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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 28. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
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.
June 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

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

A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in a month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
K. SPROULE, W. M. S. E. HAMILTON Secretary

L. O. L.
The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1744 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Mondays
Visiting brethern are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. E. HANSON, Sec't.

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.

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

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Lance-Corp'l Venty was in town on Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. A. E. Hargreaves is in town renewing old acquaintantances.

Mr. D. McCurdy of Similkameen was in town on Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Innis and family motored to Hedley on Monday and spent the day.

Mrs. D. J. Taylor and daughter, Miss Helen, of South Keremeos were in town on Thursday.

Mr. Bayiey lectured here Wednesday on Prohibition. He comes from Winnipeg and is touring the province during his holidays.

Word reached here last week that Miss Ina Harrison passed her full course, junior grade. Her many friends heartily congratulate her on being so successful.

Mrs. H. Tweedle of Keremeos Center returned home on Monday after spending a few days visiting her mother, Mrs. London of Chopaka. Her mother accompanied her home and will spend a week here.

Miss Mabel Manery of Similkameen and her cousin, Miss Eva Conklin, of Vernon, who is spending a month at the Manery ranch, were visiting with Miss Winnie Manery here on Friday.

Rev. Mr. Clelland will hold service here on Sunday, July 30th, both morning and evening. Mr. Clelland will be accompanied by his wife and will leave here Monday night on a trip to Portland, Ore.

Some little excitement was caused here on Friday evening when the barber shop caught fire. The bucket brigade got to work and soon the fire was extinguished and the barber and Peck McSwain were never more in their senses for the past six weeks than when it was all over.

A disastrous fire, caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine, occurred at the home of Mr. V. Quaedvlieg on Saturday, when his barn and dairy were completely destroyed. The men had been working very hard that day finishing the second crop of hay and had just put in the last load when the explosion occurred, over thirty-six tons of hay being lost. The loss is estimated at between three anp four thousand dollars, with no insurance.

The first weekly half holiday was celebrated on Wednesday and appeared to be appreciated by the merchants, if not by their clerks. While the first day caused some inconvenience to out-of-town buyers it is hoped that after it becomes well known the public will assist by making their purchases at other times during the week, and for the local shoppers the cry of "do your Wednesday shopping early" should be a sufficient hint.

Mr. E. S. Busby, the chief inspector of customs, accompanied by Mr. Munn, district inspector, and his assistant, Mr. Lennie, were in town on Sunday for a few hours. Dr. Jermyn of Osoyoos brought them in from Penticton in his car and taking them through to Oroville, from whence they will visit the points in the Boundry district. This is Mr. Busby's first visit to Keremeos since 1908, at which time he was inspector for this dis-district, and he found considerable improvement in the valley since that time.

Mr. O. H. Carle is up the line looking after his work as forest guard.

Miss Mary Taylor of South Keremeos spent the week end with Mrs, Carle.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Innis were visitors to Penticton on Thursday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. French and friends of Hedley motored through town on Sunday.

Pte. Cecil Harrison arrived home from Vernon on Saturday to help his father with the haying.

Roy Connors of the B. C, Copper company was in town on Friday on his way to Copper mountain.

The Boy Scouts with their leader, Rev. F. Stanton, left for Horn lake on Tuesday for a tendays' outing.

Miss Violet Honeywell and W. Thomson were the ones who passed their entrance exams here this year.

Mr. Geo. Riddle of Hedley passed through town on Sunday with a load of travelers for Penticton.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr and family of Hedley motored down on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Manery.

Miss Yates returned to her home in Vancouver on Saturday after spending a delightful two weeks with Mrs. Frith.

Mrs. Richardson of Olalla left on Thursday's train for the coast, where she will spend the summer with relatives.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong and Mr. Carmichael visited Penticton on Thursday and attended the Fruit Growers' Association for the day.

Mesdames Cawston and Taylor of South Keremeos, and Mr. Dick Cawston, jr., left on Monday for Princeton to spend a few days.

Mr. A. Morrison's new car arrived last week and Mr. Bernie is treating many of his friends to a ride around the town these nice evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen returned home from Vernon on Friday. While there they had the pleasure of seeing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and daughter, Princess Patricia.

Mr. and Mrs. Orser and Miss Hornsberger had what might have resulted in a serious accident. While on their way to Oroville the car skidded and overturned, but the occupants came out safe and sound.

The monthly missionary meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. B. Gibson. Some interesting readings were given, after the general routine work had been gone through, after which the hostess served a delicious repast.

Owing to the short notice the second work day picnic held in the park last Wednesday afternoon was not so well attended as was the first one, Those who turned out, however, did considerable work and enjoyed the supper provided by the ladies. It was decided by the committee that a regular day be set for the next three months, and the first Wednesday in each month was decided on. These days should put the park in good shape by the fall, or at least show such an improvement that the work will be carried on next year and an earlier start made than was made this year. The possibilities are great for providing not only a good picnic ground but also an ideal place for recreation in many lines of sport, and it is not only that the location is excellent but the fact that all improvements are of a permanent nature, makes the work of preparation much more encouraging.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

O. H. Carle, fire warden, Keremeos, was in town yesterday.

Robt. Strachan, mine inspector, was in from Merritt yesterday.

Mrs. Michell of Penticton is spending the week with friends in town.

Hugh Hunter, government agent at Princeton, was in town this morning.

Mrs. R. Wheeler and family leave today for an extended visit in California.

The Tennis club dance will be held in the Opera house tomorrow evening, 28th inst.

John Simpson, chief of provincial police for this district, came in on the Oroville train this morning.

D. McCurdy has been gazetted returning officer for the Similkameen electoral district. R. J. Carmichael is his deputy.

The matron wishes to thank Mr. Pearson of Keremeos for donations of new potatoes and green peas to the Hedley hospital.

Superintendent Phillips has a force of men at work putting new poles on the government telephone system between Princeton and Keremeos.

W. and Mrs. Pugh left Friday last for Revelstoke, where Mr. Pugh has accepted a position. A large number of friends were at the station to see them off and extend well wishes for the future.

Harry Rose has got this end of the Princeton road in good shape for about seven miles from Hedley. From there on to about ten miles from Princethere are portions of the road that need repairs very much.

In the published list of successful candidates at the recent entrance examinations are the following: Hedley—Ina Boyd, 644; George D. Beale, 550; Hugh McKenzie, 550. Keremeos–Wm. G. Thompson, 628; Violet E. Honeywell, 559.

Major Megraw, inspector of Indian agencies came in Saturday and left Sunday morning. He and a representative of the agricultural department are inspecting, awarding prizes for the best kept farms in the different agencies throughout the province.

J. McNulty of Phoenix arrived in town this week and has gone up to his claims on Nickel Plate mountain. Mr. McNulty is an old-timer in both the Boundry and the Similkameen and has large mining interests in both districts. He expects to be here about a month.

Mrs. J. H. Bromley and Mrs. J. Turner will give a dance at the Bromley residence Saturday evening in honor of Ptes Bromley and Hayward, who are home on leave. As there was not time to issue special invitations to their many friends, this general invitation is given. Everybody welcome.

Colonel Robert Stephenson of Princeton came in yesterday evening and left for home this morning. He has just returned from a visit to his Summit properties. The colonel has been identified with mining in B. C. since 1862. He and Hugh Campbell of Princeton and Jim Copeland of Bridesville are about the only real old-timers left in the Similkameen and the the Boundary districts.

Murdoch McIntyre and family of Merritt were here this week on their way home after an auto trip to Phoenix. On their way over they picked up Peck McSwain at Keremeos and dropped him at Greenwood. Peck is now taking Cure No, 13⅞ in the Boundary center of Christian Science endeavor.

A subscriber asked this week why we didn't publish more Hed-news and mentioned several persons who were away on a visit; also others who were advancing along the various stages or processes towards that blissful state where younge people get a license to enable them to tell each other the truth. We don't know everyone in this community, and can't tell by intuition whether they are going to marry, die or visit. We would like to print all the news of the town and district, but can't do it without your assistance. The chief interest of a local paper to one who has moved away from the town is the personal column. We still subscribe for the home paper, and it is more interesting than ever, for it gives the names of sons and grandsons at the front of boys and girls with whom we associated thirty and forty years ago—all doing their part nobly, and making Canada a world name.

Liberal Meeting.

A meeting of the Hedley Liberal Association will be held in Fraternity Hall, Monday evening, July 31st, at 8 o'clock. All opponents of the Bowser government invited.

J. K. FRASER, Secretary.

Men's Tennis Singles.

In the tennis tournament, men s singles, C. E. Prior won out in the finals. Following is the the play:

FIRST ROUND.

B. W. Knowles defeated H. D. Barnes, 6-0, 6-0.

C. E. Prior defeated T. Terry, 6-0, 6-1.

B. Rolls defeated C. P. Dalton 6-1, 6-4.

G. Jones defeated R. Wheeler 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

W. Cormrck defeated H. Jones 6-2, 6-3.

L. Brown defeated W. Lonsdale, 6-0, 6-4.

B. Jones defeated V. Zacher son 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

SSCOND ROUND.

C. E. Prior defeated B. W. Knowles 6-1, 9-7.

B. Rolls defeated G. Jones 6-1, 6-1.

W. Cormack defeated Leo. Brown 6-1, 4-6, 8-6.

THIRD ROUND.

C. E. Prior defeated B. Rolls 6-0, 6-0.

B. Jones defeated W. Cormack 8-6, 6-2.

FINAL ROUND.

C. E. Prior defeated B. Jones 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

WHICH IS BETTER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA?

Government Control of the Liquor Traffic or Unregulated Importation of Unlimited Quantities of Liquor.

Which is better for British Columbia? The regulation and control of the liquor traffic by the provincial and municipal authorities through a license system or the policy of unlimited, unregulated and unrestricted importation of liquor, with absolutely no general or local control, as proposed by the B. C. Prohibition Act?

The above is a fair statement of a question on which the electors of this province will cast a referendum vote on September 14th.

"That the Prohibition Act will not prohibit" is now generally admitted by the electors (among them many Prohibitionists) in all parts of the Province, and, in the face of the inclusion of the "wide open" clause which states, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere—(a) With the right of any person to import from without the province liquor for bona fide use in his private dwelling house," it will be impossible for any man to successfully contend that the measure will prohibit.

What then would be the result should the Prohibition Act be approved by the electors?

Just this, and nothing more. In place of the present method of selling liquor under government license (carrying with it the right of the authorities to regulate and control the business as well as amend these regulations according to existing conditions) it would mean that liquor might be imported in unlimited quantity, orders being placed as frequently as the purchaser desires, without the least control or regulation by the government,—so long as orders are placed outside the province. It means, for the sake of illustration, that it would be legal for the reader to place a standing order with any liquor dealer outside of British Columbia for a daily, weekly or monthly supply of liquor, the shipments being made regularly according to the order just as long as a monthly account for the purchase was met. Well may the reader ask, "Is this Prohibition?" and well may Prohibitionists, who are to an amazing extent ignorant of the real meaning of the measure, declare that such a condition is impossible under the Act. But it is possible; in fact, the Act which has been approved by the Prohibition leaders, places special stress on the "wide open" privilege to import.

Clause 57 of the Prohibition Act (quoted above) is a "blue sky" clause. It places no limit on the amount of liquor which may be ordered at one time. It makes no stipulation as to the frequency with which such orders may be placed. It makes no provision whatever for government knowledge or regulation of the shipments.

Under such conditions the reader is asked to judge for himself whether the Prohibition Act does not provide for all the liquor the citizens of British Columbia want coming into the province, without let or hindrance, regulation or control by the authorities.

Is such a condition for the best interests of the province? Is it wise to throw overboard the license laws now prevailing in British Columbia, under which there has been built up a hotel system of the highest standard,—to give up the right of strict regulation and control now exercised in general by the province and in particular by local license commission and to substitute for this tried plan legislation which allows liquor to come into the province by importation just as freely as it is now distributed but without government regulation or control to the slightest degree?

The reader is now asked to again consider the question with which this article opened: "Which is the best for British Columbia,—the regulation and control of the liquor traffic by the provincial and municipal authorities through the existing license system, or the policy of unlimited, unrestricted and unregulated importation of liquor, with absolutely no general or local control, as is proposed by the B. C. Prohibition Act?"

*

The name of the returning officer gazetted for the Slocan Electoral district is John W. M: Tinling. Tin Ling is good with or without the initials.

Thirty women are practicing dentistry in Missouri.

Women are employed as undertakers and grave diggers in Austria.

HEDLEY METHODIST CHURCH
FRANK STANTON, B. A.
Minister
Services will be held the 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month at 8.00 p. m.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Services every alternate Sunday at 8.00 p.m.
REV. ROBERTS WILLIAMS, Pastor.

TOO LITTLE BLOOD MEANS MUCH MISERY

That is What Makes People Pale, Weak and Languid.

The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children, is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anaemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills actually make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, strengthens the nerves and brings new health and strength. The following is proof of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to restore health. Mr. Geo. Turner, New Haven, N. S., says:—"No doubt due to constant hard work I got in a badly run down condition. It took very little exertion to tire me, and my appetite was far from being good. Often I had headaches, and when going up stairs, or after any slight exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I grew considerably alarmed about my condition. I decided to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I felt much better. I continued using the pills for some weeks longer, and they completely cured me. I can warmly recommend this medicine to men who are weak or run down."

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

Forestry Farms

Changing the Treeless Prairie Into a Park-Like Country

"Saskatchewan requires more Forestry Farms. Then there would be at least two lectures continuously on the road to hold meetings, giving lectures on forestry, shelter-belts, etc. The gospel of tree-planting should be brought to farmers. These lectures could take the names and locations of farmers who are anxious and ready to plant trees, send in the lists to the head office in the province, and inspectors should be sent out to examine each farm, so as to advise farmers where to plant, and how to prepare the ground for the following year's planting. It is all right to expend money on the general Conservation Commission to enthuse citizens the Dominion over on what our natural resources are and how they should be conserved, but the practical working end of the problem should not be neglected. Give Saskatchewan forestry farms and practical men to meet progressive farmers, and in a few years the treeless, wind-swept prairies would be changed to a park-like country, with trees on every farm."—Saskatchewan Farmer.

Foe Ships in American Harbors

There are eighty-eight German and twelve Austrian ships in American ports with a total net tonnage of 308,479, lying idle on account of the war. The merchant ships may leave when they like, but warships must remain till the termination of the war. The reason why none of the merchantmen leave port is because the Allies maintain an effective patrol outside the three mile limit.

Capital of Portugal

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, has a population of about half a million. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and large enough to hold all the navies of Europe. The greatest earthquake on record occurred at Lisbon when, in 1755, in less than ten minutes, the greater part of the city was made a heap of ruins, and from 30,000 to 40,000 persons killed.

Defeat

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavour, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

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

Conscientious Objectors

Various Ways to Use in the War Those Who Object to Carrying a Rifle

The New York Times says: Recent talk about the possibility of a war out of which this country could not keep or be kept has revealed the existence here of people who have or profess conscientious scruples in doing their part with other citizens in such a contingency and sharing the common risks. There is interest for us, therefore, in seeing how another country with the same problem has handled it.

The English have shrewdly decided that scruples against fighting, to be conscientious and deserving of recognition—to be sincere, that is, and not a mere cloak for cowardice or treason—must have been entertained and expressed for some time before the war began. The Quakers, Plymouth Brethren, and others who can meet that test are excused from becoming out-and-out soldiers, serving in the trenches and shooting or shooting at those whom they call their fellowmen. But they are not let off altogether. They are conscripted like other people, yet only as non-combatants, and they have to use the spade instead of the rifle.

Curiously enough, this seems to satisfy their delicate consciences, and apparently they fail to realize that the work they do is just as much a part of war as that of anybody else who is engaged in it, and that it has a very direct bearing on the deaths of the Germans or others who try to take the trenches they dig. Indeed, it is reported they are proud of the fact that though they do no killing themselves, not infrequently their work takes them under fire, and that their lives are by no means safe.

It is to be hoped that our own conscientious objectors will be equally illegorical and inconsistent when their time of trial comes, if ever it does. At any rate, the British solution of the problem is well worth keeping in mind, for even if it should tend to increase the membership of sects of the religio-pacifist sort no great harm will be done. Modern war needs the service of as many civilians or non-combatants as of men taking part in the actual fighting, and those thus engaged are as honorably employed as are those on the firing line, though, of course, they haven't the same opportunities of acquiring glory and do not share the stern joys of battle.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S Liniment, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Meat Production

In the United States between 1900 and 1913 the population increased 24 per cent., while cattle decreased 30 per cent. In Russia, Argentina and Brazil there were also decreases. In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary there were slight increases, but only in France at the same ratio as the population. In Australia alone was there relatively a greater growth in the number of cattle than of people. In Canada the population during the period mentioned increased 35 per cent., but in cattle only 20 per cent. Those facts are surely pregnant with significance of the opportunity that lies before Canada in the breeding of cattle. The same state of things exists, only in a more emphatic way, as regards sheep, and even as regards swine the depletion last year was of such extent as to produce a certain measure of scarcity this year.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

The area planted to corn in Manitoba increased from 30,430 acres in 1914 to 52,713 acres in 1915, according to the official crop report. In view of the damage to the crop by frosts, the report makes this comment: "While the condition in 1915 cannot fail to create disappointment among farmers regarding corn, this crop is so firmly established in many of the older districts that it will continue to increase in popularity. In view of the unfavorable season for corn growing, there is every reason to warrant our confidence that this crop is still one of our most profitable fodder crops.

Farming is not a mere occupation. It is a business, a study, and one that requires brain work. The same old kind of brain work that was needed to put one in shape for the school examination. This is the kind of work that makes farming successful.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Back Door Dodge

When German meets German then comes the tug of wits. The butchers of Cologne do not at all care for the State organization of meat supplies. One enterprising son of "Kultur" secreted five tons of meat in his premises and sold it to "good customers" at the back door. When faced with the discovery, the wily butcher pointed to the regulations which specified that the restrictions only applied to meat sold over the counter. The law has been made more specific.

Canvasser (entering office): "I've an attachment for your typewriter, sir which I—" Busy Man: "Well, settle it with her. Your love affairs are no concern of mine."

They All Went Away Together

P. A. BONNOT'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

And With It Went All Those Symptoms Which Mark the Earlier Stages of Kidney Trouble.

Grand Clairiere, Man., (Special.)—"All persons who suffer from rheumatism should use Dodd's Kidney Pills." This is the statement volunteered by Mr. P. A. Bonnot, a well-known resident of this place. Asked to give the reasons why Mr. Bonnot said:

"I suffered for three years from rheumatism. I consulted a doctor without getting any results. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills fixed me up."

That rheumatism is caused by sick kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood was again shown in Mr. Bonnot's case. His earlier symptoms were: heart flutterings, broken and unrefreshing sleep, fitful appetite, a tired nervous feeling, a heaviness after meals, neuralgia and backache.

When he cured his kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills the rheumatism and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared.

Hudson Bay Railway

Will Shorten Haul to Tide Water and Open New Lands for Settlement

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

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

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

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

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

Choked for Air. Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

Taxicabs of the Air

By so much of practical preparation as lies in the formation of an operating company, the signing of a contract with a manufacturer and the search for a riverside hangar site, the dream of an aeroplane passenger service to, from and about New York has advanced toward fulfillment. We are invited to contemplate tentatively the idea of taxicabs which shall come flying instead of wheeling at our call.

Presumably it will be a long time before this transit scheme shall reach the state of complete working foreseen by the men with the vision. In no immediate tomorrow will the man of affairs run his own flyer from Suburbia to his office or the man of pleasure take his evening's party to an altitudinous roof-garden without troubling about the lower floors and the elevator. As to that part of the new company's plans which involves service between New York and such cities of easy reach as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington—why not?—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Kaiser—the Voice of God

Major-General Sir A. E. Turner relating some stories about the Kaiser—for the accuracy of which he vouches—tells us how the Kaiser was regarded by some of those around him as may be gathered from the scene which followed a celebrated speech.

When he had finished his bombastic and silly oration, we are told that "an old white-headed general, von K——, even knelt before his Majesty to kiss the hand that was gracefully extended to him," and with deep emotion he cried: "It is truly the voice of God that has spoken out of your Majesty as His worthy instrument to destroy this nightmare of British supremacy at sea, from which Germany has suffered all these years—and God's will be done!"

Calculating Cows

Statistics Prove That Cow Testing Pays for the Trouble Many Times Over

In virtually any dairy district, probably among the herds supplying one factory, it is possible to find contrasts running something like this: one herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lb. milk and 248 lb. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows averages only 4,037 lb. milk and 155 lb. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts, the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lb. milk and 140 lb. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates that it will pay to calculate what cows can do.

Take it another way: In 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of eight per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cold calculations fell off 87 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent.

If the men not cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 pounds of butter!

It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Kurds, whose transfer of allegiance from Turkey to Russia in consequence of the fall of Erzerum is now alarming the official world at Constantinople, trace back not only to the Carduchi of classical days, but far beyond that to the Turanian Kurdu, who were a powerful nation in Assyrian times. When Ninemeh fell they became merged in the Medes and up to today have been subject partly to Persia and partly to Turkey.

Prevent Collisions in Darkness or Fog

Announcement has been made that William Marconi will bring out shortly a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fog. It is described as a simple contrivance, easily installed, which will be operated from the bridge of a ship.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures.

Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nerviline will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two, and then you feel Nerviline penetrating throu the tissues; you feel it drawing out th congestion, feel it sink in deeper an deeper till at last it touches the core, the joint or the heart of the musc affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerv line—no one ever does. Just try it you will be amazed at its magic power over pain, a power it gets fro the extracts and juices of certain re herbs and roots it contains. It's har less—any child c use Nerviline, c rub it on for a s throat, for a b cold, for stiff ne for earache. No fa ily remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the m economical; trial size 25 cents. dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Ki ston, Canada.

Baker's Bread in Great Britain

"The ordinary whitened bread has on occasions when analysed been found to contain wood-dust, bone-dust, alum, sulphuric powder and salts or magnesia, which enables the flour to take up far more than the normal amount of water. As this emasculated flour known in the trade as 'seconds' is naturally of a grey and unattractive color, it is put through a process of bleaching in order to endeavor to give to it the look of pure fine wheaten flour. There are two principal ways of achieving this—both processes highly injurious, especially to the digestive organs and teeth of children. One is the mixing of alum with the flour, the other bleaching it by means of chemical fumes. There is no law to prevent either, and no obligation to give the purchaser any maximum of wheat in the loaf."—Dr. Wm. A. Brend in the Nineteenth Century.

F. J. Wolcott of the Rockefeller Foundation, back from the war zone, said in New York:

"It's a wonderful thing to see the courage—yes, even the gaiety—that the soldiers show under heart-breaking difficulties.

"An English officer, after a thaw, went wading one morning knee-deep down a trench.

"'Ah, Higgins, shaving, eh?' he said to a ruddy Tommy.

"'Yes, sir,' Tommy replied, with a grin, 'and—if you don't mind, sir—you're standing in my shaving water.'"

"My mother always told me that in taking you I was marrying beneath my station."

"Beneath your station, eh? That wasn't a station your family had; it was just a water tank."

Boy labor at the Woolwich Arsenal fetches from $5 to $10 per week.

Fighting or Paying

Nothing might well earn gre disapprobation on the part of public than that the wife or ot dependent of an enlisted soldier sho suffer need. Is not the separat from husband or son, with the d and nights of anxiety that necessa follow, a sacrifice greater far than dollars which are the contribution those who escape these penalties separation for many months, and p haps forever? Besides, the patric citizen does not and will not ca at paying. Even though here a there to pay is a hardship, there recompense in the knowledge that in the history of the British Emp has there been opportunity for so gr service to the cause of humanity a civilization.

Dickie, who had been reading dustriously for an hour, suddenly countered a phrase in his book t immediately aroused his thirst knowledge.

"Pop," he said, "when is the fr dom of the city given to a man Father hesitated not in imparting t desired information.

"When his wife goes to the count for the summer," he said.

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother h something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is medicine you got or ice cream?"—Ka sas City Journal.

Van Dusen (at Van Rock's count seat)—Mr. Van Rock, I love the ve ground your daughter walks on!

Van Rock—Well, it's for sale if yo have the price.

The political troubles in China hav resulted in a cessation for the tim being of the exportation of silver.

THE RIGHT OIL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NO lubricant is good enough for *every* purpose. You don't want to use the same oil on a high-speed, low-power tractor as on a low-speed, high-power tractor. You can't use the same oil in your thresher as you do on a spindle.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

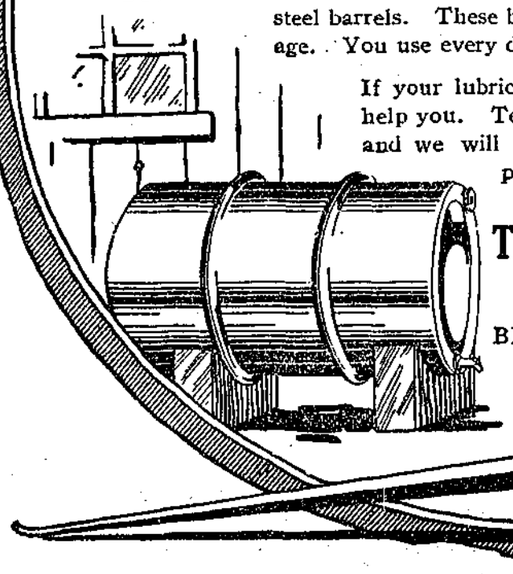
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Advocates Mixed Farming

Many Causes Responsible For High Living Cost

The commission appointed to investigate the high cost of living in Canada finds that the increase in the cost of living during the past 15 years, which has been practically 50 per cent., is due to the increase in the gold supply, which reduces the purchasing power of money; to manifold forms of extravagance and wastage, public and private, individual and social; to restricted supply following disproportionate urban development; to prevailing methods of distribution and marketing of products; to higher standards of living by both rich and poor; to inefficient service and lack of vocational training; to the gospel of ease which has permeated the national life of the Anglo-Saxon race; to uneconomical household expenditure; and to the effect of mergers, trusts and combines.

Among the remedies suggested are the encouragement of land settlement; greater attention to mixed farming; increased production, with the standardization and improvement in the quality of farm products, together with co-operation in the distribution; the extension of the parcels post system, and the making of good roads; cheaper and more accessible working capital, especially for the farmers of the west; and a comprehensive system of vocational training to promote greater efficiency of service in all lines, and a better understanding of the fundamental principles of production, marketing and purchase.

The commissioners were Messrs. John McDougald, commissioner of customs; C. C. James, agricultural commissioner; R. H. Coates, chief statistician of the department of labor, and J. H. Vincent, deputy minister of inland revenue, and their work occupied over two years.

Adopts a War Waif

The Sight of a Little Girl Touched the Hearts of the Foe

A pathetic war romance centres round a bright little girl of some four years, who has just arrived at Belford, in charge of a sergeant-major of the Belfordshire regiment, says the London Daily Telegraph. She has spent over six months at the front with the regiment, who have adopted her.

About eight months ago a company of the Belfordshires were marching along, somewhere in France, for the first line of trenches, when one of them named Philip Imprey, found the child in a ditch by the roadside. No one could go back, so they took the girl with them into the trench and made her as comfortable as possible.

The German trenches were about 15 yards away. One morning, to their horror, the men saw the child standing above the trench on the German side. Cries came from the enemy, but they were not hostile this time. The sight of the girl, little more than an infant, touched their sentimental side, and she had offers of chocolate and invitations to go and see them. They did not expose themselves any more than the British. It was through the periscope that they saw the child, and one can imagine them crowding round to get a view of this reminder of home.

After that the girl went over the parapet quite often. She was as safe in that danger zone as if she had been behind the lines. No German offered to harm her, and once she went close up to their first-line trench.

The eight days' trench duty ended; the little daughter of the company was taken back, and was not allowed to go between the lines again. She was taken charge of by the company storeman, who had children of his own, and was greatly proud of the skill in dressing and undressing the child and of his strictness about the morning bath.

A month after she was found, the company thought that they ought to give her a name. Philip Imprey, who had discovered her, was now dead, and they gave her his surname, with Phyllis as the nearest approach to Philip.

After she had been six months with the company, the sergeant-major was wounded and came to a hospital at home. The girl came with him and stayed in hospital, too, the pet of the patients and nurses.

The Gopher Pest

The value of Saskatchewan's grain crop of 1915 is estimated at $200,000,000. Whilst nursing this mighty ocean of vegetation to maturity the farmer whose land was not infested by large numbers of gophers was extremely fortunate. The growing seasons of 1914 and 1915 were exceptionally dry and favored the propagation of the gophers. As a natural sequence they were unusually numerous. Many farmers report having lost as much as 10 per cent. of their crop by the ravages of these pests, and the havoc wrought seems to have been fairly general throughout the province.

It is difficult to estimate the total damage done by gophers, but it is safe to say that the farmers of Saskatchewan would have produced two per cent. more grain last year had it not been for the depredations of these products. A two per cent. increase would represent an additional $4,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers. This is a very serious loss in these days when the conservation of the nation's wealth is acknowledged to be a patriotic duty.

British Columbia holds the record for sending proportionately more men to the Allied Armies than any other division of the empire of Great Britain. In one month 1,200 men came up the Fraser River from points on the old Cariboo Trail to join the regiment there. Wallachin, a town on the trail, sent forty-seven men to the front out of sixty-seven eligible citzens of the town. Vancouver sent 10,000 men out of its population of 110,000. Prince Rupert went over this ratio. Every settlement in British Columbia has its soldier in the ranks.

25 Zeppelins Lost Since War Began

Semi-Official Accounts Record Numerous Losses of Germany's Famous Flying Cruisers

Twenty-five Zeppelins have been lost since the war began, according to lists published in a semi-official French and English newspapers, which give the following dates.

August 19, 1914—Three wrecked near Belgium.

August 30—The Z8 wrecked near Badonviller.

September 5—One captured by the Russians near Seradz.

December 30—One destroyed by the British at Cuxhaven.

January 27, 1915—The Z19 lost near Libau.

February 9—One lost in a storm in the North Sea.

February 17—The L4 burned near Nordby, Denmark.

February 18—The L3, which took part in the raid on Norfolk, England, lost in a snowstorm in Denmark.

March 2—One wrecked in a storm at Cologne.

March 8—The L8 broken in two near Tirlemont, and one lost in a fog off Calais on the same day.

March 14—One brought to earth by Ally aeroplanes in Belgium.

April 14—One wrecked near Thielt.

June 7—One destroyed by Lieutenant Warneford.

June 12—One destroyed by bombardment at Evere, near Brussels.

September 9—One wrecked by explosion near Etoekel.

October 13—One wrecked by explosion at Polx-St. Hubert.

November 15—One burned at Grodno.

January 30, 1916—The Zeppelin which flew over Paris, damaged by anti-aircraft guns and compelled to fly low, on returning was wrecked by collision with houses near Ath, Belgium.

January 31—The L19 lost in the North Sea.

A New Hay Sorghum

Sudan Grass Meeting With Great Favor Among American Farmers

A recent addition to our crop plants is sure to prove of great value to the South. Sudan grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909, and no other importation ever sprung into favor so quickly. It is now recognized as the coming hay grass of Texas, and when better known in the southeastern states it will be almost as popular there. In the immediate Gulf coast region, however, it, like the other sorghums, is affected by the red-spot disease, which farmers usually call rust. At the present time the price of Sudan grass seed prohibits it from being generally used as a hay grass, but as soon as the quantity of available seed is greater it should become a recognized part of every farmer's crop in the northern two-thirds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and in virtually all of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

It should be sown broadcast or drilled when the ground has become warm in the spring, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in the eastern states and 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in the more western states. It can be cut with a mower and cured like any other hay crop. It should be cut about the time of full bloom. Two to three cuttings can be secured, and yields of 3 to 4 tons per acre may be expected. The hay is very palatable and at least as high in feeding value as that of Johnson grass. It is an annual and never becomes a weed in fields where it has been grown.—From Special Bulletin, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Fear Is Rare at Front

Ordinarily Casualties Are Not Numerous in the Trenches

If I were asked to tell the most extraordinary fact about life out here I should say it is the absence or fewness of new emotions of any kind and the rarity of fear.

And it is true that when the western front is not active, when, in fact, it is as this winter has seen it, life here is not very fearful, and is such that the ordinary man with the average amount of nervousness may live without serious injury to body or nervous system.

Whether or not one can indict, on these facts, the colonel of the novel who used to tell us that the man who said shell fire left him unmoved was a liar and a coward to boot is doubtful; for the colonel thought no doubt of heavy shell fire in the open when men fell in heaps, whereas we have the protection of the trenches so good that except in heavy bombardments casualties are not numerous.

I remember when we left England the physically bravest among us said, "I expect to be blue with funk the first time we are shelled and probably jumpy the first week or two in the trenches," and I recall the first time we came out of trenches we confided to each other that it wasn't half so awful as we had expected, and one said, quite honestly, too, "I think men who are frightened of it exist only in penny novelettes."—London Mail.

Liebknecht the Brave

There is certainly no braver man in Europe than the German Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, and some day Germany will have a monument to his memory. To charge a battery is a small thing compared with the way in which he has faced the contempt of such a disciplined nation as Germany, and that he is able to persist indicates that there must be behind him a considerable force of rebels against militarism. He went very far indeed the other day in declaring that in some circles the murder of the Austrian archduke was regarded as a "veritable godsend," and that in the school teachers of history systemically distort instruction to inculcate hatred against England. In none of the belligerent countries has there been bolder speaking, and its tolerance is to Germany's credit.—Springfield Republican.

Sultan Did Not Want War

Why the Turkish Crown Prince Was Murdered

The reason for the murder of the heir to the Sultanate of Turkey, whose veins were opened by professional assassins is now revealing itself.

The manager of The Levant Herald, a friend of the Prince, in his paper relates various scenes of violence that took place between the Prince and Enver Pasha. He says that the Prince refused to receive General Liman von Sanders, who was introduced to him by Enver Pasha on October 30, 1914.

The day after the treacherous ambush of Russian ships in the Black Sea, Enver Pasha proceeded to the Dolma Baghche Palace to inform the Sultan of the situation. The Sultan was aware of what had happened, and was talking about it with the Heir Apparent at the very moment that Enver Pasha was announced.

So soon as he appeared the Sultan stood up and exclaimed, "Why did you order the Russians to be attacked?" He thundered in an explosion of anger: "Am I, then, nobody here that such a thing can be done without my authorization? So it is actually the Germans who are masters in Constantinople?" "You will be killed like dogs," Enver Pasha replied, coldly. "It is the Russians who attacked. We had to defend ourselves."

"That is false," the Sultan interrupted forcibly. "I shall protest to the whole universe against the authors of an aggression that I did not order and that was carried out without my knowledge."

Enver Pasha, who had not foreseen an attitude so foreign to the Sultan's character, begged him to allow him to postpone his explanations till later, and went off without waiting for the Sultan's reply, but the Crown Prince went after him and said to Enver: "Listen to me. You and your accomplices are ruining Turkey. Beware of the wrath of the people. You will be killed like dogs."

M. Galli, the editor, adds that the Prince had not ceased to protest in vigorous terms. That was his death sentence.

Yussuf Izzed-din felt that he was going to be murdered, and had consigned an envelope with his seal on it to six persons at least. This envelope was not to be opened until the contingency that the Prince had been murdered. The Prince was a friend of the allies.

Examine Wrecked Zeppelins

Was 160 Metres in Length and Carried Six Machine Guns

The London Times publishes a lengthy account by the French aviation expert, Georges Prade, of the results of his study of the remains of a Zeppelin brought down February 21 at Revigny. M. Prade believes the airship was of the latest type and compares its details with those of the Z8, which was brought down in France in August, 1914.

The writer says: "In the presence of the shapeless heap of debris it is not possible to reconstruct exactly the dimensions of the airship which bore the number LZ77, but an examination of the main beams warrants the conclusion that she measured thirty thousand cubic metres. The metal employed is somewhat different from that of earlier Zeppelins, being of aluminum, toughened by a slight alloy of copper and zinc.

"It was about 160 metres in length. The shape has changed somewhat. All previous Zeppelins were symmetrical, both ends being alike. This one was much bulkier forward and tapered off toward the stern. This shape gave with equal capacity less resistance when advancing and, therefore, greater speed with the same power.

"She had five motors and five propellors, a crew of about 23 and six machine guns, two in each gondola and two on the platform above the envelope. She had no other guns."

Patriotism

A Brave Soldier Whose Patriotism Was Not For Parade

None of the many stories that come to mind out of this war appeals to me more than that of Capt. Francis Grenfell. He won the Victoria Cross for saving some guns at Mons.

We were walking one day on ground overlooking the valley of the Thames, and he stretched his hand out toward the sweep of green fields and the hedges and woodland cut by the silver thread of the river, and said:

"That is what we are fighting for. Think of what England has done for me! I ought to do all I can for her."

He was recovering from a wound at the time, and he remarked that probably he would "get it" when he returned to the front," and he did. We went into the library of the house where he was staying, and he showed me a diary that he had written on the retreat from Mons and through the fighting on the Aisne and again at Ypres. However tired, every night he had set down a few lines of the day's happenings, and more than once occurred the passage: "I am glad to do this for England," or simply, "For England."

There was something eloquent in the pages of that little book. The man was fine because of the absolute submission of self to an object—his country's. He was finer because this was written secretly in his diary. His patriotism was not for parade. It was in his blood. Real preparedness includes such patriotism. It cannot exist with a hyphen in it.—Frederick Palmer, in Collier's Weekly.

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly.

"Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Plaze, sor," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it roight that the harder Oi pull the trigger-thing the farder the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

A Tip to Merchants

Merchant Prince Owes His Success to Advertising

In the "Golden Book of the Wanamaker Store," John Wanamaker's first day in business is thus described:

"At 6.30 Monday morning, April 8th, 1861, John Wanamaker and Nathan Brown, as partners, opened "Oak Hall" as a men's and boys' clothing store in a room 30x80 feet on the first floor of the McNeille Building, at the corner of 6th and Market streets, Philadelphia—called "McNeille's folly" because it was six stories nigh!

"Prevented from enlisting in the Northern Army because of temporary physical disability, the founder of the new kind of store enlisted in another cause and fought another enemy.

"You are making a great mistake in starting business at such a time as this, said the brilliant George H. Stuart to the 22-year-old youth whose name was first in the firm's title. The country is entering a great war and there will be no business. Before long, grass will be growing in the streets of Philadelphia.

"No more grass grew under the feet of these 'two venturesome boys' than greened the streets of the great city.

"At the close of the first day the cash drawer revealed a total of $24.67.

"Of this sum $24 was spent for advertising—67c saved for making change next morning."

Catch that last sentence? Out of total receipts of $24.67 Wanamaker invested $24 for advertising—and that man owns today the largest business of its kind in the world.

Ravages of War

Whole Towns in France Will Have to be Rebuilt

War's havoc in these days of excessively long range artillery is terrific.

Every German gunner makes it a point of honor and duty to shell every building within range. He probably has orders so to do.

What such wanton destruction means to the countryside may be imagined.

An inter-ministerial committee has ben formed by the French government with a view to providing ways and means for the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged building and plants. The committee, which consist of representatives of the ministries of the interior, commerce and industry, agriculture, labor, finance, war, colonies, and fine arts, is already considering a general scheme drawn up by M. Revault, deputy of the Meuse.

After the battle of the Marne urgent measures were taken to help the inhabitants of the departmets of the Marne, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Vosges to resume their economic life. These measures were, however, of a temporary character, and could not pretend to repair the havoc of war.

In the Marne, for instance, 312 dwellings had been built by last November by the department authorities, 280 by authorized societies, and 98 by the military engineers at a cost of £28 each. The total outlay up to that date was £56,000.

The problem which will have to be faced shortly is of a far more formidable character. Whole villages and even towns will have to be rebuilt, and when the hour of victory has struck all the refugees will be eager to return home and begin life anew.

Obviously, it will be impossible to begin building everywhere at once. There will be a scarcity of materials, of skilled labor, of beasts of draught. Prices will increase. On the other hand, all the available labor and materials will be attracted towards the big yards, and the inhabitants of the country districts will be the sufferers.

M. Revault recognizes that it will be impossible to reconstruct the destroyed buildings as they were before the war. He takes the view that only a portion of the available funds should be employed in the construction of light semi-temporary, but at the same time comfortable, houses, pending a return to normal conditions.

He proposes (1) that a certain number of models be prepared, adapted to the needs of the various trades and professions for which they will be required; and (2) that departmental workshops be established for the construction of these types, the state supplying merely the funds. These workshops will have a co-operative character, and will be managed by men of the trade.

Rhodes Scholars and the War

The total number of British Rhodes scholars, past and present, would have been near 350, including those no longer living or able to bear arms. Nearly half of these had been enrolled for service three months ago, to the knowledge of the trustees, and many have joined since. The number of Canadian Rhodes scholars recorded as in the army is 42 out of about 100. South Africa, with ten or twelve less scholars, had 53 under arms. The list of Rhodes scholars who had already given their lives for the empire, contains six names from as many different countries. The community of Rhodes scholars at Oxford is now practically reduced to the United States colony. As yet the war does not seem to have appealed to this group.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

By Rail to Petrograd

Count Sergius Shulenberg, addressing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke of a time in the not far distant future when there would be an all-rail route from all points in America to Petrograd by way of Bering Strait. This seems to have appealed to the imagination of a good many people in the eastern States, although they seem to regard it as a very serious undertaking. It really is not, except in the matter of cost, which would, of course, amount to a pretty large sum of money, but, not so much as many people might be disposed to think. Probably $200,000,000 would be sufficient, if it was not thought necessary to bridge the strait, and for a great part of the year car ferries could be operated there.—Victoria Colonist.

The High Cost of Living

Wastage Caused by the Liquor Traffic the Greatest Contributory Cause

It would be amusing if it were not so humiliating, to observe the way in which some committees act when they come to the liquor question. They suddenly seem to become blind, deaf and dumb, as if there were no liquor problem, or as if they thought that drink was not a great waste and extravagance, as a brewer's gazette has admitted.

Boards of health will investigate every nook and cranny in the most painstaking manner, but they rarely turn their searchlight on the greatest of all causes of sickness.

Commissions on the high cost of living never touch on the drink waste as a possible cause, and yet it is undoubtedly the greatest factor in the high cost of living as well as the greatest cause of disease and death.

Speaking on this subject, Mr. Dan Poling says: "Congress can tinker with the tariff until Doomsday and not begin to solve the problem of the high cost of living. Have you ever stopped to consider what two thousand millions of dollars would do toward solving that problem? Do you think it would help if we could find two thousand million dollars somewhere?

"Well, we have found two thousand million dollars worse than wasted. *John Barleycorn has more than two* thousand million dollars in his greedy fist—money taken from the people of the U.S. In return for this coin, to society in general, and to the people from whom he took it, he gave infinitely less than nothing.

In round numbers the drink bill of the U.S. represents an investment in body, mind and soul destruction, of ninety-one dollars for each family in the country.

When we remember that there are unnumbered families that have no drink bill at all, we begin to form a hazy conception of the annual drink bill per family of the drinking families of the nation. John P. Lennon, the treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, says that seventy per cent. of the drink bill of the U.S. is contributed by the American laboring man. What does that mean? It means that liquor money is generally bread money, meat money, shoe money, and money that ought to be spent for clothing. It generally means that some stomachs go hungry for bread, some feet go poorly shod, some bodies go inadequately clothed, in order that the liquor may gratify the unspeakable appetite it creates for strong drink. It means that liquor money is generally needed for the necessities and comforts of life.

"It is time that we help to solve the high cost of living problem by making John Barleycorn disgorge. Two billion dollars would do marvellous things in the way of filling empty larders and scanty wardrobes for thousands of poverty-stricken families.

"And what does a man get for his liquor money anyway? He gets a weak stomach, a bad breath, a mean disposition, the disrespect of the community. He gets inefficient. He gets that he gets into his grave years before his time."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C. fired. He gets drunk. The chances are P.S.

Candle Power of The Moon

Technical Journal Gives Figures Showing Exact Radiance

A gentleman of inquiring turn of mind wrote to a technical publication and asked the simple question:—"What is the candle power of the moon?" He mentioned that he had five sets of encyclopedias and six astronomical textbooks, all of which he had searched in vain to ascertain how bright the moon was.

But the technical journal answered the question pat: The candle power of the moon is one hundred and sixty-four times one hundred thousand billion. It would require one hundred and sixty-four times one thousand billion candles to reproduce the light of the moon if the moon happened to go out.

Farmers who plant by the moon may be interested in these figures. Then again, they may not. It should at least please them to learn that the curious gentleman was informed exactly how many candles would have to set aglow on the moon to reproduce the reflected radiance of the sun if the sun happened to go off the job.

We wonder what the gentleman in question is going to do with this information, now that he has it. Possibly he will work out a nice solution of why lovers love to stroll in the moonlight, why farmers plant by the moon, and why dogs bay at the moon. We don't envy him his job though.—The Country Gentleman.

"Beer, Glorious Beer"

Are poor people to go without sugar in their tea; poor children to be grudged jam on their bread; the health-giving supplies of foreign fruit to be cut off; cheap schoolbooks to be doubled in price; cheap reprints of literature to cease; other necessary articles, such as furniture, to be restricted in supply and consequently raised in price; and all the time, while even whisky bows the knee, beer, glorious beer, is alone to lift an untroubled head over the storm, confident that whatever else the nation curtails, it at least and the profits of its trade will be sacrosanct? It is a curious position; and certainly makes one inclined to ask who really are our rulers in this country which proposes that it rules itself.—London Chroncile.

A countryman has various ways of sizing up London, and this is one of them, says the Manchester Guardian. A Scottish soldier arriving at King's Cross with his kit was met on the station by one of those kind women who have banded themselves together to welcome and befriend such men. She offered him rest and refreshment and other kindnesses, but the Scot refused everything. "But is there nothing I can do for you?" urged the kind lady.

"Well, ma'am," replied the soldier. "I'd be obliged if you'd tell me how far is the toon from the station."

Evolution of the Sniper

British Marksmen Now Show Superiority Over the Enemy

The ascendancy of the British sniper at the front is the subject of a letter from a correspondent at the British headquarters in France, of especial interest to marksmen.

"Sniping," he writes, "is now an important and highly specialized branch of British trench warfare. The Germans no longer hold the supremacy, which was theirs at the beginning of the campaign.

Man for man, British sharpshooters have shown themselves to be as fine shots as the Jaegers, while excelling them in daring, ingenuity and perseverance, and the steady growth of these bands of picked marksmen has had a marked effect on the attitude of the enemy. No longer do they stroll about carelessly behind their lines, or show themselves in apparently safe spots as working parties, in the belief that British riflemen could not harm them.

"Wholesome fear of snipers now pervades the Bosche infantry and they cling, limpet-like, to their ditches, with never a cap-top showing, and their own rifle experts show marked reluctance for hazardous expeditions which might take them beyond their first line.

"The growth of the counter-sniping movement was slow but sound. Good material there was, in plenty, and every battalion showed its eagerness to pay off old scores. Certain rifle experts who might be styled consulting snipers—big game shots and backwoodsmen among them—appeared at various headquarters and formed the nucleus of the new organization which is now killing Germans daily with scientific accuracy.

"Training schools were established, where student snipers selected by these expets received individual and highly technical instruction. Many were tested but comparatively few chosen, for the consulting sniper is a fastidious person, who demands certain qualifications beyond mere enthusiasm, and not all of the candidates can satisfy him. You will find all kinds of soldiers in this new branch of warfare. Many have been gamekeepers, and there is a fair sprinkling of men, who learned to use a rifle in some out-of-the-way corner of the empire. They have already acquired a certain distinction of their own.

"When a battalion goes into rest billets you may be sure that the snipers have comfortable quarters, and their comrades cheerfully concede them little privileges not enjoyed by the others. This is quite fitting, for when in the trenches these picked men are closer to death every minute of the time than the ordinary soldiers who is helping to hold the line. They must take far greater risks. A sniper may fire only one shot a day, but there is a dead German for every cartridge exploded. He may have to scheme and scheme for days to catch a man who has been playing the same game. His patience must be limitless, his eye sure. He may have to lie for hours in a seemingly impossible hiding place, perhaps exposed to rain or snow, more likely than not wet to the skin, certainly chilled to the bone, yet ready to 'land' his man at the right moment.

"Somebody has called them the 'petted darlings of the army,' said a battalion commander, who was praising his snipers with justifiable pride. "Perhaps they are, but they are doing fine work. We do not hamper them in any way. If a man wants a particular kind of rifle or sight, we get it for him. He is the expert, and is allowed to work with the tools he likes best."

Hold Consul Until British Freed

London.—The German consul at Saloniki, who was deported from that port, has been detained by the French government at the request of the British government pending the release of the British consul at Shiraz, Persia, it was brought out in the house of commons.

The British consul with other British residents of Shiraz, is being held at Ahram, by German emissaries, it was declared.

Colonel Charles Edward Yate, member for East Leicestershire, who brought the matter up in parliament, suggested that the German consul and other officials resident in a British concession in China be especially detained until the British from Shiras were released.

After the War Conferences

At the end of the war we shall clearly need to have two great conferences, one a conference of the belligerents to settle the territorial questions that concern them; the other a conference of all the powers, including the neutrals, to re-establish the law of nations on a sound basis, to find means for upholding it in time of war, and for ridding the world of the terrors of militarism even in time of peace. Let us always, in judging the American people and their statesmen, keep our eyes on that final event, and so act that, whatever we or they do now, we shall be able to work together, when the time comes, to save the world from a renewal of this savagery.—Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Pett Ridge's fondness for children is proverbial, and he has a fund of anecdotes about the little ones. One of the best of these concerns a small boy who had been given an animal picture book for a present. "Mummy," he exclaimed suddenly, looking up from his new treasure, "do animals know what they are called?"

"No, dear, of course not. But why do you ask?"

"Well," answered the little fellow, with a sigh of relief, "it would have been so nasty for the donkeys, wouldn't it?"

The Saskatchewan provincial labor bureau placed a total of 26,750 harvest hands during the past season. Of this number 16,230 were obtained from Eastern Canada, 2,600 from British Columbia, 7,250 from various cities of the province, and 1,700 soldiers from the various military camps.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?

Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

MISS SIXTEEN OBEYS FASHION'S RULINGS

Diaphanous Tulle and Pastel Taffeta for Parties

Her Street Suit is Youthful and Simple of Line

Quaint Flowered Silk for Afternoon

SHE refuses to be left behind in the fashion race, does Miss Sixteen, and there is no fear that Fashion will forget her, either. So many of the present modes are designed for youthful figures that the younger girl will have no trouble in getting stylish things suitable to her years.

Where sports styles might look like anachronisms on her mother, they are more than appropriate for the girl who has barely forgotten her tomboy days. A jersey silk slip-on style is pictured for her favorite sport. The blouse is of the striped silk in regulation sports green, the tie to match. The skirt is a plain jersey weave of white, kilted to admit of unrestricted movement. There is a vest of the plain white run between rows of pearl buttons on the blouse. Her hat is felt underneath and white straw on top. Plain wash silks come in such pretty stripes that their use is very practical for sports clothes, a white crepe de chine skirt not being so unpractical, either, as it looks.

The street suit that every girl needs at every time of the year should not be conspicuous. Dark blue serge in a light-weight weave makes a suit with simple belted lines. The rever facing, ornamental straps and crushed girdle are taffeta to match the blue of the suit. This is a many-buttoned affair, fastening with loops of the serge. A Salvation lassie bonnet is demure enough for any young girl. It makes use of the new color, chartreuse, in a velvet ribbon for the style note.

A one-piece dress for street or school wear should find a place in her wardrobe. Again the stand-by blue serge has been used and lightened with a dash of red in the sash tassels and bound buttonholes. This high-throated style might not be becoming to every girl; but where it can be worn it must be acknowledged it is stunning. Georgette crepe sleeves of blue make this dress less heavy for spring. Deep pleats run from the yoke to skirt bottom and are girdled by a loosely-tied sash of the material.

Gray is becoming more and more popular for the young girl, especially when it is lightened with coral or blue. A gray ground with scattered buds of roses in a foulard weave forms the bands on gray Georgette crepe. The skirt is a full gathered model, its fullness confined to girdle depth by the three rows of velvet ribbon in the rose shade. The flowing sleeves are graceful and the handkerchief fichu relieves the gray at the neck line.

Pastel shades for evening are the mode, without a doubt. Here the young girl is again in her element, for always the soft delicate colorings suggest youth. A frock of lavender tulle has been skillfully combined with turquoise taffeta. The quaint quilling at the skirt bottom is also of the taffeta. Tiny rosebuds weight the tulle points. Fruits and flowers girdle the waist. A very new and not unbecoming note is the short shoulder cape of silver-threaded lace which stops abruptly in the front, but continues across the back.

Surely fashion is kind to the younger girl this season. Let her show her gratitude by being becomingly and stylishly dressed.

The Need For Cleaner Seed

At Terminal Elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, in a Year 100,000 Tons Were Deducted

The need for careful cleaning of seed grain is appareth when it is stated that in one year the amount of dockage for weeds at the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William amounted to 100,000 tons.

Needless to say, the farmer paid the cost of harvesting this crop of weeds, the cost of threshing it, the cost of additional binder twine to hold it in sheaf alogn with the good grain, the cost of hauling it to the elevator, and the cost of railway transportation, to say nothing of the loss incurred by the amount of moisture and plant food of which they robbed the growing grain and the cost of additional cultivation entailed the following year.

In a recent speech the Hon. W. R. Motherwell quoted the annual loss in Saskatchewan due to weeds as $25,000,000. "When the farmers stop to realize the loss of moisture with the consequent loss of crop, due to the growth of noxious weeds, and that the aggregate loss in Saskatchewan is at least $25,000,000 per annum," said the provincial minister of agriculture, "it is hoped and believed that more attention will be paid to this serious inroad into our annual profits with the view of reducing this ever growing menace to the possible miniumum."

An Ottawa government report dealing with the 100,000 tons of weed seed docked at the lake terminal elevators during 1913 says: "The transport charges on this material from the western grain fields to the lake front were estimated at $650,000. Most of the screenings from the terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been recleaned and used in various forms for the feeding of live stock. It was further shown that the feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings not properly recleaned sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per lb. It is especially desirable to screen out the finer black seeds by means of a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen.

"These small black seeds are not only useless as fed, but are expensive adulterants and their admixture in any considerable quantity makes the feed unpalatable for all kinds of stock. Such material should never be fed, as it is liable to introduce weeds entailing the loss of thousands of dollars. The conclusion is that more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed, which, if he does not need for his own use, will find ready sale among live stock men.

"In connection with this subject, the following communication has been received from our crop reporting correspondent, Mr. F. J. Bonner, of Ladstock, Saskatchewan: "I read your pamphlet on grain screenings and particulars on dockage for weed seeds. One hundred thousand tons seems an imemnse weight to be hauled to the terminal elevators at a loss, but so long as the farmers go on cultivating more land than they can attend to properly, the same thing will continue, especially while prices keep high. There is a very large quantity of weed seeds in the grain this year, as the newspapers were urging the farmers to put in all the crops they possibly could, and the hurry of threshing this year with all the grain almost in the stook has prevented it being well cleaned by the machines, especially when damp, as the weed seeds will not blow out.

" 'The enormous amount of seeds you mention in some samples leaves one wondering how there is any good seed left. Many farmers carelessly sow grain uncleaned, or only just run it once through an old useless fanner; if they would take the trouble to clean the grain and above all plow the land properly and bury the weed plants, the 100,000 tons you mention would soon dwindle, and in no other way can this be done. On small areas, cattle turned on the stubble will clean off a great quantity of weeds, but in large areas out in the west none are kept."

Elevator For Fish

To enable migratory fish to pass such barriers as waterfalls and dams when ascending a river to spawn, the Canadian commissioner of fisheries has developed an elevator which is apparently practicable. It has been placed in service at a 24-foot fall in the St. Croix river, N.B., and is operating successfully, according to advices.

In part, the device consists of a vertical shaft erected several feet from the falls. Guides, or walls, radiate from both sides of the structure to the opposite banks of the stream, so that fish are led to it. A cage in which the latter are trapped and carried to the top of the shaft, where they are automatically dumped into a sluiceway and discharged into the water on the upstream side of the barrier, is hoisted by means of a counterpoise tank which is periodically filled with water from a supply reservoir surmounting the tower. The cage and tank are secured to the opposite ends of a cable that passes over pulleys at the top of the shaft.

The fish compartment is provided with two doors, one at each end. When it is at the bottom of the shaft beneath the water one of these gates is raised to permit fish to enter. On the other hand, an auxiliary door on the shaft lets down and prevents fish from swimming around to the back side of the guides or into the space normally occupied by the carrier, when the latter ascends.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Slim Summer Hotel Boarder—I couldn't sleep last night for the cold. How did you make out??

Fat Summer Hotel Boarder—Fine and dandy. We put the railroad ticket and the hotel folder on the bed and then covered everything up with the proprietor's bill.

Von Tripitz Retirement

Retirement of German Naval Officer One of the Sensations of the War

The passing of Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, Tirpitz the Eternal, as he was called, must be one of the sensations of the war in Germany. The emperor's personal influence was once solicited in behalf of a young officer who von Tirpitz had disciplined. "You'll have to get along with him as well as you can," said the unsympathetic emperor, "that's what I have to do." The story illustrates the importance of the grand admiral as a factor in the imperial policy no less than the masterful temper of the man. He it was who created and maintained the modern navy of Germany, not William II. To the man in the street Von Tirpitz is known chiefly as the organizer of "submarine warfare," the advocate of "frightfulness" on the sea. The notoriety has given him a bad name, which doubtless he richly deserves.

To those who are familiar with his remarkable career, the retirement of Von Tirpitz is the fall of a mighty pillar of the empire. He has been as great in naval affairs as Bismarck was in diplomacy. When the duel in dreadnought building with England began the German people were not interested in the navy. It was necessary for the admiral to educate them, which he did with a publicity bureau the like of which has never been known in any other country. But that was only half the battle. To get the Reichstag to adopt a naval programme that contemplated rivalry with England was an almost superhuman task, and then there was the voting of appropriations in lean as well as fat years, with the army clamoring for increase and new equipment. The preamble to the naval law of 1900 declared that "Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war even against the mightiest naval power would involve such risks as to threaten the supremacy of that power."—New York Sun.

Varieties of Alfalfa

Some Alfalfa Experiments Made in North Dakota

Twenty-two different kinds of alfalfa have been experimented with on the high plains of the western part of North Dakota. These included strains from Europe, Asia and South and North America. Parts of these experiments were conducted during the winter of 1906-7, one of the severest the western States has ever experienced.

In spite of the persistently low temperature of the winter, some alfalfa lived through on all plats, including even the very tender Peruvian variety, which killed out badly that winter as far south as the Panhandle of Texas, and again during the mild winter of 1908-9 as far south as Stockton, Kansas. This extraordinary result in Dakota was due to the character of the weather. Autumn drought and the gradual approach of cold weather hardened the tissues of the plants, enforcing gradual and perfect dormancy. A protective covering of snow came in December and remained until nearly the end of March. To these factors and the gradual return of spring was due the fact that a percentage of all strains came safely through the winter.

The important point, however, is that Grimm alfalfa and two Turkestan strains sustained no loss whatever. There can be little doubt that Grimm and the Ontario variegated originally came from the same source, near the borders of Germany and Russia, and are, in fact, identical in origin. They are both alike hardy and suited to Ontario conditions.—Toronto Globe.

What John A. Said

Because of a misquotation, a characteristic story of one of the greatest men Canada ever had, has been recalled to memory. The misquotation made Sir John Macdonald say, "I want friends to stand by me when I am wrong or mistaken; anybody will stand by you when you are on the top wave of success." That is too much like a cry for help to be the language of Sir John. Here is the whole story: A new member of parliament, desirous of impressing the Dominion maker with his virtue and his importance, said: "I will stand by you, sir, when you are right." "Oh," replied the premier, "the Grits will do that; what I want is a man who will stand by me when I am wrong." Sir John was just human enough to be wrong at times, and honest enough to admit it. But he objected to the judgment of the self-righteous.—Christian Science Monitor.

Average Value of Farm Lands

For the whole of Canada the average of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately $39 per acre. Last year the average value was returned at $38.41. By provinces the averages per acre range from $22.48 in New Brunswick to about $125 in British Columbia, the values for the other provinces being as follows: Prince Edward Island, $37.64; Nova Scotia, $28; Quebec, $51.36; Ontario, $52.49. Manitoba, $30.36; Saskatchewan, $24.20 and Alberta, $23.15. In British Columbia the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.—Census and Statistics Monthly, Ottawa.

More Aid Wanted For Belgium

The Belgian relief committee at Ottawa is about to receive a further appeal for funds from Canada. Although the general appeal has secured one and a half millions, sterling, this is a million pounds below the sum required.

More than one million of the total received came from Australia and New Zealand. All money from Canada will be spent entirely in buying and supplying food to the distressed Belgian people.

Lord Robert Cecil has stated that the imperial government is satisfied with the manner in which the relief commission has carried on its work.

The Foreigner And Prohibition

Foreigners in the West Are Opposed to the Liquor Traffic

The attitude of the foreigners of Saskatchewan and Manitoba towards prohibition will be welcome news to many of your readers.

Rev. R. G. Scott of Saskatchewan tells us that when all the bars had been closed, the government opened twenty-three liquor stores for those who thought they could not do without alcohol. Provision had been made that these stores could be closed or others opened, according to the wish of the people, at the municipal elections in November. The entire province had been divided into liquor districts. Voting took place in seven districts, in three of which liquor stores had already been established, and in four other districts an attempt was made to open new stores. In every district the result was decisively in favor of total abstinence. In the three districts where government stores had been in operation, they were all wiped out by a vote of about two and a half to one. In the four districts where an effort was being made to open stores all the attempts failed by a vote of about the same relative proportions.

Particular interest had been attached to our district, as the population was largely foreign. The presence of large colonies of Galicians, French, Germans and Hungarians was thought to be a strong force to overcome. These people had always been accustomed to use liquor whenever they had the opportunity. Every wedding and every holiday was celebrated with plenty of liquor. Few were abstainers and none too poor to procure it. There was almost no organization, so that what temperance work was done, was in most cases by individuals, but the result was very encouraging.

A foreigner told me that he had always been a drinker and that if a vote had been taken when the bars were first closed there would have been many liquor stores open. However, he thought the people had found out in four months that they got along very well without it and had more money than they ever had before. He said that few wanted the stores opened now.

A young Frenchman who has a family and is a good worker, said to me, "The bar got me a good many times. I spent a lot of money and lost a lot of time. I am glad the bar is gone and we don't want the —— thing back again." In the rural municipality of Fish Creek where the population is almost entirely Galician, it was thought the people would vote strongly for a liquor store, but it went dry by more than two to one. Wakaw village, where we have a very mixed population, went dry by 47 to 16. What has been done in such a district can surely be done in any place in Canada.

Coming to Manitoba, we find the foreigners quite as hostile to the liquor traffic. In Winnipeg alone there were five Ruthenian, three Scandinavian and three Icelandic papers that would not even print a liquor advertisement. Perhaps that will take some of the conceit out of us, and let us see that the foreigner has more brains than we gave him credit for. Let us wake up and press forward.—H. Arnott, M.C.P.S.

Unattached Officers May Become Privates

Opportunity to Officers Without Command to Prove Their Loyalty

Unattached officers with no prospect of attachment, will have an opportunity for service. This opportunity may lower their pride, but will prove their loyalty. In effect, a regulation has been passed by commanders of the various divisions asking unattached officers to enlist as privates. Special consideration will be extended, and they will be promoted to noncoms. at the earliest opportunity. They may even regain their rank in time.

The problem of the unattached officers has been a thorn in the side of military progress since the early months after the outbreak of the war. It is also the greatest barrier to recruiting. The commanders of the various units in the third division will shortly receive a letter from headquarters asking that the above procedure be adopted.

Throughout Canada in every city and small town there are countless officers who have no prospect of becoming affiliated with any regiments.

Winnipeg is seething with young subalterns. Toronto is howling protests daily to the militia authorities. Toronto is the best recruiting ground in the Dominion at that. Ottawa is fully alive to the ridiculousness of the condition, though the burden of the unattached is borne more by Kingston, the third divisional headquarters.

Lt.-Col. McLean of the 207th, who is in Montreal, was one of the first to place the young officer on the taboo list. There are a few young subs in the 207th. Their physical fitness, athletic prowess and general excellence, however, merited their attachment. The majority are old experienced officers. In fact there are as many returned war veterans in this battalion both officers and privates.

The shortage of experienced officers is being felt largely by the batteries in the course of instruction. Moulding artillery officers is a long and arduous process. It has been found that many inexperienced officers have to be attached because they are the only ones eligible.

In asking officers to voluntarily reduce themselves in rank the authorities are simply giving the boys a chance to prove their loyalty.

Don't Waste Time Doctoring Sick Hens

The farm poultryman has little time or inclination to doctor sick fowls and even large exclusive poultrymen have little success in treating fowls that are really sick.

Prevention of disease may be accomplished in a satisfactory manner, but the treatment of disease in fowls once well established is very disappointing. Cleanliness is the preventive.

Movies and Their Mission

Educational Value of Moving Pictures Not Yet Properly Realized

What is the matter with the movies? Their course of development makes many shudder at the prediction that the dramatic performance of the future will be found too costly for any purpose except the making of films. The absence of the spoken word forces the necessity of exaggeration in many features. This is seen in the coarseness of the comedy presented. Grotesque buffoonery and violent horseplay predominate. The board of censors for the state of Pennsylvania finds that 20 per cent. of the films examined are of this class and present these objectionable features. The need of appealing to the child mind may also make for exaggerations that are stupid and weakly startling.

The juvenile audience is a new feature, and while it is considered from the amusement standpoint in some of the burlesque scenes, it is generally ignored, from a broad educational and moral standpoint, in the fervid melodramas. These make up 75 per cent. of the films examined by the Pennsylvania state board of censors, whose systematic classification is certainly enlightening. Lurid scenes of murder, arson, burglary, highway robbery, theft, assault, train wrecking, and other crimes of violence make up the bulk of what is presented for popular entertainment. Defectively balanced minds are moved not by the logic hid away in the impossible scenes, but by the law of suggestion working through them. The protest against censorship to a child standard or to an unbalanced mind standard is familiar, but the course of movie development is largely a response to the demands of the unbalanced and the child mind. The shock of wild exaggeration is needed to arouse excitement or hold a jaded interest.

The amazing growth of the movies imposes the necessity of another course of development toward general recognition. The five per cent. of films found normal and wholesome, varied in their appeal, show that a start can be made toward better conditions. Public indifference and lack of discernment are largely due to the fact that to many the movie is still only a great curiosity. So great is the wonder at scenes being depicted at all that sufficient thought is not bestowed on their nature, lessons and influence. This attitude will soon pass, and a critical and discerning public will be found effectively supplementing and completing the work of official censorship.—Toronto Globe.

Soldiering in India

Cheerfully Fight Their Turkish Co-Religionists

"The Indians have not been fooled by the German propaganda, and India is the safest place in the world," is the message from Sultan Mohammed Aga Khan, spiritual head of the millions of Islamier Moslems, as direct descendant of Mohammed, and one of the most influential of Mohammedans whose territory to England has just been rewarded by a salute of 11 guns and the rank of first class chief of the Bombay presidency. His highness, recently interviewed in Paris, said:

"People attach overmuch importance to reports of Indian sedition which is really due to an insignificant handful of agitators. The country, as a whole, is contented, loyal and fully satisfied with English rule, the benefits of which it appreciates. The attempts by German gold to stir up religious ill-feeling among the Indian Moslems have been perfectly fruitless. My people cheerfully fight their Turkish co-religionists in the Mesopotamia or Gallipoli just as fellow Christians kill each other in France. Soldiering in India is a regular profession to which men are trained from childhood and is not a question of conscription or volunteers. It is absurd to suppose that professionals whose trade is war would hold back when business became brisk.

"But if the Germans tried to invade India they woud be surprised by the reception, but I believe the whole scheme was a bluff. Moreover, Afghanistan, which is far less friendly to Great Britain's enemies than they imagine, would have proved an impassable barrier. Even against Egypt their proposed expedition was more a step to Turkish ambitions than a serious invasion. In Cairo, I am sure, the Turko-German plan was never organized with the thoroughness that generals apply to genuine efforts.

"Except at the time when the Emden cut the trade routes momentarily India has been almost untouched by the war, which people followed with interest, but with the utmost confidence in the allied victory. We know that the British always end by winning."

About Pacifists

What Would Have Happened If Heroes Had Been Against War

If the great heroes of the past had all been pacifists.

There would have been no William of Orange to resist the Duke of Alva, and the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in full power throughout all western Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

There would have been no Oliver Cromwell to resist the despotic rule of the Stuarts, and England would have become a second Spain.

There would have been no French Revolution, and the France of the Bourbons as Young described it in his travels and as Dickens protrayed it in "The Tale of Two Cities," would be in all essentials the France of today.

There would have been no George Washington, no American Revolution, no Declaration of Independence, and on this western continent no republic "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Happily for the human race, the spirit which seems to animate a portion of our present congress did not animate their Dutch, English, French and American ancestors.—New York Outlook.

Tame a Silk Worm And Reap Results

Possibilities of a Great Trade in the Last Foe Colony

In view of the progress of General Smuts' campaign in German East Africa, the last of the German colonies, attention is being given by British manufacturers and merchants to the economic possibilities of that colony. In particular, the president of the silk association has just directed attention to the wild silk of the Anaphe silkworm, and has suggested that when German East Africa changes hands this raw silk will afford a good opportunity for British silk manufacturers.

The Anaphe silkworm occurs, as a matter of fact, in many parts of East, West and South Africa, and samples of the silk from Uganda were examined some years ago at the Imperial Institute, which introduced the product to the notice of leading silk manufacturers in this country.

At that time it was doubtful whether the price British manufacturers could offer would pay the cost of collection of the scattered nests of cocoons. The Imperial Institute accordingly suggested that the government entomologist in Uganda should be asked to investigate the possibilities of "domesticating" the wild Anaphne and cultivating it in plantations of the trees on which it feeds, so as to reduce the cost. This has now been found quite practicable. A new and cheap raw material for the spun silk industry would be of such importance that it is to be hoped energy and capital will be forthcoming for the development of this industry in Uganda, whence a certain amount of the silk is already being exported, and also in other British African colonies.

Specimens of Uganda raw silk and of yarns and fabrics manufactured from it can be seen in the public exhibition galleries of the Imperial Institute, S.W.

Dangerous Guests

Brave Frenchman Who Was Executed by Germans For Assisting His Countrymen

In a general army order, General Joffre brings to the knowledge of France the heroic behavior of Camille Eugene Jacquet, a tradesman of Lille.

Condemned to capital punishment by the Germans and executed in the Lille Citadel on September 22, 1915, for having harbored, hidden, and given help to French soldiers and having helped them to escape, he died as a hero unbandaged, crying "Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

For months this middle-aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, devoted himself to establishing an "underground railway" for many officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914.

Day and night, M. Jacquet, according to the Matin, was aided by his daughter. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France via England.

Among the extraordinary exploits of this heroic man was the saving of a flight-lieutenant, who on March 11, with two other airmen, dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille. Two machines got back safely to their lines, but one was forced to come down at the gates of Lille. When German motor mitrailleuses reached the spot the machine was in flames, but no trace could be found of the airmen. A battalion of infantry searched the countryside for miles around without discovering him.

It was 5.30 p.m. when the airman was forced down, and in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him by 11 o'clock that night he was drinking tea at the Jacquet house.

For a fortnight the officer remained in the house, and on March 28 he started off, accompanied by Mlle. Jacquet and the Belgian smuggler, for the frontier. When leaving his guide the officer asid: "I owe you a call; I hope to see you again soon."

True to his promise in less than a month, on April 22, he flew over Lille and dropped the following message: "Lieutenant —— presents his respects to the commander of the German forces in Lille and regrets not having been able to make his acquaintance during his pleasant stay in the neighborhood."

The officer was accidentally killed in August last, but his constant flights over Lille and the story of his escape will make him live long in the memory of the townspeople.—London Times.

Kuropatkin's Return

That Kuropatkin should now be restored to favor and entrusted with high and responsible commands means either that Russia is desperately in need of military talent or that Kuropatkin was a victim of bureaucratic persecution and injustice after the war with Japan. He is now to be put to the test again, but he will lead an army, not a mob, and his subordinates will be competent and zealous. There was never any doubt of Kuropatkin's theoretical knowledge of war, and in the Turkish campaign he had distinguished himself as Skobeleff's chief of staff. In Turkestan and Samarkand he added to his reputation. At thirty-four he was a major-general and talked of as the successor of Skobeleff. Kuropatkin was always a soldiers' general and popular with the regimental officers.—New York Sun.

The Dutch people occupy a country which contains 12,630 square miles—little more than one-tenth of the size of Great Britain and Ireland, the population being just over 6,000,000. Holland is not only flat, it is hollow. Hence its name—"Hollowland." Along the canals the meadows are 10 feet or 12 feet, sometimes more, beneath the waterline. By the sea, at high tide, there may be a difference in the level of the soil and of the ocean of quite twenty-five feet or more.

Uncle Sam's Shells

Allies Not Dependent on U.S. For Supplies of Explosives

Despite the fact that the United States is daily sending two million dollars worth or war materials across the Atlantic, that country's contribution to the munition supplies of the allies is but "a drop in the bucket." Some time ago a semi-official statement was made to the effect that the United States furnished less than 2 per cent. Since then other estimates have been made which place the figure at nearly 5 per cent. Even accepting the latter figure as the correct one, it is evident that the contributions made by the United States are a very, very small proportion of the total number of shells being shipped to the front.

We have generally been led to believe that the Krupp factory at Essen was the largest munition plant in the world. Today the steel works alone of Sheffield are infinitely greater than the whole of the Krupp plant. Already upwards of twenty-five million dollars have been spent in new munition plants in Sheffield, and with the additions now under way, fifty million dollars worth of new plants will shortly be turning out explosives from this one city. Upwards of 12,000 men are employed in shell making in that city, while a number equally large is engaged in the manufacture of cannon.

Today Lloyd George has nearly 3,000 plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions, employing nearly 1,000,000 men and women. In addition to these plants, under direct government supervision, there are many other private factories engaged in the manufacture of shells and other war materials.

Canada has hundreds of factories doing their bit, while Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and even India are all shipping shells to the Huns via France and Flanders.

France is probably more thoroughly organized than is Great Britain, and is turning out millions of shells; Russia has taken over plants very much as Lloyd George did in England, while the whole of Japan has been turned into a workshop for the production of shells and other munitions for Russia. When to these countries was added the output of Italy and whatever Belgium may be able to do, the conclusion reached is that while the supplies from the United States are very welcome, and will help in smothering the German guns, the allies are in no way dependent upon Uncle Sam for their supplies of high explosives.

Holland as a War Factor

Has Only a Small Army, but Men Are Well Trained

Apart from aiding the allies by giving opportunities to them to attack Germany on an open flank, Holland probably could be of but little fighting value were she to enter the European struggle in these days when armies are numbered in the millions and dreadnoughts and battle cruisers in the hundreds. The peace strength of the active Dutch army is 47,660. For some months past, however, the army has been up to war strength, and this totals about 150,000. These men are all, however, well trained, because of the compulsory system of military service which exists. The Dutch artillery is armed with Krupp guns.

The Dutch navy consists of 7 battleships, 4 cruisers, 40 torpedo boats, six submarines and a number of gunboats for coast defence. In addition to these there are at least eight detsroyers. Four more were being built in Germany when war broke out, but these were taken over by the Germans. The Dutch government immediately laid down replace boats in Holland, and doubtless some of these ahve been since completed.

Holland is bordered on the south by Belgium and on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level; on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. On these sides are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast. Amsterdam itself is well fortified, the possibility of inundations there precluding any successful attack. The coast defences are in good order.

The number of vessels belonging to the Dutch mercantile marine at the end of 1913 (latest figures available) was: Sailing vessels, 400 of 40,199 English tons; steamers, 387 of 647,436 English tons. The tonnage of Dutch vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Netherlands in 1913 was: Entered, 18,198,000; cleared, 18,031,000. Many Dutch vessels are engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports.

An Echo From Mons

The testimony of a nurse who had been brought into contact with one of the soldiers from the battle of Mons was alluded to recently by a preacher in a suburban pulpit. In the course of her ministrations to her patient, said the speaker, she mentioned the name of the Almighty, adding, as an afterthought, "but perhaps, like some of the other men, you don't believe in God?"

"I used not to do so," was the quiet reply, "but Mons changed all that;" and the nurse felt, as she listened to the plain, unvarnished words of the young fellow, how intensely he felt the reality of his experience. He and some other men were in a chalk-pit and they knew that the German cavalry were approaching. Suddenly he looked up, attracted by the bright light around the edge of the pit, and saw distinctly the groups of guardian angels. The horses of the enemy saw them, too, and turned round, refused to advance, and ultimately rushed back beyond the control of their riders. This lull gave "the boys" a chance of escape; and, added the soldier earnestly, "I wasn't the only one that saw them, Sister, and I don't think any of us can feel just the same after."—Nursing Mirror.

A spendthrift is a person who saves his money for a rainy day, and then prays for rain.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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Trappers in the Distant Northland

A Life of Seclusion Which Represents Freedom From and Absence of Care

Let us visit the cosy looking shanty amidst the trees on yonder lake shore. The smoke from its chimney slowly ascends skywards for the atmosphere is far below zero. Around the stove are sitting a couple of trappers spinning wonderful yarns of trap lore. These men are of the northland and belong to the trapping fraternity. "Many men, many minds," so it is with this brotherhood; one characterizes his methods as the last survival of the fittest, another speaks exultingly of his own propaganda. Yet, disagree as they may regarding plan and formula, the fur seekers are brethren, united in one single purpose, namely to secure the greatest number of pelts they can. For decades the trapping fraternity have tenanted the timbered reaches of our Canadian hinterland. Now in many a place the twentieth century witnesses the smoke of factory chimneys where once the trapper was free to roam and the fur seeker must now perforce trek farther north.

Months of seclusion away from the haunts of men have been the portion of those who follow the trap line. Perchance a trapper from the opposite shore of the lake might occasionally visit the shanty, bringing belated intelligence of the outer world received perhaps from some passing caller, a member also of the illustrious Order of Pelts. Quite possibly as the visitor is relating his stories, the footsteps of an Indian are heard crunching the snow on the doorstep. The trappers glance up at the newcomer, and as the last rays of daylight are twinkling through the window the Neche is harking back to the long, long ago when with a party of Crees he stalked the buffalo over Great Bear Hills, or set snares for the silver foxes on the shores of Moose Lake. To the uninitiated the life of the trapper appeals as a life of extreme loneliness. And indeed to those accustomed to the whirl of social or city business life the trapper's existence is indeed a lonely and secluded one, but the brotherhood of trap and pelt having once inhaled the ozone of the northland, eagerly anticipate the time when they can resume their avocation. Crowded thoroughfares and city streets are unknown to habitues of the trap line. Instead these sons of nature prefer the music of the tree choristers and a view of creation untrammelled by the progress of the world of men. The trapper's vocation represents freedom from and absence of care. While his fellow mortals are struggling madly for a bare existence, the trapper remains content in his outpost. The fact that a thousand applicants are clamoring for work in city or town does not affect him at all, for he does not know that such is the case.

And as we trudge along in the forest depths, the lonely grave of a trapper is occasionally seen. A good fellow passed away, perchance entered into the Great Unknown—in solitude. As the writer pens these words, there has flashed into his mind the sight of one such "last home" on a windswept island of Lake Winnipeg. Just a rough wooden cross at the head of a little mound, the word "Jim" and three figures, the last of these presumably an eight. Ah, some mother's boy, we know not who he is, or whence he came. He is resting serenely, his dirge continuing in roar of winter storm, and in summer sunshine repeated by screeching gulls as they fly to and from the lake waters.—J. D. A Evans in Rod and Gun.

For Cream Buying Stations

New Regulations in Saskatchewan in Order to Improve Quality of Cream

Regulations governing Cream Buying Stations, effective after June 15, 1916, have been issued by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and require that all such stations be licensel and subject to inspection.

To protect the reputation of the creamery butter of Saskatchewan in both home and export markets, it has been considered advisable to provide that certain conditions be complied with in order to protect the quality of a product so easily injured as butter. Owners of cream buying stations throughout the province have already been advised of the conditions necessary and application forms sent them to apply for license. The buying of cream through the medium of buying stations was rapidly becoming a serious danger not only in Saskatchewan but in the other prairie provinces as well. Buying stations for the purchase of cream were being established in towns and villages all over the West, many of these by merchants who had no experience or knowledge in the testing or care of cream, and who had no suitable place or equipment for handling it.

Generally speaking, little or no attention has been given by the cream buying stations to the grading of cream, and farmers have been paid as much for over ripe cream of bad flavor as for sweet cream of good flavor. Furthermore, the identity of the cream is lost at the buying stations through the mixing of the cream for shipment to the creamery, and the creamery receiving it is unable to determine which farmers are sending good cream or which bad, consequently no improvement in the care or quality of the cream could be hoped for under these conditions. In addition to this inferior cream was often held for several hours uncooled in a back shop, along with kerosene oil, decayed vegetables and other products giving off undesirable odors, or in butcher shops where the odor from decayed meats could not do otherwise than injure the quality of the cream.

Cream handled under these conditions must seriously injure the quality of the butter manufactured, and the general inferior quality of dairy butter is transmitted through the buying stations to the creamery butter, and would eventually deprive the better dairymen of the export market, where through years of hard work a good reputation has been gained. Cream buying stations also mean less money for the farmer who produces the cream, because of the added cost of the middleman who operates the station.

Express charges are paid by practically all of the creameries so there is nothing to prevent any farmer from shipping his cream direct to a creamery. The express companies give a rate on a five gallon can of cream, and any farmer with two or three cows should be able to ship a full can of this size every four or five days, so the argument that the small farmer is deprived of a market for his cream does not hold good. In any case cans partially filled can be forwarded and are accepted by the creameries.

The regulations recently issued by the Dairy Commissioner with respect to buying stations do not impose any hardship nor ask for any unnecessary equipment or accommodation, but simply provides for conditions under which cream can be handled properly and the farmer who produces it obtains fair returns for his labor.

Regulations similar to those enacted by the Saskatchewan Government have recently been passed by the Manitoba Government. Cream buying stations have become even more numerous in that province than in Saskatchewan, and already the quality of Manitoba butter has been injured by cream shipped from buying stations. It was desirous that similar conditions should not prevail in Saskatchewan, and to prevent the possibility of this, regulations governing cream buying stations were passed

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Zeppelins Prove A Boomerang

Why They Have Done the Germans More Harm Than Good

Comparison of the aerial defences of Paris with those of London to the detriment of the latter have followed every successful Zeppelin raid upon the Imperial metropolis. Critics have pointed to the immunity of Paris as proof of the incompetence of the British air service and of the inadequacy of defence provisions by the War Office. The reason for the apparent superiority of the French authorities in the defence of their capital was, however, stated in an interview given by Prince Poniatowski, an attache of the French War Office, upon his arrival in New York to purchase aeronautical supplies for his Government. "London is as well off as far as equipment goes to ward off Zeppelin raids as Paris," he said. "The reason that they are made on England instead of on Paris is that to make a successful raid on the French capital and return safely, they must cross the firing lines twice. Paris also can get an adequate warning. In attacks on London, on the other hand, the Zeppelins have no firing lines to cross and can descend upon the English city without warning."

In the Prince's opinion, the Zeppelins have done the German cause more harm than good and he sums up their efforts in a few brief but pointed sentences: "The Zeppelins, as an engine of war, have acted as a boomerang for these reasons: They have aroused England to a high pitch of patriotism in quicker time than would otherwise have been possible; they have meant an enormous cost, they have obtained no military results; and they have aroused the disgust of the neutral nations. The Germans argue that their Zeppelin raids are a part of their military offensive. If this is so, why don't the Zeppelins fly over the firing lines and drop bombs on the soldiers, instead of flying over cities far afield and dropping bombs on women and children."

Serb in Anglican Pulpit

A Serbian priest, Father Nicolia Velimivovic, has been preaching at St. Margaret's Westminster. Russian music was sung by the choir before the sermon. The church was quite full half an hour before the service began. Taking as his subject "The Slav Orthodoxy," the preacher said he looked upon the Anglicanism as a true religion lived by the people, but it seemed to him less vivid, less compelling, and less national than the religion of the Russian church. He would welcome a union between the churches which would bind the Russian and the British races in a true brotherhood.

An item in the British and Colonial Printer gives an idea of the extent of the German paper famine. Shortage of paper is so severely felt, it runs, that grocers, booksellers, drapers, etc., print their invoices on old paper taken from old circulars and old prospectuses which previously have been printed on one side only. Factories for making old newspaper and old books, now unsaleable, available for a second use are being established in Leipzig and Elberfield, and also in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Wife (with newspaper)—It says here that men grow bald because of the intense activity of their brain.

Hub—Exactly! And women have no whiskers because of the intense activity of their chins.

Food For Soldiers

The Favorite Dishes of the Various Allied Soldiers

One of the greatest problems which confront the military leaders of the different countries is to supply the soldiers with adequate satisfying food. Napoleon spoke truly when he said that armies fight on their bellies. The British commissariat has had many problems to solve. Men well fed at home have to be well fed at the front. The English soldier must have his jam and marmalade as well as beef.

The Russian soldier presents an easier problem. All he asks is plenty of "stchee," a sort of gruel or thick soup made of pork, oatmeal, potatoes and cabbage, boiled together with salt and other seasoning. The French soldier also consumes vast quantities of what he calls "soup," although in reality it is a thick and nourishing stew, made of meat, potatoes, and various other vegetables.

Italian soldiers demand their regular supply of macaroni and spaghetti, and eat little meat. Their diet consists largely of farinaceous foods, fruits and wine, the latter being issued as part of their regular rations. The German soldiers get their meat rations largely in the form of sausage. Give a Teuton plenty of sausage with beer to wash it down and he is perfectly content.

The British fighters from India demand a menu entirely different from that of the Tommies, and the Turcos of the French army are also peculiar in their tastes. The food most favored by the colored Algerian soldiery is "cous-cous," or boiled semolina, made of the large hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through it. The semolina is served either plain, or with the addition of vegetables, sometimes with a little mutton or goat flesh added. On this regimen a Turco will march farther and carry a heavier load with less fatigue than any other soldier of any nation.

More Wood Pulp Mills

Canadian Wood Pulp Will be Used to Supply the Empire

Some months ago, when the relationship between Great Britain and Sweden was somewhat strained owing to the effect of German influence in the press and the seizure by the British war ships of vessels suspected of carrying contraband from Swedish ports to the enemy, the Government of Sweden, as a reprisal, forbade the export of pulp to Great Britain. That action resulted in an immediate rise in the price of pulp sulphite, curtailment in the size of newspapers in Great Britain, and a situation that gave a measure of anxiety to the paper mills, whose stocks were not large.

Canada was appealed to. But her transportation service was so handicapped, and her own supplies so restricted, that shipments on a large scale could not be considered. The price of pulp in the meantime continued to mount up till they were five times dearer than when war broke out.

Information to hand from London is to the effect that the embargo put upon pulp from Sweden is virtually removed, but that it is too late for Sweden to regain the trade that she lost by her action. Considerable progress, has been made with arrangements for the establishment in Canada of a huge mill for the production of sulphite pulp and it is expected that it will not be necessary to import much pulp from Sweden after the war.

A Call to Horse Breeders

Not only has the wastage of horses by reason of the war been enormous but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor, the disturbed conditions or entire devastation.

Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality, as much and even more than quantity, will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed, and to breed to the best available.—John W. Brant, Sec. National Live Stock Records.

When Baldness Starts

It has been discovered that if a person is going to be bald in middle life, or even in old age, the symptoms will appear between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Although the hair may gradually become thinner as one grows older, it will never entirely disappear unless signs of its thinning become manifest before the age of thirty-five years.

"Bobby," said the lady in the tube railway, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a train," said Bobby.

The first fruits of the conquest of the German Cameroons reached London in the shape of about 400 tons of cocoa.

A Syrian Custom

In Syria sky blue is the mourning color, indicative of the assurance that the deceased has gone to heaven.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?

Tommy—Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.—Chicago Herald.

"What is Jim doing now?" "Anybody he can come across"

Where are the Old Ladies

How the Old Ladies of the Present Age Have Become Transformed

Someone was saying the other day (and she won't mind seeing her idea here) that the elderly woman of today is sowing her wild oats and having the protracted good time of her life. Obviously from the time a woman is married her years are filled with cares and responsibilities, until finally the children grow up, marry, leave home, and, husband having developed the poise and content of the usual elderly person, she finds to her amazement that she is free. Then comes the period of wild oats. She keeps a date book, goes to clubs, has a place on boards of things, travels on the federation special across continent, as likely as not, lives at hotels, sends her own telegrams, orders taxis, treats other women to luncheons and dinners, makes speeches, votes if she has a chance, legislates, uplifts and keeps a telephone on her desk. These are only a few. If she is not interested in this sort of thing you will discover her tucked away in the back seat of a touring car, where she is not the least trouble in the world, and is always under all circumstances, a perfectly splendid credential of respectability. Two generations ago women of her age were senile, and sat in the chimney corner where they would be out of the way. But the chimney corner went out of architecture, and she was just as naturally uprooted. There are fewer old ladies' homes than there promised to be. Not while grandmother can wear her granddaughters' shoes and hats and sashes and beads is she going to an old ladies' home. A generation ago there promised to be a call for an old ladies' home in every block. It's wonderful how we old ladies have become transformed, and fairly forced another issue. Of course, we are sowing our wild oats. We have made a place for ourselves. Hurrah! Really there are no old ladies. Ask the milliner!—Women's Clubs Magazine.

Sign of a Good German

A visitor to a British trench throws some light upon the chivalry of the British soldier, and, incidentally, upon the humanity of some Germans—one in particular. "I was standing in a front trench alongside a soldier whose business it was to observe the German lines, which we could see with singular clearness, and especially to report to various killing units the appearance of any enemy seen in the open.

"But we don't always fire at them," he explained, and, pointing to the corner of a field, said: "I saw a German crossing here yesterday as cool as a cucumber; but he was a good fellow, and so I did nothing."

It puzzled me not a little to know how he distinguished a good fellow from a bad at 800 to 1,000 yards; and, anyway, how he came to regard any Boche as a friend and a brother. But the soldier, whose speech betrayed him as a member of one of those good old English county regiments which have fought with unvarying stoutness gave quite a simple explanation. He knew the Boche to be a good fellow—"because he stooped down and patted a dog."

For Campers

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees, there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunder-storms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all-important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good whether you use an A-tent, wall-tent, lean-to, or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place, dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away."—Peter Johnson, in the May St. Nicholas.

Parcels for Wounded Soldiers

Nearly forty-nine thousand parcels have been sent, to date, by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of these parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes notepaper, toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, stylo pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, fruit, flowers, puzzles, mouth organs, playing cards, sweets.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause sometimes an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada.

What Canada Offers

Settlers coming here from the United States may rely upon finding cheaper land and lower taxation than they have at home, to say nothing of the better price they can get over here for their high grade wheat because of the advantage we secure in the British market owing to our superior system of grading.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Women are now employed in the block-system signal service for the Lyon-Mediterranean railway in France.

True Diplomacy

True diplomacy is to get all you can with as much courtesy as you can.—Rev. Boyd Carpenter

For the Big Drive

Hold the Foe Off and Prepare For a Knockout

To whichever part of the European fronts we look the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive. Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested; so, too, the Austrians can be concentrated upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast. There can only be one rational interpretation of these facts, and in France the army and civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint. The allies have now a definite ascendancy and at any moment they can reduce the enemy to a defensive on any and every side, but the autumn offensives in the Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince won on the Meuse in three months. Here is the measure of the difference of strength today.

The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the General's officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is over-shadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. Enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige, is to destroy this menace. It is at once the weakness and strength of the allies that while putting forth at these points just a sufficient defensive effort they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.—London Chronicle.

Villages With no Fighting Men Left

A remarkable record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote Scottish island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,000, close on 4,500 are with the colors. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war. The following letter, dated Windsor Castle, May 10, had been received by William Grant, journalist, Storoway, from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"I have received and laid before the King the specially bound copy of your 'Loyal Lewis' Roll of Honor, which you have been good enough to forward through Mr. Ian MacPherson for submission to the King.

"His Majesty wishes to express his appreciation of the gallant service rendered by the people of the island of Lewis, at the same time sympathizing with the families of those who have given their lives in this terrible war."

A Gallant and Hardy Breed

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the dangerous character of mine-sweeping. Trawlers and drifters, being of moderate draught, have a certain advantage over heavier ships, for they can often pass in safety above mines which have been laid at a certain depth to catch deeper riding victims. On the other hand, the very nature of their duty compels them to spend most of their time in mine-infested waters, and the appalling risks they run are too often brought home to us by the casualty lists. But the erstwhile fishermen who man these boats are a gallant and hardy breed, too inured to the vicissitudes of wind and weather to be much impressed by the hidden and deadlier perils that now lurk beneath the grey waters.—The Navy.

An Ice Mine

Probably the strangest mine in the world is to be found in Pennsylvania. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. It is 40 feet deep and from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist coming from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom. As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine. Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

The former Pacific Mail liner Nile has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $750,000. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was taken by Great Britain, and since then has been one of the most active merchant ships aiding the British navy. It has seen service in all Oriental waters, has carried troops from China to India to France, and for several months acted as a transport across the English Channel.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers. Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers, be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—Punch.

One defect of German diplomacy seems to be a foolish habit of letting important papers lie around loose.—Charleston News and Courier.

When a man begins to shout that he is just as good as anybody, that is one sign that he isn't.

Rural Credits

British Columbia Adopts the New Zealand Rural Credits System

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed $1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent, and will re-loan this money to the farmers throughout the Pacific province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government has to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B. C., says that the government expects to lend $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system.—The Grain Growers Guide.

Oats of Barbed Steel

German Slim Trick to Kill the British Horses

Barbed oats are the instruments of offence invented by Germans. The War Office has had to issue to responsible officers in charge of cavalry and other mounted forces an order that every bushel of oats now must be examined carefully before it is used. It has been discovered that some of the sacks of oats purchased in the United States contained little pieces of steel shaped like oats, and painted yellow. These are barbed, and a horse that swallowed one would have little chance of life. The placing of the barbed oats in the food is considered to be the work of Germans who have obtained employment in American granaries in order to kill the horses at 3,000 miles range.

An old farmer and his wife drove to market one day. It had been a very wet day, and large pools of water had formed in the roadway between the farm and the town. On the return journey they met an old friend.

"And how are you today?" was the friendly greeting.

"Oh, very well, thank you! answered the farmer.

"How is the missus?" continued the friend.

"She's fine, fine!" answered the farmer. "She's behind there"—jerking the thumb toward the back seat.

"She's not there!" said the astonished friend.

The old farmer turned and looked over his shoulder, then cooly replied:

"Humph! that accounts for the splash, then!"—London News.

Huns Fooling the Dutch

Revelations are accumulating about the cunning character of the German intrigue to arouse feeling against the allies. Baron von Kuhlmann, the notorious German publicity agent, is clearly indicated as the author of the insidiously spread canard, now fully exposed, that the allies intended to land troops in Holland. Some of the Dutch papers are pointing out that this palpable lie obscured the vital issue about the torpedoing of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

Sir Edward Grey's Pets

Sir Edward Grey is always looked upon as somewhat hard and unbending. There are a number of wild squirrels in a certain wood which quickly find out when he is at home in Northumberland and make their way to his house. They scale the walls and invade the library; then, jumping upon his writing table, are rewarded with nuts, which they take from his hand.

According to a heart specialist, if one retires to bed at ten instead of twelve he saves the heart 876,000 foot-pounds a year. Lying down half an hour daily lessens its labor in the same period by 219,000 foot-pounds.

Jenkins—My stenographer can write one hundred and fifty words a minute. Thompkins—So can mine—but she doesn't seem to care what the words are.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

It bears the Seal of Purity 143

All over the world the name Sunlight stands for purity in Soap. Our $5,000 guarantee of Purity is something more than an advertisement. It marks the high standard we have set for ourselves to give you the best laundry soap it is possible to produce at any price.

Sunlight 5¢ Soap

YOU NEED

to aid nature occasionally when your liver is sluggish, your stomach disordered or your bowels inactive. Let this safe, mild, dependable remedy regulate these organs and put them in a sound and healthy condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

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

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.)

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
Suite 229 I 565th Ave. - - N.Y. City

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 pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
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 TOUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED Co HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG.
TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Many Indians Have Enlisted

Up to the present time over eight hundred Indians have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas forces, while the Indians of Canada have contributed no less than $24,634 to the patriotic fund. An effort was made to form a complete Indian battalion, and this would have been successful, but for the fact that recruiting officers had been busy amongst the tribes on behalf of several regiments. It is said that after the war is over the Indians who have served at the front will demand the white man's privilege of voting and it will probably be handed to them.

Visitor—But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?
"Oh! I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it."—Life.

A cat can turn completely over and land on its paws in a fall of fifteen inches.

Bureau of Social Research

Organized by the Governments of the Three Prairie Provinces

A Bureau of social research has recently been organized under the joint control of the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to make a more careful investigation of general social welfare questions than has hitherto been possible by any existing government department or public institution.

The purpose is in general to make a practical study of community problems with a view (a) to promoting a more general interest in social welfare, (b) providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, (c) securing data which will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation.

The functions of the bureau are twofold—1st, to secure information; this will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and by special investigation, 2nd, to disseminate such information by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

Two kinds of investigation will be carried on during the first year—(1) The care of immigrants, with special reference to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in the rural districts of all three provinces; (2) A preliminary enquiry with regard to the feeble-minded, for whom as yet there is no proper institutional care.

The three prairie provinces have much in common and have already been co-operating in the provision of institutions for the care of the various classes of dependents and delinquents, including the blind, deaf and dumb children.

Controlling the work of the bureau there will be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy.

The Dominion Commission of Conservation has for many years been doing good work in the collection and dissemination of information relative to the natural resources of Canada, such as forests, water powers, soils, etc., their development and proper conservation. The work of the bureau of Social Research will be in the probably more important direction of treating with the "human resources" and in this work it is felt that the bureau will receive the unstinted support of the public. To this end questions have been sent to school teachers, ministers, and secretaries of farmers and women's organizations throughout the province enquiring as to social conditions in various districts, and the general information which will be secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as the result of special studies in particular districts.

Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional weaknesses difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and restore them to soundness.

Some time ago a Brooklyn cook announced to the mistress of the house her betrothal, adding that she might leave at any moment. The woman of the house was genuinely sorry, since the cook was a good one.

Months passed, however, without further word of leaving, although the happy man-to-be was a frequent caller in the kitchen. So the mistress was finally moved to ask:

"When are you going to be married, Mary?"

"Indade, an' it's niver at all, I'm thinkin', mum," was the melancholy response.

"Really! What's the trouble?"

"'Tis this mum—I won't marry Pat whin he's drunk, an' whin he's sober he won't marry me!"

The Sacred Bridge of Pekin, which a few years ago, no one was permitted to tread upon except the Emperor, is now freely used by the Chinese pedestrians.

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Waiter—Yes, sir, omelettes has gone up on account of the war.

Diner—Great Scot! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

Gloves With Fingers

It was in the twelfth century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

Stamps as Spy Messages

Arranged to Convey Information of a Naval or Military Nature

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation and the German Government the importation of used and unused postage stamps, according to information received from Switzerland by Hugh Clark, a New York philatelist.

American dealers' supplies of stamps from Italy are thus suspended; and those from Germany are delayed because they must come by way of Roumania and the Orient, whereas formerly they reached here by way of Italy.

The British Government does not permit German stamps to be sent out by way of Holland or the Scandinavian countries, according to local philatelists, and the French Government is equally strict.

The letter received by Mr. Clark carried the intimation that two secret codes built upon the use of postage stamps sent through letters had been discovered by the Italian and German authorities, and that these were responsible for the respective decisions of the two governments. Through these codes certain numbers and types of stamps, imported or exported, were said to be conveying information of a naval or military nature.

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood—then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c. box today. Sold by all dealers.

Origin of Wood Pulp Paper

A writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle" says that an old hornet's nest caused Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, to make the discovery. A friend and neighbor had told him there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, and Dr. Hill took a hornet's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him, "Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, took the nest apart, analyzed it carefully, and decided that if a hornet could make paper out of wood, man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into a fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Post Office Department has received information that gifts sent from Canada to Canadian soldiers serving in British regiments stationed in Great Britain, and to naval reservists and others from Canada serving in the navy, are exempt from customs duty, provided they are addressed to the Canadian War Contingent Association at the Army Post Office, London, Eng. Arrangements have been made under which this Association will act as a central organization for the distribution of such parcels from Canada. The concession is of course restricted to such parcels as are sent through the War Contingent Association.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if full protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

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

The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday half-holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturday's," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day, the slaves were released from field work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and that of their families with money earned in this way."

The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one encounter today would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig! Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir!—Pall Mall Gazette.

Roumania's credit holds firm. Her 5 per cent loan for $24,000,000 was over-subscribed by $16,000,000.

Over 300 women are acting as station masters in France.

NO ALUM

ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 392,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Horse Prices Upward

Good Prospects Ahead for the Horse Breeder in Canada

"The demand for horses in Canada," said Live Stock Commissioner John Bright recently, "has already stiffened considerably and I look forward to a gradual return to good prices.

"When the panic of 1912 struck us, as the banks shut down, the horse breeders were almost the first to feel it. Consequently the tendency was to stop breeding. In 1913, the tendency increased, while 1914 and 1915 were worse; so that there is a dearth of foals this year, and a decided scarcity of one-year-olds and two-year-olds. Breeding will come back slowly, so that it will be at least four years before the foals of this year come on the market. This means a ten-year cycle in horse prices.

"I remember about 1892 when horses were at a low ebb that I was offered on my farm at Myrtle, but $40 for a filly rising two years. She was registered, and of fair conformation. I kept her. Inside of eight years I raised many colts from her, and sold at 12 years for $250. Later when horses were at their big prices I sold a filly rising two years for $290, not better than the one I was offered $40 for in 1892.

In good times, a great many breeders are foolish. They hang on to good stock, refuse good prices, pay out big feed bills, and even mortgage their farms to feed their stock, until a slack period pops up and they find their business ruined, their farms gone and the stock sold at a mere pittance. It is always good advice to sell when you get a fair working price, and horsemen should be well advised to remember past experiences in future bright spots.

"To me there is nothing but hopefulness ahead for the farmer who breeds big quality horses for the coming needs of Canada and the remodelled world."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Outlook For Heavy Horses

The more judgment exercised in breeding the better it will be for the country. For the last year or two there has been a slump in prices and, it is feared, less breeding than formerly in consequence. As a result, when the increased demand, which transactions, especially in the west, would indicate has already commenced, arrive at its fullness there will be both high prices and a marked deficiency of the right sort. By this, coupled with the fact that the wastage of horses in the war has been enormous, it would seem worth while to improve and accelerate horse breeding along with general agricultural production.—Ottawa Bulletin.

The Worst Is Yet to Come

"Hell let loose," says Vorwearts, the organ of German socialism in describing the food riots in Berlin. It may be exaggeration. Even if true, however, it is nothing compared with what is going to "break loose" when the still deluded German people come to fully realize the extent of the crime committed against them by Prussian Junkerism.—New York Herald.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke. "No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

Tea in Burma

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

Woman Found In a Zeppelin

What a French Officer Saw in Burning Wreckage

Among the interesting statements gathered at Revigny by the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" regarding the end of the Zeppelin brought down in flames by the French is that of an inhabitant of the region whose evidence suggests that there was a woman on board the airship.

"I was scarcely more than twenty yards away among the people crowded round the burning mass of the monster sky-raider," he said, "when I saw a French officer, whom I knew, scrutinizing through his fieldglass a particular heap of burning wreckage, the flames of which lit up the night.

"He handed me the glasses, exclaiming, 'Look, there is no mistake, about it, a woman was with them.' True enough, I could plainly see through the glasses two slender feet shot with high-topped, high-heeled fashionable boots. They were undoubtedly the feet of a woman."

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Verdun

"It will, however, only be in restrospect, when the war is over, that we can fully appreciate the part played by the army of Verdun and its contribution to the general result. We cannot yet be sure of the exact reason, or balance of reasons, for the German choice. There were certainly dynastic and economic, as well as military reasons. The many failures of the German Crown Prince had to be redeemed, and the idea that a striking victory here would confirm and extend Germany's hold upon the mineral basin of Lorraine, which is essential to her iron and steel manufacturers, was probably not foreign to the decision. Among military reasons, probably the strongest was that France could be given a knock-out blow, whereas another thrust into Russia would not be decisive, even if successful, and any success upon the British front in France was highly problematical."—G. H. Ferris in London Chronicle.

Pulling "Bismarcks" to Pieces

The latest war auxiliary in Germany is the de-copperising of statues for the needs of the arsenal. Much adverse and unprintable comments have been passed because some corporations have laid violent hands upon Bismarck monuments. Replacing copper with iron has been taken as of ill omen. One paper went as far as to head an article against the crime, 'Oh for an hour of Bismarck!"

No German officer or soldier is allowed to aid Turkey until he has enlisted in the Turkish army and donned the uniform of the Sultan's hosts. Enver Pasha says he will listen to advice from the Germans, but professes to take no commands from them.

Lake Tanganyika, which has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with General Smuts' campaign, is 2,700 feet above the sea. It is about 400 miles long, indented by capes so that steamers take three days to get from one end of the 400 miles to the other.

Customer (in barber's chair)—So you haven't heard Von Thumper, the famous pianist? Barber—No. Them long-haired fellers never patronize me—why should I patronize them?—Musical America

wear FLEET FOOT Shoes

The Most Comfortable Footwear for Summer

WORN BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

A Real Lever Simulation
GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 166), 89, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Heligoland Germany's Bulwark

A movement has been organized in Germany for erecting a monument in honor of Count Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, on the island of Heligoland. It was during that statesman's rule in the affairs of the nation that Lord Salisbury ceded the island in exchange for Zanzibar. Speaking the other day in the Reichstag, Herr Waldstein, a Radical Deputy, said:—"We have all been asking ourselves with a certain feeling of horror what would have happened if Heligoland had still been today a British fortress. With the deepest feeling of gratitude we must remember today the man who by the Treaty of Zanzibar made the island the mightiest bulwark of our German coasts."

Furniture Storage Famine

Problems in Great Britain are as thick as Scotch thistles on a bleak farm, owing to the war. One of the minor problems is the storage of furniture. Since Conscription was passed and married men have begun to prepare for service, thousands have had their furniture stored. Now there are no depostories for storage, and as everybody is busy with work that is more important many people are experiencing unexpected hardships

"Such a vicious temper! Where did the child ever get it from—not from me, I'm sure," grumbled Mrs. Perkins.

"No my dear," replied Mr. Perkins, sadly, "you certainly haven't lost any of yours."

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

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

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

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

Parents!

You may rest assured of one thing, Cowan's Maple Buds will not harm your children — buy them for yourself and yours.

A-10

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., July 27, 1916.

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

Propeller Slimes Agitator.

The installation of the Devereux propeller system of agitation, mentioned in the Journal of May 6, 1916, has been successfully continued at the plant of the Hedley Gold Mining Co. The efficiency of the propeller for agitation purposes depends largely on the fineness of the slimes and the breaking of the vortex formed around the vertical shaft. This vortex, if allowed to exist, retards the velocity of the pulp, thus decreasing the scouring action.

The vortex is broken by baffle boards 2 in. thick by 12 in. deep suspended from the lower chord of the truss and extending from a few inches from each side of the vertical shaft to within 3 in. of the inner side of the tank. To allow agitation while the tank is filling and to prevent the pulp from surging, another baffle board is suspended by hinges from one of the former baffle boards and on one side only of the vertical shaft. The rope holding this baffle in vertical position while tank is filling is slackened as soon as the tank is full, thus allowing this baffle to lie flat on the surface of the charge and not interfere with the scouring action below. From Trautwine, page 557, a velocity of ¼ ft. per second will wear away ooze and mud; ½ ft. per second will wear away clay; 1 ft. per second will wear away sand.

With the 5-ft. propeller revolving from 80 to 100 r. p.m., maximum hp., 12, the 34-ft. diameter, conical-bottomed tank has handled from 80 to 165 tons of dry slimes. Then 138 tons of dry slimes plus 296 tons of of solution, or 31.8 per cent of solids to 68.2 per cent of solution, is an ordinary charge and is agited thoroughly with 80 r. p. m. maximum hp.—10, in the 30-ft. diameter conical-bottomed tank will handle 168 dry tons of slimes (41.4 per cent.) plus 238 tons of solution (58.2 per cent) when revolving 80 r.p.m. Either tank will handle slime charges with any proportion of solution used in ordinary cyanide work, and the power does not exceed that stated. There is no deposit of slimes alongside the staves, the whole charge being in rapid motion.

As extraction is effected by a series of agitations and decantations, one might expect trouble in starting. Thus far none whatever has occurred, even after two days' time between agitations. With the throwing in of the handle of the motor starter, the propeller begins setting the charge in motion, and by the time the tank is full all slime is moving rapidly

The cost of these propellers is said to be less than half of any other agitators going into new as well as remodeled plants. The system is dependent upon power from one source only—air is not needed. Its symplicity and adaptability permit it to be installed in plants containing tanks of any style, height or diameter.—Roscoe Wheeler in Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of June. If your name does not appear your subscription has not been received during the month. In some cases subscriptions are paid in advance and have previously been acknowledged. If you are in arrears please hand your subscription to the Treasurer. Collections made as per list, month of June, $945.70. Of this amount $153.85 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $791.85, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Following will show the amounts remitted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund:

October, 1914.....	$1001 75
January, 1916.....	597 00
February, 1916....	772 00
March, 1916.....	752 75
April, 1916.....	747 50
May, 1916.....	747 95
June, 1916.....	791 85
	$5410 80

C. P. DALLON,
Sec.-Treas.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Hedley Patriotic Funds Committee and find the above statement to be correct.

H. D. BARNES
F. M. GILLESPIE } Auditors.

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, JUNE, 1916.

W. Sampson.....	$ 3.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
Friend.....	8.00
B. W. Knowles.....	4.50
Wm. Lonsdale.....	10.00
C. E. Prior.....	5.00
A. Clare.....	4.50
S. L. Smith.....	4.00
G. E. French.....	3.50
John Smith.....	4.50
P. Murray.....	6.00
G. M. Gilbert.....	5.00
P. G. Wright.....	4.00
C. A. Brown.....	4.00
V. Zackerson.....	4.00
H. E. Hanson.....	4.00
W. Mathew.....	4.00
R. S. Collin.....	5.00
J. W. Wirth.....	4.50
W. W. Corrigan.....	4.50
L. C. Rolls	3.75
R. Boyd.....	3.75
P. Millett.....	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
T. C. Porteous.....	4.50
G. W. Wirtanen.....	4,50
S. C. Knowles.....	4.00
E. H. Simpson	4.00
T. Henderson.....	4.00
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G. Knowles.....	5.00
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Dated July 10th 1916

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east angle of Lot 1409s; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty acres. HENRY A. BARCELO,
Dated July 5th, 1916.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east angle of Lot 2036s, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres.
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HENRY A. BARCELO.

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Dates of Fall Fairs

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

CIRCUIT 3

Chilliwack.....	Sept. 13-15
Aldergrove.....	Sept. 15
Matsqui.....	Sept 16
Langley.....	Sept 19
Richmond.....	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 20
Burquitlam.....	Sept 21

CIRCUIT 4

Barriere.....	Sept 13
Hefley Creek.....	Sept 14 15
Pritchard.....	Sept 19
Kamloops.....	Sept 20-22
Salmon Arm.....	Sept 22-23
Kelowna.....	Sept 26-26
Armstrong	Sept 28-2
Eagle River (Malakwa).....	Oct 3

CIRCUIT 5

Gateway.....	Sept 5
Cranbrook	Sept 6-7
Windermere.....	Sept 12-13
Golden.....	Sept 15
Fruitvale.....	Sept 18
Trail.....	Sept 19-20
Nelson.....	20 22
Boswell.....	Sept 22
Grand Forks.....	Sept 25-26
Greenwood.....	Sept 27

CIRCUIT 6

Revelstoke.....	Sept 21-22
Robson.....	Sept 25
Slocan City	Sept 26
New Denver.....	Sept 27-28
Burton.....	Sept 30
Needles.....	Oct 3-4
Arrow Lake (Nakusp).....	Oct 4 5
Creston.....	Oct 7

CIRCUIT 7

Nicola.....	Oct 6
Penticton.....	Oct 9-10
Summerland.....	Oct 11-12
Kalamalka (Oyama).....	Oct 14

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Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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