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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 26. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5943
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. Clayton and Rev. Mr. Millar of Penticton were in town on Monday.

Mrs. Kirby and family motored to Princeton on Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. W. M. Frith of Princeton was in town on the 12th renewing old acquaintances.

Master Frank Innis is visiting his auntie, Mrs. W. J. Forbes of Hedley, for the week

A good many Hedleyites and Princetonians attended the celebration here on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Armstrong of Chopaka and Miss Jones of Night Hawk attended the picnic on Thursday.

Mr. Gadbury and wife and Mr. Allen and wife of Loomis, Wash., attended the dance held here Thursday night.

Mr. Gibson and daughter, Miss Eva, went to Oroville on Tuesday, where Miss Gibson underwent an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, and Mr. Burnie spent Saturday and Sunday by the Ashnola on a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Young of Princeton motored to Oroville on Wednesday, returning they spent a few hours in Keremeos.

Mesdames Gibson, Innis and Carle and the Misses Eva Gibson and Betty Richter were visitors to Oroville between trains on Saturday.

Mr. Dinning of the Bank of Commerce, Kelowna, and Mr. B. Hoy, government fruit inspector, motored over in Mr. Hoy's car on Thursday and attended the picnic and dance.

We are glad to say that the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Innis are improving slowly at the Oroville hospital. Mrs. Innis returned home on Tuesday's train, leaving the babies under the care of Dr. Lewis.

Mr. Prescott, principal of the school here for the past two years, left on Saturday's train for the coast where he will join his wife and family. His many friends hated to see him leave the valley, as he was well liked by pupils and parents.

The annual school meeting was held Saturday morning in the town hall at 10. Voting ing continued until 4 p. m. for the new trustee. Mr. Gibson was secretary, and Mr. G. B. Clarke was elected by a majority of three votes over the candidate of the Women's Institute.

We are sorry to hear that Mac Clarke, eldest son of Mrs. R. C. Clarke, was thrown from the rig the other day and quite badly hurt. The horse took fright, dragging him some distance, cutting a bad wound in the head and bruising him on the back and shoulders. We hope for his speedy recovery, as since his father enlisted he has had charge of the ranch, and during the haying and fruit season it will require his constant attention.

The monthly meeting of the Similkameen Women's Institute was held on the lawn at the home of Mr. Harrison. Owing to the picnic there was a very small attendance. The arrangement of the committees for the flower show was postponed until the August meeting when a good attendance is requested. The business of the meeting consisted chiefly of the place and time to hold the convention and the discussion of the school trustee. Miss Flo Daly gave a demonstration of fruit salads, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

The Orange picnic held in the Park on Thursday, July 12th, was very well attended and beautiful weather prevailed during the whole day, which was very much welcomed by the Orangemen. As a rule, the past four or five years they have had a steady downpour of rain, therefore they were well pleased with such beautiful weather. Refreshments were sold and a few addresses were made by different members of the lodge. Some good prizes were given for the races. The afternoon programme broke up at 6 o'clock, everybody being well pleased with the day's outing. The dance held in the town hall in the evening was very well attended, good music being provided and an excellent supper served at Mrs. Keeler's.

Similkameen Valley.

A local business man told us a short time ago that the Similkameen valley, between Princeton and the international boundary line, was capable agriculturally of supporting one hundthousand people. This we then believed to be an optimistic view of the agricultural and horticultural resources of the valley.

Thursday of last week while in Keremeos we had an opportunity of seeing what could be done by people who know how and are willing to farm. Mr. Harry Tidy kindly drove Mr. O. Carle and the editor in his auto through one of the garden spots of Canada. For over an hour we were driven past orchards, fields of vegetables and alfalfa, beautiful residences and well-kept lawns.

In the immediate vicinity of Keremeos there are about three hundred acres in orchard—apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and cherries. The yield will be smaller this year but of better quality than last year.

Owing to a new cannery being built, and now nearing completion, a larger acreage acreage has been planted this year in tomatoes than previously, about 135 acres. The cannery will have a capacity of about ninety tons a month. About 200 acres is planted in other vegetables, and about one thousand acres is devoted to timothy and alfalfa; two crops of the latter is grown annually.

The cultivated area around Keremeos shows what can be done with the soil in the Similkameen valley. All it requires is water and work. On one side of a wire fence is a garden, on the other sage-brush. There are thousands of acres of land now lying idle that with a government irrigation system could be made to equal any other portion of Canada acre for acre in the value of its products. The water of the river is going to waste. All it needs is a dam higher up the river and distributed over the land. The cost would not be very great. Water for irrigation purposes at Keremeos is taken from Ashnola and Keremeos creeks. Not one-third of the water coming down Ashnola creek is being used by the Similkameen Land company's system. If a dam were built a sufficient quantity of water could be stored to irrigate a large area.

There is land in reserve that is not now and never will be cultivated by the Indians. This should be surveyed into small plots and sold at reasonable pirces to settlers and an irrigation system put in by the government.

THE CANDY SHOP
NEILSON'S, the Chocolates that are different.
In Bulk and Boxes.
NELSON'S LUXURY TOFEE, a delicious confection. This is worth trying.
Ice Cream, Sodas, Cones, Buttermilk.
T. H. ROTHERHAM

Hedley Roll of Honor.

DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Pte. J. N. Edwards.
Pte. Ebenezer W. Vans.
L-Corp Blair Mills
Pte. Arthur Coles, M. C.
Pte. J. Frame.
Pte. A. P. Martin.
Pte. Rod McDougall.
Pte. Bobby Robertson.
Pte. B. A. Schubert.
Corp. W. H. Henderson.

AT THE FRONT.

Lieut. Wm. Tucker, M. C.
Lieut. T. C. Knowles, M. C.
Lieut. A. W. Jack.
Lieut. A. E. Denman.
Corp. Roy Corrigan.
Pte. Jack Corrigan.
Pte. Bob Corrigan.
Pte. W. Fulmer.
Pte. J. Howe.
Pte. J. Stapleton.
L-Corp. C. Christianna.
Pte. J. A. Dollemore.
Pte. Dan Dollemore.
Pte. Arthur Freeman.
Sergt. M. H. L. Jacombs.
Driver C Saunders.
Pte. T. Calvert.
Driver Homer McLean.
Pte. Wm. McAlpine.
Pte. N. Pickard.
Pte. A. B. S. Stanley.
Pte. W. R. Burrows.
Pte. J. Casey.
L-Corp. W. R. Rescorl.
Pte. R. Clare.
Pte. Leo Brown.
Pte. J. Stapleton.
Pte. G. Boxall.
Pte. Fred Beck.
Pte. J. Ritchie.
Pte. J. McClintock.
Pte. J. T. N. Hepper.

INVALIDED HOME.

Corp. M. J. Meher.
Pte. W. Liddicoat.
Pte. Tom Corrigan.

Sligo Evicted.

General Arthur Currie was born in the village of Napperton, Ontario, of Irish parentage, his father coming to Canada from Ireland in 1830, and his mother coming from the County Sligo. This information explains much that Constable O'Connell and the Chronicle could not understand before.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

Death of M. K. Rodgers.

M.K. Rodgers, the well-known mining man, died in Pittsburg, Penn., on the 5th inst. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Rodgers was one of the promoters of the Nickel Plate and was also interested in the mines at Anyox.

Local fishermen are coming home daily through the least frequented streets just loaded down with beauties all the way from 12 to 36 inches long. Some of the fishermen are less truthful than others.

The annual school meeting was held Saturday last with W. A. McLean as chairman. The annual report of the trustees was read and approved. An appropriation of $2000 for school purposes was voted. S. L. Smith was reelected trustee and F. M. Gillespie auditor.

Bethman Hollweg says "he is sure Germany will win if she can hold out." After having given the matter most careful and serious consideration, we have been forced to the same conclusion.—B. C. Federationist.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

A. J. and Mrs. King left Mon- on a visit to the coast.

Grant Knowles left Monday last for a visit to the coast.

The thermometer registered 98 in the shade Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Beale returned last week from Oroville much improved in health.

Mrs. R. Boyd, who was operated on at the Oroville hospital about ten days ago, is recovering rapidly.

Jas. Stewart starts advertising in this issue. He wants to sell for cash with the lowest possible profits.

Thos. Roderick of Phoenix was in town yesterday. He is doing assessment work on some claims on the hill.

A. G. and Mrs. Robertson arrived from Detroit this week and will reside here. They have taken the Arnott residence.

F. C. Buckless and family of Greenwood passed through town Sunday on their way to Princeton where they will make their home.

T. J. Griffin came in this morning with some nice specimens of copper ore from his claims on Cedar creek. He is in about seven feet on the lead.

Quite a number left the mine this week for the coast, some on a visit, others for a "time," and yet others to get a closer view of the distant hills. They will all come back.

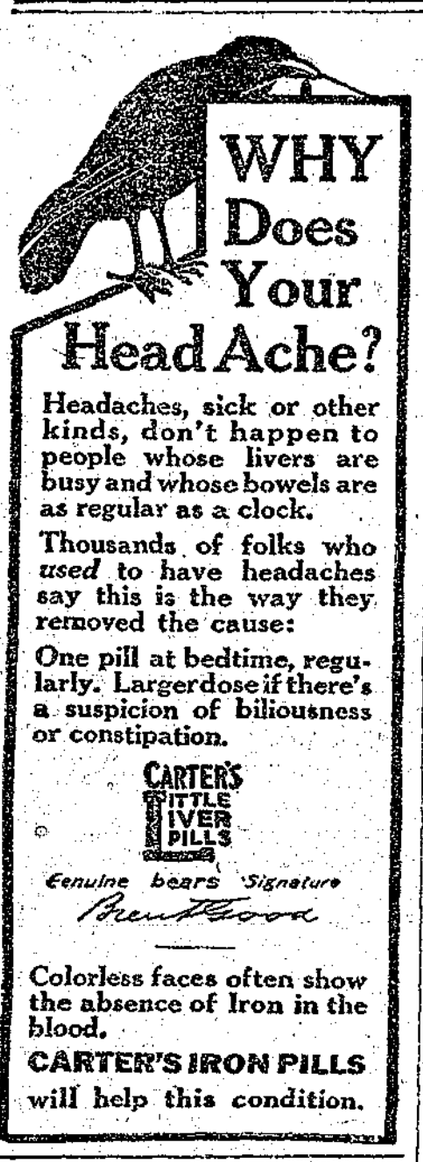
Corpl. Roy Corrigan, who was wounded on the 9th June, is back in the trenches. His father received a letter from him this week stating that he had fully recovered and was again in the mix-up.

At last meeting of the Red Cross those present decided not to serve tea during the hot weather. There is plenty to sew and the meetings will be carried on as usual. Everybody welcome from 2:30 to 5 each Thursday afternoon.

Dr. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, was in town for a couple of hours Saturday last and found time to call on his old Greenwood acquaintances. He is on a tour of portions of the province with which he was not familiar. The Gazette did not interview him on any of the provincial problems before the legislature last session, for he was not mixed up in them. He left for Princeton and the coast Saturday afternoon.

Ed. Donnell was this week charged with issuing a forged cheque for $58 and committed for trial. The cheque was taken from the cheque book of R. J. Edmond, his name signed and cashed in a Princeton store July 2nd. Ed. is a native son, whose ancestors graced the scenery and lifted scalps and rustled horseflesh for thousands of years before his birth. He is probably the first of his race to put penmanship to a practical use. This is the last word in the civilization of Poor Lo! The Siwash "has done came."

Three officials of the G. N. railway, one of them the Dominion inspector of railways, passed through on a private car yesterday evening. They were interviewed by F. H. French and T. H. Rotherham of the Hedley Board of Trade in reference to the proposed change back to the tri-weekly service after August 5th. They came primed and simply delivered an ultimatum. The people of the Similkameen valley also have an ultimatum to deliver. Unless we have a daily mail and passenger service over the G. N. railway the member for Yale need not expect support from the people of the valley. This is the paramount issue.



WHY Does Your Head Ache?

Headaches, sick or other kinds, don't happen to people whose livers are busy and whose bowels are as regular as a clock.

Thousands of folks who *used* to have headaches say this is the way they removed the cause:

One pill at bedtime, regularly. Largerdose if there's a suspicion of biliousness or constipation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

An Historic Speech

Unified Parliament of the Empire Not Favored

"The speech of General Smuts was one of the finest and most statesmanlike utterances the war has produced.

"If the British nation has not realized before fully, it assuredly will understand now, what a noble ornament and strong pillar of Empire it possesses in the soldier statesman who represented the Union of South Africa in the Imperial war conference.

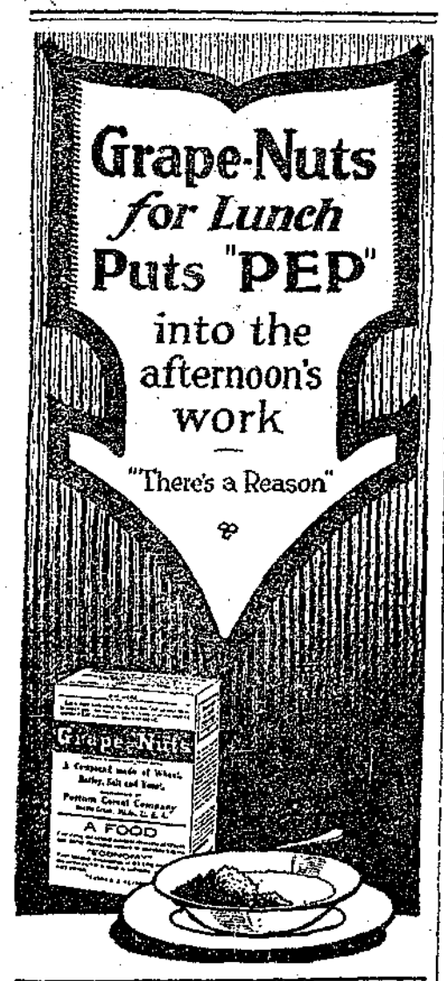
"If we interpret Gen. Smuts speech aright we detect in it a note of friendly and earnest caution to those who think the time ripe for framing a new constitution of empire with a new imperial parliament, a new imperial treasury and new imperial taxes. The idea is noble, imposing and logical, but it is none the less full of perils and quicksands and above all open to fatal objection that it does not seem to be described by the responsible spokesmen of the dominions. It may be taken as certain, therefore, that the special war conference which is to be called at the end of the war to consider the problem of imperial reconstruction will not favor the idea of a unified parliament of the empire. It will proceed on lines less sensational, but far more consonant with the British tradition of gradual evolution. Indeed, it has already begun, in the last few weeks, in the admission to the imperial cabinet of statesmen of the dominions and representatives of India."—London Daily Telegraph.

Briggs—Don't patronize that restaurant; they charge ten cents for pie.

Griggs—What of it? I'm a piece-at-any-price man.

Grape-Nuts *for Lunch* Puts "PEP" into the afternoon's work

"There's a Reason"



Climate and Efficiency

Variable Climate Makes for Man's Highest Achievement

Recent investigations seem to show that civilization in the broader sense of the term is largely dependent on man's being subjected to considerable variations of temperature in his environment. Whenever white men in spite of their natural initiative and tendency to efficiency have to live and work in a tropical climate, they degenerate physically, mentally and morally. This, it is claimed, is due not so much to the high temperature as to the monotony of an unvarying climate and the consequent lack of Nature's most effective stimulation.

It has long been recognized that mans' highest achievements have been made in the variable climate of the north temperate zone. Indeed, if the 40th parallel of north latitude be traced around the globe, it will be found that practically all the great centres of human achievement were situated not far away from it. Athens, Constantinople, Naples, Rome, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Tokio, and Pekin, as well as Jerusalem, Carthage, Sidon, Tyre, Memphis and Babylon, were all situated within about 10 degrees of this magic line.

Almost needless to say, this is the line of greatest variation in temperature. It would seem, then, as though the conclusion as to man's efficiency under circumstances in which he is subjected to considerable daily, monthly and yearly variations of temperature must be accepted.

"If all the wealth in the country were equally divided, what would you get?"

"Foolish and a car."

Speak Of Them In The Highest Terms

WHY MR. AND MRS. WEST RECOMMEND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

They Cured Mr. West's Lumbago and Made Mrs. West Feel Like a New Person. They Are the Best Tonic.

St. James, Man. (Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are living up to their great reputation in the West is twice proved by Mr. and Mrs. G. West, well known and highly respected residents of this place. Let Mrs. West tell the story of what the great Canadian kidney remedy has done for her husband and herself.

"My husband suffered from attacks of lumbago," she states, "and the doctor did him no good, but I can truthfully say that since using Dodd's Kidney Pills he is entirely free from lumbago.

"I myself took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am just like a new person. I have gained 10 lbs. since using them and my friends compliment me on how well I look.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to some of my lady friends who were complaining of not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys make pure blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best tonic.

He Knew

"Women can endure pain more heroically than men. I know by experience."

"Are you a doctor?"

"No, a shoe salesman."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Her Slightest Wish

Mrs. Moon—Before we were married you said that my slightest wish would be your law.

Mr. Moon—Exactly, my love, but you have so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as yet unable to decide as to which is the slightest.

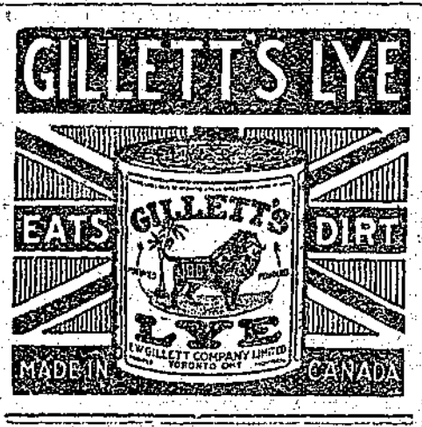
Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

The Length of Revolutions

Russian Upheaval Was One of the Quickest on Record

For its size and significance, the Russian revolution is one of the quickest and least sanguinary on record. Six days practically saw the end of it, whereas more than three years elapsed between the storming of the Bastile and the proclamation of the French republic. It took six days of barricade fighting in 1830 to persuade Charles X. to abdicate; but Louis Philippe fled in 1848 after only two, though the subsequent state of siege lasted four months.

England was ten years in establishing a commonwealth, and five weeks sufficed to convince James II. that French soil was healthier for him than English. Italian wars of liberation occupied most of 1860; and the insurrection in which the Greeks deposed King Otho in 1862 was over in fourteen days. The quickest revolution on record was that of Portugal in 1910, which was over in a day.—London Observer.



The Simple Truth

Mabel—I'm going to get narried next month, Lizzie, if Jim can get a week off from his job. I think he'll be able to; yer see, it isn't as if 'e was going for a vacation to have a good time.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Hilaire Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Loss of British Guns

No more remarkable assurance of the superiority of the British over their German enemy could well have been given than is contained in the statement of Premier Lloyd George, that up to June, 1915, two years ago, British armies had lost 84 guns, and that since that time they have not lost a gun, but instead have captured over 400 guns. Furthermore, that German prisoners taken by the British number ten to one British prisoner taken by the Germans.—London Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

Unnecessary

An Atlanta lawyer tells of a newly qualified judge in one of the towns of the south who was trying one of his first criminal cases. The prisoner was an old negro charged with robbing a hen coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Henry," observed the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yessuh," replied the negro, "the last time, Jedge, you will recollect, you was my lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?"

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," said Henry, "I's going to tell the truth."

Asthma Can Be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

The First Aviators

The origin of the first balloon, the greatly marvelled at experiment of Montgolfier in 1783, is to be traced indirectly to the influence of a not very pretty feminine fashion. Montgolfier was led to his discovery by the inflation and upward flight of his wife's hooped petticoat, which happened to be near his gas retort while he was making some experiments. The Montgolfier brothers wisely did not risk their own necks in the first flight. The first aviators were a cock, a duck, and a sheep, who all returned safe and sound to terra firma.

Italy's Navy Grows Spuds

At Venice Seamen Have Excess Crop for Sale to Civilians

The Italian ministry for marine has ordered all available plots of ground within naval enclousers to be cultivated for the raising of vegetables for consumption by the navy. Land is scarce in Venice, yet the sailors there have done so well that this year's potato crop will exceed the needs of the navy and the excess will be sold at a low price to the civilian population.

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles; and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

Germany Strengthens Doctrine

It is one of the remarkable features of the war that the ruthless acts of Germany have done more than anything else to strengthen the Monroe Doctrine. Germany is the one power above all others that has been antagonistic to that doctrine. She has watchfully waited her opportunity to descend upon the western hemisphere and secure a permanent foothold here. Anr now by the logical developmentof her conscienceless policy of aggression she finds South America, on which she had set her heart, arrayed against her and bound to us by closer ties of sentiment and interest than ever before. Thus she has been her own undoing again.—Providence Journal.

ONTARIO BABY MADE STRONG

Mrs. Jarvis says Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her Delicate Child when nothing else could

Mrs. Jarvis, Box 286, Penetang, P.O., Ontario, writes: "It is a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done for my baby. When only five months old he fell ill, and though I had medical advice for him he got worse. I tried several special foods, but none of them would stay on his stomach, and he became so thin that he seemed just skin and bone. He only weighed 10 lbs., and we never thought he could live. But chancing to hear of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I got some for baby, and am thankful I did. He is a bonny boy now, quite cured, and weighs 25 lbs. at twelve months old."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co. Ltd., Manchester, England

Alberta's Sheep Census

Alberta has 245,000 sheep, of which 158,000 belong to members of the South Alberta Wool Growers' Association with headquarters at Lethbridge.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls, in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

Met His Match

The Actor—I say, old thing. I'm getting awfully popular. A new cigar has been named after me!

His Manager— H'm. Hope it draws better than you do!

Rid the Skin

of disfiguring blemishes, by quickly purifying the blood, improving the circulation, and regulating the habits with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

BLACK LEG — LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

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

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blacklog Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blacklog Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 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 EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
THERAPION
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

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

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
HULL - - CANADA

Maces Not Always Peaceful

The new mace which the Canadian Prime Minister has received from the Lord Mayor for the Canadian house of commons is of gold. But when the mace had sterner uses it was made of harder material. Milton speaks of Death's "mace petrific," Chaucer of a "mace of steel," and it was with one of iron that Walworth laid low Wat Tyler. Iron maces, too, were used by the Turks in their wars of the dark ages. When the mace passed from being a weapon of war to a mere emblem of authority its intrinsic value increased, for it was first made of copper, then of silver, often richly gilt, and now of the most precious metal of all.—London Daily Chronicle.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

RUSSIA WILL STAND FIRM AGAINST ANY DISHONORABLE PEACE MOVE

DECLARES INDISSOLUBLE UNION WITH THE ALLIES

Russian Premier Speaks of the Future Policy of the Empire, Stating that Russia Cannot Hand Down to Future Generations A Dishonored Name

Prince Lvoff, the Russian premier, and M. Tereschtenko, the newly appointed minister, made long statements at a press reception on the recent crisis and the policy of Russia.

Prince Lvoff, after declaring that the nation had been brought to the edge of an abyss said:

"The government considers that its first duty is to consolidate the fighting strength of the army, as well as for safeguarding the conquests of restitution and for driving out the enemy and actively supporting the allies. The government considers that it is its duty to proclaim clearly and definitely its desire for the consolidation of a speedy peace; but, in speaking of peace without annexation or indemnities, the government declares it is not a question of passive defence. Free Russia will not consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism territories which were abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime. Neither can Russia remain indifferent to the fate of Belgium, Serbia, or Roumania, nor forget its duties toward them. Russia cannot hand down to future generations a dishonored reputation.

"The existing armistice at the front which gave the German chancellor a pretext to formulate his idea of a separate peace, dishonorable to Russia, must cease. The country must speak its imperious word, and send its army out to fight."

M. Tereschtenko in his statement of the policy of free Russia as outlined in the declaration of the provisional government, strongly emphasized the need of an indissoluable union with the allied democracies and the consciousness of the duty those ties impose upon Russia. He declared that it was a question of the honor of the revolution which was more precious to Russia than ever.

"I note with deep satisfaction," continued the minister, "that in our free Russia, despite our divergencies of view, there is no party, no single organization such as existed in reactionary Russia, capable of carrying on propaganda in favor of a separate peace. There is one question, however, which still lets loose the passions, namely, the question of the treaties concluded by the old regime, the immediate publication of which is demanded. This, I am convinced, is a mistaken demand.

"The Russian democracy must understand that the publication of these treaties would mean a rupture with the allies and the isolation of Russia, which would be the beginning of a separate peace. But this is just what the entire Russian people repudiates with all its strength. It understands that an international war can only be concluded by an international peace. New Russia must look forward, not behind.

"There are two great new facts in the war—the Russian revolution and the entry of the great republic of the United States. A new start must be made from these facts, and free Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling the engagements she entered upon with the allies for a united struggle and mutual help. The army will understand that it is fighting for all it holds most dear, and that defeat will annihilate our new found liberty and new life.

"It is indeed ridiculous to speak at the present time of the annexationist plans of the allies as a real menace to a just peace, when Russia, Belgium, France and Serbia are themselves either entirely or partially occupied by the enemy."

The war minister, A.F. Kerensky, addressing a meeting of Black Sea delegates, said:

"So long as I am minister of war no attempt at a counter revolution is possible. Our new regime has for its soul complete union with the allies."

Is Scotland Going "Dry?"

The demand for war time prohibition in Scotland is undoubtedly making progress. Sir Edward Parott presided at a large gathering of Edinburg citizens in the Usher Hall of that city, and commented that its size and representativeness indicated that the thinking part of the community had been converted to the cause.

The speeches that followed hammered the fact that in spite of all the pleading for economy 100 days' cost of war had gone in the manufacture and consumption of liquor. With prohibition 100,000 men could be diverted from an unnecessary industry and placed on the land for its cultivation. The country and Europe stood at the parting of the ways, and if Scotland, which would lose more than any other country, went "dry," other countries would be sure to follow the lead.

The torch of a "dry" Scotland is to be carried north, south, east and west.

Waste of War

The Steel Harvest Sown in Verdun Battlefield

"Prometheus," the organ of the German iron trade, makes an elaborate calculation as to the quantity of steel which is now lying on the hillsides round Verdun. According to military reports, it often happened that as many as one million shots daily were fired from guns of various calibres. If, however, one million shells are taken as the weekly instead of the daily average, we reach almost incredible totals. Taking the ground fought over as 260 square kilometres, and the average weight of shells as 90 lbs., no less than 1,350,000 tons of steel exploded on the area in question. This weight is sufficient to load 135,000 heavy goods wagons, and works out at 13 tons of steel per acre. Taking the price of scrap steel at 3 pounds 10s per ton, we have a crop of steel worth about 45 pounds per acre, a crop which "Prometheus" thinks is well worth garnering.

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The Explanation

An elderly lady entered a store and asked to be shown some tablecloths. A salesman brought a pile and showed them to her but she said she had seen those elsewhere—nothing suited her.

"Haven't you anything new?" she asked.

The clerk then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest pattern," he said. "You will notice that the edge runs right around the border and the centre is in the middle."

"Isn't that lovely!" said the lady. "I will take half a dozen of those."

"What are you reading, Clarice?"

"About summer goods. This store advertises landing nets. What do they mean by a landing net?"

"A hammock."

Tribute to Canada

American Paper Praises Spirit of the Canadian Troops

When the history of the war comes to be told, Canada's place in it will stand forth to our wonder and amazement. Canada's contribution in men and money, in bravery and endurance, in unselfish resourcefulness, in quick and adequate response, has been tremendous and magnificent. Proportionately to her population Canada will be found to have made the largest monetary contributions to the war, not only for the formation and equipment of her own vast armies, not only in subscriptions to the ever-recurring war loans, but also in aid to the multitudinous relief funds for Belgium, for France, for Serbia, for Poland for the widows and orphans and dependents of soldiers in the war, for the provision of luxuries for the troops, for the Red Cross, and in the stalwart application of those who remained at home for the production of foodstuffs for the warring countries.

The valor of the Canadians on the field has called forth the unqualified praise of the French and British generals, for they have proven themselves absolutely dauntless and as leaders of forlorn hopes, turned later into amazing victories, they have had no equals. Counting the cost is not the Canadian way. Out of a contingent of 25,000 troops at the outset of the war, not 2,500 live to tell the tale. Their casualties were appalling, but the only effect they had upon the Canadian heart was to accelerate recruiting and volunteers poured in to avenge their fellows. It has been officially stated in Canada that for every man that falls, five more enlist.

It was the Canadians that bore the first terrible brunt of the asphyxiating gas attacks, which came as such a staggering surprise, the Hague Convention having specifically forbidden its use. The stories of the tortures they suffered at that time, of the appalling condition of those who lived through it, is heart-rending. But the experience did but stiffen their backbones and their determination to increase their aid in men and money to fight the common enemy. No wonder the thousand Chinese who have volunteered to fight with the allies, enlisting from Vancouver, expressed the wish to serve under Canadian officers.

Canada, a young country, needing all her men at home, never hesitated once they had put their shoulder to the wheel. And they have never slackened their ardor, no matter what befell. And the women of Canada have taken up the men's work at home, kept the country going at a normal business level, and it has been said that more land, not less, has been cultivated in Canada since the war started—cultivated by the men past military age, by the invalids, by the women and the boys. It is a splendid record which will place Canada among the historic nations of the war.—Los Angeles Times.

Scientific Burglary

Dean Inge Says Teutons Are Not a Fighting Race

Speaking at the Temple church, London, Dean Inge said our opponents in this war were not really a fighting race, and so they had no chivalry. War for them was a sordid business, shorn of all romance; it was merely a scientific burglary by a very large gang.

It seemed to him that reliance on the law of progress, on socialism, democracy, common-sense and industry, or on organized religion, to prevent a recurrence of what was happening, was in each case alike futile; they would fail again as they had failed now.

He knew that this war was forced upon us, but he did not think we had a right to assume that we and our present allies could never be guilty of breaking the peace at some future time—our past record was not clean enough for that. It was of no use trying to change the world without changing ourselves. We must promote from top to bottom the great reforms in national education which he hoped would come after peace.

Cannot Invoke a "Hate" Sentiment

Professor Shipley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, in an essay on "Hate" says that he doesn't think the sentiment of hatred as an incentive to war can be effectively worked up with British troops. In confirmation of this view he says that an officer recently visited one of the British trenches where some German prisoners were and at an hour when a "sing-song" was in full swing he was pleased to hear the sergeant in the chair announce: "Item No. 4, Mister Fritz and Mister Moritz will now oblige with 'The 'ymn of 'ate.'"

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SENSELESS DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN TRAIL OF RETREATING VANDALS

BOCHE WAR A BEAST'S GAME WITH BESTIAL RULES

An Eye-Witness Tells of the Work of the Retreating Germans in Fair France, Committing Acts of Vandalism That Would Put To Shame a Band of Ruthless Savages

An eye-witness of the fiendish and senseless destruction wrought by the German armies in their present flight homewards conveys what is clearly a true and impartial account of what is taking place.

I saw he writes, from a point within reach of the pellets the very last shells fired at Bapaume, have traversed many blasted villages, and have spent almost leisurely hours in Peronne—fondly called by the French La Pucelle—which has lost under German treatment every touch of her maidenly grace and beauty. With such opportunities it is not difficult to tell how much of the ruin has been wrought by shell fire, how much by mine or fire or army house-breakers. Calculated brutality, scientific exisceration, cannot cloak themselves under the guise of acts of war.

The facts are these: As soon as the inhabitants were driven off and sent behind this great fortified line of which the German papers boast, all that was worth having was carted off and all the rest destroyed. The manner of destruction varied with the thing to be destroyed. In Peronne are many fine trees planted for ornament. The military authorities, probably from lack of labor, could not cart them away, could not even spend time in fellling them.

So instructions were given to hack every tree, as a hedge-layer cuts hedge-stakes, just deep enough to ensure the death of the tree. So the German left "his mark," a V-shaped convict's mark, cut half-way through each trunk of the avenue. Fruit trees are more carefully severed than ornamental trees, and especial care has been taken to destroy completely the espaliers and prettily trained fruit trees in which French gardeners take special and peculiar delight.

I do not know why, but the sight of these little fruit trees with their throats cut filled me with more trenchant rage against the German mind than all the rest of the havoc. Probably a list of trees and other things that inhabitants of the Bapaume and Peronne districts will need after the war is already filed in the commercial department at Berlin.

So much for the gardens. Now for the houses. I do not know how many score I entered, how many hundred I stared into through the shattered facades. Along whole streets where every front wall was rent open, I could find no vestige of any shell hole or of the distinctive oval hole that a shell usually punctures in brickwork.

The work had been done, I am wholly convinced, by small charges of ammonal, one of which was found and most bravely carried away by one of the party. The quarters of the town where the shells had been directed were very well defined; and it was in these only that the front walls were erect, though damaged.

Within the houses mess and filth were invariable. It was a wonder how so much rubble could have been amassed. In the Hotel de Ville in Peronne, a building spared because used to the last as a hospital, each room, save only the cellars and dugout below the cellars, was impassable for debris.

The general impression of desolation wrought by some bull-headed minotaur or vulture harpy was etched into the features of a more odious because more human and intelligent monster when the minor individual details of this general wreckage reached the imagination.

Here was a long mirror hung against the wall. It was shivered by means of a hammer still lying on the floor. Here was a cabinet with shallow shelves, each of which had been hacked by some blunt instrument. Here again was a Renaissance mantelpiece finely cut and designed in marble. It had been battered out of shape and pattern by the blunt side of an axe. The effect was not less brutal in the very rare places where apparently something had been spared.

For example, a certain number of books had been left in a fine library, but the greater number were thrown about the floor and wantonly torn and fouled. No pictures were left intact; no single table or chair or piece of crockery. Indeed, hardly anywhere could I find trace of furniture. I can only suppose that most of it was carted off and is probably in the hands of the Prussian furniture fakers, who have great German genius in their art But how much was burnt, how much carried off, is quite conjectural. In Peronne fires had been lit here and there, and a few houses were still smoking. In Bapaume, which I only saw at night, the burning was more extensive. In the villages the fires were the biggest and most thorough, probably for the reason that the material was of less value. Nowhere do any whole houses exist. The churches are blown up by mines.

I have said nothing of acts of destruction that have any military object. War, as conducted by the Boche is a beast's game and has bestial rules. The mining of all wells, except the one or two left for chemical treatment, is, I suppose, a military precaution like the shattering of the railway stations and the permanent way. Indeed, with regard to military precautions of this sort, my personal feeling was that by far the least thorough part of the work was the blocking of traffic. You could drive a motor at good speed along main roads seven or eight hours after the enemy had left them.

The mining and blocking seemed to my eyes rather casual and perfunctory, at any rate vastly inferior in thoroughness to the looting and the wanton excesses against property. The military mining and tree felling were done under orders. The stealing and breaking up of gardens and houses were done for pleasure and profit—con amore.

So it is that you can bicycle along country roads in the rear of the enemy and meet little obstruction. Scores of obvious checks and barriers have been omitted. But in all the towns and in all the villages you may search from dawn to dusk for any single example of slackness in the art, or perhaps science, of thieving and fouling.

In September of 1914, in the close neighborhood of Rheims, a French general—"a soldier and a gentleman" if ever ther was one—showed me in a little little shop how everything has been sifted till nothing worth more than twopence-halfpenny was left in the heap on the floor, and I walked through villages robbed of every watch, every sheet, blanket, and bolster.

But the German has advanced since those days. He can now loot a large town so that not the value of a penny piece is left, and he can retreat over a country side without leaving a roof or a saucepan, or a fruit tree.

Babylon in British Hands

Union Jack Flies Over What Was Once Great Babylonian Empire

There are really two Babylons, one the Babylon of today, the other the Babylon of Nebuchandnezzar, says a writer in the Christian Guardian. The former is the little town of Hillah, with only a few hundred inhabitants and its buildings all of mud bricks, like Babylon of old. The ancient Babylon lies all around Hillah, and is practically a suburb of Bagdad. Before the war there were a dozen German scholars living in Babylon and pursuing research work for the German government at a cost of about $20,000 a year. But the members of the staff of this research party were all German officers, and their researches were not confined wholly to ancient Babylonian records and relics. A railway was projected to run from Berlin to Bagdad and one hundred miles of it ran north from Bagdad to Samaria, and this is now in British hands. It is an interesting thing to note that Kut-el-Amara, also famous in this war, is on the edge of the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, which was Abraham's dwelling place when he heard the voice that called him to "go out, not knowing whither he he went." And now over this section and over ancient Babylon flies the well-known Union Jack, and Britain's soldiers guard what was once the centre of the great Babylonian empire.

All Credit Is Canada's

The Evening Journal is in a position to make announcement of historic importance to Canada concerning the recent victory at Vimy Ridge.

Vimy Ridge was taken by Canadian infantry after splendid preparation by artillery that was entirely Canadian—every gun that took part in battering down the German position was Canadian, and what is of special interest to Ottawa is that a Canadian soldier, General E.W.B. Morrison of Ottawa, was in charge of the Canadian artillery.

Only one officer not Canadian participated and he was a staff officer, placed to communicate with British officers in linking up the action along the line with other divisions.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

Flubdub—Why do you watch young Gotrox so closely? Are you afraid he is going to elope with your daughter?

Harduppe—No; I'm afraid he isn't.

"Bliggins is ayways lecturing on patriotism."

"Yes. Sometimes I think he is an alien enemy, and is trying to make patriotism unpopular."

Co-Operative Wool Selling

Manitoba Government Again Undertakes Work of Marketing

Just at the present time the securing of a good wool clip is of unusual importance because of the heavy demand for woolen goods for soldiers' wear. In order that the rapidly increasing amount of wool now produced in Manitoba may be marketed in the best possible condition during 1917, the Dominion live stock branch and the Manitoba department of agriculture are putting forth a concerted effort that is bound to have decided results. The Manitoba department of agriculture will again, in 1917, sell on the co-operative basis all wool consigned to it. Also, it is sending Circular 33 to all known sheepmen. Even those sheep owners, if any, who may not be intending to sell their wool on the co-operative plan should secure one of these circulars because it contains the best advice that the Dominion and provincial authorities have to present.

The Dominion government is supporting the movement by placing an expert in the field for the next two or three months. Charles N. Sattson, a sheep and wool specialist, is now touring Manitoba, personally visiting sheep owners and promoting co-operative wool marketing and better care of the fleeces. When he has completed his work, Mr. Stetson will have practically a complete census of the sheep of Manitoba.

Any questions regarding sheep keeping or wool handling addressed to the Manitoba department of agriculture will be answered either by Mr. Stetson or one of the provincial or Agricultural college authorities in touch with this matter.

The department, acting as agent for the farmers, will, up to July 10, 1917, receive the wool delivered in Winnipeg, where it will be weighed, stored and graded under the supervision of expert wool graders supplied by the federal government of agriculture. The wool will then be sold on grade for the highest obtainable price.

On receipt of wool, the department is prepared to make a cash advance up to two-thirds of the local market price, the balance to be paid as soon as final settlement is received. From the selling price the department will retain only a sufficient sum to cover actual expenses, which it is anticipated will approximate 1 cent per pound.

In every case payment will be made according to grade, and as the grade of wool is largely affected by the care of the sheep, flock owners would do well to observe the suggestions offered.

Transportation charges on all shipments should be prepaid to Winnipeg, but shipments from points having no railway agent may be sent freight collect. On these the department will pay the freight, and deduct the amount from the price when making settlement.

Wool sacks, 40 inches wide and 7 1-2 feet long, holding from 200 to 240 pounds of wool, can be supplied through the department, delivered by express or parcel post at a cost singly of 80 cents each. Paper twine, the proper twine for the tying of fleeces, will also be supplied at a charge of 1 cent per fleece. Any saving effected by the placing of orders for sacks or twine in quantity will be credited to the farmer's account. Cash for sacks or twine should accompany orders. Sacks will not be returned to the farmer.

What Kitchener Did

Built Up an Army Out of the Spirit of Service and Enthusiasm

Kitchener built up his armies out of the spirit of service and enthusiasm and resorted to conscription to keep the armies going. With us, we are told, it should be the other way about; we should begin to build our new armies out of the slacker. When Kitchener accepted conscription, it was as a temporary war measure. This professional soldier certainly could have had no empty fears of militarism. Only Kitchener, being a professional, thought coolly instead of in headlines. He would have been incapable of extraordinary reasoning which maintains among us today that volunteer service will not give us a fighting army, but that Roosevelt can take a volunteer force of men, over and under the fixed volunteer age, and have it ready for the trenches in a couple of months. The truth is that Kitchener faced the problem not only as a soldier, but as an Englishman. As such it was impossible to him that a national tradition bred into the very bone of the people should crumble before the first severe test. A profssional English soldier consented only with reluctance to compromise a great civic tradition, and then only as little as might be.—New York Evening Post.

Offenders Not Wanted in Army

It is alleged in Ottawa, that there is a growing tendency throughout Canada to let men found guilty of serious crimes enlist.

Sir Edward Kemy strongly deprecates this course of action as he does not believe that such men make dependable soldiers, and, moreover, he does not consider that they are welcomed in the ranks.

From the Gulf Coast To Western Canada

Americans From Texas Give Their Impressions of Western Canada

Under the caption, "The Gulf Coast to Western Canada," Messrs. A.R. Collins and S.C. Collins, formerly of Galveston, Texas, and now of Kenaston, Saskatchewan, contribute the following record of their impression of Western Canada:

"Leaving Galveston, Texas, the 'Treasure Island City of America,' with its parks and palms, its green grass and flowers, on the 29th of January, 1917, we journeyed northward. As we emerged from the warmer climate we were curious to observe the effect of cold weather upon the life and activities of the people.

'As' we were now about to say good-bye to Uncle Sam, some one asked the question, 'What are you going to Canada for?' The answer was, 'To Win-a-peg of course.'

"Arriving at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on February 8, we found a beautiful city and as full of life and motors as any through which we had passed. Winnipeg is one of the fastest growing cities on the American continent. In 1906 the population was 69,000, in 1916 it was 163,000. Situated mid-way between the east and the west, and of easy access to the Great Lakes as well as to American cities, Winnipeg has already become a city of great commercial importance.

Continuing our journey westward from Winnipeg 400 miles to Kenaston, Saskatchewan, other surprises awaited us. Much of this new country we found dotted with strawstacks, nice houses, and large hip-roof barns, painted red, reminding us of southern Minnesota.

"Passing through Regina, a city of 40,000 and the capital of the province, we soon arrived at our destination. We find here an ideal wheat country, a nice growing town and prosperous, hopeful people.

"There are some great hustlers here among the farmers. To show what has already been accomplished a few examples will suffice: P. W. Larson, whose farm is 6 miles south of town, raised last year 22,000 bushels of wheat; Mills Bros., three miles west, threshed the past season 30,000 bushels of wheat and sold same for $40,000 cash. Hugo Teitgen had 22,000 bushels. T. Torgerson had $40,000 worth. Wm. Rowse, whose farm is 15 miles northwest of town, had 90,000 bushels wheat in 1915.

"There are others, large and small, doing well, and still there is room and welcome for more. Good land can be had at $20 to $35 per acre.

"This town has three churches, and a nice new two-storey brick schoolhouse. There are several good stores, four elevators, and a telephone system reaching every farm house, good water is obtained at 30 feet.

"Last, but not least, Saskathcewan has adopted prohibition. There are no longer any open bars in this country where liquor is sold.

"All told, Western Canada with its healthful climate, good black soil, good churches, and a school system second to none, offers happy and prosperous homes to all."

Few Insect Pests are Known

Wireworms, Cutworms and Green Bug in Limited Numbers In the West

Compared with other agricultural regions, Saskatchewan enjoys an unusual immunity from insect pests, there being only a half-dozen varieties of insects which have ever done any serious damage to the crops.

The most spectacular, of course, was the onslaught of grasshoppers or locusts, which occurred about the middle of June, 1886, when Saskatchewan, in common with practically the whole western prairie section of the American continent was devasted by these pests.

Gerald Willoughby, one of the old timers in this section, recounted his experiences with the locusts, says the Saskatoon Star.

"It was the first year I tried to raise any crop. I had six acres of wheat, as pretty as anything you ever saw. The locusts, in the flying stage, hit it when it was just in the shot blade, and there wasn't enough of that wheat left to fill your hat.

"There were more cattle in the country then, and less crops. After the locusts had finished the crops, they took to the grass, but they didn't make enough impression on that to seriously interfere with grazing. Nevertheless, it was a hard year, and I hope we never see the plague repeated."

Besides the locust, there are wire worms—little animals which attack the wheat in case it is planted the first year after breaking. For this reason, it has become customary in most districts to sow flax on new land. There is the wheat saw-fly, the larvae of which get inside wheat stems and work down, weakening the stem so that it breaks and falls over. There is the Hessian fly, which has never been such a serious pest here as it has in some parts of the United States. During recent years there has been some trouble with the "green bug", a species of plant louse, which has done some damage here as well as in the United States. There are cutworms, also, but these confine their activities mainly to garden plants.

Piracy and Murder On the High Seas

Captain Kidd's Acts Are no Worse Than the Germans'

The story of the French schooner "Leontine" is a tale of modern piracy and murder which rivals any of the unauthenticated history of Captain Kidd. Here is what happened on the high seas on the morning of March 25, 1917. The schooner "Leontine" carrying 230 tons of mine stakes left—— France on March 23 at two o'clock. Two days later the "Leontine" was stopped by a long range shot from a German submarine. The crew, eight persons in all, prepared to leave the ship as the captain rushed down below for the schooner's papers. The submarine approached and lay 300 metres away, her commander and crew watching all that was happening aboard the "Leontine."

Instead of allowing the unarmed men to save themselves the submarine kept up a steady fire, deluging the little ship with forty rounds of shrapnel. The first few shots killed four of the crew and wounded the other four, three seriously. The "Leontine" was a charnel house so far as the human material aboard could make it. Her captain, slightly wounded, as he attempted to mount the bridge, returned to the deck and courageously carried two of the victims to shelter forward. The "Leontine" was now riddled like a sieve but did not sink. The Germans then fired incendiary shells which started a fire in the stern. The blaze, however, as if fate had intervened, did not spread. Immediately a boat left the submarine and a party came abroad to sink the "Leontine" with bombs. Seeing that all the crew was either killed or wounded, the boarding party placed their bombs and prepared to leave. On the deck, the first mate and cabin boy, the latter a child of tender years, fearing the explosions, appealed to the enemy. Revolver shots answered their appeals. Aboard the submarine, the crew which crowded its deck applauded this act with laughter and shouts.

Shortly before the first bomb exploded aboard the "Leontine" the submarine turned and steamed to a safer place. The explosion tore a gaping hole in the vessel's side. The first mate, who survived the double injury, faintly called to the captain that another bomb was about to explode. This bomb was hanging over the side by a cord and the captain cut the cord. The first bomb had done the work. Water was lapping the decks. The little ship wallowed in the waves and a sudden gust of wind threw her strongly to port and she capsized immediately.

The survivors, four in number—captain, first mate, cabin boy and a sailor whom the captain aided to hide himself forward, were thrown into the sea but managed to keep afloat on wreckage which surrounded their battered ship. By superhuman efforts they detached one of the "Leontine's" boats and crawled into it.

The boat battered by shrapnel capsized. By this time the mate and cabin boy had succumbed to their wounds. The two others crawled atop the capsized boat while the captain, sumomning all his strength, appealed by signals to the submarine which lay some distance away watching the show. The answer to this was the training of the U-boat's deck gun on the two helpless men. No shot was fired. The enemy probably being content to let the victims die a slow death. The submarine then cruised heartlessly out of sight.

Four hours of intense suffering passed before the survivors were signalled and picked up by a passing ship. They are safely ashore today, recovering and able to tell the tragic story of modern heartless piracy.

Canada's Heart and Hand

Canada Proved Herself to Be the Right Arm of Imperial Dependence

The victory of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge, with the taking of perhaps 4,000 prisoners, merely writes one chapter more in the lengthening, glorious story that began even before Ypres. As Sir Thomas Tait has been telling Philadelphians, the Canadians hold ten miles of the front, and are ready to add 50,000 more to the 300,000 men already sent from a country with about the population of Pennsylvania. Before the war some of us may have imagined that Canada was lukewarm in her allegiance to the Empire. When the hour struck, Canada proved herself the right arm of Imperial dependence. The national debt has risen from $42 to $96 per capita. Every great city and many a tiny hamlet is a house of mourning for the flower of youth that has fallen. Canada has withheld nothing. Yet such stories as Sir Max Aitken and Colonel Currie have put in print show that the modesty of the men of the Dominion and of the Crown Colony of Newfoundland has been equal to their valor. They have made the supreme sacrifice with light hearts—they have gone to their "rendezvous with death" often with a laugh and a song. The world cannot forget them or their inspiring pattern of heroism.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't pattern after the busy little bee in letting the other fellow eat all your honey.

Essentials of Community Growth

Every Person Must Be Interested in Order to Obtain the Desired Results

Speaking on the subject "Water a Factor in Community Development," before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Kamloops, B.C., Prof. W. S. Thornber, Director Extension Service, State College of Washington, made a point that many of the most successful communities have developed by turning their former misfortunes and failures to good account.

"The growth of a community is an evolution of the largest kind, and final development must not be expected in a year or even ten years," said Prof. Thornber. "In fact our most successful communities have been developed out of a series of very radical changes. Rarely or ever does a community start at once in the developing of an industry that remains the principal industry of the community. The history of the evolution of some of our most successful agricultural communities shows that their principal industry at the present time is the result of a series of misfortunes and failures, and while man thought he was the deciding factor he has proven to be only an incident in the development.

"If a community would be successful it must early in its development learn that true meaning of co-operation. Community co-operation means more than the mere getting together of a few of the good business men of the town. This cooperation must include not only the business man, the teachers, the preachers and the farmers, but also the wives of these men. Every person must be interested in some way or other the best results cannot be attained. It is absolutely folly for a few men to endeavor to bear the load of a community when all are to be benefited by the development."

Seven factors are necessary for the proper development of the community, according to Prof. Thornber, and he enumerates them as follows:

1. The Productivity of the Soil.
2. Market and Transportation Facilities.
3. Good Roads and Streets.
4. Good Schools and Churches.
5. An Intelligent Reading People.
6. Suitable Parks and Recreation Grounds.
7. Pleasant, Comfortable, Beautiful Homes.

These are conditions which can be found very generally in Western Canada and it depends, perhaps, more upon number five—an intelligent reading people—than upon any other circumstance just what will be the development of the community. Nature has provided her share and success or failure depends on the people themselves.

Caring for the Wounded

Increasing Number of Disabled Canadian Soldiers Being Cared for Here

More than twice as many disabled Canadian soldiers are now being cared for by the Military Hospitals Commission as were on the rolls at New Year.

A year ago the total was about 1,530. By December 2 the figure had risen to 2,634. Then came a slight ebb, to 2,404 at Christmas. The tide has since been flowing strongly, and high-water mark was reached on April 15 with a total of 5,677, in spite of the hundreds discharged in the meanwhile.

Of course, this influx is not the effect of recent fighting. It means that a large number of Canadians, wounded or otherwise invalided months ago, have sufficiently recovered in England to be sent home for the completion of their cure in Canada.

Nearly all of the recent arrivals have been convalescents. The Canadian medical authorities in England have not yet found it practicable to send over any large number of "bed cases."

One object of such a transference would be to make more room in oversea hospitals for men falling in the great military operations of the present year. Happily our casualties in the new campaign so far have been less heavy than had been feared—this being largely the result of the efforts of munition workers both here and in the motherland. Every extra shell turned out has meant the saving of Canadian lives.

The number of wounded, of course, must now be expected to rise, as the fighting goes on. But the medical force in England is better able to deal with them than it ever was. The shipment of thousands of convalescents to Canada and the return of an increasing percentage of cured men to the front, have reduced the number of Canadian invalids in England from 20,256 on October 20, 1916, to 14,545 on March 30, 1917. The latest total is made up thus: In Canadian hospitals, 8,926, showing a reduction of 261; in sanatoria for consumptives 92, a reduction of 13; in British hospitals 5,527, a reduction of 5,437.

"Why do you dislike your teacher so, Willie?" asked his mother. "I don't exactly dislike her, mother," replied Willie, "but it's perfectly plain to me why she never got married."

Rationing Plan For Britain

Vast Army of Officials to Attend to Scheme With Their Regular Duties

Whether the people of the United Kingdom will respond to the appeal for voluntary bread and wheat flour rationing embodied in King George's recent proclamation and in posters and pamphlets issued by the ministry on food, remains to be seen, but in the meantime the ministry is working at high pressure to put the finishing touches on the machine which will be established for compulsory rationing unless the country cuts down on consumption sharply of its own volition.

The rationing of 45,000,000 people presents a tremendous and intricate problem. The ministry, however, believes that it will be largely solved in the scheme evolved. Bearing in mind Germany's rationing plan which is said to be a complete failure, Baron Devonport, food controller, has turned to the well night perfect organization developed by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission for relief in Belgium, for guidance. The different conditions prevailing in Belgium and England, of course, make it impossible to use the Belgian scheme as a whole, but the food controller has secured valuable hints from it.

The main idea of the British plan is decentralization. The whole United Kingdom has been divided into 15 areas, each of which has been subdivided into cities, boroughs, urban district councils and rural district councils. These final small units will be charged with distributing bread and flour to the residents in their territory through bread cards or some similar plan.

A rationing committee, composed of Baron Devonport, Kennedy Jones, and other prominent men, would decide what rations were to be established, what divisions there would be of the population into classes and other like questions. Another advisory committee would handle the finances and a further committee under Lord St. Davids controls the millers.

A vast army of something like 50,000 people, composed principally of officials, will assume the rationing work in addition to their regular duties, and be under the direction of Alfred Butt, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a theatrical magnate. Mr. Butt has been studying the food rationing question for some months, and becomes chief director under the new scheme.

Fifteen areas would soon have a controller who would be responsible to the national rationing committee. Each major area also would have many minor controllers, who would govern the workers assigned to distributing food. It will take about two months to instruct those who are being appointed by the food controller in their duties as rationers. This would be about the middle of July, and by then it is expected that the people of the country will have given evidence as to whether they are going to comply with the voluntary rationing plan. Harvest conditions and the amount of imports available also will be a factor in determining whether the rationing scheme shall be put into operation.

Alberta's Coal Resources

The Second Largest Coal Producing Province of Canada

Alberta is now the second largest coal-producing province of Canada. Probably 60 per cent. of the total deposits of the Dominion are to be found within the boundaries of the province of Alberta, but, up to the present time, have not been touched to any appreciable extent. The reason for this is, of course, the small home trade, the total population of the western provinces of Canada which are supplied from the Alberta fields being less than two millions. At the same time, Southern Alberta is within economic shipping distance of a population of over twenty millions in the United States, south of the international boundary, a market which consumes fully one hundred million tons of coal annually, considerable of it being of a poor quality produced locally. Alberta coal is of high quality, practically every variety, bituminous, anthracite and lignite varieties being mined. Last year nearly five million tons of coal were produced in Alberta, and it is apparent that as the years go by the mining industry will, after agriculture, become one of the most important in the province. The actual amount of the coal deposits have been estimated at from 50 to 90 billion tons.

Waste Is Now a Crime

Waste—whether it consists in overfeeding or the throwing away of "scraps"—is a crime against the State, the community and the individual, wherever it be practised, in public or private. If that conviction can be brought home to masters and mistresses, as well as to servants, we can rest in full assurance that our fighting men at sea and on the various fronts will not fail in profiting by the comparatively slight sacrifice required from those living in the security of these islands.—London Daily Telegraph.

Protection For the Birds

Value of Bird Life to the Country Should be Better Understood

The little feathered visitors of summer days will soon appear. Then can we again listen to those warbling notes from the myriad voices of prima donnas and master vocalists of the tree branches, a chorus returned from their winter sojourn in some sunny clime or distant island, and perhaps high above the roar of the sea storm have winged their way back.

When the leaves are bursting forth, the birds have commenced to gather material for the making of their nests. And what wonderful creations these snug abodes are, built of hay and hair with diligence searched for by the winged mechanics. We observe the bird's activity at fork of limbs, out upon a branch, perchance within a cavity of the trunk. Such ingenuity of structure and design representing the skilled labor of God's little feathered architects. Other bird domiciles may be noticed in the sand banks, amid the woodwork of bridges, hidden amongst the grass or out of the way nooks and corners.

Nests of birds should never be disturbed. To destroy the eggs, or put to death fledglings retards a feature without the agency of which this Dominion of Canada could not thrive.

During recent years a marked change of opinion has taken place concerning the utility of bird life. The intense value of such has become widely recognized. Even within a comparatively recent period, the little feathered denizens flitting about the fields and woods, were considered of small value and were the recipient of condemnation as a nuisance. If bird life were properly understood, few girls and boys would condescend to rob the nests of eggs or kill the young. A subject of highly interesting study is to watch the nest builder conveying and piecing together material for an abode. Is not this activity a portrayal of patience and a marvellous display of skilled workmanship?

The amount of benefit attributable to bird life is beyond comprehension. Were these busy little foragers not present in rural surroundings, insects of many species crawling and otherwise, would destroy all crops and vegetable growth. It would not be possible for trees to flourish, the sowing of grain could produce no results, gardens and lawns in cities and towns would resemble bare patches. As a ploughman turns over the stubble or other land, flocks of small birds will be observed hopping along the furrows in quest of grubs, beetles and other pests. Of such baneful character are these pests, that we learn from eminent authorities if bird life was not present, the continent of North America would within a few years be devoid of every form of tree, grain, vegetable or flower growth. Therefore, it behoves us to do everything possible to afford the birds every protection. The environments of our homes would appear strange if little bird voices were not heard chirping.

The man, woman or child who confines within a cage any bird other than such of domestic species, deserves the respect of no person. This sentiment the writer feels assured will be re-echoed by every lover and protector of bird life. It is not possible to conceive a more cruel action than that of preventing a little feathered summer visitant which has journeyed thousands of miles to our country, from the enjoyment of perfect liberty.

Boys and girls of Canada, please protect the birds! Small as these feathered creatures are, much useful work is accomplished that no other agency could perform.—J. D. A. Evans.

Improving Dairy Herds

Government Taking Strict Measures to Eradicate Tuberculosis

The Dominion government is taking right measures to eradicate tuberculosis among the dairy herds in Canada. With its increasing live stock population this question is a vital one to the west, and yet one to which few private owners of herds have paid any great attention. The government has recognized that the dairy man is too little encouraged to purge his herd of all those which re-act under the tuberculin test, and according to a dispatch from Ottawa, not only will they deal more strictly with cases detected, but they will give compensation to the owners of animals slaughtered.

Where cattle have been destroyed for open tuberculosis, the Dominion government will refund to the owner one-half of the value, and where the animal has been slaughtered at the request of the owner, the government will refund two-thirds of its value. By an order-in-council passed lately the government will in future license all dairies, and will refuse license to all dairies failing to conform to a certain standard. Dairies receiving milk from herds containing reactors will be prohibited from selling that milk until it has been pasturized.—Free Press.

Girls who can't cook should look before they leap into the matrimonial frying pan.

U. S. Spy Hunters

Five Hundred Thousand Men and Women Now Aiding the Secret Service

Virtually the entire force of the United States government's civilian employees, approximately 500,00 men and women, has been summoned to aid the secret service in the detection of spies. The government has sought also active co-operation of the police and detective forces of every town and city of consequence throughout the country. Letters requesting such co-operation have been mailed broadcast by the Department of Justice, and replies pledging unstinted aid are coming back in great numbers.

But the largest single force which the government has enrolled for the hunting down of spies, is the army of postmasters. Under the postmasters are working the letter carriers in the cities and the rural free delivery carriers in the country, a force all told, of about 300,000 men.

Since the war began the allied governments have spent in the United States on munitions and raw material alone about $2,500,000,000—rather over half being for munitions and rather under half for raw material. Some 75 per cent. of this sum, or nearly $2,000,000,000, has been disbursed on the advice and under the guidance of Morgan & Company. No firm in the whole history of commerce has ever been placed with such a task.

Danger from Rust

Seldom That Two Rusted Years Come in Sequence

The following bulletin sent out by Prof. E. M. Freeman, plant pathologist, Minnesota experiment station university farm, St. Paul, will be read with interest:

Many farmers in Minnesota and the northwest are perhaps hesitating to plant wheat because of the poor crop which they had last year. The great loss in last year's crop was due to two things—rust and hot winds. What are the chances for another severe rust epidemic this year? They depend upon several things but chiefly on the weather. Let me briefly explain first that rust of wheat is a living parasite and this parasite is affected by the weather just as are other plants like wheat and corn. If the weather is right for rust, the rust grows fast and kills or injures the wheat. Now, if the weather bureau could only tell us for certain just what the weather is going to be during June and July we could foretell fairly well whether or not there was going to be rust—but neither the weather bureau nor anyone else can foretell the weather so far ahead. As far as the farmer is concerned, the weather is always a matter of chance.

What are the chances of two rust years following in succession? Records show that rust epidemics seldom if ever come in succession. In fact, they have only occurred about once in five to ten years. There was a great epidemic in 1904 and a pretty severe attack in 1911. The last year's (1916) epidemic was probably the most severe of any known in the last 25 years. The 1905 crop and the 1912 crops were not severly attacked by rust. Every farmer must take his chances on the weather with every crop. If the weather behaves as it has in the past, the chances are that there will be no rust epidemic this year. Even in some so-called rust years good average crops have been grown, as the following figures for spring wheat in the northwest show:

Spring wheat average production—1904, heavy rust, 12.8 bushels per acre; 1905, little or no rust, 14.7 bushels per acre; 1911, fairly heavy rust, 9.4 bushels per acre; 1912, rust only in spots, 17.2 bushels per acre.

Don't let rust scare you out of planting wheat. The chances are against the rust. Grow all the wheat you can grow because you probably have a better chance, as far as weather is concerned, than the rust.

You can, moreover, help in checking rust by observing the following:

Plant early varieties—they often get ahead of the rust.

Sow seed early—to get ahead of the rust.

Dig out every "common" barberry bush in the neighborhood. The common barberry bush harbors rust.

A Pathetic Story

A Woman Who Had Never Heard of the Crucifixion

Arthur W. Spalding has found a grown-up white woman, uneducated, but of more than average intelligence, in the North Georgia mountains, who has never heard of the crucifixion of Christ.

He tells a pathetic story of her comment.

The circuit-riding minister, visiting the little family for the first time, told the story of the Cross. They followed it with rapt faces, and when he concluded the woman, leaning toward him, whispered hoarsely:

"Stranger, when did you say all this happened?"

"A long time ago," he answered—"nearly two thousand years."

"And they nailed him to that ther' tree when he hadn't done nothing to hurt 'em—only jest loved 'em?"

"Yes."

She leaned further and placed her hand impressively on his knee. "Wal, stranger," she said, the tears standing in her eyes, "let's hope it ain't so."

Peace River Country

Agricultural and Mineral Wealth of New District is Amazing

From the trenches in France, on the day before he was killed by a sniper's bullet, a splendid young fellow from Vancouver, but who had been born and educated in the East, wrote:

"I have seen a lot of the world, but have not made much of my life. This is the only real thing I have ever done. But when it is over I am going back to Canada, and to the Peace River country, the best part of the best land on earth."

I do not know if he had decided upon his future home before leaving Canada. Perhaps the thought of these immense stretches of silence, of the illimitable forests, of the great rivers flowing outward to the sea, may have been very pleasant when contrasted with the battle scarred face of the country in which he was. Laurie was ever an idealist, was one even in his school days, and it may be that the name, Peace River Country, had something to do with what he wrote in that letter. If so, his idealism became realism, for he, with many other of our boys, have gone to the Peace River country, though not to the great Canadian district which bears that name.

Mr. Malcolm J. Campbell, a true pioneer of the North country, at present living at Grande Prairie, Alta., says:

"The Peace River country is the first place that looked like home to me. I have seen many delightful sections of country in my travels, but have never yet seen a land with such promise and so rich in natural resources as that part of British Columbia known as the Peace River Block. No more fertile lands lie out of doors than are found in the valleys tributary to the Peace; there is an abundance of mineral wealth; game abounds and the climate is ideal. The snow generally disappears by March 10, and seeding is in full swing by April 1.

"I first visited the north country six years ago when, with two companions, I made the trip by dog team from Athabasca Landing to Fort St. John, and back most of the way on foot after the spring chinooks had cleared off the snow.

"It seems strange now to think how quickly the trip can be made, and how comfortably, compared with our overland journey of 1911. The trains of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway now run to Grande Prairie City, and the trip is made in a little over a day. We were many weeks covering the same distance. At Lesser Slave Lake we left the last traces of civilization, and from there took the winter trail to Grande Prairie via Sturgeon Lake. Crossing Grande Prairie we pushed on to Pounce Coupe, which is in the southeast corner of the Peace River Block. From there we travelled in a northwesterly direction, reaching Fort St. John, the first of February."

"Now much of this north land is under cultivation. With the completion of the Pacific Great Northern Railway, much more of it will be available.

As far as British Columbia is concerned this district means a block of fertile land 600 miles long by 299 in width. And it is all wheat land Also every other crop that can be produced in temperate climates, with the exception of some of the less hardy fruits, can be produced here successfully.

Good roads are being constructed by the governments of Alberta and of British Columbia, but so far the former province has devoted more attention to the district than has the latter.

Many prosperous settlers are now scattered throughout the Dawson Valley and Swan Lake sections. Stock raising and grain growing, receive most attention, and many fine herds are being established. There are thousands of acres, yes, hundreds of square miles, of gently rolling, park-like lands awaiting only the coming of the railroad to turn them into waving fields of grain. Away to the west of Pounce Coupe there are large stretches of heavily forested country containing the best of mercantable timber.

The mineral wealth is amazing, and the surface of the ground has scarcely been scratched. There are great sections of northeastern British Columbia that have not even been prospected. Coal is there in abundance; water power is available at every turn, and I venture to state that no section of Canada is so rich in natural resources as the Peace River district of British Columbia and Alberta.

Paper Scarce in Britain

The shortage of paper in Britain is now appreciated in the Canadian camps. Military officers' orders are issued on half sheets, note paper only to be used where the letter is unlikely to extend over such space. Smaller size than foolscap must be used whenever possible. Letters to headquarters need no longer be sent in duplicate and triplicate, except under special circumstances. Colored attached slips and such are to be dispensed with whenever possible. Envelopes are to be sparingly used.

When a man shows a Christian spirit in an argument things are coming his way.

End of Germany's Dream

Realization of the Once Dazzling Prospect is Now Impossible

The great adventure is over. The war may, despite the submarine, go on for a considerable time. It may last until Europe is bled white and exhaustion becomes the price of peace. But the glittering mirage of world dominion to be won, as Silesia was won a century and three-quarters ago, by a generation of extraordinary preparation and one great and unexpected thrust, has faded before our eyes. The vision of a Germany stretching from the English channel to the Persian gulf, and bound together by a "Bagdad-Bahn" which should run from a German Antwerp to a German Basorah, is now as much a part of the world's great fiction as the travels of Sinbad the Sailor or the tale of the Second Calendar. Above all the iridescent dream of a world whose destinies should hang upon the word of a Hohenzollern is at an end. For, whatever delusions may still be cherished by the authors of the great design, or the credulous souls who were lured into seconding this magnificent ambition, whatever the outcome of the war or the settlements devised by diplomats, one result of the past two years and a half has made the realization of this dazzling prospect impossible. It is the revelation of the Prussian mind. Such, after two years and a half of conflict, is the dominant note of anti-German literature.—Wilbur C. Abbott in the Yale Review.

Crush Britain at Any Price

Prof. Ernst Haeckel's Deliberate Opinion of the Germans' Goal

The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent says the German ministry of finance publishes the following letter, written by Professor Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, Professor of Zoology in the University of Jena, as propaganda for the sixth German war loan:

"You have asked my opinion of this cruel world war. My answer, founded on the words of our three greatest heroes, von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and von Tirpitz, is 'Down with England at any price.'

"Should England, who brought about this war, and is now succeeding in her design of getting the whole world against us, win the war, there would follow a British peace and the destruction of our dear Fatherland. It would be finis for Germania. England is rightly called "The destroyer of peoples." She will treat us as she has treated Ireland.

"I have known England for fifty years, and still admire her for her great cultural and scientific work. but I have also known Britain's swelled-headedness. Some of our sentimental Germans believe an understanding is still possible with our most cruel enemy. It is impossible. Only when our U-boats have succeeded in breaking and bringing Britain to her knees shall we get the peace desired by Germany. Therefore we must all subscribe to the war loan."

Manitoba Is Big Butter Exporter

Shipped Two Million Pounds During Past Twelve Months—Other Dairy Products

Geo. W. Batho, of the publications branch of Manitoba department of agriculture states that the dairy industry of Manitoba has had a banner year, that the creameries of the province, nearly forty in number, running all winter with few exceptions and that a good supply of cream was still coming in despite the late, cold spring. All of this is exceptional in Manitoba.

During the last 12 months the province has exported 81 carloads of butter, or nearly 2,000,000 pounds. Most of it has gone east but a good deal of it has gone west. The dairy industry was never before on such a good footing in the province, Mr. Batho says.

The cheese industry has also taken a remarkable advance since the war began. There was a time when over a million pounds of cheese were made in this province but the production slumped to as low as a little over 400,000 pounds in 1913. In 1916 the production soared again to nearly 900,000 pounds.

Mr. Batho is mailing 20,000 circulars on dairying. These will be distributed to creamery patrons with their pay checks. The circular, which was prepared by L. A. Gibson, Manitoba's dairy supervisor, gives much information on the care of cream and the production of milk.—Free Press.

Vanity of a Cow

"Look here," cried the irate farmer, rushing into the country store, "I wish you'd be more careful how you chuck things over the counter. You gave me perfume yesterday instead of liniment, an' I'd put it on the blessed cow 'fore I knowed."

"I hope it hasn't done her any harm," said the storekeeper in a mollifying tone.

"Harm!" snapped the farmer. "That 'ere cow won't eat now nor allow herself to be milked. The only thing she does is to sigh the whole day long and go and look at her reflection in the pond."—Baptist Watchman-Examiner.

Trained Men On the Farm

Can the Farmers Dispense With Skilled Labor?

The London Times has directed the attention of enthusiastic patriots to the danger of denuding the farms of all skilled men. There may be some room for fear lest Canada should run herself short of farm help, in the general anxiety to do everything possible to win the war.

The article in the Times is, at any rate, sufficiently enlightening of conditions in Great Britain, to make it well worthy of the attention of our readers.

"Farming and farm work are skilled occupations, and are now generally recognized as such. In so far as skill is concerned farming does not differ from other industries. The personal factor shows itself in various forms in all branches of husbandry. For the moment it is labor rather than competent direction that engages attention by reason of its scarcity and inefficiency. To judge from the way in which the land has been denuded of skilled workers' inability to appreciate the value of training obtains in quarters where something different might have been expected. The principle of dilution was as sound in respect to agriculture as to munitions, that the number of skilled hands was already barely in excess of requirements.

"The vital importance of experience in such operations as ploughing, sowing, shepherding and the care of stock canot easily be unduly emphasized. As regards field work it is not only in the control or use of the implements that skill exerts itself, although here its results are important; the effect upon the horses is as sensitive to proper management and handling as the most delicate machine and the farmer, even if he were willing to entrust the plough or the drill to the novice, would pardonably hesitate to commit his valuable animals—and at present all horses are valuable—to the care of inexperienced men or women. Apart from the fact that on most farms there are young animals to be broken in and others of a spirited or nervous temperament that require careful handling, the health and fitness of the teams for their duties depend upon their management in the stable.

"The care of horses is essentially a task for a competent man or woman, for the diet has to be regulated with a proper understanding of the requirements of the teams in general and often of individual animals in particular. It is not too much to say that wherever horses are concerned—in the stable, in the field, or on the road—dilution of labor must be effected with the utmost discrimination, not in the interest of the farmer only but equally in that of the nation, since, in reference to food production, the two are synonymous. In the field skill behind the plough or the drill makes for efficiency in production. Given horses of suitable temperament beginners can harrow and roll as well as those whose places they take, but the other operations mentioned belong to a different category and not only provide scope for the exhibition of skill, but, conversely, present easy possibilities for demonstrations of the error of entrusting them to the inexperienced.

"Inexperienced workers will be able to render useful service at the homestead and in the management of cattle, pigs, poultry and so forth; but in all cases the consequences would be problematical unless they are placed under competent supervision. Only those thoroughly conversant with the subject can appreciate at its value the importance of knowledge and discretion in the feeding of live stock. The owner of valuable stock knows that the best results are not obtained by extravagance in feeding. A skilled herdsman who makes a minute study of the preferences and needs of individual animals is not always to be found, but his example is worth keeping in mind and the further it is departed from, either in lavishness, stinting, or irregularity, makes the emulation of his attainments in economic result proportionately remote."—Montreal Family Herald.

Raising a Mollycoddle

"My nephew, Leslie Postlewaite Snicker, was his mother's pride and joy," said old Polk N. Prodd. "When he was small she dressed him in dainty garments until it was hard to determine whether he was his mamma's precious pet or a performing monkey.

"As Leslie grew up she selected his neckties and his associates and gratified his every wish, until he became as pronounced a sissy and painful sight as I ever witnessed. And then he married a square-shouldered young widow, with four children and red hair, and never knew what struck him."—Judge.

Doctor—My dear sir, you must give your wife some considerable change at once.

Husband—Can't do it doctor; you've got it all.

Patient—Well, now you can give me gas.

Dentist—The tooth is out, my dear sir.

Patient—Yes; but it's paying the fee that hurts.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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Prologue

CHAPTER I.

The Accident

The autumn night was stormy and wild; a veritable hurricane blew over the downs; it was a night of storm and tempest. Above the great stretches of downland, scurrying masses of clouds raced across the sky; the moon, struggling fitfully now and again through the clouds, poured a thin white radiance upon the earth below. Under the racing clouds, and the fitful radiance of moonlight, the downs looked very desolate—wide reaches of close-cropped grass that seemed to stretch into infinity, range after range of swelling uplands, their bare outlines only occasionally varied by clumps of pine trees that swayed and creaked in the wild blast of October.

On that stormy night the long lanes that led from the sheltered valleys to the down top were very lonely. No one abroad who could possibly be within sheltering walls, and even the shepherds and others whose work led them on to the uplands had long since gone home to the scattered cottages which lay under the shelter of the great hillsides.

The doctor from Lonsbury, Guy Thornton, as he drove slowly up one of these long lanes, drew his coat collar closely up to his chin and his cap further down over his ears, before flicking his mare gently with the whip.

"Come along, old lady," he said in his pleasant voice which never failed to appeal to both man and beast. "We want to get home before midnight. Put your best foot forward; the downs are not pleasure grounds tonight, and I don't like them any more than you do."

Sheila pricked up her ears. It almost seemed as though she understood her master's words, and during the next few moments she raced up the lane much as the clouds were racing overhead. The wind tore across the uplands with shrieks and wailings, and as Thornton's dogcart left the shelter of the deep hedges and emerged upon a more open stretch of road, a wild gust nearly snatched the cap from his head, and made his slightly-built cart sway unsteadily.

"What a night! What a night," he muttered, his eyes looking from the line of downs to the ragged clouds overhead. "And what a profoundly desolate place for a house," he added as his glance fell upon a lighted window in a roll of the downs above him.

"Who can have chosen such a place. And why?"

The road he was now traversing was unknown ground to the doctor. True, he lived only a few miles away in the town of Lonsbury, where he had one of the biggest practices in the neighborhood, but hitherto his work had never taken him along the lanes he was traversing tonight, and he had not before penetrated into this lonely district amongst the downs.

He looked with some curiosity at the house of which he had just caught sight, a house set back against the dark hillside, in one of the most deserted parts of the downs. The moon, at that moment pushing through a torn fringe of clouds, shrone full upon it, and showed a white stone building, in which only one window was lighted; but the window was a very large one, filling almost the whole side of the house, which, excepting for that stream of light, appeared to be in total darkness.

"A light set on a hill," Thornton said to himself, his eyes still watching the stream of light from the great window. "It's a queer place to have chosen for a house, remote as it is from everything but the railway cutting."

He turned as he spoke, and glanced downwards on his left, where in the moonlight the railway lines gleamed whitely for a moment, and then were hidden again as the clouds once more raced across the moon. At the same instant a sharp patter of rain began to fall, and Thornton bent his head as the raindrops stung his face and the tearing wind flung itself upon him with a renewed shriek of fury.

"By Jove! I wish Mr. Marstead, whoever he may be, hadn't sent for me tonight," Thornton thought whilst he set his teeth grimly and gripped the reins with numbed fingers. "One wouldn't want a dog to be out in such weather! Good Heavens! What was that?"

His thoughts ended in the abrupt question, as a sudden sound struck upon his ears, a sound so startling so prodigious that Sheila, usually the gentlest of mares, stopped short with a jerk that nearly flung her master out of the cart, then stood shivering and whinnying in a pitiably terrified condition.

But her master was scarcely less startled and horrified than his faithful beast. The sudden, ghastly crash which had even drowned the noise of the howling wind, that terrific rush of escaping steam, those cries of fear and agony that all at once uprose on the evening air, could only mean one thing; and, fastening the reins to the seat, Thornton sprang to the ground, and having spoken a word of comfort to Sheila hurried to the edge of the railway cutting.

Though he wasted no time in trying to master the details of what he saw, the scene that met his eyes will be stamped on his brain to his dying day. A train, which a few seconds earlier must have emerged from the black mouth of the tunnel yawning behind it, lay wrecked across the lines. The engine was half way up the bank, steam escaping from it in huge clouds, with a rushing sound which added to the horror of the scene. Carriages were piled one upon another, or hung overturned on bank or rails, and cries, screams, and groans mingled with the howling wind and driving rain.

At headlong speed Thornton sped down the steep bank, intent only on rendering such help as he could to those who cried aloud in mortal agony or in deadly terror. All in a moment that lonely spot on the downs had sprung into a scene of animation, a hideous scene in which pain and death were holding high revels; and as he ran Guy found himself wondering whether any other living soul but himself was within earshot of the disaster, whether there was anyone but he who could come to help those in the wrecked train.

A vision swept into his mind of a white house he had lately noticed on the hillside. He remembered the big window from which light had streamed out into the darkness, some one human must have lighted the light—the house might afford much needed shelter. So his thoughts ran, and then for a few moments everything was forgotten but the actual difficulties of the moment. He could think of nothing but the pitiful specimens of humanity calling to him from every side for succor. His strong hands helped men and women to struggle out of the overturned carriages; his few cheering words gave the dazed guard power to pull himself together and consider whence assistance could be procured; he set the engine-driver and fireman, miraculously saved from serious hurt, to work to come to his aid in rescuing the passengers.

"Whiteburn station is just the other side of the tunnel," the guard said, hoarsely. "I can run back there through the tunnel for help; that'll be best. There is a bit of a village there and we can soon get folks to come."

"Go straight away," Thornton said tersely, and went back to the work of rescue, for which he felt he needed many pairs of hands. But, mercifully, the train had been a short one, few people were travelling on that stormy night, and of those few the greater number appeared to be suffering only from cuts and bruises and from nervous shock.

The greater number. Yes—but there were exceptions to that general rule. Three dead bodies already lay by the railway track, and Thornton's heart contracted as he knelt on the sodden bank beside a slight, unconscious form, whose white still face looked like death itself. It was a woman who lay there; she had been taken from the last of the overturned carriages; Thornton had with difficulty extricated her from between two great splinters of wood.

Even in that moment of stress and agitation Thornton's observant eyes saw how lovely was the face of the injured woman—how sweet, how serene, yet how infinitely sad; and whilst he took such means as were possible to revive her, he speculated as to who and what she might be. Her clothes were of the deepest black, with the collars and cuffs that denote a widow's dress, and on her bare left hand she wore a thick wedding ring; but it was the haunting sadness of the unconscious face that brought a lump into the doctor's throat, a mist into his eyes.

(To Be Continued.)

"There's a man planting potatoes," said Farmer Corntossel, "when he ought to be playing golf."

"You don't approve of gardening?"

"Yes I do; but if he'd go ahead and play golf he wouldn't be spoilin' good potatoes that somebody could use."

"Now that, sir, is a very good cigar, one you needn't be afraid to offer anybody."

"That's all right, as far as it goes, but I want one that I can smoke myself."

Airplane Mail Carriers

Expect Aviators Will Not Abandon Air Work When the War Is Over

It is said that the French government is planning to convert its corps of army aviators, thousands upon thousands of them, into mail carriers after the war.

There are no technical difficulties in the way. Airplane engines have been perfected to the highest degree of reliability and their speed has been developed marvelously. Nothing short of thick fog, a violent thunderstorm or a hurricane bordering almost on a tornado now serves to prevent flying—with rarely a casualty from natural causes.

Indeed, the greatest defect in the army aerial service, according to officials in that branch, is overconfidence in what the airplane engine can do. Flights of six and eight and ten hours without replenishing the gasoline supply are now of common occurrence. Mountains can be scaled as if they were mounds under the foot of a Brobdingagian. Aviators leave the British side of the Channel and deposit passengers or messengers on the war front with no more sense of the unusual than if they had taken a steamer from Dover to Boulogne.

The possibilities of mail carrying in difficult regions have not been thoroughly investigated, because only the demands for war efficiency have brought flying up to the point of dependability needed for general service. The French government did establish some postal routes for airmen, but nothing on an extensive scale was adopted. Commercially, the utility of the airplane after the war will be open to the fullest exploitation. Britain will have scores of thousands of expert aviators and not many of these will abandon the "sport" which now is serving the British armies so splendidly.

Friends Worth Retaining

The Great Mistake of Making War On Birds

Birds are the friends of mankind. Were it not for their kindly offices, so ill requited, men could not live upon the earth more than a year or two. Insect life would sweep over the earth in a devastating flood; every green thing would disappear, as insects great and small, flying, creeping, swimming, boring and omnivorous, swept over the land. The birds, and the birds alone, are our guardians and keepers and yet we make senseless war upon them. Because a few birds that guard our peas and cherries take tribute of the fruit they preserve, we make senseless war upon them until by sad experience we are taught that it is a choice between plenty of birds and fewer cherries, and without the birds no cherries at all. The hawks and owls rid us of pestiferous vermin, and now and then take a chicken for tribute; therefore we make war upon hawks and owls, and by and by we have no clover, because the mice have eaten of the bumblebee and so the clover is not fertilized. Women—horrible thought!—that they may wear feathers in their hats, doom millions of beautiful and useful birds to extinction, and then, as in Italy, a murrain sweeps the land.—Christian Register.

"Do your constituents endorse your attitude?"

"I don't know yet," replied Senator Sorghum. "Attitudes are not as easy as they used to be. I can remember the time when all I needed in the way of an attitude was an Ajax-defying-the-lightning pose while I mentioned George Washington and the American eagle."

"I've often wondered why my wife accepted me."

"Didn't you tell me once that she had simple tastes?"

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

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and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

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Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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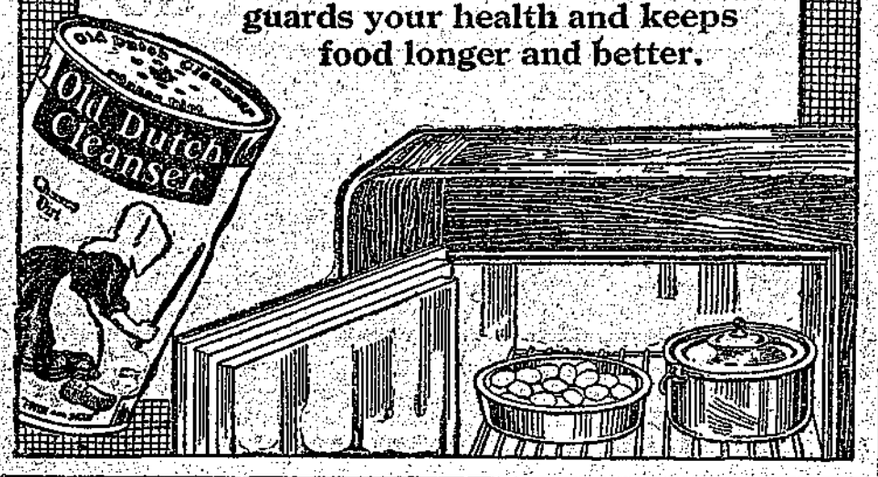
Old Dutch

insures Perfect Sanitation for all Metal Ware and Enamel Surfaces. A sweet hygienic refrigerator safeguards your health and keeps food longer and better.



Matrimonial Amenities

"The wife and I had a spat this morning. She remarked that she didn't get much of a man when she married me."

"Whew! and what did you say?"

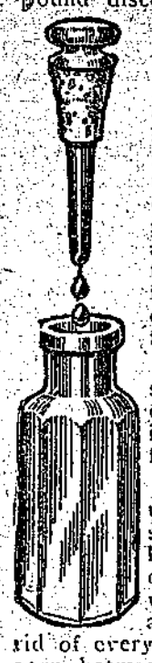
"Oh, I agreed with her. I said if I'd been a high-class man I wouldn't have picked her out."

PAIN? NOT A BIT!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

A Matter of Regret

"You seem to think a great deal of that dog of yours."

"He's on my mind constantly. I can't help thinking how much more valuable he would be if he had been born a pig!"—Washington Evening Star.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Bookkeeper—That's an adding machine, Miss Multirox.

The Boss's Daughter—Sure! I see how it works. If you want to add four and two you find the number four button and then count two more and that brings you to the number six button and that's the answer. How clever!

Few men care to be as good or as bad as they are said to be.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

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KITCHENER, - CANADA

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

Zouaves of France

Although the Zouaves, who covered themselves with glory in the Saloniki campaign, have been a component part of the French army for less than ninety years, they have traditions which older regiments may envy. In the Algerian war the French recruited them from some fierce Arab tribes known by the many-vowelled name "Zooaouas," and their achievements under Lamboriciere and Cavaignac soon attracted enthusiastic young Frenchmen to their ranks. They adopted the Moorish uniform, fought with distinction in the Crimea and the regiment became a close corporation for their compatriots, all of African birth being refused admission.

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

No Girl or Woman Need be Constantly Ailing and Unhappy

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those unhappy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lusterless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough blood, red blood in their veins to keep them well and in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure girls and women from the inevitable decline that follows anaemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red, good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their good health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. Here is one example of its power to cure. Miss Dorina Bastien, St. Jerome, Que., says:—"For over a year my health was gradually failing, my blood had seemed almost to have turned to water, my cheeks were pale, my lips bloodless, and the slightest exertion left me breathless. I suffered frequently from severe headaches, my appetite failed, and my friends feared I was going into consumption. I had been doctoring but did not derive any benefit, and finally I had to give up my work and return home. It was at this stage that a friend brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. By the time the box was used I thought they were helping me, and decided to continue using the pills. I took a half dozen boxes more, when my strength had completely returned, my appetite was restored, my color returned, headaches had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had been for years. I would urge every weak and ailing girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Inconsiderate Spouse

Sick folks are often extremely querulous. A man was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and his sufferings frequently caused his wife to burst into tears as she sat at his bedside.

One day a friend of this invalid came in and asked how he was getting on.

"Badly, badly!" he exclaimed, "and it's all my wife's fault."

"Is it possible?" asked the friend in surprise.

"Yes. The doctor told me that humidity was bad for me, and there that woman sits and cries just to make it more moist in the room."

Lava Takes Years to Cool

Has Been Known to Retain Heat for a Period of Over Forty Years

Peasants on the slopes of Mount Etna can still boil water over the lava that flowed from the volcano during the eruption of 1910. Lava, according to Walter Woodburn Hyde of the University of Pennsylvania, writing to the Geographical Review, often reaches a temperature of 2,000 degrees F.

Even the ancient poets recorded the tenacity with which lava retains the heat, and Borelli, describing the great eruption of 1669, says the lava took eight years to cool. It is related that steam was still rising in 1830 from lava ejected in 1787. And this is not astonishing when we remember that the stream of molten lava which reached the sea at Catania on that occasion was at least 600 yards in breadth, 45 feet deep and contained 3,532,000,000 cubic feet. It banked up against the walls of Catania, which were 60 feet high until it flowed over the top and destroyed a large part of the city. The huge promontory that acts like a breakwater to the harbor is the remains of that stream of lava that flowed into the sea.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Danger in the Well

Of all the different wells to be feared the dug well is probably the most dangerous. It is usually walled up with loose stones, leaving numerous cracks and crevices. In these openings many small animals such as frogs, lizards, snakes and mice make their homes. These animals frequently die, drop into the water and decay, thus making the water extremely unpleasant as well as unsafe for use. Aside from this point the dug well is open to another criticism. It is usually on a level with the surrounding area and during heavy rains is quite apt to receive the drainage and wash from surrounding barnyards and pens as well as from privies.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

"Three Days in a Submarine"

A provincial church, at which the congregation has been growing less and less every Sunday for some time, was recently crowded long before the time for commencement of the service. The minister was evidently adopting the government's idea that sermons should be more practical and topical in these days, for the subject announced, which had attracted such wonderful numbers was "Three Days in a Submarine." The expectant congreation were treated to a wonderful discourse, but came away sadder and wiser men after hearing a sermon on Jonah.—London Daily Chronicle.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

Abstinence Is Good Medicine

Ninety per cent. of the English well-to-do classes habitually overeat. If their daily rations were cut down to a third of the food regularly consumed before the war there would be less disease, better work, and far clearer thinking. Six months of a restricted diet would enormously add to the nation's brain power and effectiveness. The increase in health and happiness would be so great that there would be no general tendency to gorge again when peace returns. The kaiser has already forced Great Britain to be efficient. He may yet succeed in compelling her to be abstemious and healthy.—London Daily Express.

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

"You must enjoy hearing your prima donna sing."

"I do," replied the impresario. "You don't know what a relief it is to have her get out and throw those high notes around to the audience, instead of yelling at me about her salary."

Angels Admiring Zeppelin

German Humorist Gives Dead Count a Front Window in Heaven.

The Bavarian humorous paper Simplicissimus features on its front page a picture of "Count Zeppelin in Heaven." The count has flown up to heaven in one of his own cruisers, which is seen resting on a cloud bank in the background, undergoing the inspection of a crowd of admiring angels. Count Zeppelin, attended by a committee of cherubs, is being welcomed by St. Peter, who makes him a laudatory address, informing him that he has been given one of the finest locations. A feature of the new residence, remarks St. Peter, is that "you can see Germany from the front window."

Pills for Nervous Trouble.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Value of Good Roads to the Farmer

Poor roads are very expensive things for country communities. The farmer who thinks that improved highways are mainly for the benefit of those who drive automobiles should reflect on the results of a recent investigation by the department of Agriculture, which finds that the cost of hauling farm produce over ordinary country roads is twenty-three cents a ton mile whereas over hard-surfaced roads it is only thirteen cents.—Youth's Companion.

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Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School July and August — Navigation School December to April

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Can Practice Economy

A shrinkage of 3,000,000 tons in the garbage collections in a month shows that even the extravagant city of New York can practice economy when it sets out to do so. And as it may be assumed that every ton of decrease in the volume of garbage means an additional ton of utilized food, the metropolitan report indicates the tremendous importance of this one item in food conservation.—Providence Journal.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other

Awoke Her to Her Value

Nell—So he jilted her, did he? That must have made her feel cheap.

Belle—On the contrary, it gave her a very expensive feeling—she sued him for $25,000 for damage to her heart.

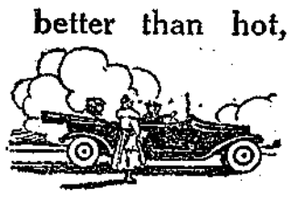
Mrs. Newlywed—"Oh, Jack! I wish you were a man worth while, like Lionel de Peyser. His mother gives him a thousand a week, and pays all his bill besides!"

FLEET FOOT

Shoes on the Farm

For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.

For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.



When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children. 201

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

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.

The Hedley Gazette

Subscriptions in Advance

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

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Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., July 19, 1917.

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

THIS AND THAT.

THOSE responsible for the war news might just as well sprinkle on it a little truth. Every one who has studied the history of Germany knows that there will not be a revolution in Germany unless those now in authority wish it. If a republic is formed it will only be for the purpose of obtaining better terms from the allies, and after everying is settled the Hohenzollerns will be back in power and again making preparations for world conquest. The "collapse" of the Germans will not be complete until Berlin is occupied by the allies, the navy and the Hohenzollerns destroyed, and the men and women of the country subjected to the same indignities and outrages that were heaped upon the people of Belgium and and France. Anything less will not convince the Germans, and any other outcome of the war will probably result in the dismemberment of the British Empire. Too many sacrifices have been made for the war to stop short of the complete crushing of the Hohenzollerns and the empire which is the result of centuries of looting. British statesmanship is on trial. For years there has been a growing feeling that British statesmen were educated more with a view to construing Latin than managing an empire. This has been verified in the fact that the ruling classeses of Britain could not produce a man big enough to guide he empire in time of great peril. Practical common sense, energy and brains were necessary. That is the reason the Welsh cottager is premier of England. The war has been one of misrepresentation and suppression of disasters and reverses. Had the truth been told conscription would not have been necessary. They just muddled along and lied to the people. Since a Welshman became premier, a Scot at the head of the army and an Irishman in charge of the navy, there should be afficiency and truth.

The Kaslo Kootenanion didn't show up last week. Pleuro-pneumonia is the cause given by Editor Power. We'll let it go at that, but don't let the attacks become too frequent. The people of Kaslo are not the only ones who like to see the Kootenaian weekly. It is a mental tonic after wading through the absolutenothingness of Hansard

There will be a federal election this fall. That will give party returned to power five years to whitewash the war-made millionaires. The majority of the soldiers will, of course, be disfranchised. The game must be a brace, or both parties would not favor appealing to the people.

J. Peck MacSwain is now on the editorial staff oi Greenwood's leading excitement, adding much to the vividness of the paragraphs in that excellent home journal.

In an article on the country residences of American millionaires in Saturday Evening Post, Irvin S. Cobb gets off the following: "On such estates as this one the head gardener nearly always is a Scotchman whose chief virtue is his close adherence to the payroll, and whose chief vices are that he speaks with a haggis accent and about once in so often takes off his pants and goes to a Caledonian picnic."

We are told that if we work on a farm we won't have to go to war, and that if we go to war we won't have to work on a farm. But what's bothering some of our Willies is how they can skip 'em both.—Republic Journal.

St. Joseph's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL

Nelson, B. C.

Healthfully and centrally located for the East Kootenay and Boundary Districts.

Courses include: English branches and High School. Music and Theory. Commercial Course — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, etc.

Special attention to Sewing and Embroidery. For particulars apply to

SISTER SUPERIOR,
St. Joseph's School,
Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PRINCETON SCHOOL.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Princeton School Addition," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock of Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, for the erection and completion of an addition to the school-house at Princeton in the Similkameen Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 9th day of July, 1917, at the office of W. N. Rolfe, Government Agent, Nicola; J. Mahony, Government Agent Vancouver; T. Clark King, Secretary of School Trustees, Princeton; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

By application to the undersigned, contractors may obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to twenty per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. E. FOREMAN,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., July 6th, 1917.

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 wi 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 the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by 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 mined and pay the royalty thereon. I coal mining rights are not being operated su 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 o 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. 17 6m

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

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

L. O. L.

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

Visiting brethern are cordially invited
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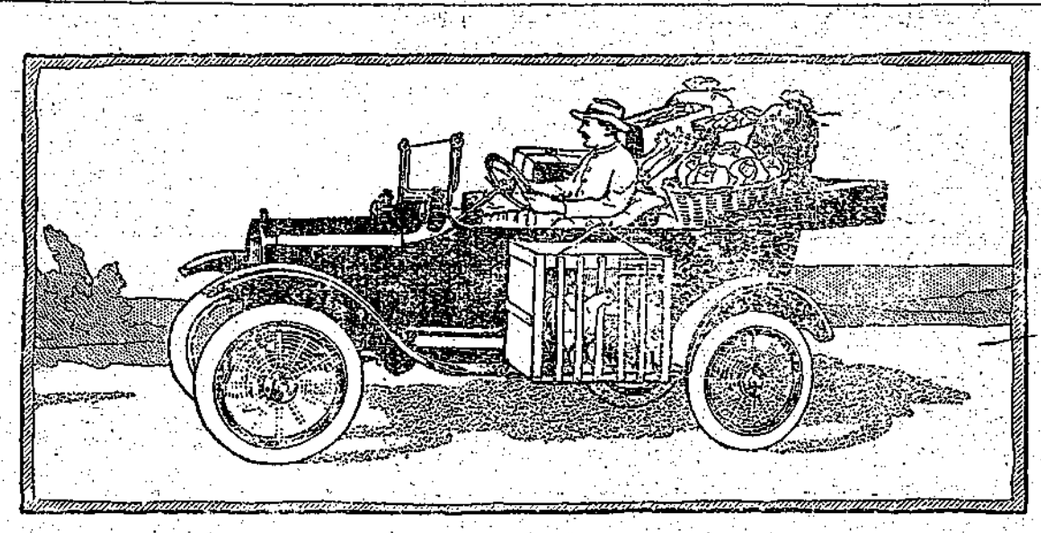

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