Tukell of South Keremeos were guests of Mrs. J. Innis on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Riddle of Hedley motored through town on Tuesday with a party of friends.

The picnic held on the school grounds last Thursday was well attended. All report having a good time.

It still continues to rain and looks as though the prophecy of the forty years' rain had commenced.

Miss Annie Manery of Similkameen visited her sister here while attending the entrance examinations.

The Great Northern is again running daily. Let us hope that the tri-weekly service is over for Keremeos.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott and family left for Victoria on Friday's train, where they will spend their holidays.

Mr. Elliott of Vancouver was in town on Tuesday looking over the molybdenum properties at Ashnola and Olalla.

Mr. Parrot of Penticton was in town on Friday and took back a party of friends to the sports held there on Saturday.

Mrs. Tweedle and daughter Helen returned from the coast last week. Misses Bessie and Freda are expected the last of this week.

Miss Annie Innis is spending a few days this week visiting with Mrs. Tukell of South Keremeos and Mrs. S. M. Crooker of Similkameen.

Dr. and Mrs. Ketchum of Oroville, with a party of friends, motored through town on Monday on a pleasure trip to Princeton and Merritt.

Another party of men visited the Black Diamond claim at Olalla, owned by Messrs. Carle and Wallace, and say it is certainly very rich in copper.

Miss May Taylor of South Keremeos was a guest of Mrs. R. C. Clarke of Urba Villa durring last week while she was trying her entrance exams.

Mr. Granger, chief forester, of Victoria, and Mr. Melrose, district forester, of Vernon, and H. H. Thomas, fire ranger, of Penticton, were in town on Thursday.

Miss Ramsay left for Vancouver and Victoria on Saturday where she will spend the holidays. We are in hopes we will have her with us for another year.

Mr. Lloyd Armstrong and friend, Mr. Leckie, of Vancouver, arrived in town on Tuesday evening from Vancouver, where Mr. Armstrong has been attending school for the past six months.

Mr. Smith, assayer, and Mr. Fisher of Oroville were in town on Tuesday and Wednesday, after having made a trip up the valley as far as Coalmont looking up some mining claims for different parties.

Mrs. J. A. Brown had several letters from her husband last week which said he was doing nicely but is afraid he has completely lost the use of his left arm and says he was sure lucky to get out with his life. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

J. W. Bengough lectured to a large audience on Friday evening in the town hall. At the close of the lecture Mr. Bengough drew a very clever caricature of Judge Coleman which brought the highest price at the auction of sketches.

Mr. Chowdy of the Tungstan property was in town on Saturday on his way to Penticton to consult with Messrs, Shatford and Turner in regard to finishing the government road as far as the Forks when the company will finish the road on into the mine.

The two-day celebration held in Princeton was considered the best that has been held in the valley for some time. The ball game pitched by T. Daly on Friday was certainly very exciting and more so on Saturday when his brother Maurice pitched.

Those who visited Penticton on Saturday from Keremeos were Mr. and Mrs. Orser and friends, Messrs. Fisher and Kirby, the Misses Reta and Mildred Kirby, Mr. Keeler and Misses Winnie and Annie Manery, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barcelo, and Mrs. Kirby.

Among those who attended the sports at Princeton on Friday and Saturday from Keremeos were Mrs. E. M. Daly, Maurice Daly, W. M. Daly and Miss Florence Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Frith and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. O'Daniels and daughter, Mrs. Carle and son Jack, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mr. Corbett, Mr. J. J. Armstrong and Constable Bowen.

Leonard Innis entertained his young friend to a party in the park on Tuesday, the occasion being the anniversary of his birthday. Among those present were Jack Thomas, Alfred Mills, Wilford Madore, Ophir Millius, Jack and Ralph Carle, Fred Gibson, Leonard and Ross Innis. A huge birthday cake adorned the center of the loaded table, which the children did justice to.

Mrs. J. Innis received a box of souvenirs from her son Hill from France last week which are well worth going to see. There were jardiners made from the large shells, button hooks and paper knives made from the smaller ones, and a respirator worn when the enemy use the poisonous gasses, which is one of the most hideous looking things that one ever looked at, without even having to wear it.

The sad news reached here last week in a letter from R. B Hogg that Pte. W. R. Hope had been killed in action in France on June 3rd. W. R. Hope, or better known as Billy, was perhaps the best known throughout the valley of any who had enlisted, as he had lived in the valley nearly ten years and was counted one of the old-timers. By his cheerful disposition and manly ways he had won the respect of all who knew him, and his heroic death was felt very keenly by his many friends.

The big car owned by the B. C. Copper Co., which has been running twice or three times a week from Greenwood to Copper mountain, looked rather sick when it stopped here last Thursday on its way from Princeton after having been turned over the bank, the top being completely torn off and the wind shield shattered to pieces. The driver was looking real well after being pinned under the car in the river for about fifteen minutes. He managed to loosen his belt by which he was caught under the car and got out safely with very few injuries.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

There was a large attendance of children at the school picnic Thursday of last week.

C. and Mrs. Orser and Miss Hunsberger of Keremeos were visitors in town yesterday.

G. R. and Mrs. Allen of Central left Thursday for a month's visit to the coast and California.

Mrs. W. H. Burroughs and daughter left Thursday last on a visit to friends on Vancouver Island.

No one has authority from the publisher to make collections in the name of the Hedley Gazette.

Linas A. Ford, Jas. O'Herin, John Reid and E. J. Judd were auto tourists in town from Loomis, Wash., this week.

The Hedley band report a splendid time at the Penticton celebration. About forty Hedleyites went over with the band.

The W. F. M. are fitting up the old Gazette office to use as secretary's office, reading room and general headquarters of the local union.

The streets of Hedley are sadly in need of repairs. It is hoped Road Superintendent Turner will give this his immediate attention.

The prize lists for the Keremeos Flower Show are being distributed. The show will be held in the town hall, Keremeos, Friday, August 25th.

George Price of Keremeos was in town Monday. Mr. Price is interested in a number of mineral claims in the vicinity of Olalla and Fairview.

Next Snnday evening members of the local Orange lodge will attend the English church in a body. Rev. Roberts Williams will give an address.

D. Woods returned Monday after a week spent in Summerland and other Okanagan lake points, organizing the Liberal forces for the coming political fray.

Miss Tompkins of the high school and the Misses McKinnon and Halliday of the public schools left this week to spend the vacation at their respective homes.

J. K. Fraser has made arrangements to show in the Star theatre at an early date the films of "Britain Prepared." There are ten reels, and the price of admission will be $1.

L. G. and Mrs. McHaffie are winning golf prizes in Edmonton. We notice in a recent issue of a paper in that city that in a tournament Mr. McHaffie and partner took first and Mrs. McHaffie and partner a second prize.

Officer Sproule returned from the coast Monday last. Mrs. Sproule will not return for some time, as she is visiting with friends on Vancouver Island. Mrs. W. A. McLean will not return until after her son Homer goes east with his regiment.

J. P. MacSwain leaves Monday next for the Cassiar district to develop a kartoffel property he has there. He had intended going to the Slocan to open a macaroni emporium but One Tin Ling controls the market there and it was impossible to get concessions.

The Princeton celebration was a great success. The Oroville ball team, with the assistance of the Dalys of Keremeos, put it all over the Princeton team and their Seattle pitcher. The other sports were well contested and the drillers made a record for the district, over 40 inches.

F. Pritchard, of Nelson, representing the P. Burns company, was in town Tuesday. When told about the bunch of Similkameen Fruit Lands Co. cattle being sold at $43 a head, calves thrown in, he said he would like to have got them at $20 or $25 advance on that price.

Yesterday morning the band received a donation of $5 from one enthusiastic American for playing popular American tunes on the evening of the Fourth of July. The band could stand other donations without any of the members getting heart-failure. However, they wish to thank the donor, who objects to publicity.

D. J. Matheson, J. E. Thompson, R. B. Freeland, A. O. White, Ab. Hillier and John McLaughlan of Phoenix were in town Saturday last. They asked for a parson and the genial clerk of the Great Northern found one for them. They then started west with the parson, who has since been unnecessarily reticent in reference to the trip. It is possible that one of the party committed matrimony.

Rev. Roberts Williams, of Princeton, N. J., Presbyterian, arrived in town last week to take over the mission field here. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Princeton. He is a full-fledged parson and carries a journeyman's Presbyterian working card. He spent the practical part of his apprenticeship among the miners of California, and Cobalt, Northern Ontario; the theory he got at Princeton, In an interview he stated that he had never been in prison except as a clergyman. This information is given for the benefit of those who wish to know all about the parson. To the young ladies—If surface indications count, the vein is a true fissure and worth locating. To the young men—Modern Christianity sometimes stands for one cheek, but a pat on the other may prove disastrous. We wouldn't counsel a test case.

Were Appreciated.

The following letter from Penticton was received by Secretary A. T. Horswill of the Hedley band:

Penticton, July 3rd, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Kindly find cheque enclosed for one hundred dollars ($100.00) in payment of band services on July 1st. On behalf of the Penticton Turf Club we wish to thank you for your part in making the day a most successful one, and trust that you will be with us in our next year celebration. Yours very truly.

THE PENTICTON TURF CLUB,
per J. C. Heales.

Band Dance.

Following is a statement of is a statement of receipts and expenditures of band dance held June 23rd:

Advance sale tickets	$48.00
Receipts at door	24.50
	$72.50
Hall rent	$15.00
Advertising	5.00
Cheque to Red Cross	26.25
Cheque to band	26.25
	$72.50

The members of the band wish to thank the ladies of the town for assistance.

L. E. HAMILTON, President.
A. T. HORSWILL, Sec.-Treas.

Come Home, Jack.

The Salvation Army at Winnipeg want Jack Rivett, not as a horrible example, but because there are a fatted calf and a clean pair of socks at home in England for him. Jack's name, when dachunded out to its full length, is Sir Claud James Rivett-Carnac, Bart.

He was last heard of at Bassano, Alta., six years ago. He is 38, 5 ft. 7 in., brown hair, blue eyes, very fair complection, and wears a Wellington nose if it hasn't been pushed in. He left the old country because there was not enough money to maintain his rank; Now there is plenty of money.

It is not likely that he is on this continent. A man of that stamp, whether as Jack Rivett or under some other name, will be, dead or alive, "somewhere in France," on Galipoli, or in training with some of the regiments that have not yet reached the fighting line.

New Homestead Map.

The new edition of the Northern Alberta homestead map, which has just been published by the railway lands branch of the department of the interior, shows that the homesteader is seeking the north. Settlers are grouping around McMurry, Fort Vermilion, Fort St. John, Hudson's Hope and farther south at Round Lake, Sawridge and Mirror Landing. The older settlements have increased considerably and patches of color can be observed, indicative of extensive settlement at Peace River crossing, Dunvegan, Lac Le Biche, Spirit River, Grande Prairie and Grouard. The Peace River block also contains good land which settlers are occupying as soon as surveyed.

Railway facilities have greatly improved since the last issue of the publication. Spirit River settlement and Grande Prairie, both to the north-west of Edmonton, are now accessible by rail, while in a north-easterly direction the track is laid as far as Christina lake. Last year the Athabasca, the Peace river and the Fort McMurray steamers were all operating regularly, the two former from Hudson's Hope to Fort Vermilion, and the latter from just below Vermilion chutes to Fort Smith, where it connected with the steamship Mackenzie River, which goes as far as Fort McPherson. Five small boats operated very successfully on Smoky river, taking passengers on incoming trains from the settlement to Peace River Crossing.

We have been requested to publish the following, which peared in the Similkameen Star of June 16th: "A sad case of paternal neglect came to light at Merritt last week when the infant of Mr. and Mrs. David Wallace died of pneumonia at the hospital. Wallace, it would seem, is a misfit. He is too strong for light work and not strong enough for heavy work. He imagines he is an artist and spends his time painting landscape pictures. His wife was in Princeton last fall selling and raffling these productions. The couple left Merritt recently and are in Grand Forks. They left several small children, the oldest a girl of 17, to shift for themselves, and to live, move, eat and sleep in one room, smaller than the average horse barn. Kind neighbors kept the children from starving and attended to the burial of the body."

Opportunity likes to knock at at the door of a man who has a little cash laid up for a rainy day.—Exchange.

And the truth? Well, that is so hard to find that we can only say that truth "lies" between two opinions.—Tatler.

A man isn't wholly bad if his dog has confidence in him.—Ex.

Quick Help for Strains and Sprains Wonderful Relief in One Hour

Rare Herb and Root Extracts in this Liniment Give It Marvellous Power

RUB ON NERVILINE

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain relieving action of "Nerviline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, sinks to the very core of the trouble.

Nerviline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, ill-smelling or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied.

You will scarcely believe how it will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy—you can rub it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nerviline on hand—It's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nerviline; it will always cure.

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

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

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

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

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

FITS

We have sworn statements from patients cured of Fits, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness or Convulsions by a free sample of Dr. Roof's remedy. We PAY EXPRESSAGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN THIS AD in your letter. Hundreds of testimonials on file. Give age and full particulars. Dr. F. HARVEY ROOF CO. Dept. A 1469 Sta. N, New York

Hubby's Advice

Wifie—"I think our women's meeting will be a great success. I have invited several notable women to speak."

Hubbie—"You should invite some other women to listen, my dear, and a few girls to giggle."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

There are farmers living side by side who are miles apart in what the world calls success. When you have found out "the why" of it you are on the road to success yourself.

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I *did not need the doctor.* I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt it since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."—Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.

If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1102

Proving it True

The kaiser is perfectly right in denying that ships "of all nationalities" have been sunk by his submarines. Close scrutiny of the list shows that not one Swiss vessel has been torpedoed.

Relieves Asthma at Once. If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, incipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

Morocco has resumed the cultivation of cotton after a lapse of more than 40 years.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

India has become one of the world's greatest consumers of aluminum.

How's This?

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

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

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

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

Big Hospital Transports

The work of converting big merchant ships like the Britannic into a Red Cross fleet is a feature of the war apt to be overlooked. The one referred to has a fine operating theatre. Elevators are installed to carry cot cases to different wards. The "sit-ups" are accomodated in the wards least accessible, for most of them can spend the day on deck. On one trip the Britannic carried 3,216 patients. She has thirty-three medical officers, eighty nurses, 320 orderlies, and a crew of nearly 700. The Aquitania on one of her trips gathered up 4,000 patients in the Eastern Mediterranean and landed them at this big base. She carried forty medical officers, 100 nurses, and 400 orderlies, besides a crew of over 600 men. The Mauretania on one trip brought back 2,200 patients.

British Snipers Now Successful

A soldier at the front writes:

"Sniping is now an important and highly specialized branch of British trench warfare. The Germans no longer hold supremacy which undoubtedly was theirs at the beginning of the campaign. Man for man, British sharpshooters have shown themselves to be as fine shots as the Jaegers, while excelling them in daring, ingenuity, and perseverance, and the steady growth of these bands of picked marksmen has had a marked effect on the attitude of the enemy. No longer do they stroll about carelessly behind their lines, or show themselves in apparently safe spots as working parties in the belief that the British riflemen could not harm them.

Presence of mind is the quality which, above all others, the military man should cultivate.

"Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition," said an orderly sergeant to his commander on the field.

"What! Entirely out of ammunition?" exclaimed the captain.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then cease firing," said the captain.

If Britain "Went Dry."

Their (the British) drink for the last year was $909,790,000, and probably they are now spending a billion dollars a year on something which many people in the United States and England manage to get along without. The war has cost Great Britain about $7,500,000,000. If we subtract from this the loans to other countries, which will presumably be repaid, and the money spent on feeding the soldiers, who would have had to be fed and clothed anyhow, though not so well in time of peace, we should have left, using the estimate of Sir George Paish, a net loss to the country of about $2,500,000,000. If then, Great Britain should go dry, as Russia has, its total war losses could be paid up within the next three years, not allowing anything for the gain in industrial efficiency and the saving from the crime and impaired health which incidentally results from the consumption of a billion dollars worth of liquor a year.—New York Independent.

Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which he finds is thirty-seven times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "*Anuric*" put up by Dr. Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can get a large trial package for 10c. of any one of these remedies by writing Dr. Pierce.

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.

Growth of Telephones

According to the annual blue book of the Railway Department giving telephone statistics, there is now one telephone for every 15.1 persons in Canada. The increase in the use of the telephone has been steady during the past few years, and war conditions do not seem to have interrupted the progress. The number of telephones reported as being in use in 1915 was 533,090, an increase of 11,946 over 1914. The principal growth was in rural districts. The net earnings of the 1,396 companies in Canada totalled $4,764,957, which was $350,091 better than the result of 1914. The total capitalization of Canadian telephone companies now amounts to $74,285,000.

Britain's Last Line

Germans may shout with joy today, but the hour will come when the hideous cries of delight over murder will give place to other quite different manifestations. We possess, and shall continue to possess, an element of defence in the "ditch" which surrounds us. Germany has no such protection. She is the country which offers the easiest target for aircraft. That consideration will, in its season, be forced on the deluded Germans who are now being spoon-fed with stories of the achievements of their airships which would do credit to their distinguished fellow-countryman, Baron Munchausen.—London Telegraph.

What Paint Does

Paint preserves wood. It fills cracks in the weather boarding, and actually makes the house warmer in winter. The sun has a bad effect on a building that is unpainted. The siding soon cracks, thus letting the rain soak in, which soon causes decay to start. If painted, the oil in the paint keeps the siding rom drying out. Paint should be thoroughly mixed before it is put on a building. If put on too thick it does not spread evenly, making a clumsy job.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

According to Lloyds' Register which only covers the records up to 1915, there has been a steady growth in the number of vessels equipped with wireless apparatus and submarine signalling installations. There are now on Lloyds' registery of the world's merchant marine 2,939 vessels equipped with wireless apparatus and 947 provided with submarine signalling systems.

"Don't you hate to have a man tell you the same story twice?" "Yes; especially if it's the one that I told him."

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

His Best Girl

Writing from a hospital at the front, a correspondent says:—

"You find many of the boys who are down at the rest camp suffering from strain, and they look rather depressed. I found it very interesting to go about having talks with these boys and getting them to tell me all their troubles. After a chat it is wonderful how bright some of them become. One night I was chatting with two lads, and as they got more and more confidential one of them pulled out two photographs and asked me which of them I liked best. I looked at the photographs and said I thought they were both extremely nice young ladies, for I felt I was treading on dangerous ground. Being pressed, however, for a decision, I eventually said I thought I preferred that one (handing the boy the picture.) 'Why, hang it all, he has chosen my sister,' remarked the youth with an injured air.

"In spite of this little slip I encouraged the other lad to show me his photographs. He was very reluctant, but eventually produced his wallet, and, taking out a photograph, he held it out to me, saying, "There's my old girl, and she is the best in the world.' It was the photograph of an elderly, sweet-faced lady—his mother."

Strongly Recommends Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. Alonzo Tower, Johnson's Mills, N. B., writes: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers whose little ones are suffering from constipation as I have proved them an excellent medicine for this trouble." Baby's Own Tablets not only cure constipation, but they make teething easy; break up colds, expel worms and regulate the stomach and bowels. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Aeroplane Building

The replenishment of aeroplanes in France constitutes an important industry. Women who take part in their erection are declared to be the deftest hands at the intricate parts. The wings require especially delicate handling. The ribs, bracing, and covering are all done by women under expert supervision.

The French aeroplane engines are said to be the most portable of any in the world. Hundreds are required to meet new demands, as, while marvellously complete and effective, they soon wear out.

Venezuela is coming to the fore as an importer of automobiles Since the middle of 1914, when the war started, the United States practically has had a monopoly of the trade. The value of the American cars imported into Venezuela during the first six months of 1915 was almost equal to the value of all such cars imported during the whole of 1912.

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

"Silver Gloss"
Canada's finest Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Montreal, Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

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Decoration Instead of Vaccination

It is alleged that not long ago the French military authorities expressed a desire to award a decoration to thirty British non-coms., and privates for bravery on the field. When the detachment of heroes paraded before General Joffre, he was somewhat surprised to note that it numbered thirty-five. However, he was too polite to raise any objection, and the ceremony proceeded.

The fact was afterwards brought out—though not so far communicated to the French military authorities—that our own War Office had inadvertently sent forward, instead of the men to be decorated, a batch that had been scheduled for vaccination.

A Soft Snap

"What do you do?" asked the man of another in the smoking car.

"I work for this railroad," replied the other.

"What is your job—do you sell papers?" asked the man, with a grin at the other passengers.

"No, not exactly," replied the second man. "You know the man who goes alongside the train and taps the wheels with a hammer to see that everything's all right? Well, I help him listen."

It was just after the banquet, and toasts were the order. The toastmaster arose to introduce a prominent elderly speaker, and said:

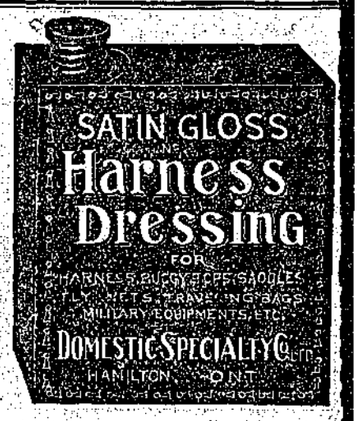
'Gentlemen, you have just been giving your attention to a turkey stuffed with sage. Now you will please give your attention to a sage stuffed with turkey."

"So you'd like to be a soldier, would you, my boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of a soldier would you prefer to be?"

"A live one."



THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

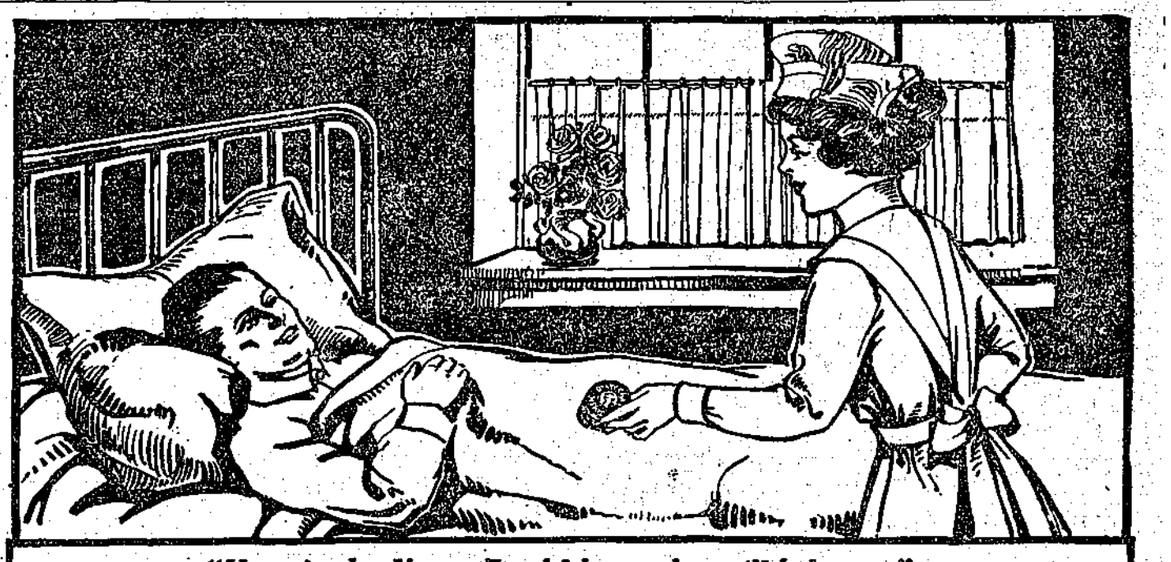
Wood's Phosphodine
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure.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

Canada A Rich Prize

It may safely be said that only the dominant power of the great battle fleet of England has kept the war thus far from our very doors. Canada would have been a rich prize, and it is not at all certain that the neutrality of the United States would have counted more than that of Belgium—in fact there are evidences that it has been as lightly regarded.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Edith—Did you let Jack kiss you before you were engaged?

Ethel—Yes; that's how we happened to be engaged—papa came along.



"Here is the Nerve Food I know that will help you."

Malnutrition

Failure to get the good of the food you eat.

It is not what you eat, but what you eat, digest and absorb, that counts in keeping up the health and vigor of the human body. If you are not getting the benefit of the food you eat you should suspect the nervous system, for the nerves control the flow of the gastric juices of the stomach and the other chemical fluids of the digestive system which effect the digestion of starches, fats, etc.

Especially at this season of the year digestion lags, appetite fails, you do not get the good of the food you eat and vitality is consequently lowered. You feel the effects in loss of energy and ambition, feelings of fatigue come over you and you lack in courage and good cheer.

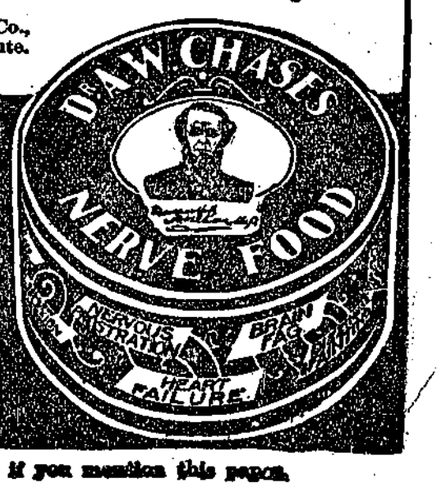
Eating more will not help you, for you must have nourishment in an easily assimilated condition so that it may be taken up by the blood stream without effort. In short, you need such assistance as is best afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

By using this food cure you enrich the blood and supply nourishment directly to the starved nervous system. The nerves which control the process of digestion are invigorated, digestion is improved, appetite sharpened, and gradually you are restored to health and vigor.

This is Nature's way. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies the elements and the processes of Nature convert these elements into new, rich blood and new nerve force. You cannot fail to be benefited by such treatment, and the results obtained are lasting.

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

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



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

HOW THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING OVER THE TURKISH ARMY

REASON FOR THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF TURKEY

German Instruction and Organization is Responsible for the Showing Turkey Has Made in the War and Makes Plain The Necessity for a Complete Victory for Allies

The military recovery of the Turks during this war is one of those significant symbols of what may happen in the future to which the Allies had better give early heed. There was a time when the Turk was regarded as a beat soldier. He had many of the qualities which went to the making of a formidable fighter under the conditions of war then obtaining. He was a fatalist—he consequently hardly knew fear—he saw in death on the battlefield a passport to the seventh heaven—he could live on very little and endure hardships fatal to western troops.

But the art of war developed. It became more a matter of machinery and science and organization. Individual courage did not count so great. Endurance of hardship was no longer necessary in a day of perfectly organized commissariats. So the Turk who did not keep pace with this development—lost his soldierly reputation. The Balkan Leaguers beat him up to pieces by their superior organization equipment. He could not fight men without food or ammunition against armies which had plenty of both. And his great reputation as a ideal warrior went to pieces in the first Balkan war. The Serbs, the Greeks and the Bulgars were all better than he was.

But now he comes back. He garrisoned Gallipoli and held it in the face of the utmost Britain and France could do to dislodge him. He moved down the Tigris to meet the British expedition to Bagdad, and trapped Townshend and his little force at Kut-el-Amara, repulsing every effort to relieve them. He gave way before the great Russian advance into Armenia; but then the Russian always has had the secret—which nobody else seems to have had—of how to beat the Turk.

What has brought him back? German organization. The Germans have brought him back by bringing him forward—by bringing him up-to-date. He could never have held on at Gallipoli with out German guns, manned by German gunners. They looked after his commissariat, too, and he did not go hungry as he did in the campaign before Adrianople. They taught him about torpedo tubes and how to launch mines and the best form of trenches and all the rest of it. It was German leadership which made him so effective on the Tigris. Doubtless German organization kept him there through all the long months of the beleaguerment. We now read in his communiques about the Black Sea submarines; but almost certainly they are German submarines.

What the Germans have done with the Turk, hastily and hampered by adverse conditions amidst the strain and distractions of this war, they will lastly improve upon and augment if they are ever permitted to take over the Germanization of the whole Turkish empire after the war is over. This is only a rough sample of what they can do when they give their whole minds to it. And they will infallibly be given full permission to organize the entire Turkish power if they are allowed by the Allies to complete this war with the reputation of having saved Turkey from imminent dismemberment and with an open channel of communication through a part of Serbia and a friendly Bulgaria between Berlin and Constantinople.

And these advantages they will have if they are driven out of the Balkans and smashed in the East before peace comes. In short, any peace proposals based upon a delusive status quo in the west, offset by German dominance in the East, even if it go no farther than trading Armenia for the Russian provinces now held by German troops and keeping only a strip of Serbian territory ,will make of the great Turkish empire another Prussian province and add twenty-one million Turks to the military resources of the German Central Europe combination.—Montreal Star.

The Road to Success

What we need is depth. Depth can be imparted through the teaching of anything. It can be imparted through Latin grammar, through handwriting, through carpenter work, through arithmetic or history. The one element required is time. Depth cannot be imparted quickly, or in many subjects at once. Leisure is necessary—a slowing down, a taking of things not easily, but slowly, determinedly, patiently—as if there were plenty of time and nothing else counted. This is the road to rapid and brilliant work, and there is no other. The smallest children should be set on this road, and guided and governed and helped and slaved over by the best of our masters. One subject understood means the world mastered.—John J. Chapman in Atlantic.

Merely Experimental!

"Where I stayed last summer a green hired man tried to kiss me. He said he had never kissed a girl in his life, and ——"

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him that I was no agricultural experimental station."

Tramp—Please, mum, I'm a Belgian refugee.

Lady—Are you? Mention a town in Belgium.

Tramp (cogitating a moment)—I would mum, but they have all been destroyed.

Visitor (at seance)—I want to talk with Mr. Brown. Attendant—What Mr. Brown? Visitor—I cannot remember his first name, but he is only late deceased. Attendant (formerly a shopkeeper)—Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of browns.

Verdun Victories Often in History

Became Centre of Vast Entrenched Camp After War of 1870

It is reported that the German Emperor, addressing his soldiers beseiging Verdun, said: The war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun."

Verdun has been compared to Friedland, says the Mail and Empire. Napoleon forced the Russian army to battle at Friedland in 1807, with its back to the river, with the object of occupying the bridges which would thus cut off retreat. Mackensen would follow Napoleon's manoeuvre in 1807 by forcing the French army to fight, its back to the Meuse, while Mackensen, attacking from the north, east and south simultaneously would occupy the bridges of Verdun.

The difference between Napoleon's manoeuvre and that of Mackensen is manifest. Ney took the bridges of Friedland, while the kronprinz has not taken the bridges of Verdun, nor is there probability that they can be taken.

Verdun was first mentioned in the "Itinerary of Antonius" (44 B. C.), under the name of Verodunum. After 1870, Verdun was created a first-class fortress, in the centre of a vast entrenched camp, destined to bar the Champagne road to an enemy coming from Metz. A line of intercepting forts connects the entrenchments of Verdun on the Meuse with Toul on the Moselle to the south-east.

It was at Verdun in 843 the sons of Louis the Pious signed the treaty of division of the Carolingian Empire. Louis of Bavaria took Germania Charles le Chauve, France, and west of the Meuse. Lothaire, Italy and the region between the Meuse and the Rhine. The latter finally was prey to Germans and French ambitions. Louis d'Autremer took Verdun, 979; Othon the Great recaptured it. Verdun was created the property of bishops in 1247.

From the fourteenth century French influence prevailed in the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle; the inhabitants of Verdun claimed the protection of Philip IV "the Good," son of Philip III King of France, and signed with him a treaty protection, and Philip IV gave to Verdun a French governor 1310-1330.

The annexation of Verdun to the royal domain was one of the consequences of the rivalry between Austria and France. Charles V prepared to invade France in 1551, and imposed a garrison on Verdun. Henry II King of France, captured Verdun, also Toul and Metz, and the treaty of Cateau-Cambressis (1559) confirmed the possession.

In view of the present conflict the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis is destined to be frequently mentioned, and its conditions should be clearly defined.

The treaty was signed the 2nd of April, 1559, between the plenipotentiaries of Henry II King of France, on the one part; those of the Queen of England, Elizabeth, and Philip II King of Spain, on the other part. That peace put an end to the wars of Italy and to the first period of rivalry of the houses of France and of Austria. Of these conquests France retained only Metz, Toul and Verdun, with their territories, and Calais.

Verdun was besieged by the Prussians in 1792, and was defended by Nicolas Joseph Beaurepaire, lieutenant-colonel of volunteers of Mayenne and Loire. Although badly supported by an undisciplined and disaffected national guard, Beauprepaire resisted with energy the demand of the Duke of Brunswick to surrender. But during the bombardment the royalists caused a part of the population to revolt, and Beauprepaire, unable to continue his valiant defence, blew out his brains, and Verdun capitulated September 2, 1792.

During the Franco-Prussian war Verdun was again besieged (October 12, 1870). Notwithstanding the wretched conditions, the defence was maintained with energy, and surrendered only November 8, 1870.

This country of the Meuse department formed by a part of the Champagne and the ancient duchy of Bar, has its prefecture at Bar-le-Duc, 254 kilometres, or 159 miles east of Prussia.

The historic River Meuse rises in the department of the Haute-Marne passes through France, Belgium and Holland, passes Verdun, Sedan, Mezieres, Namur, Liege, Maastricht, Rotterdam, and falls into the sea; it is 578 miles in length.

The country presents another intensely interesting side. M. Vidal de la Blache says on this head: "All the geographical vocabularly there is impregnated with those old Gallic names of waters and of summits, deuenont, couse, dun." For example, south of Verdun, there are Dieue, Somme-Diue, Nant-le-Grand, Nant-le-Petit, Nantois -dans-le - Barrios, Cousance, Cousance-aux-Bois, Dun-sur - Meuse; unknown or forgotten places until the war, but destined henceforth to publicity because they have become the stage of the drama which is still being enacted.

Dun is a Celtic suffix common to a number of ancient places; Loudon Issoudun, Chateaudon, Sivirdun. The Latins converted dun into dunnm to indicate a fortified castle. Verdun in the time of the Gauls was then as now an obstacle in the way of an enemy approaching from the Woevre.

A great number of names of place names thus: "Bois-vert," "Bois-noir," "Bois-enhache" — greenwood, blackwood, chopped wood. Bois-noir in the Roman epoch was called "Nigerlucus."

Armenians Dying For Lack of Food

Forced to Eat Grass But Still Decline to Renounce the Christian Faith

Suffering among the Armenians in Turkey, Persia and Syria is still intense and they are dying by hundreds for want of food and are in urgent need of aid, says a message from Constantinople, made public by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

The request for aid, sent by representatives of the committee in Turkey through the department of state, stays a minimum of $52,800 a month is needed for relief in Turkey alone.

Conditions in many quarters, says the message, are so distressing that the Armenians are forced to eat grass, and yet despite these conditions they continue to stick fast to their christian faith, although a change to Mohammedanism would quickly relieve their plight. The number of noncombatants affected is one million.

In Aleppo, says the message, 1,350 orphans are destitute. In Marash 10,000 Armenians are threatened with deportation and the government has refused to allow the Christians to transact business of any kind to support themselves. In Tarus, where it is estimated 92,000 exiles have passed through, typhoid is prevalent. In Sivas there are 25,000 destitute children from the coast towns. All of these towns, beside many others, it is stated, are in great and urgent need.

Preparing for the Big Scene

Forecast That an Offensive on an Unexampled Scale Will be attempted on Western Front

The view that the Allies are preparing for an immense offensive upon the western front and that the Verdun offensive was a desperate attempt by the Germans to force them into the attack prematurely is set forth in the following article from the N. Y. Evening Post:

Verdun, a mighty episode in itself, is only the prelude to the climatic act, and probably the final act, of the war drama. Above the grim orchestration of the guns on the Meuse there come from behind the curtain the vague sounds of scurryings that immediately precede the darkening of the house and the upflare of the footlights. England hurries through conscription. Russians come across fifteen thousand miles of land and sea to take their place on the front. Fresh Canadian forces cross the Atlantic. Australians are ferried over to France from Egypt. Verdun, to change the figure, is a colossal vanguard operation. The French have been battling for nearly twelve weeks to cover the great mobilization of the Allies for what they hope will be the decisive attempt. The Germans have been trying to break up this mobilization either by smashing through the French line, or by putting it in such peril as to disarray the Allied plan. If the British army, for example, after the infinite preparations which have been going on since last September, could be compelled to trust to the rescue of the French on the Meuse and fight along lines laid down by the Germans, it is plain what the profit would be for the kaiser's leaders. This explains the continued fury of the German onset, and the heroic tenacity of the French. At any cost the Allies must retain the initiative, the power to strike only when they are completely prepared.

Of the general nature of the preparatoins which the British army has been conducting there can be little doubt. It is the same painful process of minute study which preceded the French attack in Champagne last September and the present German attack around Verdun. It means the spying and mapping of every ditch in the network of trenches which make up a single "line," every bastion and redoubt and farmhouse, every hillock and copse, every concealed machine gun. It means the plotting out of all conceivable gun ranges. It means more than anything else the most minute preparations for bringing up the reserves after the first shock of battle, with the memory of the ghastly failure of the reserves around Loos. It is from this vast preliminary work that Joffre would not let his Allies be diverted at the hottest moment around Verdun when British aid could have been readily brought up. It must be assumed that as far as human foresight can provide the Allies are providing against error. But the main reliance is on numbers; and it is in this respect that we must expect the Allied effort to surpass anything the war has yet shown. Behind the British lines there has been piled up vast human material. In numbers sufficient to off-set errors of leadership as they may arise. We have read of the assault in waves which the French delivered in Champagne and the Germans around Verdun. We must assume that the British are prepared to send ahead wave after wave, regardless of cost, in the attempt to win through by sheer sacrifice of men. If the enemy's barbed-wire defences are not completely demolished, as happened around Loos, if hidden German machine guns maintain themselves in the rear of the charging line, we must assume that the British are getting ready to send forward men enough to make up for such mishaps.

This is the reason why the British cabinet has been won over to conscription. The Allied effort when it comes will probably see three million men throwing themselves against the German lines in the west, while simultaneously we may expect the Russians to strike out in the east. And evidently the determination prevails in the Allied camp to leave no man and no gun and no ounce of strength unavailable that can be put into the final thrust.

Mr. Pessimist (cheering up, as he reads paper)—British Mesopotamian success.

Mrs. Pessimist—That's the worst of it. They mess up all their successes—Punch.

Russia's Opportunity

Constantinople and the Dardanelles Must Fall Either to Germany or Russia

Prof. Paul Milokoff leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian duma, in a recent speech before that body thus set forth the reasons why Russia, as a consequence of this war should secure an outlet to the sea by Constantinople and the Dardanelles:

"In this war the interest of Russia can be briefly defined: We need an outlet to the sea. It was not for this we went to war, yet without it we cannot end the war.

"But, it may be objected, if Turkey had common sense, we could have no such aim! This is true. But, since Liman von Sanders appeared in Constantinople, since Germany appointed the Turkish minister of war, and the Turkish fleet was delivered into German hands the situation is radically changed. We have now clearly realized Germany's plans: Berlin to Bagdad! Such is so, we have no choice. The question no longer is whether the strait should become Russian or remain Turkish. The question is, whether it is to become Russian or remain German!

"Let us not be deceived. The question now pending may be decided once for all. But never again may the condition be so favorable for us. The chief element in our favor is the attitude of our allies toward our national problem. Berlin-Bagdad is too menacing for England, because of India and Egypt, and for France, because of her Syrian plans. Because of this real danger these powers cannot fail to come to an agreement with us, after centuries of suspicion. The end of March, 1915 (the beginning of April new style,) is a time that should be memorable to our people; for then our agreement with our allies was reached.

"The Berlin-Bagdad plan now is threatened on the Bagdad side. From north and east our armies converge toward the English forces. And I venture to express the hope that the vital importance of the war arena beyond the Caucasus will at last be recognized. The conquest of Erzerum made an overwhelming impression on the whole Moslem world. We should take all precautions that this Turkish stronghold shall not share the fate of Przemysl!

What should our next step in this area be! As to this there can be no doubt at all. Armenia, which has suffered for its fidelity to Russia, should be given the autonomy promised under the Turkish regime.

"In, the path of realization of our goal there can be only one obstacle—ourselves. We behind the lines may be conquered even while our armies are fighting valiantly at the front. This may create new dangers, which we must guard against. In Germany there is on all hands talk of peace. And we must have wisdom enough, persistence and energy enough, not to give way, not to forfeit our great sacrifices and the great ideals of this war!

Recently one of the emissaries working for Germany visited me. He said he was a citizen of neutral Switzerland, and a member of the Stockholm conference, made up of the subjects of different neutral countries, who had sent him to find out whether any elements in Russia favored a separate peace. 'You cannot imagine,' he said, 'how they long for peace in Germany, perhaps, if Belgium were evacuated and Serbia restored, this might become the basis for peace negotiations?" I answered him: 'We know Germany's attitude well; but your country should understand who began the war, and whether it is possible to help Germany to a liquidation of her pretensions, by means of an international understanding founded merely on the basis of a return to the status quo ante. (Applause.) We do not wish to destroy Germany; but we sre in duty bound to render Germany harmless; to this Germany would not consent of her own free will. And we have our national problems.'"

More "Trench" Humor

One of the soldiers in a Canadian trench, "somewhere," brought back the other day a copy of a notice that had been posted outside a surgery tent to the rear. It was entitled: "Hints to those who wish to get sick," and ran:

"1. Don't spring smartly to attention and walk briskly up to the medical officer when you have chosen an injured kneecap.

"2. Don't forget that sprained wrists and ankles are always swollen.

"3. Don't, on emerging from the 'Presence,' let your friends shout. 'Any luck?'

"Those wishing for further advice should apply for my various illustrated pamphlets, price sixpence each The most popular are: (1) How to raise and lower your temperature. (2) How to strengthen and weaken your pulse. (3) How to get a bad tongue. (4) How to get a very bad tongue (price one shilling). (5) How to make the joints swell. (6) Paleness. (7) Useful illnesses, their symptoms, durations, and remedies"

Patriotism and Production

A nation lives and fights not on what its forefathers have produced or what its sons will produce, but on what its citizens, by the combined efforts of their capital and labor, produce from day to day. The bulk of what a country produces in peace is consumed quickly enough; but war enormously accelerates the process. In normal periods there is an excess production and thus a country adds to its capital stock or exchanges with other nations for things it cannot produce itself but wants. If during wartime this surplus production is increased—as it can easily be, for as it is well known, in peace time a nation never produces its maximum—whatever economic losses are due to war can be soon replaced. —Vancouver World.

Most of the carpets made in India are woven by boys, who are told by men watching them how many knots of each color to tie to the warp, a single row at a time.

WAITING FOR THE GREAT ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

ALLIES ARE PILING UP GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Reported That There are Over Two Million British Troops in France, and It is Believed That a General Offensive Will Be Inaugurated in the Near Future

The Pinch of The Blockade

The Stoppage of War Supplies is What Bothers Germany

The bitter protest in the note against the British blockade is a confession that it is this which, in the end will compass German defeat. The assertions that German women and children are being threatened with starvation need not be taken too seriously. The real pinch is the stoppage of war supplies. That is a grievance upon which the German government continues to dwell. That is the motive of the demand that, if submarine attacks on merchantmen are to be abandoned, Great Britain must be brought to book for her alleged infringements upon neutral rights. The president has so frequently and positively declined to debate this question with Berlin that it must be taken for granted he will not accept this condition as the sine qua non of enforcing "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." That would be too humiliating a surrender to contemplate. What he demanded was that Germany should forthwith put an end to inhuman and illegal practices. He cannot now enter into any bargain to compel Great Britain to put an end to a humane and legal practice. If Germany cannot win the war except by trampling upon rights universally acknowledged she must lose it. The United States cannot and will not help her.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When is a Man Drunk

Experiments Show That Alcohol Invariably Lessens the Vitality

How I wish that every one could read an article under the above heading in the American magazine for April. As that is improbable, I will try to condense it for your readers.

Scientific experts say that one little drink will set you back seven per cent. in physical endurance and fifteen per cent. in your ability to remember things.

This is no temperance lecture. It is the findings of cold scientific accuracy and shows the moderate drinker that he does not need to make a fool of himself to get drunk. One glass of beer will make him drunk in the sense that he will be that much less of a man than he was before in body and brain. We all want life and want it more abundantly, but science shows us that alcohol lessens our life, our vitality and our efficiency.

One of the first things the scientists found out when they commenced to measure drunkenness was that every man who drank alcoholic liquors was drunk—in degree—for two or three days afterwards. Now it may be too much to ask the moderate drinker to believe that. He thinks that he has increased his vitality, instead of lessening it, but there is no getting over the erogograph or the hundreds of memory tests. The erogograph is a little instrument that tests muscular strength and endurance, first without alcohol for several days, and then with a glass of wine after meals for several days. These experiments were duplicated hundreds of times.

It would require too much space to describe the other tests and the machines used to secure accuracy. The resykts prove that a man cannot write as fast or as accurately after one drink, and the strange part of it is that he thinks he is writing more rapidly. That has fooled many a man.

The memory tests were interesting and instructive. These were carried on for two weeks without alcohol, and then for two weeks with alcohol, and the results showed, first, that memory power was weakened fifteen per cent.; second, that when alcohol was taken before breakfast, it required four times as long to memorize a given task.

Dr. Ridge, an English physiologist, carried out a series of experiments on medical students, nurses and porters, to ascertain the effect of liquor on eyesight, with the startling result that the average man who had taken the equivlent of a pint of beer had to approach twenty feet nearer to read letters that he had read at thirty feet the day before, and that the effect lasted from four to five hours after drinking.

When we consider how much depends in this awful war upon the vigor of body and clearness of brain of our soldiers, and when we think that they are not only permitted, but are actually tempted to drink, that a few men may make money, it shows us that a large number of people are still ignorant of the true nature of this terrible poison.—H. Arnott, B. M., M. C. P. S.

He was one of those young men who never seem to know when to go home. She had tried yawning, but even that failed to get rid of him. Presently a clock outside in the hall began to strike in low, deep tones the midnight hour.

"Oh ,I say, Miss Green," said the late stayer, brightly, "is that an eight day clock?"

Miss Green smiled coldly at him.

"Well," she said, stifling another yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"

American moving-picture films are being sold in increasing quantities in France owing to the curtailment of the French and Italian film output due to the war.

Is there going to be a great advance? It was confidently believed at this time last year that the British and French armies on the western front were about to assume the offensive. When the brief forward movement in Artois came to an end after a few miles of territory had been won on the Lorrette Heights and around Neuve Chappelle there was great disappointment, especially as the Germans were evidently employing the bulk of their troops against Russia and holding the western lines with relatively few men.

Mr. Lloyd George, who trusts the people in a much greater degree than most of his colleagues, quite frankly declared that the Allies were in no position to wage a forward campaign on the western front. Guns of large calibre and high explosives to blast a way through the German lines and make an end to trench warfare were required and could not be improvised. For a year France and Great Britain have been piling up munitions. The advances in Champagne and north of Arras last September were really experiments undertaken to discover whether the theory on which they had pinned their faith was correct. The French proved that no trenches could be held against a surprise concentration of guns using high explosives.

The Germans, believing that the application of this principle to French lines of the Verdun salient would enable them to capture that city and win much glory, spent the period between the close of the Champagne operations in October and the middle of February in gathering together the greatest number of cannon ever concentrated against a military position. Two thousand guns, including, it is believed, not less than five hundred of twelve inches or over, were trained on the Verdun defences. Had the French been entirely surprised as the Germans were in Champagne, the city would have been taken. General Joffre, however, had about a week in which to strengthen his artillery before the full fury of the German attack developed. There were many large guns around Verdun. Many more of calibre corresponding to the German fifteens were brought up, and now the French artillery is as strong and as effective as that of the enemy. The infantry of France has fought with splendid heroism, but the big guns and the famous three-inch field gun have saved Verdun.

The French stock of ammunition, a Paris despatch says, is practically inexhaustible. The output of three-inch shells is over thirty-three times as great as when war broke out, and of shells of larger calibre it is forty-four times as great. The manufacture of guns has also been greatly increased. If the British production of cannon and projectiles has at all kept pace with that of France there must be enough guns and high explosives behind the lines at selected points to enable the Allies to break through on a wide front. If the Germans continue their offensive at Verdun there may be reason for delaying an Allied advance, which must inevitably involve great losses. Germany may be bled white at Verdun. If not, the Allies are reasonably certain to make an attempt within the next sixty days to break the German lines on the western front. It is reported semi-officially that there are two and a half million British troops now in France. Such a vast host will not be kept inactive there throughout another season.—Toronto Globe.

Children's Playgrounds

In recent years, the playground movement has secured a very strong hold upon the public in most of our cities, and no doubt others will be taking up the work during the coming season. The movement has not, however, reached the height to which it should aspire. While the play feature of the ground has been fairly well provided for, as a rule, the playgrounds are bare of trees, foliage or flowers. Little effort has been made to encourage the children to improve or beautify their grounds, or make their surroundings more attractive.

The children frequenting the playgrounds are usually from homes with little space for either garden or grass. They have no opportunity to cultivate or become interested in plant growth or flowers. The playground should endeavor to furnish what is lacking in this respect at home. Space should be devoted to flowers and plants; beds should be laid out and borders planted by the children under supervision, a short time each day being devoted to it. This would go far toward making the playground more attractive, and would constitute a training which the children would not forget when they reached maturer years and had homes of their own. There is no reason why these grounds should be absolutely bare, and it is hoped that the promoters of this laudable movement will extend the scope of the work to beautifying the areas devoted to play.

Young Demmons, an adjuster for a big insurance company, was just returning home from a nearby city, where he had been to adjust a loss on a building that had been burned, when he met an old friend.

"How did the fire start?" inquired the friend.

"I can't say with certainty," replied the adjuster, "and nobody seemed able to tell. But it struck me it might have been the result of friction."

"Why," asked the friend, "what do you mean by that?"

"Well," said Demmons gravely, "friction sometimes comes from rubbing a $15,000 policy on a $10,000 building."

HANDMADE SIMPLICITY THE WORD IN SMALL FROCKS

IT IS every mother's ambition to have her little girl dressed just as nicely as the other children with whom she comes in contact. In the majority of cases the mother's pocketbook is not large enough to permit the buying of alluring dresses that are made on simple but smart lines and are charmingly embroidered in appropriate stitches. However, this should not prove an obstacle, but rather an incentive to copy the tempting models.

The dresses shown today are intended to help the mother fashion models which, because of their individuality, stand out from the usual collections of frocks offered. Because they are made on straight lines their practicality should appeal to mothers who have had unfortunate experiences with frocks made with bias seams.

Barred muslin has been chosen for the frock showing a clever use of featherstitching and French knots to designate a waist line. Self-material has been used for the sash, starting from either side of the group of hand work. Featherstitching and tatting are combined to finish the neck and baby sleeves.

A blue linen frock which combines durability and beauty is made on very simple lines. Notice the artistic touch smocking gives this model. Diamond-shaped buttons do their share to give the dress distinction. A white linen collar of an unusual shape is beautified with blue and green cross-stitching.

A smocked smock would delight the heart of any youngster. The model referred to is of raspberry-pink linen. Its loose lines assure comfort to the wearer. White collar and cuffs edged with white tatting give a pleasing relief to the solid color of the frock.

A shirt front is not usually met with in a kiddie's frock, yet here it is, and it looks quite fetching. Being of natural-colored linen, it stands out prominently in the frock of orange-colored linen. The yoke and upper part of the sleeves are cut in one. Cording of the material is used to outline the vest and the bottom of the yoke and kimono sleeves. Smocking and featherstitching are used on the skirt and thus give ample fullness.

For afternoon wear is the dainty flowered voile intended. The material is decorative in itself and, therefore, calls for nothing more than the tatting used at the neck, sleeves and for the buckle thru which the wide ribbon sash is passed.

It is not a very simple matter to find a becoming two-piece frock for a child. The one of lavender linen, however, is quite smart on the childish figure. The skirt, which is beautifully smocked and embroidered, is attached to a body lining. Over this then the jacket is slipped and fastened in front. The white collar and cuffs of lawn are edged with ruffles of the lawn.

Brought Home To Germany

British Blockade Is Mild Compared to the Siege of Paris

Germany's vehement protest against what she describes as the "inhumanity" of the British blockade must be taken with a grain of salt. The suggestion conveyed in the German reply to the Washington note that the British blockade is something new in military history, and that its effects are unprecedented in their harsh discrimination against women and children, will not deceive anyone who remembers the treatment meted out to the French in the war of 1870. Paris, at the end of the siege, succumbed to the starvation policy put in force by the German army. In demanding the relaxation of the British blockade Germany cannot be ignorant of the effects of her starvation policy upon Paris nearly half a century ago.

One appalling result of the siege of Paris was an increase in the average weekly death rate among the civilian population from eight hundred to five thousand. In other words, four thousand non-combatants died in one week from the effects of starvation. Mortality was so great that very few people are living in France today who were born in Paris during that siege. Nearly all the children born during that period died in infancy, slaughtered as surely by the German military policy as if they had been shot down by the guns. So mercilessly did Germany carry out the blockade of Paris that she refused the request, put forward during an armistice at the beginning of November, 1870, for the entry of a small amount of food, so that if peace negotiations failed the city would not be in a worse condition than at the time of the inception of these negotiations. Germany flatly refused to allow a morsel of food to enter the city during this lull in the fighting. It is also worthy of note that during the whole of the siege, which lasted 132 days, the Germans relied solely upon the starvation of the citizens for the reduction of Paris. No attempt was made by them during this time to attack the French lines.

Germany under the British blockade is in a much better position than Paris was in 1870-71. Germany has large agricultural areas to draw upon for supplies, not only within her own borders but also in the territories occupied at the beginning of the war. What Germany really demands is the right to exceptional treatment, which, in this war as in 1870, she denies to those with whom she it at war.—Toronto Globe.

Marks of Identification

Characteristic Marks by Which we Are Each Best Known

A story with a good lesson in it is related about Sir Bartle Frere, the noted traveller and soldier. Once when returning from Africa to visit his home, a "footman" who had never seen him was ordered to go to the railway station to meet him. In giving some mark of identification his mother said, "Look out for a man helping someone else, that is sure to be Sir Bartle."

The footman went his way. The train arrived, and the faces of the passengers were eagerly scanned. It looked as if there would be a disappointment. But just at last the footman noticed a man helping an invalid alight from the train. Approaching the man the servant said, "Sir Bartle Frere?"

"Yes," said the unassuming general, "I'll come to the carriage as soon as I can."

There is some characteristic or mark by which we are each best known. What is it? Is it a kingly trait, or otherwise? Do we blandish our traits or wear them in modest self-respect?

Some one has truly said, "The good man is he who works continually in well doing, to whom well doing is as his natural existence, awakening no astonishment requiring no commentary." "Shakespeare takes no airs for writing Hamlet," says Carlyle.

This generation needs to learn the art of self-forgetfulness in good works. Goodness at its best is all unconscious of itself.

Distance of Markets

From a study of 650 farms in Johnson county of that state, the Missouri Experimental station concludes that location is more important than crop yield as a factor in land values. Here are the figures: Seventy-nine farms within two miles of market averaged in value $78.70 per acre; 183 farms, two to four miles from market, $70.20 per acre, 126 farms, four to six miles from market, $60.90; 113 farms, six to eight miles from market, averaged $58.20. An unmentioned but important factor is condition of the roads. Were these farms located on hard roads or on dirt roads inclined to be heavy in wet seasons. Most folks would rather like six miles out on a permanent hard road than only half as far on a muddy road. Let us have more light on this interesting question. —Farmer's Review.

An Electric B. C. Farm

Electric power will be used hereafter at the Charles E. Hope farm, at Fort Langley, B. C., in place of gasoline, the power line from the B. C. Electric Railway Company's wires now being under construction. Practically all work on this 600 acre farm will be done by the electric drive after this. The electric drive will be used to operate the usual farm machines such as the grain crusher, straw cutter and so forth. The barns will also be lighted throughout by electricity.

Landlady—That new boarder is either a married man or a widower."

Pretty Daughter—Why, ma he says he is a bachelor.

Landlady—Well, I don't believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.

Wireless telephones are being used successfully in an English coal mine.

Who Owns the Mastodon

Nice Legal Point to be Decided by Tennessee Courts

Tennessee's courts are struggling over the issue between rival claimants for the bones of a mastodon. They were found by two boys who were trapping on the farm of a neighbor, and they obtained the aid of their father to help exhume as much as possible of the prize. The farm owner replevined the bones, and the discoverers appealed against the decision. By a principle about as old in law as the mastodon is in biology, the owner of land owns everything within a pyramid with its apex at the centre of the earth and its base at the utmost bounds of the universe. The area described in his title deed is the plane cutting this pyramid at the surface of the earth. He owns the ancient vegetation compressed into coal and the buried remains of animal life that may have fed on it. He also owns the atmosphere and the meteors that fall from beyond the clouds. This principle decided a case in the State of Iowa in the eighties. A man who saw a meteor fall dug it up and sold it to the directors of a museum. The owner of the land took legal action, and although the finder and the money had disappeared the plaintiff won, and the directors were forced to pay again for the meteor.

This and similar cases have been cited to show that even if efficiency reaches an ideal that equals the falling of all good and necessary things from the clouds it cannot benefit anybody who does not own space. The meteor represented food and clothing to the man who saw it fall and dug it out; but his gains were illegal and fraudulent. The multiplying of productive power by efficiency and the improvement of labor-saving machinery corresponds economically to the falling of products from the clouds, and the economic results are the same. Stuart Mill questioned if labor-saving machinery had ever shortened the daily toil of a human being. It is strange he did not discern the cause. Some of his critics say he did, but hesitated to make it known. Now that social service is to pass into the hands of instructed students there is a possibility of the always potent cause of the necessity for such service being intelligently elucidated.—Toronto Globe

Where the West Begins

Port Arthur and Fort William at the Gateway

Canadians are perrectly clear as to what they mean when they speak of The East and The West. They regard Port Arthur and Fort William rightly as the gateway of The West. These cities are western in everything but their political tie with a province which is largely eastern. The eastern Ontario man so views them. Eastern Canadians, when they arrive here know and feel that they are in The West. We are more closely knit with Manitoba than with any other province in most relationships. The churches here are allied with Manitoba in their presbyteries and conferences. The Port Arthur Daily News-Chronicle, to give another example, is a member of the Western Associated Press. Distance is another important factor. Winnipeg is only a night's journey; Toronto over a day and a night. The largest grain elevators in the world testify that these cities are economically a part of the West. Port Arthur and Fort William owe their birth and their growth to the West, and their future is bound up with the western progress. They aim to be a great manufacturing centre for the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific—in fact, the West would be their only market. Their faces are turned toward the new Canada, not toward the old. The West begins and ends at the Head of the Lakes.—Port Arthur News Chronicle

Steel Helmets

Have Been Proven to be of Great Advantage as a Means of Protection

When an officer jumped down from the gallery on to the floor of the house of commons about ten days ago to make a dramatic appeal for steel headpieces for our troops most people probably dismissed the incident quickly, not having any means of knowing what substance there was in the demand. That the need should be satisfied, if it still exists, is obviously of first-rate importance, and we see that war correspondents at the front state that it is actually a very urgent one. The French commanders were quick to realize the rather obvious advantages of a steel protection for the heads of their troops, and after a series of tests the whole army has been supplied with a helmet which is not only serviceable but handsome.

It is officially stated that the number of casualties has thus been reduced 10 per cent. or more. We, too, have been experimenting, it seems; but so far we have only succeeded in producing an ugly, clumsy headpiece which is too heavy to become at all popular with the men in the trenches. There is also the spirit of rather foolhardy disdain of protection to be conquered; but experience will overcome this, and meanwhile the wearing of steel helmets ought to be enforced as rigorously as that of anti-gas masks. Their production in large quantities ought to be a comparatively simple matter, and it should be put through before the spring offensives begin.—From the Manchester Guardian.

Is Symbol of Co-operation

The sending of a division of Russian troops to France is a symbol of the co-operation and unity of the Allies. That unexpected event will have due weight in the Balkans, for if Russia's unlimited numbers could be at the disposal of France, which has almost unlimited munitions and equipment, the military outlook must more and more favor the Allies.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Jones—How's your mother-in-law? Stacey—She's improving slowly. Jones—Well, I'm glad to hear that.

Save the Potato Crop

Neglect of Treatment Causes Heavy Annual Loss

From 1905 to 1915 the average annual yield of potatoes in Canada was 78,405,000 bushels, constituting one of our important field crops. The annual yield, however, is greatly lessened by the ravages of diseases and insects. The season of 1915 was admittedly one of the worst in years for late blight, and the Botanical Division of the Central Experimental Farm observes that, in one small province of Canada, the loss from this disease amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, not including loss in storage.

Potato diseases may be controlled in different ways; some by spraying, some by seed treatment and some by seed selection. For early and late blight, and for flea beetles, Bordeaux mixture is very effective. By adding poison to this mixture the Colorado potato beetle is also kept in check. Numerous experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly the practical value of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. At the Vermont Agriculture Experiment Station experiments have been conducted for many years. Over a period of eighteen years the yield on the sprayed area averaged 271 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed gave only 159 bushels per acre for the same period. The lowest gain from spraying was 26 per cent, while the average was 92 per cent. This evidence should be sufficient to convince every farmer that it pays to spray. It does not cost much and is not so troublesome as many imagine. If you have not full directions at hand, write now to the nearest Experimental Farm or the Central Farm at Ottawa, and you will receive complete instructions regarding making and applying Bordeaux mixture.—F. C. N.

Light Horse Prospects

When peace comes, and the large number of officers that have been created return to civil life, they will doubtless continue their equestrianism. Therefore horse-back riding promises to become the vogue. Such sports as hunting and polo playing will receive an immense impetus and with them horse shows will return to greater favor than ever. In addition, the history of the horse proves that after every eruption of other means of street and road travel he has ultimately returned to his own. An alleged horseless age came in with railway trains. It returned with the bicycle. It has come back again with the automobile and traction power. As in the two first cases so in the last instance, the horse will return. Possibly not to the same extent or exactly for the same purposes, but he will be restored for the reasons, among others, that men with vitality in their veins like to handle and control living things, because of the sportsmanship he makes possible, because of the exhilaration he affords in freedom and daring and because of his spectacular character in the show ring.—Dominion Government bulletin.

Much to Learn

The people at home have still much to learn; they have yet to learn that the nation's extremity is not spendthrift's and the striker's opportunity. I have been in France some seven or eight months and my official duties took me everywhere north of a line drawn from Rouen to Rheims. During the whole of that time I never once saw a drunken person, whether man or woman, soldier or civilian. I saw much thrift, no frivolity, and little pleasure, and everyone living on the very margin of subsistence. When I returned to England I saw—I need not say what I saw; everyone has seen it. What is going to save us? There is only one thing that can and will save the British nation and teach it a new way of life—it is the British army. —Prof. J. H. Morgan, in Land and Water.

Natives Eat Beetles

A beetle found extensively on the high plains of Ecuador, roasted like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives of that country.

"Why don't you get out of debt, Brown?"

"I haven't time. It keeps me busy getting in."

Denmark's Dairy Industry

A High and Uniform Quality of Butter Cause of Success

Denmark makes an almost absolutely uniform quality of butter, and that quality is high. The volume of product also runs almost uniform throughout the year.

These two facts explain why it is that before the war Denmark supplied three-fifths of the butter imported into England, and twice as much as Australia, which came next, provided.

Denmark is an importer of butter, or its equivalent, as well as an exporter. Danish farmers import inferior Swedish butter, inferior in reputation at least, for use at home, and sell their higher-priced product in the English market. They also import margarine as a substitute for butter in home consumption.

In the five years ending with 1885 Denmark's export of butter or its equivalent in milk and cream, in excess of imports, averaged 25,690,000 lbs. In 1913 her exports in excess of imports amounted to 216,920,000 lbs.

Part of this increase in exports is due to an increase from 898,790 in the number of cows kept in 1881 to 1,310,268 in 1914. Part is due to the fact that the average production per cow jumped from 3,850 lbs. of milk in 1888 to 5,800 in 1913.

With the increase in dairy output there has been an advance in bacon production as well. In the five years ending with 1885 the average value of the exports of hog products from Denmark was $7,340,000. In 1913 the value of such exports was $42,900,000.

Co-operation, as applied to both dairying and bacon production, lies at the foundation of Denmark's remarkable progress in both these lines.

Busybodies in society are worrying themselves over the matrimonial prospects of the Prince of Wales, who became of age at his last birthday.

One thing considered to be certain is that there will be no announcement of his engagement until the end of the war. The prince is now serving in the British army in Egypt.

Although the bride of the heir to the throne has not been selected, it is practically certain that she will be a Russian princess. The war has completely disrupted what is said to have been privately settled arrangement of an alliance with a princess of the ruling house of Roumania.

The final choice of a bride for the prince, it is believed in social circles here, is between the niece of the Czar who has been with Queen Alexandra so much that in opinions and tastes she is virtually an English girl, and her cousin, the Czar's second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana.

The Grand Duchess has been the guest of King George and Queen Mary on several occasions, and speaks English perfectly. She is perhaps stronger in character than her cousin. She is also a skilled horse-woman and is an exceedingly graceful dancer.

Traffic on all Russia's inland waterways is to be centrally controlled, along lines already adopted for railroad communications, by a central executive committee of waterways, to be composed of a number of officials appointed by various ministries as well as by municipal and other bodies. The decisions of this committee that demand neither changes in existing laws nor financial disbursements are to be carried out at once. Other decisions are to be put through with the consent of the minister of communications

By royal decree the daylight saving plan has been adopted in Sweden. It will be effective from May 15 to Sept 30. The Danish parliament has also empowered the government to follow the other Scandinavian countries in their daylight saving measures.

Elder (to beadle)—Well, John, how did you like the strange minister?

Beadle—No ava, Elder; he's an awfu frichtened kin' a chap yon. Did ye notice how he aye talked aboot oor adversary, Satan? Our own meenister just ca's him plain "deevil"; doesna care a hang for him.—Punch.

That it has coal enough to last eight centuries is the claim of Newcastle, England.

Forest Destruction in Canada

The Amateur Camper: "You certa inly take a lot of trouble to put out a camp fire!!"

The Guide: "Better to take the tr ouble now than burn down ten miles of camping sites. Only a greenhorn nowadays fools with fire in a forest."

Watch Your Cows

Guessing at a Cow's Production and Profit Is Risky

Today the prudent farmer hardly dreams of planting seed grain without testing it. He realizes there is on deposit in the Bank of Nature a huge sum of money, much of which may be his if elementary rules are followed in seeding and cultivating.

The verage dairyman with twenty cows may reasonably expect as his share of nature's hoard a yearly income of two thousand dollars if the resultant crops are marketed through suitable cows. But can the unselected, untested cow be expected to take a prominent part in that annual distribution of nature's wealth? She may be fed and cared for to the best of her owner's ability, but there seems to be a loose end if he does not turn round and test her, determine her ability to turn the vast deposits in nature's bank into a round nine thousand pounds of milk and leave a clear profit if milk fetches one-twenty a hundred.

Just guessing at seed vitality and power to grow is queer work; guessing at a cow's production and profit is risky and unnecessary. It is very risky because many a dairyman is deceived without the use of scales and test, quite unnecessary because the dairy division at Ottawa supplies free of charge, milk record forms. Write for them, either the three day per month or the daily kind, with a herd record book. Their use gives certainty. Test your cows, there is money in it.

Free Scholarships

Four Years' Free Tuition is Offered by the C. P. R. to Apprentices and Other Employees

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific announces, in a special circula, that two free scholarships, covering four years' tuition in the Faculty of Applied Science in McGill Uunivers.y, are offered to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the said company, and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees, the same being subject to competitive examination.

The competitive examination will be held at the university, Montreal, and at other centres throughout Canada, in June, 1916. The candidates making the highest average and complying with the requirements of admission will be awarded the scholarships and have the option of taking a course in any department of applied science.

The scholarship will be renewed from year to year, to cover a period not exceeding four years, if, at the close of each session, the holder thereof is entitled, under the rules, to full standing in the next higher year. In case a scholarship holder finds it necessary to interrupt his course for a year or more, notice must be given at the close of the session to the railway company and to the head of the railway department of the university, in order that the scholarship may be open to other applicants

In order to establish prior claim to the next available scholarship, notice of the student's intended return must be given to the railway company and the head of the railway department not later than January 1st preceding the opening of the session in which such scholarships will be available. Applications for certificates entitling eligible persons to enter the competition should be addressed to Mr. C. H. Buell, staff registrar and secretary pension department, Montreal.

His Best Girl

Writing from a hospital at the front, a correspondent says:—

"You find many of the boys who are down at the rest camp suffering from strain, and they look rather depressed. I found it very interesting to go about having talks with these boys and getting them to tell me all their troubles. After a chat it is wonderful how bright some of them become. One night I was chatting with two lads, and as they got more and more confidential one of them pulled out two photographs and asked me which of them I liked best. I looked at the photographs and said I thought they were both extremely nice young ladies, for I felt I was treading on dangerous ground. Being pressed, however, for a decision, I eventually said I thought I preferred that one (handing the boy the picture.) 'Why, hang it all, he has chosen my sister,' remarked the youth with an injured air.

"In spite of this little slip I encouraged the other lad to show me his photographs. He was very reluctant, but eventually produced his wallet, and, taking out a photograph, he held it out to me, saying, "There's my old girl, and she is the best in the world.' It was the photograph of an elderly, sweet-faced lady—his mother."

Decoration Instead of Vaccination

It is alleged that not long ago the French military authorities expressed a desire to award a decoration to thirty British non-coms., and privates for bravery on the field. When the detachment of heroes paraded before General Joffre, he was somewhat surprised to note that it numbered thirty-five. However, he was too polite to raise any objection, and the ceremony proceeded.

The fact was afterwards brought out—though not so far communicated to the French military authorities—that our own War Office had inadvertently sent forward, instead of the men to be decorated, a batch that had been scheduled for vaccination.

At a fancy dress ball for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission.

"I'm sorry, mum," replied the policeman "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is dressed as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings."

"Can't help it," replied the policeman, "orders is orders; you'll have to let her go as a catterpillar."—Tit Bits.

Plucky Birdman

Quebec Aviator Brought down German Taube

In a letter to his father, Dr. A. P. Cartier, former member of the legislature and now collector of inland revenue at St. Hyacinthe, Airman Jacques Cartier, formerly of the reportial staff of the Montreal Herald, tells how he brought down a German aeroplane on the British front in France on April 27 last. He was on patrol duty in the British front on April 27, and for want of any more exciting pastime was occupying himself with taking pot shots at a German observation balloon about 4,000 feet in the air. While thus engaged he saw a taube on the wing coming in his direction. Scenting some real fighting he "went up" after his prey. Circling upwards until he was above the German craft Cartier could discern that the occupants of the taube had been taking photographs of British positions. He commenced firing and swooping in closer to the German. He succeeded in crippling the Hun machine so that it fell behind the German lines. He was warmly cheered by both the French and British troops.

War's Effect on Soldiers

Has Taught the Lesson of Making the Best of Things

A London, Eng., office clerk, now a member of a regiment fighting at the front writes home as follows:

"We may in the years to come forget how to order arms (though I daresay we shall still at times go through the movements with walking-stick or umbrella). We may cease to walk sturdily, chest out, looking our own height. But I believe the spirit of the British Army, spirit of discipline, the spirit of co-operation at its finest, will live in our hearts for ever.

That, then, is one mark which the war has stamped on us. We shall go back to the old indoor life, and the wide personal freedom, and even the quaint struggles of politics, but we shall be influenced all our days by army discipline.

We shall be influenced, too, by the sternly democratic conditions under which we have lived in the barns and trenches of Flanders, clerks and carters and scavengers and millhands, all in a hungry hotch-potch. There will not be so much class feeling in us as before.

We look forward, my fighting friends and I, to the years of peace without misgiving. Some folks think we shall come back clamouring for high wages and better labor conditions. Some folk think we shall never settle down again to a quiet office life. No such qualms trouble us. The life here has been a tremendous lesson in co-operation and making the best of things. I think we shall come back spiritually and morally a little better, physically a good deal better, and that we shall be well content to live a peaceful domestic life.

Personally, I have had all the fighting and killing I want. After the war I shall turn vegetarian, grow roses, wear carpet slippers, and read "The Golden Treasury." I am afraid that is not quite what the maiden ladies expected."

It is no credit to us that "the American garbage can is the fattest in the world," remarked Senator Smoot when he injected into the Senate debate on preparedness a plea for preparedness for good housekeeping and better homes. "If I had a dozen daughters and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day of their marriage," said the Senator, "I would still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes, and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper." The skillful cook and housekeeper is the one who secures the maximum results with a minimum expenditure of money. Any cook should be able to serve a good meal with an unlimited pocketbook at her disposal. The test comes when this is done at small expense, and the highest art, as all clever cooks acknowledge, is to make a good meal out of left-overs that the thriftless throw away. The wastefulness at the table of the American hotel and restaurant has always amazed the foreign traveller. — From Leslie's.

Six million five hundred thousand pounds of chicle, the basis of chewing gum, were imported into the United States in 1915, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. This product is the dried milky juice of the tropical sapodilla tree. The countries from which practically all of it was obtained were Mexico, Canada, British Honduras, Venezuela, and the Central American republics. Mexico and Canada between them produced more than two-thirds of the total amount imported. The chicle imported into this country during the last ten years has cost nearly $35,000,000, which gives some idea of the popularity of gum chewing among Americans.

Atmospheric precipitations carry to the soil varying amounts of sulphur, depending upon the proximity of cities, industrial plants or natural sources of gases containing sulphur. Kossovich found that the quantity falling with the precipitation of an acre annually varied from nine pounds in the country to 72 pounds in the neighborhood of towns and industrial works. This author states that the continuous introduction of sulphur from the atmosphere is essential to vegetation and for maintaining a supply to offset the rapid depletion of the supply of sulphur in the soil by leachin.

A man name Stone and a man name Wood met on the street on a nearby city and they stopped for a few minutes to exchange a few cheerful views when a woman in a particularly noticeable sheath gown passed. Simultaneously Wood turned to Stone and Stone turned to Wood, then both turned to rubber.

"Don't you hate to have a man tell you the same story twice?" "Yes; especially if it's the one that I told him."

The Hudson Bay Country

Territory to be Developed by New Road Will be Another Source of Wealth to the Dominion

The Hudson Bay Railroad, which has its northern terminus at Port Nelson, will shorten the land haul of grain from the wheat fields of the West to the Atlantic ocean by over a thousand miles. And the total distance between the prairie farms and European ports will not be increased.

This of course, is the chief object in building the road. But it will also serve another purpose, that of opening up a new territory for permanent settlement. Pessimists tell us that this country is not suitable to permanent occupation ,that it is cold and barren, with nothing to entice the pioneer to live within its borders. We were told much the same regarding other parts of the Dominion which are now looked upon as veritable gardens of fertility. The Peace River district may be mentioned as an example.

We are told that the country opened up by the new railroad has frost every month in the year with the possible exception of July. This may be a serious handicap to successful farming operations, yet we must remember that in the three prairie provinces last year, there was not one month in which frost did not occur. Yet in this climate 600,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown during the season. Also the Yukon district is said to produce vegetables as fine as any seen in other parts of the Dominion, and it lies well up to the Arctic circle.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that a large local trade will be established along the Hudson Bay road. The forests contain valuable timbers, which in addition to furnishing material for export, will prove a boon to the pulp and allied industries of Canada. Again ,it is a country of great mineral wealth, which, when once opened up, will lead to further and further development in mining operations. The fish, too, with which the rivers and lakes teem, will be another source of wealth.

When we read the reports furnished by the topographical survey for 1916, and also the reports of those who either for pleasure or for business, have visited this now little known territory, we fail to see how anyone should or could be doubtful regarding the advisability of opening up the country.

An Ancient City

Trebizond was one of the Most Notable Cities of the East in the Middle Ages

Trebizond, the old capital of Cappadocia, is mentioned by Milton in one of his gorgeous catalogues of places in the first book of "Paradise Lost," where he refers to the knights who once jousted there. The city, indeed was one of the great schools of mediaeval chivalry, and it is a German historian, Professor Fallmerayer, who tells us that it "became in popular romance and in the imaginations of the Italians and Provencals, one of the most famous empires of the East, and the rallying point of the youth and flower of Asia." Readers of "Ivanhoe" may remember that the templars boasts to Rebecca that he had won his horse, Zamor, in single fight from the Soldan of Trebizond.

Apart from its classical association with Xenophon and the retreat of the ten thousand, Trebizond was one of the most notable cities of the East in the middle ages. The Hellenic Trapezus, or "Tableland" so named from the sloping table of ground on which it stands, at the time of the fourth crusade fell into the hands of Alexus Commenus, a scion of the Imperial Byzantine family, who founded there an empire that lasted for two and a half centuries, and included the greater part of the southern coast of the Black Sea. The Imperial family were renowned for their beauty, and Princesses of Trebizond were sought in marriage by Byzantine Emperors, western nobles and Mohammedan Princes.—The London Chronicle.

Traffic on all Russia's inland waterways is to be centrally controlled, along lines already adopted for railroad communications, by a central executive committee of waterways, to be composed of a number of officials appointed by various ministries as well as by municipal and other bodies. The decisions of this committee that demand neither changes in existing laws nor financial disbursements are to be carried out at once. Other decisions are to be put through with the consent of the minister of communications

Patriotic Acre Pledges Brought in Over $20,000

Cheques to the amount of $18,914.01 have been sent to the various war relief funds by the Manitoba Grain Growers Association.

The money is part of the amounts collected by the branches of the association as returns from patriotic acre pledges. There is still the sum of $1,952 on hand and more will likely be received in the near future from those who have not yet had an opportunity of selling their last season's crop.

A member of the crew of the late H. M. S. Arethusa tells a story of the ship's pet—a cat. When the Arethusa was taking in oil fuel before leaving port on her last journey the mascot jumped from the cruiser on to the oil craft and refused, despite all entreaties and caresses, to return to the doomed vessel. She had never done this before, and the "tars" regarded her defection as an ill omen.

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

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Big Irrigation Convention

Instructing and Interesting Addresses to be Given by Practical Men

With a splendid list of speakers to address the 10th Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Kamloops on July 25th, 26th and 27th next, "The Place in the Sun" has every reason to feel confident that the forthcoming meeting will be one of real value and interest to both fruit growers and farmers.

Farmers and fruit growers are usually very busy men and do not care to take time from the midst of their work, particularly during the crop growing season, to absent themselves from their homes unless in doing so they are getting information and advice that make their visits to farmers' conventions of intrinsic value to them. During the past few years all farmers' conventions have realized the necessity of conducting their meetings on a strict business basis and the Western Canada Irrigation Association has not been behind hand in this work. Every possible phase of agriculture, in which the farmers in British Columbia and the prairies are interested, has a place on the programme and if through any oversight or lack of time, a subject of special interest to a particular farmer has been overlooked, the meeting is open to discussion on that subject. As far as possible the actual farmers, irrigators and fruit growers themselves are to make these addresses which will be much more practical than theoretical and it is hoped and believed through the increased attendance of delegates at the Annual Irrigation Convention that the members are realizing the value of he Association to them and getting direct benefits from and through it. A glance at the following programme will advise all those interested of the subjects to be covered and Mr. C. E. Lawrence, the genial Secretary of the Local Board of Control at Kamloops, will be glad to answer all enquiries regarding this meeting promptly and fully.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, Preident, British Columbia University, Vancouver, B. C. "Agricultural Education in British Columbia."

P. H. Moore, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C. "Grading up a Dairy Herd."

E. A. Howes, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton. "Agricultural Education in Alberta."

W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. "Growing Winter Feed Under Irrigation."

Don H. Bark, Chief of Irrigation Investigations, C. P. R., Strathmore, Alberta. A lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "Practical Irrigation."

R. M. Winslow, Secretary, British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria, B. C. "Apple Orcharding under Irrigation Conditions."

Prof. W. S. Thornber, State College of Agriculture, Pullman, Washington. "Dry Farming."

Prof. L. S. Klinck, Dean., College of Agriculture, Vancouver, B. C. An illustrated lecture on "Improvements in Corn Varieties."

P. E. French, Assistant Horticulturist, British Columbia Government, Vernon, B. C. "Potatoes and Truck Crops under Irrigation."

A. L. Fryberger, Gem P. O., Bassano Colony, Alberta. "Varieties of Crops Successfully Produced in the Bassano Colony."

P. H. Moore, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C. "Can Sugar Beet Growing be Made a Commercial Enterprise in British Columbia."

J. C. Dobson, Chairman, Hydro Electric Company, Kamloops, B. C. "The Possibilities of Irrigation by a Hydro Electric Power in the Thompson Valley."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G., Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta. "Livestock and Irrigation."

H. W. Strachan, Superintendent, Alexandra Ranch, Tranquille, B. C. "Mixed Farming."

William Young, Comtroller of Water Rights, British Columbia Government, Victoria, B. C.

F. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation, Department of the Interior, Calgary. "Irrigation Districts Acts."

W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, British Columbia Government, Victoria, B. C.

G. R. Marnoch, President, Board of Trade, Lethbridge, Alta. "The Farmer and the City Man."

F. M. Black, President, Board of Trade, Calgary, Alberta. "The Farmer and the City Man."

John F. Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C. P. R., Calgary, Alberta. "The Possibility of Sugar Beet Growing in Alberta."

The Fat Garbage Can

It is no credit to us that "the American garbage can is the fattest in the world," remarked Senator Smoot when he injected into the Senate debate on preparedness a plea for preparedness for good housekeeping and better homes. "If I had a dozen daughters and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day of their marriage," said the Senator. "I would still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes, and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper." The skillful cook and housekeeper is the one who secures the maximum results with a minimum expenditure of money. Any cook should be able to serve a good meal with an unlimited pocketbook at her disposal. The test comes when this is done at small expense, and the highest art, as all clever cooks acknowledge, is to make a good meal out of left-overs that the thriftless throw away. The wastefulness at the table of the American hotel and restaurant has always amazed the foreign traveller. — From Leslie's.

Free Scholarships

Four Years' Free Tuition is Offered by the C. P. R. to Apprentices and Other Employees

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific announces, in a special circula , that two free scholarships, covering four years' tuition in the Faculty of Applied Science in McGill Uunivers.y, are offered to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the said company, and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees, the same being subject to competitive examination.

The competitive examination will be held at the university, Montreal, and at other centres throughout Canada, in June, 1916. The candidates making the highest average and complying with the requirements of admission will be awarded the scholarships and have the option of taking a course in any department of applied science.

The scholarship will be renewed from year to year, to cover a period not exceeding four years, if, at the close of each session, the holder thereof is entitled, under the rules, to full standing in the next higher year. In case a scholarship holder finds it necessary to interrupt his course for a year or more, notice must be given at the close of the session to the railway company and to the head of the railway department of the university, in order that the scholarship may be open to other applicants

In order to establish prior claim to the next available scholarship, notice of the student's intended return must be given to the railway company and the head of the railway department not later than January 1st preceding the opening of the session in which such scholarships will be available. Applications for certificates entitling eligible persons to enter the competition should be addressed to Mr. C. H. Buell, staff registrar and secretary, pension department, Montreal.

Denmark's Dairy Industry

A High and Uniform Quality of Butter Cause of Success

Denmark makes an almost absolutely uniform quality of butter, and that quality is high. The volume of product also runs almost uniform throughout the year.

These two facts explain why it is that before the war Denmark supplied three-fifths of the butter imported into England, and twice as much as Australia, which came next, provided.

Denmark is an importer of butter, or its equivalent, as well as an exporter. Danish farmers import inferior Swedish butter, inferior in reputation at least, for use at home, and sell their higher-priced product in the English market. They also import margarine as a substitute for butter in home consumption.

In the five years ending with 1885 Denmark's export of butter or its equivalent in milk and cream, in excess of imports, averaged 25,690,000 lbs. In 1913 her exports in excess of imports amounted to 216,920,000 lbs.

Part of this increase in exports is due to an increase from 898,790 in the number of cows kept in 1881 to 1,310,268 in 1914. Part is due to the fact that the average production per cow jumped from 3,850 lbs. of milk in 1888 to 5,800 in 1913.

With the increase in dairy output there has been an advance in bacon production as well. In the five years ending with 1885 the average value of the exports of hog products from Denmark was $7,340,000. In 1913 the value of such exports was $42,900,000.

Co-operation, as applied to both dairying and bacon production, lies at the foundation of Denmark's remarkable progress in both these lines.

C. P. R. Demonstration Farms

The demonstration farms which the Canadian Pacific has set up, both east and west, have been employed with signal success in one special direction —the setting up of higher standards. Through precept and example the company has brought about a most flattering change in values. In other words, the example and encouragement of the railway company, through these farms and by other means, have caused those who have food products to sell to give closer attention to quality than was their former habit. The company insists upon the first-rate quality of food products on the cars; and has taught the farmers, both east and west, how best to supply A 1 quality in butter, eggs, fowl, etc. In the neat and tidy putting up of food products, too, there has been decided improvement. The farmers have been set a fine example; and the people have seen, right at their elbow, that values can be greatly enhanced by careful attention to details.

"Now, Willie," said mother, "you told me a falsehood. Do you know what happens to little boys who tell falsehoods?"

"No," returned Willie tremblingly

"Well," continued mother, "a big black man with only one eye in the centre of his forehead comes along and flies with him up to the moon and makes him pick sticks for the remainder of his life. Now, you will never tell a falsehood again, will you? It is terribly wicked"

"Why don't you get out of debt, Brown?"

"I haven't time. It keeps me busy getting in."

Will Feed Poland

British Government to Undertake the Problem

The British government has agreed to a plan whereby the civilian population of Poland may be fed by the American commission.

The agreement specifies certain additions to German guarantees covering the distribution of food before the permission becomes effective.

The chief points in the additions proposed by the British government to the German guarantees are stipulations providing that the relief shall apply to Russian Poland as a whole, instead of to the portion occupied by the Germans, and an undertaking on the part of the German and Austrian governments adequately to feed Serbia, Albania and Montenegro.

Needed Teaching

Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."

Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.

"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is the matter with baby?"

"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy calmly; "only now he knows.

LAME BACK

Spells Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back —the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

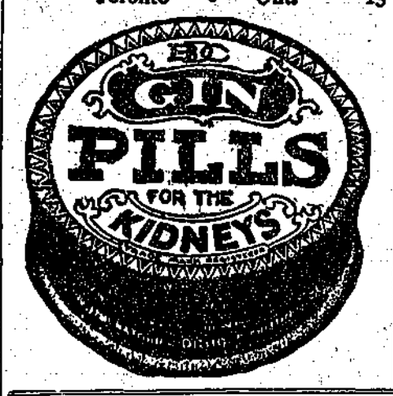
Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskell, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of Kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working. 50c. a box, six boxes for $2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

Toronto • Ont. 15



Belgian Woman Undaunted

Refuses to Give German Authorities Names of Persons Receiving letters by Secret Courier

The latest story of heroism that comes from Belgium has to do with a Belgium woman, a resident of one of the suburbs of Brussels. It is told in a letter received in Toronto, that was smuggled across the Belgian frontier, having been carried from Brussels by special courier, an operation, incidentally, which is extremely hazardous in view of the more rigorous German restrictions, and the imposition of the death penalty upon anyone found carrying letters or disposing of papers or intelligence that would in any way apprize the Bruxellois of the true conditions that obtained in the outer world.

This particular Belgian woman of courage and bravery had been for months without news of her husband, an officer in the Belgian army, until finally she discovered one of the agencies through which she could have that intelligence for which she yearned. But the Germans gained possession of one of the letters with the result that the woman was placed under arrest. It happened that a number of people received letters by the same courier and the Germans immediately determined that they would execute the courier and punish the parties who were contributories to this latest infraction of German law. When they demanded the names from the woman whom they had placed under arrest they were met by a stern refusal. Every method conceivable was employed, but the brave woman remained obdurate. She told the German Governor that she would rather go down to her death honorably than to expose her friends.

Today that woman—one of the leaders of Brussels society in the days when German kultur was unknown—lies in a Brussels prison under threat of death. She will not surrender and if she needs must die she will die as thousands of other Belgian women have died—bravely and nobly in a cause that is more precious than life itself.

Source of Krupp Fortune

Everyone knows the part which Krupp's plays in equipping Germany and her Allies with munitions, but how many are aware that the money with which the great firm was placed on a sure foundation, if not actually founded, came from Birmingham? Alfred Krupp came to Birmingham about 1840 with an introduction from Dr. Siemens to Messrs. Elkington and Mason, electro-platers, the predecessore of the present firm of Elkington and Co. He offered to them a machine which he had invented, for rolling metal "blanks" from which spoons and forks are made. Eventually he sold this to the firm for £10,000. With the money acquired Krupp proceeded to Essen and laid the foundation of the great fortune he afterwards acquired.—London Chronicle.

The president of the board of trade, in the British house of commons said in answer to a question: "Fifteen hundred Canadian woodmen have come here to cut timber. We were so short of timber that we realised a great deal of work must be done forthwith, though every endeavor is being made to do it economically."

The House Fly Danger

They Spread Disease and Are a Serious Menace to Health

House flies are now recognized as most dangerous carriers of the germs of such diseases as typhoid fever, infantile diarrhoea, tuberculosis, etc. From filth and decaying materials they carry infection to the home and to the food which we eat.

The best method to exterminate flies is to prevent their breeding. House-flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and in excrement. Stable refuse is especially attractive to them. In cities this should be stored in darkfly-proof receptacles and should be regularly removed within six days in summer. Farm manure should also be removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter mile from a house or dwelling. Manure piles may be treated with borax, using three-fifths of a pound to every ten cubic feet of manure. Scatter the dry borax principally around the sides and edges of the pile and wash in with water.

Kitchen refuse is a favorite breeding place for flies, and great care should be taken to keep garbage cans tightly covered. The contents should be buried or burnt at once, if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with borax, as described above, or with chloride of lime.

Windows and doors should be screened to keep flies out of the house. Milk and other foods should be covered with muslin or other netting. It is especially important to keep flies out of sick rooms and to prevent the spread of disease by this means.

Jones—How's your mother-in-law?
Stacey—She's improving slowly.
Jones—Well, I'm glad to hear that.

TO SAVE EYES

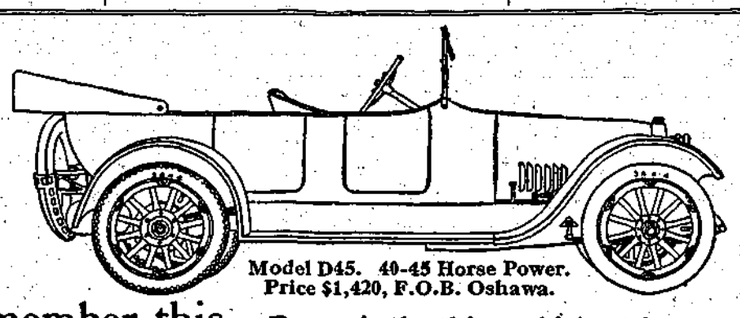
Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It if your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used a few months, do their eyes more injury than good.

Here is a simple prescription that everyone should use: 5 grains Bon-Opto dissolved in ½ glass of water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Bon-Opto system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use.

It is good for the eyes, and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Your own druggist can fill this prescription, or the Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill it for you by mail. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is.

A prominent City 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. 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."



Model D45. 40-45 Horse Power. Price $1,420, F.O.B. Oshawa.

Remember this—Power is the thing which makes or mars motoring pleasure and satisfaction. Other things may have a stronger appeal to the inexperienced eye, but eventually all motorists discover that power is the great essential.

And remember this—You can't have sufficient power in your motor car unless the motor is of the Valve-in-Head type. Racing drivers, almost to a man, use cars with Valve-in-Head motors. They know from years of experience that you absolutely cannot get sufficient power from any except a Valve-in-Head motor.

Finally, remember this—"McLaughlin" motor cars always have had Valve-in-Head motors, and developed to the highest point of efficiency yet attained in automobile engineering.

Power! Valve-in-Head! McLaughlin!

Bear in mind this trinity of terms when buying a motor car.

Write for free booklet, "Farm Life and Liberty."

Catalogue free on request.

McLAUGHLIN

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA ONT.

12 Branches Throughout Canada

Plumbago is the most important mineral product of Ceylon, which has about 1,000 mines.

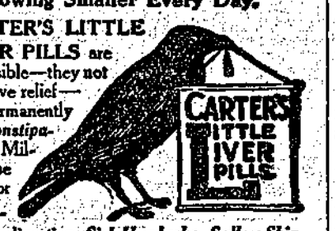
The annual loss from hog cholera in the United States is estimated at $32,500,000.

"The time, the place and the girl are seldom found together." "That alludes to the hired, girl all right."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

LITTLE

THINGS COUNT

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

EDDY'S MATCHES

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

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Save the Potato Crop

Neglect of Treatment Causes Heavy Annual Loss

From 1905 to 1915 the average annual yield of potatoes in Canada was 78,005,000 bushels, constituting one of our important field crops. The annual yield, however, is greatly lessened by the ravages of diseases and insects. The season of 1915 was admittedly one of the worst in years for late blight, and the Botanical Division of the Central Experimental Farm observes that, in one small province of Canada, the loss from this disease amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, not including loss in storage.

Potato diseases may be controlled in different ways; some by spraying, some by seed treatment and some by seed selection. For early and late blight, and for flea beetles, Bordeaux mixture is very effective. By adding poison to this mixture the Colorado potato beetle is also kept in check. Numerous experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly the practical value of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. At the Vermont Agriculture Experiment Station experiments have been conducted for many years. Over a period of eighteen years the yield on the sprayed area averaged 271 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed gave only 159 bushels per acre for the same period. The lowest gain from spraying was 26 per cent, while the average was 92 per cent. This evidence should be sufficient to convince every farmer that it pays to spray. It does not cost much and is not so troublesome as many imagine. If you have not full directions at hand, write now to the nearest Experimental Farm or the Central Farm at Ottawa, and you will receive complete instructions regarding making and applying Bordeaux mixture.—F. C. N.

Foreigner—"You English are very sentimental, don't you think?"

Englishman—"Oh very, whenever there's an accident and forty or fifty of us get killed, we talk about it for fully a week after."

"He who has health has hope,
And he who has hope has everything."
(Arabian Proverb)

Sound health is largely a matter of proper food—which must include certain mineral elements best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc., most necessary for building and and energizing the mental and physicial forces.

"There's a Reason"
—Sold by Grocers

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

By the Roadside

We have heard a lot of discussion about improving the roadside fronts of farms by tree planting and weed cutting. There is little more to be said on the subject. It remains for someone in each community to work out an object lesson. If only one farm owner along a main travelled road in the vicinity of a county seat will clean up his roadside, keep the grass clipped and plant a row of fruit or nut trees, it will not be long before the idea spreads throughout the county.

Such movements need agitation, but they need demonstration more. This is the kind of improvement that will require a long time for general adoption, and pioneers in every community are needed. There are plenty of experts ready to advise what to do if you are ready to be one of the leaders. —The Country Gentleman.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

"How did old Mr. Doppel act when you asked him for his daughter's hand?" "Splendidly. I've seen people on the stage who couldn't simulate sorrow any better than he did."

THIN-BLOODED PEOPLE

Often Become Seriously Ill Before They Realize It

Some people have a tendency to become thin-blooded just as others have an inherited tendency to rheumatism or nervous disorders. The condition in which the blood becomes so thin that the whole body suffers comes on so gradually that anyone with a natural disposition in that direction should watch the symptoms carefully. Bloodlessness can be corrected more easily in the earlier stages than later. It begins with a tired feeling that rest does not overcome, the complexion becomes pale, slight exertion produces breathlessness and headaches and backaches frequently follow. In the treatment of troubles due to thin blood no other medicine has had such a great success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They go right to the root of the trouble, make rich, red blood, thus restoring the weakened system to health and strength. Mr. R. F. Ashford, Peterboro, Ont., says: "Four years ago my condition became so serious that it seemed to me I possessed every pain and ache and every morbid feeling possible. For months I had been overworked, and bereavement added the last straw necessary to break down my constitution. I had a severe ever-present headache and pains in the back of the eyes, and at the same time I was seldom free from severe neuralgic pains. I was rarely hungry, and when I was it seemed to create a morbidness which made my other ills harder to bear. Of course I consulted a doctor, and he told me a rest and change of air, just the thing I was unable in the circumstances to take. I had a particularly bad spell on the day my daughter returned from college, and she insisted that I should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was decidedly skeptical, but she got some and to please her I took them. The result—After the first box I was compelled to admit that I really did feel better. After the second box I ungrudgingly admitted that they were doing me good, and after the sixth box I felt free from every ache and pain and in gratitude I began to praise the pills to others. I am feeling as fit as I did twenty years ago and I owe it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2,50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pass the Hat

A couple of Chinese were induced by a mission worker to attend Sunday school. The teacher passed a collection box.

For several Sundays the Chinamen contributed their nickels. At last one of them looked up when the box again came his way and asked: "What-a matter God bloke allee time?"

Requisite on the farm.—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

The Modern Bullet

The modern bullet, though it travels at a terrific speed, due to its having a long and tapering point to decrease the air resistance, is easily deflected. The helmets used in the European war have saved many heads from being broken by shrapnel bullets, and it is reported, have deflected bullets travelling at a rate of 2,500 feet per second. Ordinarily speaking, such a projectile would penetrate at short range a half-inch of boiler iron if it struck point on.—The Engineering Record.

Pulp that cost $40 per ton in Great Britain has, owing to the embargo by the Swedish Government against its exportation to London, England, now fetches $125 per ton. An authority on the subject believes that there is an opportunity in Canada now for capturing a large part of that Swedish trade.

"What is your idea of harmony in politics?"

"Same as most other people in my line of activity," answered the robust alderman. "Harmony consists in having your own way and persuading the other people to be resigned to fate."—Judge.

According to a British scientist, weight for weight, macaroni is as valuable a flesh building food as beef or mutton.

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

An air propelled hydroplane has been built in France for use on shallow rivers in Africa.

Future of the Baltic

To Russia and Great Britain alike the thorough defeat of Germany and the destruction of her naval ascendancy in the Baltic are essential. If these necessary preliminaries are achieved it will then be possible for the Entente Powers to establish an enduring settlement of the North. They will probably strengthen Denmark by restoring to her the Duchy of Schleswig, with its large Danish population; they will confirm Denmark in control of the Sound and the Belts, and will place under her military care the Baltic end of the neutralized Kiel Canal; they will guarantee her independence and will give her such financial aid as will enable her effectively to fulfill her international functions as guardian of the gates of the Baltic.—Nineteenth Century.

"Fishing is a sport in which rich and poor can meet on a common level." "That's right; in fishing it is not so much a man's assets which count as his lie-abilities."

SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family

102

Something in That

"Why do you feed every tramp who comes along? They never do any work for you."

"No," said the wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction to me to see them eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

Wonderful for the Blood

Cures Sallow Skin, Headache, Langour and Tiredness

You don't need to be told how you feel,—blue, sort of sickish, poor appetite, vague pains, tired in the morning. This condition is common at this season.

Fortunately there is prompt relief in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which immediately relieve the system of all poisons and disease-producing matter.

Thousands have been so utterly depressed, so worn out as to be despondent, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills always cured them. "I can speak feelingly on the power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes C. T. Fearman, of Kingston, "Last spring my blood was thin and weak, I was terribly run down, had awful headaches and a gnawing empty feeling about my stomach, I couldn't sleep or work until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills,—they did me a world of good." At all dealers in 25c. boxes.

The growing of even a few vegetables by twice as many people as have vegetable gardens at present would enormously simplify some of our economic problems, and give to so many more thousands of families fresher and more healthful vegetable food. Considered in relation to a few families, this may seem of small interest, but the cumulative would be of great national importance.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

One cold day a fat and pompous butler entered the drawing-room. "Did you ring, madam?" he asked.

"Yes, Roberts; I wish you to take Pongo out walking for two hours."

The butler frowned slightly. "But Pongo won't follow me, madam," he said

"Then, Roberts, you must follow Pongo?"

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

"Spring is a delightful season, isn't it?" said the optimist. "It used to be," retorted the pessimist.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Two witnesses were called in a case which concerned long-continued poultry stealing. As usual, nothing could be got from them in the way of evidence until the nearly baffled prosecuting counsel asked:

"Will you swear, Pat Murphy, that Phady Houligan has never to your knowledge stolen chickens?"

"Bedad, I would hardly swear, but I do know that if I was a chicken and Phady about I'd roost high."

For advertising purposes an automobile has been built that resembles a huge wooden shoe.

Mississippi Hospitality

A committee waited upon a fine old gentleman of Mississippi with reference to a project to build a hotel in his town.

"There is no need of a hotel in our city," was his conclusive statement. "When respectable people come here they may stay at my house. If they are not respectable we do not want them here at all."

Calls Them One of Her Best Friends

DAME BELANGER TALKS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Tells How They Cured Her Rheumatism and Made Her so Well She Could Work Without Fatigue.

St. Amateur, Gloucester Co., N. B. (Special.)—Cured of rheumatism, from which she has been a severe sufferer, Dame Pierre Belanger, well known and highly respected here, is telling her friends that Dodd's Kidney Pills have made her well.

"I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills one of the best friends I have," Dame Belanger states. "I had rheumatism and the pains in my limbs caused me a great deal of suffering.

"I took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they made me well. My pains are all gone, and I can now work without being fatigued. I will always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism because it is caused by sick kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. If the kidneys are healthy and doing their full work they strain all the uric acid out of the blood, and there can be no rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make the kidneys well. They take away that tired feeling by ensuring pure blood and good circulation.

Canada Corrects Her Error

Canada has taken up the manufacture of many articles which, previous to the war, it had imported almost entirely; with the result that employment has been found for a very large number of people. In its movement toward industrial expansion the Dominion is not engaged in aggression upon the industries of other lands. It has in the last year and a half simply found itself confronted with a condition that might easily have been avoided, had it engaged in the past in the manufacture of articles of common need; and it is now working toward the correction of this error.—Christian Science Monitor.

War's Effect on Soldiers

Has Taught the Lesson of Making the Best of Things

A London, Eng., office clerk, now a member of a regiment fighting at the front writes home as follows:

"We may in the years to come forget how to order arms (though I daresay we shall still at times go through the movements with walking-stick or umbrella). We may cease to walk sturdily, chest out, looking our own height. But I believe the spirit of the British Army, spirit of discipline, the spirit of co-operation at its finest, will live in our hearts for ever.

That, then, is one mark which the war has stamped on us. We shall go back to the old indoor life, and the wide personal freedom, and even the quaint struggles of politics, but we shall be influenced all our days by army discipline.

We shall be influenced, too, by the sternly democratic conditions under which we have lived in the barns and trenches of Flanders, clerks and carters and scavengers and millhands, all in a hungry hotch-potch. There will not be so much class feeling in us as before.

We look forward, my fighting friends and I, to the years of peace without misgiving. Some folks think we shall come back clamouring for high wages and better labor conditions. Some folk think we shall never settle down again to a quiet office life. No such qualms trouble us. The life here has been a tremendous lesson in co-operation and making the best of things. I think we shall come back spiritually and morally a little better, physically a good deal better, and that we shall be well content to live a peaceful domestic life.

Personally, I have had all the fighting and killing I want. After the war I shall turn vegetarian, grow roses, wear carpet slippers, and read "The Golden Treasury." I am afraid that is not quite what the maiden ladies expected."

Once upon a time, so the story goes, a Frenchman visiting the tomb of Napoleon wrote on a convenient wall the lines:

"'Bony was a great man, a soldier brave and true."

An Englishman coming along a little later read this and added:

"But Wellington did beat him at the battle of Waterloo."

The next visitor was an American, who seeing the foregoing contributions, rushed into the competition with all of the restraint that characterizes the members of that great nation. He wrote:

"But braver still, and truer far, and tougher far than shoe leather.
Was Washington, the man who could have licked them both together."

24 Bomb Craters Encircle Farmhouse

A very remarkable escape is described of the inmates of a farmhouse "somewhere in England" during a furious rain of bombs from a Zeppelin air ship. The farm building is completely encircled by a ring of twenty-four bomb craters, some of them of huge size and some as close as three feet to the walls. But though all the windows in the house were blown in, frames and all, and splinters from the bombs chipped the brickwork, none of the family suffered the slightest injury. One bomb which failed to explode was found buried deep in the lawn only a few feet from one of the windows.

Population increases while land does not. The future is with the farm.

Rubber flowers have been invented to be worn on women's bathing suits.

Fly Poison Kills More Children

Than All Other Poisons Combined

For Safety's Sake, Use

Is there within your home, anywhere within baby's reach, a saucer of arsenic poisoned paper floating in water, or a can with a sweetened poisoned wick?

During 1915, 26 cases of fly poisoning were reported from 11 states; in 1914, 46 cases from 14 states. *Fly poison kills more children than all other poisons combined.*

Yet fly poison still is left unguarded except in the homes where mothers have learned that the *safe, sure, non-poisonous,* efficient fly catcher and destroyer is

TANGLEFOOT

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society comments thus in a recent issue:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum.

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

The O. & W. Thum Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich. (73)

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses.* But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle; 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 105

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER, No DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA CO. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

If He Were Rip Van Winkle!

Out in the yard on a hot day the foreman found a laborer fast asleep under the lee of a lumber pile.

With a stern smile the boss said: "Slape on an' be darned, ye tarrier. While ye slape ye've got a job. When ye wake up ye're out of wurruk."

This is what you need

Powerful Nutrients, Hypophosphites, Nerve Restoratives, Valuable Stomachics.

To Cure
Nerves, Stomach, & Kidneys.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy for all forms of nerve, stomach, and kidney trouble in old or young. They are composed of carefully chosen ingredients, each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres controlling the various processes of life; and thus they give new activity to the bodily organs, and new vitality to the entire system.

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."

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

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

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

Britains Greatest Remedy

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

Laundry, Contracting of all kinds, Ditch digging, Wood Sawing, Clearing land, Cooking and all kinds of Chinese Labor.

KEREMEOS, B.C.

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., July 6, 1916.

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

THIS is a straight tip. Jack Thompson will defeat Ernie Miller in Grand Forks riding. We have it on the very best of authority.

IF you are really hard up don't pay your subscription. Buy booze with the two-spot, the hooch-foundry may need the money.

THE war between the United States and Mexico is likely to be repealed for a time, to allow that versatile writer, President Wilson, "ketch up" with his foreign correspondence.

TUESDAY was the Fourth of July. There was the usual firecracker celebration that evening, and the Hedley band turned out and played popular airs of the U. S. A. In fact the observance of the day here was in perfect accord with the policy of President Wilson in regard to the great struggle for world liberty—one of fire crackers and brass band.

THE politicians are becoming busy. The premier has just returned from a triumphal trip in the north, and has won all the voters in that portion of the province by his eloquence; also the ghouls who may be brought in later. It is said Ralph Smith is open for pulpit engagements in any part of the province from now until election day.

IT IS now generally conceded that the Socialism of England and this continent was a part of and its advocates the ignorant tools of the German System. An armed and prepared Germany, and a subservient socialism; an unarmed and unprepared Britain and America, with the vast majority of the workers antagonistic to to any attempt at military preparedness.

WIRES should be sent out from Victoria every evening informing the public at what hour the attorney-general proposes to get out of bed the next morning. Lately a man may rise at "first" drinking time, and have to wait until "fourth" drinking time before the wires announce that his serene highness has one foot out of bed, and then it may be "fifth" or "sixth" drinking time before his exaltedness will instruct the chief of towels or soap to "permit the herd to guzzle."

WHEN you have work to do, do it. Don't loaf around gossiping about your neighbors. They may be adding to the wealth of the community and attending strictly to their own knitting while you are loafing and gossiping about them; in fact, infinitely better citizens in every respect than you. Here is the opinion of Colonel Lowery, who often tells the truth, on the subject: "As a rule people think too little of what they say about others, and too much about what others say regarding them."

THE press and the politicians of Canada have lately been discussing the question of how the returned soldiers are to be provided for. That's easy. There are upwards of a quarter of a million civil servants, federal and provincial, in Canada, many of them mental cripples and loafers by heredity. Turn them all out, and give their positions and salaries to the returned soldiers, to those who did the fighting and protected the jobs. They have the energy and the training to make good civil servants.

AT last the war on the Western front, to the non-military person, is taking definite shape, and the great drive has commenced. As a matter of fact the great drive has been in progress since the Germans were turned at the battle of the Marne. Since then the great German armies have been held in check by the French, assisted by gradually increasing numbers of British troops as quickly as the empire's forces could be drilled and equipped and guns and munitions manufactured. Now the allies are prepared to take the offensive. We cannot expect a rapid advance, but the time will come when the German troops know they cannot win, and then the stampede. Serious reverses and larger casualty lists may be expected as the drive progresses.

Political orators ought to begin laying in their supply of gas bombs.—Ex.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Monthly Report of the Hedley Committee.

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, MAY, 1916

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Miss E. Clare	2.00
James Clarke	2.50
James Critchley	1.00
Miss M. Beale	2.00
The Daly Reduction Co.	200.00
R. J. Corrigan	4.00
L. Oty	1.00
	$349.00

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services every alternate Sunday at 8.00 p.m.

REV. ROBERTS WILLIAMS, Pastor.

HEDLEY METHODIST CHURCH

FRANK STANTON, B. A.
Minister

Services will be held the First and Third Sundays of the month at 8.00 p. m.

Hedley's Contingent

Following is the list of the men who have gone to the front from Hedley. The Gazette publishes them in the hope that our readers will not fail to remember these brave fellows who are fighting our battles for us. Write them a letter occasionally to let them know you are keeping "The Home Fires Burning." Addresses gladly furnished on request.

Pte. Sid Edwards (Killed in Action)
L. C., Blair Mills (Killed in Action)
Pte. W. Fullmer
" J. Stapleton
" J. Frame
" Tom Corrigan
" Ebenzer Vans, (Died in Hospital)
" Roy Corrigan
" N. B. Ewart
" Bobby Robertson
" Jack Howe
" Dan Devane
" Dan Dollemore
" J. T. N. Hepper
" Arthur Coles
" Bert Schubert
Corp. Frank Dollemore
" M. J. Meher, (Yorkie)
L.-Corp. T. C. Knowles
Pte. Rod McDougall
" R. James
" M. H. L. Jacombs
" E. J. Rotherham
" Arthur Freeman
" C. Christiana
" J. Corrigan
Gunner Chas. Saunders
Pte. A. P. Martin
Sergeant A. W. Jack
Pte. T. Calvert
" W. Liddicott
" George Boxall
" W. Tucker
" Fred Beck
2nd Lieut. A. E. Denman
Pte. J. McClintock
" A. B. S. Stanley
" Homer McLean.
Pioneer Nick Pickard.

Dates of Fall Fairs

The department of agriculture has issued the following fall fair dates for season 1916:

CIRCUIT 3	
Chilliwack	Sept. 13-15
Aldergrove	Sept. 15
Matsqui	Sept 16
Langley	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 20
Burquitlam	Sept 21
CIRCUIT 4	
Barriere	Sept 13
Hefley Creek	Sept 14 15
Pritchard	Sept 19
Kamloops	Sept 20-22
Salmon Arm	Sept 22-23
Kelowna	Sept 26-26
Armstrong	Sept 28-2
Eagle River (Malakwa)	Oct 3
CIRCUIT 5	
Gateway	Sept 5
Cranbrook	Sept 6-7
Windermere	Sept 12-13
Golden	Sept 15
Fruitvale	Sept 18
Trail	Sept 19-20
Nelson	20 22
Boswell	Sept 22
Grand Forks	Sept 25-26
Greenwood	Sept 27
CIRCUIT 6	
Revelstoke	Sept 21 22
Robson	Sept 25
Slocan City	Sept 26
New Denver	Sept 27-28
Burton	Sept 30
Needles	Oct 3-4
Arrow Lake (Nakusp)	Oct 4 5
Creston	Oct 7
CIRCUIT 7	
Nicola	Oct 6
Penticton	Oct 9-10
Summerland	Oct 11-12
Kalamalka (Oyama)	Oct 14

TAKE
Adler-i-ka
For Stomach and Bowel Trouble
Hedley Drug & Book Store
Hedley, B. C.

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Bow Kee Laundry
Only First Class Work
Laundry Delivered Anywhere

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Fruit Jars

Economy
Mason
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A full line of all sizes; also Extra Tops and Rubbers.

New Perfection Oil Stoves
Still a Few Left.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

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

TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

Hatching Eggs
$1.00 PER SETTING
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds (selected stock)
D. HENDERSON

WATER NOTICE.

Take notice that W. J. Armstrong, D. J. McIntyre, A. Thompson, and Hugh McCormack, whose address is Penticton, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use one hundred horse power of water out of Susap creek, which flows easterly and drains into the Similkameen river about half a mile north of R. J. Armstrong's ranch. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about one and a half miles from where Susap creek enters the Similkameen, and will be used for power and milling purposes upon the mine property described as the Joe Dandy and Great Falls group. This notice was posted on the ground on the eighth day of June, 1916. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Princeton, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The date of the first publication of this notice is June 15th, 1916.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
D. J. MCINTYRE,
A. THOMPSON,
HUGH MCCORMACK, } Applicants.
By D. J. McIntyre, Agent.

NOTICE

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements

Midnight Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Similkameen District.

Where located:—Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Waugh, Free Miners Certificate No. 75192-B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvement.

Dated this 11th day of April, A.D. 1916.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop
SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE
This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.
W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. In coal mining rights are not being operated such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 9 6m