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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 23. JUL HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
¶ A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
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DR. J. L. MASTERS
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.
Oroville, Wash.

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Dr. Elliot made his weekly visit to Keremeos Thursday.

Mr. Conway, traveler for P. Slade, Vancouver, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Garrison of Princeton was in town for a short time on Tuesday.

Mrs. Orser and Miss Honsberger of Cawston were visitors in town last Monday.

Tom Hall, traveler for R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria, was in town on business Tuesday.

Mrs. D. J. Innis returned home from Oroville hospital on Monday with the twin babies.

Mrs. B. W. Knowles of Hedley is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. E. M. Daly of the Willows.

Miss Flo Daly motored to Hedley on Sunday accompanied by her mother and sister-in-law.

Mrs. Chamberlain and baby returned home from the coast on Monday's train. Mr. Chamberlain met them in Princeton.

Mr. B. Irwin, contractor of Princeton, arrived in town on Monday with men and began work on the new packing house.

Maurice Daly had the misfortune to have a horse stumble this week while driving cattle and sustained serious wounds in the left arm.

What? Ice cream and strawberries! Where? In the Park. When? Friday evening, June 29th, by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church.

Mr. Knowling arrived Monday from California where he spent the winter. He will spend the summer here looking after his and his brother's orchard.

Mr. Tidy and family arrived from New Westminster on Monday and will spend the remainder of the summer here. Mrs. Tidy's mother accompanied them.

Mr. H. Claque, P. L. S. of Victoria, is camped at the old townsite surveying some pre-emptions near Olalla. He will be in the district for about two months.

Miss Margaret Clarke, who has been training at the Sacred Heart hospital, Spokane, for the past year, returned home last week and will visit with her mother for two weeks.

Don't forget the opening dance of the new cannery on Friday evening. It will be held in the warehouse which has a splendid floor and will be very cool. Come and enjoy the good time.

The W. M. S. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sheridan, Cawston, Thursday afternoon with a fairly good attendance. After the meeting closed refreshments were served by the hostess.

A wire received here on Friday afternoon by Mr. J. J. Armstrong stated that his brother George had passed away at the Vancouver hospital at noon. His remains were taken to his home in Medicine Hat for burial.

The community was pleased to hear of Mr. W. H. Armstrong being appointed commissioner for the government to run the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass. Mr. Armstrong is recognized throughout the West as a very capable and able business man. We all wish him success in his new position.

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

Keremeos Public School.

TERM REPORT.

High school, full course, jr. grade, applied science—Wm. G. Thomson.

Entrance Examination—Jas. Clarke, Lillian Gibson, Margery Hardy, George Kirby, Wilberon Mattice.

Promotions—Daffodil Moreland to advanced course junior grade.

To Third Reader—Mera Drosses, Dorothy Christie, A. Mills, W. Madore, S. Innis.

To Second Reader—K. Richter. D. Dundas, Carrie Spicer, E. Dundas, A. Christie.

To First Reader—R. Carle, O. Meilleur, F. Innis.

To Second Primer—Dorothy Parsons, O. Mattice, G. Carmichael, Douglas Parsons.

Masonic Grand Lodge.

Following are the officers elected and appointed at the forty-sixth annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge, held in New Westminster last week:

Grand Master—Dr. Douglas Corsan, Fernie.

Deputy Grand Master—John Shaw, Nanaimo.

Senior Grand Warden—S. J. Willis, Victoria.

Junior Grand Warden—Chas. A. Welsh, New Westminster.

Grand Treasurer—Harry H. Watson, Vancouver.

Grand Secretary—Dr. W. A. DeWolf Smith, New Westminster.

District Deputy Grand Masters—W. S. Terry, Victoria. C. E. Blayney, Mission City. A. Galloway, Kamloops. C. H. Allison, Quesnel. T. Menzies, Courtenay. D. A. MacKenzie, Sandon. Wm. H. Morton, Trail. R. T. Richardson, Fort Steele. T. B. Willitts, Kelowna. W. D. Black, Dawson. A. Manson, Prince Rupert. T. Sanderson, Central Park. A. McCrearey, Vancouver.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Canon Hinchliffe, New Westminster.

Grand Historian—Wm. Burns, Vancouver.

Grand Senior Deacon—Lieut. R. H. Wood, Esquimalt.

Grand Junior Deacon—Geo. Murray, Vancouver.

Grand Director of Ceremonies—A. R. McFarlane, Vancouver.

Grand Marshall—Steve Jones, Victoria.

Grand Superintendent of Works—J. J. Jackson, Victoria.

Grand Sword Bearer—N. H. Kenny, Enderby.

Grand Standard Bearer—R. Duthie, Fernie.

Grand Pursuviant—D. A. Henderson, Powell River.

Grand Organist—C. Bunscombe, Vancouver.

Grand Stewards—E. White, Alberni; C. J. Miles, Rossland; S. T. Larson, Greenwood; W. H. Hayward, Victoria; T. Ullock, Golden, and J. A. Rennie, New Westminster.

Grand Tyler—J. H. Hughes, New. Westminster.

Alcohol and cotton will probably continue to rise. When you consider that one charge of a 15-inch gun consumes about one barrel of alcohol and one bale of cotton, and also when you consider that 36 months' production of all the distillieries in America would have been used up in a four-day modern battle, you will realize to what an enormous extent these two staples will be required in the coming months.—Ex.

Russia is at present a splendid example of a Socialistic form of government.

If you don't advertise you might just as well be dead.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mrs. J. H. Wilcox returned to her home in Greenwood last week.

Tom Anderson returned last week from a trip to Kruger mountain.

Mrs. G. S. Sproule left Monday last to visit with friends at the coost for a couple of weeks.

N. E. Nelson and A. Campbell of Phoenix are examining properties of Nickel Plate hill this week.

Mrs. Everett, who has been a resident of Hedley for the past six months, left for the coast yesterday.

W. Leddicoat, who was in the hospital for some time with a sprained ankle, was discharged Monday and went up to the mine Tuesday.

M. McLeod left Monday last for Vancouver to take a position in the shipyards. Mrs. McLeod and family will go to the coast next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Forbes went down to Keremeos yesterday to attend the anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Innis.

Last week Jas. D. Brass, of Boeing & Brass, fell off a building, and as a result of the fall has a badly sprained ankle and bruised about the head and body. He will be in the repair shop for a couple of weeks.

The high school and entrance examinations are being held this week. There are two writing on second year high school work and seven on the entrance examination. Miss Inkman of the public school staff is in charge.

L. W. Shatford, member of the legislature for Similkameen riding, has been appointed to the Dominion senate. This will mean a by-election for the riding. Mr. Shatford has been the representative for about thirteen years and has done excellent work for the district.

Bob Corrigan is the latest of the Hedley boys to enlist. He is the forth son of Mr. James Corrigan of Hedley to enlist. Two are now in France, one invalided home and the fourth starting for the front. Bob tried to join up a couple of times before but failed to come up to medical requirements.

Monday next the G. N. passenger train will be held at Princeton until 9 p. m. to allow those living south to take in the first day of the Stampede and get home the same evening. The fare for round trip tickets will be one and one-third good from Friday, June 29 to Wednesday, July 4. The return fare from Hedley will be $1.35.

There are of course a number of persons willing to make sacrifices to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of L. W. Shatford to the senate. This is a farming and mining district and the representative should be identified with one or both of these industries. There are too many professional men in the house now, and as a consequence most of the acts passed are class legislation, or tending towards class distinctions. It is only natural that the lawyer, or doctor, or dentist should consider all legislation as it will affect him personally. To have well-balanced laws it is very necessary that all industries should be represented in parliament. There are very few farmer, no mining and no labor representatives in the legislature, and many glib-tongued professional men. If the electors of the Similkameen have not among them a farmer, a mining man or a business man fit to represent them they should rent the constituency to some enterprising capitalist as a pocket borough.

H. Stuart Verrall and R. W. Bowen of Keremeos were visitors in town this week.

W. H. Sinclair and R. L. Cawston of Cawston were in town this week on their way to Princeton.

Will Thomson of Keremeos is in town this week writing on second year high school examinations.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clare and Miss Elizabeth Clare returned from a trip to the coast last week.

James Topley and John Story of Chilliwack are spending a few days in town the guests of Tom Henderson.

Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. McGuffie, Miss Clarke and Jas. Clarke were a Keremeos auto party in town yesterday.

M. L. Gezon, for some time storekeeper at the N. P. mine, left Monday last for his home in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Finlay Fraser, road foreman, has purchased a new two-seat Ford, and started south in it early in the week on a tour of his district.

In the examinations at the coast Miss Marjorie Smith obtained 180 out of a possible 200 marks on piano, and 145 out of 150 on the pipe organ.

The contract for tunneling at the Oregon has been completed but work will be continued until the extent of the ore body is ascertained. The tunnel is now over twenty feet in ore, running about $100 in gold and copper.

At a meeting held in Keremeos Thursday evening of last week, it was decided that the Similkameen County L. O. L. celebrate the anniversary of the Boyne in Keremeos this year. Particulars will be given later.

A farewell dance was given to the Misses Vi and May McLellan at the N. P. mine last night on the eve of their departure for the coast, and a purse presented to each. The young ladies have been in the employ of the company for about a year.

Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, was in Hedley for about an hour last week in consultation with "the elect," but did not visit the mines. He went on to Princeton the same day. J. E. W. Thomson, member for Grand Forks riding accompanied him.

Al. Campbell and Nat Darling of Vancouver floated into town last week on their aeroplane. They are the first drummers to arrive here on wings. The machine is all right where there is good landing ground, how are they going to get down to the silver-paved streets of Sandon, or land on the bumps of Phoenix without slaughtering bohunks?

From the Slag Heap.

Hansard so far this session contains 2000 pages of oratory which could have been expressed by a busy, clear-headed man in fifty pages. The senate has been much more economical of printing material. When a senator has gone through all the preliminaries leading up to the speech he has forgotten the subject on which he was going to speak and sits down.

When a man enters into an agreement he is expected to carry it out. When a candidate is elected to parliament he enters into an agreement with his constituents to represent them during the life of the body to which he has been elected. If he does not do so he is guilty a breach of trust.

The government telephone service would confer a very great favor on the public by occasionally sending a live-wire war bulletin tarough.

WORMS

"Wormy," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. SPOHN'S COMPOUND will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all around, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Many Canadians Repatriated

Figures of Immigration to Canada From the U. S. Given

The Minister of the Interior gave Parliament some interesting immigration figures for the war years. In reply to a question he stated that the number of Canadians repatriated from the United States has been: In 1913-14, 17,638, in 1914-15, 18,011; in 1915-16, 11,084; in 1916-17, 10,246.

The number of immigrants admitted into Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17 was 73,395; of these 8,282 came from the United Kingdom, 2,935 from the continent of Europe, and 61,389 from the United States. Immigrants deported numbered 605, and 17,988 were refused at the international boundary lines, while 172 were turned back at seaports.

How's This?

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

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

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

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

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

Treating Barb Wire Wounds

This is the season of the year when horses, cattle and other farm animals are frequently lacerated by coming in contact with barb wire fences. A remedy that is meeting with popular favor in this connection is Egyptian Liniment. Farmers throughout the west would do well to call in the aid of this remedy when treating their farm animals. Often a valuable horse has been saved from prolonged disablement by having a good remedy close at hand. Write to Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont., and secure a free sample of Egyptian Liniment.

$200,000,000 in Gold From Klondike

The earliest placer mining in the Alaska part of the Yukon basin was done on the bars of Fortymile river in 1886, and during the next two years hundreds of miners went to the scene of the discovery. This even opened up inland Alaska, and led to the discovery of the famous Klondike placers on the Canadian side of the boundary, some 10 years later. More than $200,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out of the Klondike and the Alaska Yukon placer camps in the 30 years since Fortymile was discovered. Of this about $6,500,000 worth of gold has come from the Fortymile district.

Will thinks baby will make a great politician.

Why?

Well, he crawls out of everything so easily.

ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING

is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of

Grape-Nuts

Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.

The Boom in German Spirits

Many Things Have Happened to Cheer the Enemy Up

The staff correspondent of the World in Berlin sends this illuminating bit: "German spirits are enjoying a boom as the result of an almost unprecedented run of good news." Everything going Germany's way? Her ally, the Turk, has lured the British into occupying Bagdad, notoriously an unsanitary city. Her generals on the Somme have succeeded in making the enemy chase German troops eastward, thus wearing down the soles of the foe's shoes; and leather is dear. Has not the commander-in-chief of Germany's largest adversary been deposed? Isn't it true that the size, and therefore the cost, of Germany's clothes has been reduced by the simple and delightful method of national starvation, and that the burden of drudgery at the stove has been lifted from the German housewife? Has not Germany's Prussian governors succeeded at last in adding to the list of her antagonists the richest and one of the most powerful of nations? Unprecendented run of good news? Why, it's the millennium!—New York Sun.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

Manless Play Fails

"Petticoats," a manless play, was withdrawn at the Garrick after one of the shortest runs on record though it lived longer than an ill-starred piece one remerbers at the old Opera Comique, which did not survive the night of production. These all-women plays seldom seem to hit the public taste to any perceptible extent. The reason is not far to seek. Theatres are mostly supported by women, as any manager of experience will tell you. And a play without a man in it would seem very flat, stale and unprofitable to the average woman playgoer. The day of the "matinee idol" is not yet over.—London Globe.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The Future of Siberia

A Country Rich in Natural Resources That Will Soon Be Heard From

Siberia is celebrating the success of the Russian revolution. The outside world may come to think of Siberia as another Canada or Argentina before many years. A hundred years ago, people regarded Australia as nothing more than a penal settlement for convicts.

When Prince Lvoff, president of the Zemstvo council, and now prime minister of Russia, visited Canada a few years ago to study the organizations of the united farmers and grain growers, he spoke enthusiastically of Siberia. Russia's eastern dominion is said to be richly endowed with mineral wealth, including the precious metals and coal. There are immense natural resources in Siberia, and when the energies of financial imperialism are no longer taken up in war, Siberia may become the great new land for exploiting railway franchises and power leases, in promoting companies and dealing in land, and of growing rich from the fruits of other people's labor generally.—Ottawa Citizen.

Denmark Enriched by War

The gold mine of Denmark is in shipping. Every company that has an old hulk to repair, paint and look sailable, is seized upon by either German or British agents and pressed into war service in one form or another. The annual reports of fourteen Danish shipping companies published to date show that for last year they paid dividends averaging 62 per cent. of their capital, or a sum of 43,000,000 kroner, which is considerably more than the value of their whole fleet before the declaration of war.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

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

From One Trouble to Another

There is a matrimonial boom on in the United States, due to a desire on the part of shirkers to escape the net of conscription. What right have such men to escape being henpecked? They are merely jumping from the frying pan into the fire.—Guelph Herald.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

SHE TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DO FOR WOMEN

She Was Troubled With Weakness and Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., (Special)—The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom Street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me.

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house.

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys: The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

We're Adopted

New glory attaches to the flag of the Dominion, now topping the long contested ridge of Vimy. Again have our American brothers from above the border risen gloriously to opportunity; once more has the Canadian contingent of free men proven itself superior to the enemy that would crush out freedom. Americans of the United States hail the achievements of those other Americans, and are proud of them.—New York Herald.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACK, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Baths

Luxury is Something Practically Unknown in Some Parts of the World

In many European countries, "the best people," if you know what that means, never bathe in water, writes Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Spanish matrons have expressed much surprise at my complaints about the absence of bathing facilities in the Madrid hotels. One lady, wife of a distinguished member of the Cortes, told me she "had herself rubbed down in oil once a week, but never had got into a tub of water and never would."

Throughout Hungary, outside Budapest, baths are unknown in hotels or in castles of the nobility.

My memory of London hotels goes back to 1875, when there was not a single bathtub in any hotel in that city. A tin pan and bucket of warm water was the only "tub"—and you were lucky to get that.

And in that same period in New York City the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels, supposed to be models of excellence, were totally wanting in bathrooms.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

The Flippant Clerk

"Don't you know, Plumdig, that when a clerk on a moderate salary goes to putting on airs, wearing diamonds and buying fancy stock he's running a risk?"

"If you mean me, Gwindle, there's a surety company that takes all the risk in my case."—New Haven Union.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passages of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

The Awkward Age

"Tommy, you're too old to cry."

"Yes, and I'm too young to have what I'm crying for."—Punch Bowl.

No child should be allowed to suffer from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

He—Why don't you take a more suitable time to go to your dressmaker?

She—My dear man, all times to go to a dressmaker are fitting ones.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Submarine Net

How the Undersea Boat Becomes Entangled in Its Meshes

A submarine net is made of wire rope, about as thick as a lead pencil, and the meshes are of great size—about ten or fifteen feet square. The net has floats on top that keep bobbing up and down like the float of a fish line, and on the bottom are weights that keep the whole thing in a perpendicular position. The submarine cannot submerge to very great depths on account of the pressure—200 feet being about the limiting depth. It sails innocently along, therefore, until it pushes its nose into these meshes. The net now trails along on both sides of the submarine—its progress revealing the fact that something below is supplying the motive power. Perhaps the net suddenly stops; that means that the hidden submarine has stopped, its navigators having made the horrible discovery that they are trapped—or perhaps the net has become twisted in the propeller.

Under these conditions the wise submarine rises to the surface. It surrenders, becomes the property of the enemy, and its crew are made prisoners. If it does not take such action one of two things will happen. The enemy will wait upon the surface until the submersible comes up, or, if it starts moving, the enemy will follow until the inevitable uprising. But perhaps the surface commander gets impatient, in such a case he can let a bomb down into the water, which will explode when it touches the roof of the submarine.—From the World's Work.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

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

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - - CANADA

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

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IS

AXLE GREASE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK & LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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

LAUNDRY BILLS are unnecessary if you wear Arlington Collars and Cuffs

They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as linen. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

The Insane Gorilla

The impulses of the German soldier seem to be those of an insane gorilla, rendered more diabolic by the possession of malevolent intelligence. It has become the duty not of England, France and Russia alone, but of all mankind, to scourge out the spirit of evil and restore safety to the earth.—New York Sun.

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Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water, and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

FARMER HAS A PLACE OF HONOR IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY

FOOD SHORTAGE ADDS TO MILITARY DIFFICULTIES

Workers on the Land Constitute the Last Reserves in the War of Freedom, and the Soil on Which Crops are Grown will be the Strategic Ground on which War will be Decided

No one can rise from a careful study of the appeal in this issue from the Organization of Resources Committee without feeling that "famine and world-hunger are on our threshold," and that we must produce more food or face a period of terrible want and suffering.

The high cost of living should convince the most skeptical that we are living in no ordinary times. Canada is outside the war zone, it is true, and does not yet know what it means to be put on limited rations, as in Britain, and to be restricted in the use of meat and other comforts of life. It is difficult for those who at present experience no shortage in food to realize that world-hunger may come before the 1918 crop is harvested, unless those who own or till the soil make good use of it this season. A place of honor in the firing line awaits the farmer in the fight against Germany. As Mr. Lloyd George says:

"The line which the British Empire holds against the Germans is held by those who work on the land as well as by those who fight on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine and the soldiers gathered from every part of our Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every full day's labor you do helps to shorten the struggle and bring us nearer victory. Every idle day, all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's honor, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as workers on land do your duty with all your strength!"

These are critical times. Victory still hangs in the balance. It is the hope of the enemy to avert defeat by starving Britain into a premature and unstable peace. Under the most favorable conditions the shortage of food throughout the world will increase the military difficulties of the Allied nations. To enable the farmer to respond with promptitude to the call labor must be forthcoming. Nothing counts in this war but victory. Everything must go before the enemy is allowed to plant his accursed heel on the neck of Europe. Were peace to come tomorrow the food crisis would still be with us. It is a time for action. To every boy and man who can help in this work the call comes. With the farmers they constitute the last reserves in the war of freedom. As the appeal for increased food production states, "the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided." Every farmer and every man not on active service can help.—Toronto Globe.

580 Tractors Used in British Fields

A recent letter from London said: In the house of lords Lord Parmoor asked what steps had been taken to supply motor ploughs to farmers. The Duke of Marlborough said the government had in use 100 motor tractors from America, fifty caterpillar tractors which were to go to Russia, but of which we had been permitted a few weeks the use of, and 430 motor tractors lent to the department by private owners. These 580 tractors were capable of ploughing 3,000 acres of land a day. Reports showed there was ample labor to man and repair them.

For Amateur Agriculturalists

Books on gardening are all very well, but they should be read on Sundays and late at night. The working hours should be used in digging—but not into literature.—Toronto News.

W. N. U. 1158

War Material for Front

British Rails Torn Up for War Lines in France

Great Britain is tearing up the rails from her own railroads to take across the channel for use behind the lines in France, according to a returned American traveler, whose business took him both to England and the Continent.

"No private citizen knows how many miles of England's railroads have already been laid in France," he said. "But ship after ship is crossing the Channel, loaded with second-hand rails and ties; and men are busy tearing up more track to send all the time."

The military authorities do not reveal the destination to which the railway material is sent; but plenty of people have seen it unloaded and started inland.

"They seem to be hurling men, material, trains and guns into France in a torrent," he said. "It is the belief that Britain has more than 6,000,000 men in the French front already, and that she has 2,000,000 more training, ready to send, in another six months.

"France has about all of her men at the front now. The 1918 men, are getting ready to go to the trenches; and that will leave only boys under 17 and old men in the country. France can't send any more levies into the field after the 1918 class goes."

The traveler said that the government was leaving enough railroad track in England to form a skeleton of their rail system, enough to build on after the war is over; but, he said, "there are so many English rails in France and so many English locomotives and trains there that it will take a good two years to get them up and back across the Channel after the war is over."

This traveler said that the problem of satisfying the veterans who are turned loose in the country when peace comes will be a big one for England.

"The men who have been two years in the trenches seem to be knocked out of work, even if they are not crippled. The punch is taken out of them. They won't work. They don't like to settle down to any grind," he said.

Brooklyn Praises Canadians

A Glorious Chapter Added to the History of Canada

We have special reason to rejoice in the victory of the Entente in the battle of Arras. The famous Vimy ridge, most formidable of all the positions so far taken, was conquered by our neighbors, the Canadians. Canada, with a population less than that of New York State, has managed to send men to the European battlefield in sufficient numbers to make this British victory the more conclusive. That is the answer to the German contention that the United States can do nothing in this war. Canada sent 50,000 men to Europe in a few months after the beginning of the war. She has since sent over 300,000 and promises to contribute a full half million troops before the end of the war.

The taking of Vimy Ridge was a first rate achievement. It adds a glorious chapter to the history of Canada's part in the war, and there is reason to believe that when the full fruits of that victory are garnered it will be found that to the Canadians belongs the honor of having insured the complete success of the battle of Arras.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Howard—She's as devoted as a mother to him.

Modern Mater—Gracious! Is she as indifferent as that?

A Worthy Ally

Not Sneering at Britain Now Says a Chicago Paper

It is a little painful to recall now that there were Americans enjoying peace and prosperity, who sneered at Great Britain's part in the war and spoke scornfully of England's being ready to fight to the fall of the last Frenchman.

Those were the days when Great Britain was preparing and we were still debating preparedness. Our debate is not yet at an end—watch congress this week—but the magnificent army of Great Britain is redeeming miles of invaded France.

Steadily, as her preparations proceeded, she assumed wider responsibilities on land, while her great navy held the seas and fought the submarines. More than a million of her sons have fallen, killed or wounded, in the fight for Belgium and France. The men of her unfettered dominions are dying by their own choice for the cause of freedom. She is an ally worthy of our comradeship. Her sacrifices may well provoke us to heroic emulation.—Chicago Evening Post.

Work of British Gunners

Destroyed a German Target Four Miles Away With Howitzer Fire

The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front says he has never seen such evidence of the diabolical accuracy and deadliness of the British howitzer fire in the big drive.

He mentioned four narrow, doomed machine gun posts, built by the Germans of reinforced concrete, two feet thick with iron girders and earth banking, each of which had been destroyed by a single British shell.

Targets a yard square, he says, were hit from four miles off. "Ruin, utter ruin everywhere" is the picture of the arena covered by the British bombardment given by the Daily Express correspondent. Chaos and appalling desolation. Five divisions of infantry grew hungry under this bombardment, as supplies could not be brought up.

He talked with some prisoners, who said they smoked and slept in their dugouts waiting for the storm to pass. From time to time a scout would climb the stair to look out, but return to report no sign of a lull. The telephones rang with angry messages from the generals in their safe places in the rear, but they could not drive their men out into the hurricane of shells.

Driving Enemy Back

The Sort of War That Great Britain Is Waging

The Germans boast that we do not break through their lines. This is really a joke when we recall their other boasts that they are entrenched right back to their own borders and beyond. If the Germans gave way without fighting, we would hardly venture to thrust forward a salient so exposed and so slender as to pass their ultimate lines. We do break through their first lines—that is, the only lines we attack. We do take from them strong and important positions. We do compel the withdrawal of their entire front. When we can assemble so great a weight of metal and infantry as to be able at will to surely capture the strongest enemy positions in a few hours after proper preparation, we will have the enemy beaten. It will then be only a matter of the application of our superiority at the pivotal points until we have driven the Germans back into their own country. That will be defeat in the sort of war we are waging.—Montreal Star.

Dealing With Submarines

Will Organize Methods for Dealing Successfully With the Menace

"You need have no misgivings. As soon as the war is over you will know—you will hear a great story. I can tell you this from my personal knowledge. A particular invention that was placed in the hands of the admiralty was responsible in the course of four months for getting rid of sixty-nine German submarines. It is perfectly true that recently they have built a much larger number of submarines—practically the whole of their shipbuilding resources have been devoted to this—and that they now have certain appliances for dealing with this particular invention I have alluded to. But there is something else. I can say from things within my knowledge that you can rest with confidence that the German submarine policy is going to come to an end a little bit before that empire will come to an end."—From a Speech by Clement Edwards, M.P.

Human Beings and Germans

Former Ambasasdor Gerard tells a terrible tale of German brutality to prisoners of war, and he speaks as an eye-witness. One is almost tempted to credit Kipling's remark that the world is divided into two classes—human beings and Germans.—Toronto Globe.

"Gracious, how close it is in here! Let's go out."

"But, my dear, the orchestra will change the air in a minute."

BRITAIN HAS CREATED AN ARMY THAT HAS SURPRISED GERMANS

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE HUN MACHINE

Battle of Arras was Final Demonstration of the Fact that British Army has Arrived and is Greater Menace than any German Officer Ever Imagined Could Come Out of England

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A Vanished Bugbear

Nothing to Prevent Americans from Taking up Land Here

When Canada entered the war with Great Britain, many Americans thought they might be compelled to bear arms if they crossed the border and took up Canadian land. That fallacy has been pretty well dispelled and in addition to this the United States itself is now heart and soul in the war so that there is nothing of this nature to prevent Americans who wish from taking up land.

Since January 1 of this year 750 carloads of settlers' effects have passed through Winnipeg. The majority of these were from eastern Canada and many hundreds of cars of settlers' effects have entered western Canada at various points on the border. The aggregate value of these effects amount to $1,500,000, giving some idea of the total value the west has already received from incoming settlers this year.

Great preparations are being made in order that every available acre may be seeded this spring and despite the talk of shortage of labor, the indications are that the acreage put in crop will be very large. An added stimulus is the report of a poor winter wheat crop in the central states and a reported world shortage of wheat.

It is fully realized that the greater the crop produced in the west, the greater will be the general future prosperity of the country, for many lines of industry depend for their permanent success on the crop produced by the farmers of the west.

"How do you know Jack is in love with you?"

"We came home in a taxi last night and he didn't look at the meter once!"

Have ambition and your road will lead upward.

Frank H. Simonds says in the New York Tribune: Whatever the subsequent development may be it is clear now that the battle of Arras represents the most successful British operation during the war, and one of the most successful attacks in the history warfare.

Naturally, it will be compared, first, with the last of the French offensives at Verdun. In that case the French attacked a front of several miles, penetrated the German lines for a little less than three, and took something over 11,000 prisoners and more than a hundred guns. Judging by this standard it will be seen that the British in their attack east of Arras captured about the same number of guns and prisoners on a front of twelve miles, as against seven, but advanced something like twice the distance that the French did.

The British, attacking with no limited object but to smash through treleve miles of the German front, were more successful than any other allied army on the western front during the war. At Neuve Chapelle two years ago they gained rather less than a mile on a front of two or three. At Loos they gained perhaps two or three miles on a front of seven or eight. The French in their great attack at Champagne, advanced more than two miles on a front of fifteen miles. In the first days of the battle of the Somme the British advance was less than two miles, and it was not until September, that is, three months after the battle opened—that the British had made as much ground as they have now made about Arras. The French attack at the Somme was more immediately successful and gained perhaps four miles.

It has been the British theory that under constant poundings the German morale was breaking down. I was many times told at the British front of the growing readiness of Germans to surrender. Because of the considerable number of Germans coming in night after night, the British soldiers and officers felt that the Germans were beginning to weaken and that the present battle is far and away the most impressive evidence of the correctness of their estimates.

Nothing can detract from the splendid achievement of the British army in the battle of Arras. It is a final demonstration of the fact that the British army has arrived. that the British soldier is a match for the German conscript; and the machine that Britain has created is a menace to the German army, a greater menace than any German officer ever imagined could come out of England. Arras is now the measure of the new British army. It justifies the conviction that I found everywhere in this army when I was in France two months ago, that it is a better army than the German army.

No one could visit the British army last winter and not feel that it expected to win. Some of its expectations are now being realized in what must be accepted as scientifically the best military feat of the British in the war.

Russians are Resolved To Beat the Teuton

Paul Miliukoff Makes a Statement to the Allied Delegates

Russia's allies need have no fear that she will desert the alliance or weaken her resistance to the enemy, Professor Paul Milliukoff, the foreign minister, said in an address to the representatives of the British and French workinghen who were recently in Petrograd.

"We understand that at the moment of the revolution you might be afraid we would lose our strength for resistance," said the foreign minister. "I beg to announce to your countrymen that free Russia has become doubly strong through democratization, and that she will overcome all sufferings which war entails; that, despite the revolution, we stand firmly for the principal object which was imposed upon us. Russia will continue the crusade for annihilation of German militarism with the greatest intensity, for our ideal is to prevent all possibility of war in the future. Our present problem consists of organizing our forces of defence, shaken by the revolution. We shall encounter the enemy with redoubled strength, confident of victory."

"Old Glory" the Oldest Flag

The American flag, as a national flag, is one of the oldest now in existence. Born in 1775, it outdates the British flag, which, as it flies today, dates only from 1801. The French Tricolor dates from 1793. The German flag goes back only to 1867. The Star and Crescent of the Turkish flag go back to 1453, but the present combination is quite modern.—Boston Transcript.

Our French Hosts

The Perfect Understanding of British and French Soldiers

Everyone has heard of the scenes of enthusiasm which greeted the first British Expeditionary force when it landed in France in August, 1914. Our soldiers marched through the town wreathed in flowers, crowds waited at the stations with hot cafe au lait and chocolate to cheer them through, nothing was too good for them. The kindly French people were almost embarrassing in their attentions. By the first Christmas the novelty of our uniforms had worn out, we were no longer "les Anglais" but just "flus de soldats." Yet the peasantry continued to do all they could for us.

One evening after a long, dusty march we arrived at a small village and we three officers were billeted upon a cottage consisting of a kitchen and two upstairs rooms. It was inhabited by a woman, very old and very bent, but she had a heart of gold. She took us in, told our servants where to buy eggs for us, and cooked four apiece in her soup, having no other space on her fire. In the morning we discovered that she had given up her bed to us, herself sleeping on the landing, and our servants among the pots and pans in the kitchen. When we remonstrated with her she looked with proud eyes at a picture on the wall. It was her only boy, a soldier of France.

The day that we came was the first for three months that she had not had soldiers in her cottage. How she must have looked forward to that one evening free from bustle and the overcrowding of strange men speaking an alien tongue round her fire; an evening alone with the picture and thoughts of her brave Jacques, miles away, but near to a mother's heart! Yet when we suddenly came she was all smiles, we might have been her own sons, she treated us so well.

Next day we are on the march again, her cheery "Bonne Chance" ringing in our ears.

Halts come at ten minutes before every hour, at the hour we shoulder our packs and equipment and move on again. The heat was intense that day, the weight of packs became intolerable, we poured with sweat, and our shoulders felt like an open sore. And it was still ten minutes till the next halt! Then suddenly the skirl of the pipes comes from the front of the column, we break into step again and march down a village street as if we were beginning the day. We pass a little boy sitting by the roadside, his eyes glisten and his hands beat the time. For him war is still romantic, we are knights sallying forth to battle. He would love to go with us.

After our spell in the trenches we march back the same way. The old woman again receives us kindly, but in tears, her boy is killed. Yet her spirit is wonderful, "C'est pour La France," she murmurs, and all soldiers are her sons now. And if France is unwearyingly hospitable the British soldier is a good fellow, the best of guests. He has a mother at home himself—and remembers it. The children love him. He is a second father to them. His French is execrable, but the people in their courtesy copy it; and they understand one another perfectly; for there is goodwill on both sides.

And the French piou piou is worthy of his mother. One's first sight of him is not convincing. As the troopship is hauled in to the wharf we catch sight of him. He is a sentry but you would not think so for he stands at his ease with his hands in his pockets, red trousered, with the blue greatcoat cut away at the knees, just as he is painted. Strangest of all to us fresh and red-book trained as we are, he wears a beard and a long, unkempt beard at that. Their ways are not our ways. For instance, they are allowed to fall out on the march for a "biers" at an estaminet —but they always catch up the column at the next halt. That sentry was our first impression. Now months have passed. We know the French. We know what splendid fighters they are, and how much we have still to learn from them, veterans though we have become.

It is a perfect understanding. There is admiration in it for each other's courage and skill and there is pleasure in one another's differences; because beneath them we know are the same sure things, the same belief in honorable fighting, the same consciousness of a great cause, and the same good hope.

New Seed Exchange

A new free seed exchange has been opened in Moose Jaw which will be run in connection with the better farming plan. It is a recognized fact that if grain grown on a farm from year to year is used for seed it will diminish in size. The new seed exchange will overcome this difficulty by giving farmers an opportunity to exchange their seed with each other. There are no charges whatever for having grain displayed, exchanged or sold to other farmers.

The effort of a State Commission in New York to discover whether a tax upon movie pictures would be unjust shows, owing to the high cost of producing the articles required hundreds of shows during the past year in that State have gone out of business. At one time there were 1,400, now there are only 1009. If a tax were imposed the number would be reduced to 400, so it is said.

German Ambitions

Visions of Mighty African Empire and Retention of Belgium

In view of the second German note to neutrals two recent utterances, the first by Emil Zimmermann in the Vossische Zeitung, on our African possessions; the second by Herr Basserman on Belgium in the National Liberal Deutsche Stimmen, are worth special attention. Zimmermann writes as follows:

"It is clear to me that we cannot annex Canada, South Africa, Australia or Italy. But does not England in Africa possess Nigeria, the Gold Coast, British East Africa, Uganda and the Sudan? It is England's policy to establish a great African empire. African mercenaries will defend India for her. These mercenaries far surpass the Indians as soldiers. Without them England must tremble for India. So long as England was not strong in Africa, Turkey was her natural ally against Russia in the defence of India. It is only after her conquest of the Sudan and the Boer Republic that she has become the enemy of Turkey.

"Should England lose this war she must lose a portion of her African possessions, especially those in Central Africa. These lost portions must become a part of a great German African empire. In addition, England must be compelled to, suitably indemnify all foreign and colonial Germans whom she has shamelessly robbed, and these Germans will be collected together in the great, closed German colonial empire. They will become the powerful nucleus of a great, flourishing vice-imperial empire in Central Africa.

"Our demands from Belgium and France are a chapter in themselves, which must be kept apart from our demands from England. We must not expect a great change in the political situation of the world as a result of our permanent occupation of Belgium This great change can only come when England has been directly struck. But we must remember that England's so-called policy of isolating and encircling Germany stands or falls with British power in Africa.

"The Anglo-French arrangement of April, 1904, by which eastern and southern Africa falls to England and west Africa to France, must be smashed. The western powers, and especially England, wil be forced to adopt another attitude. In this way we best accomplish the principal object of this war—the prevention of a coalition against Germany."

Herr Basserman is the parliamentary leader of the National Liberals, a vain and pompous individual, with a fierce hatred towards England. Speaking of Belgium in the Deutsche Stimmen, he says:

"It is necessary for Germany's security that we firmly hold Belgium in our hands, militarily, and quite especially the line of the Maas, with Liege and Namur. In 1914 we were compelled to march through Belgium. As the imperial chancellor said, necessity knows no law. A repetition of this in future wars, which are not impossible, will be avoided if Belgium is militarily in German hands.

"The next point is the coast of Flanders. If we do not succeed in retaining this, England will win the war. Our colonies would then be lost, our world-trade would be systematically destroyed by the envious hucksters across the channel, and the north coast of France would remain permanently in British hands. If we do not succeed in retaining the coast of Flanders as a strategical base for our fleet, and thus a place of support for maritime undertakings against the English coast, England's predominant position as a sea power is assured, as the result of this war.

"In such an eventuality what profit would there be in any resumption of our colonial policy? We would be cut off from our colonies, and are stuck firmly in the 'Wet Triangle' forever. England would lay her heavy hand on the coast of Flanders, and the means would be given Belgium to develop the coastal defences much as we have developed the defences of Zeebrugge. Flanders would become a bridgehead for England, and no treaty that we could make would protect us, for the simple reason that the unscrupulous Briton would not respect it."

Herr Basserman proceeds to point out how easy the blockade of the estuary of the Thames would be were Flanders in the permanent possession of Germany. "It is only 70 miles distant." His conclusion is that Antwerp must remain a German harbor, "the natural port for our most important industrial districts." "Should Antwerp remain Belgian no German could continue to live there. It is admitted by all Germans there that the hatred of the people would drive them away."

His Opinion

The hostess had been coaxing a young lady to sing, but to no purpose. "What do you think of a girl who can sing and won't sing?" she asked of a bachelor guest.

"I think," replied he, "that's she's worth a dozen girls who can't sing but will sing."

The Performer—"Ladies and gentlemen, I will now give you an impersonation of any female character you care to name from Shakespeare."

A Voice from the Audience—"Florence Nightingale!"

The Performer—"I said Shakespeare, sir; not Dickens."—The Sketch.

Opportunity for Settlers

The Western Canadian Land Movement and Its Reason

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to $100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principals as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from $10 to $30 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at $100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.

The Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 272,892,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage there were in 1916 only 16,368,500 acres under crop.

Canadian Sprinters All Chasing Huns

No Canadian Athletic Event Entries Available for Baltimore

The Baltimore Sun says: For the first time in years the Johns Hopkins-Fifth Regiment indoor atheletic meet did not number a Canadian track star among its entries. None of the swift distance and sprint men from the Dominion were available this year, for, according to the correspondent of the games committee in Montreal, Canada has given all her athletes to the war. Every one of the men who formerly ran in Baltimore, and were so popular because of their excellent work, have joined the colors. Tresider and Tait are in the trenches, and Duffy was killed some time ago.

The Canadian entries have been such a popular feature in the past that the management of the meet made every effort to secure someone from across the border to appear here, but it was found that not even a less well known runner could be secured. Even the star high school relay team of Montreal, which the Canadians had intended to send down, is in a training camp for the front, and, therefore, the games committee was forced to abandon the idea for this year at least.

The New South Wales wheat crop is officially estimated at 42,817,000 bushels, and the hay crop at 918,600 tons. The wheat crop would have exceeded 55,000,000 bushels had the weather been normal.

The Wastage of War

Battle Cost Today Would Pay For Whole War in Former Years

When it is remembered that there are today under arms more than 24 million soldiers in the European war, the immensity of the task of keeping them supplied in the field and keeping them supplied with the munitions with which they wage war will appear. It has been estimated that it costs approximately $1000 to outfit a soldier. Of this $25 goes for a gun and $35 for his 1,000 rounds of cartridges. The average life of a uniform under modern service conditions is very short; that of the ordinary rifle is six months. In all of the history of war there never has been such a rapid exhaustion of all of the materials with which it is made.

An idea can be gained of the immensity of the outlay required in the prosecution of a great battle by reference to some of the figures from Verdun. A 75-centimetre gun can fire about four hundred projectiles a day. Each of these projectiles costs approximately $6. Counting this and the depreciation of the gun, which is particularly rapid, the daily outlay for its operation amounts to $2,700. It is estimated that the 120 75-centimetre cannon in any army corps fired all day, cost in munitions and depreciation $20,000. In addition to this, each army corps has about forty pieces of heavy artillery. Explosives and depreciation for a single day's work for them totals half a million dollars, making the total artillery expense of an army corps $820,000 a day.

If the outlay in gun metal and powder is heavy, it is no more so than the outlay for materials demanded by the present necessities of trench warfare. An officer who has studied this phase of the present war carefully says that to put a trench in a state fit for occupation in winter requires 1 1-4 million running feet of 3x3 timber, thirty-six thousand running feet of corrugated iron, 6 1-2 million sandbags weighting one thousand tons, and twenty-four thousand standards and pickets to the mile. In addition to this, nine hundred miles of barbed wire has to be used, weighing 110 tons. When one stops to recall the hundreds of miles of trenches which stretch across Europe in different directions, and how often sections of these trenches have to be rebuilt, he can gain some idea of the tremendous amount of material required in their outfitting.

Another picture of the vastness of the munitioning trade and the immensity of the task of keeping the armies in the field and in fighting condition may be had from the statement that there are now more than four thousand controlled munition plants in Great Britain alone. Of these, nineteen out of twenty never produced war materials before the war broke out. They employ nearly three million men and nearly three-quarters of a million women. The vastness of the industry in England is not out of proportion to that in France. Although Germany holds 70 per cent. of France's coal and some 80 per cent. of its iron, France has been able, by the opening up of new furnaces and by immense importations of ore and pig metal, largely to overcome this handicap.

Training for Every Girl

Lady Mackworth Thinks Girls Should Put in a Year at Business After Leaving School

Every girl should spend a year in her father's office or shop after she leaves school and before she enters society, says Lady Mackworth, daughter of Baron Rhondda of Wales in an interview.

Most fathers train their sons; their daughters were expected to develop business acumen by the light of nature. I say "were" because the war has changed men's point of view.

The protected English girl of 1914 was pathetically like well-born American girls of 1860; two years of war has wrought a revolution.

Before the war the ordinary English girl never expected to work for money; today she has tried it, and she is not likely to revert.

Thousands of girls must become qualified to carry on their fathers' business since the war.

Business women must be trained And for such training no teacher can equal a girl's father.

Women who never worked before must today earn their daily bread. Women have replaced men in scores of industries.

The girl trained to business in her father's office is prepared for most emergencies. That experience will go far to make her a happier spinster or a more trustworthy wife.

Marriage, with the independent woman of the future, will be a far finer thing than the marriage with the clinging vine of the past.

I concede as quite likely that the new business girl will not be so ready to accept the first man who asks her.

Her waiting will mean more love marriages. For the business girl who marries will have a deeper understanding, more forbearance and far greater sense of comradeship. Such qualities are warranted to wear.

Mother—How did you get that black eye, Tommy?

Tommy (disgustedly)—By watin' to count ten when I was angry, like you told me to; that's how I got it.

Manitoba and the Noxious Weed Problem

Some Reasons Why the Province Is a Realm of the Weed King

During the winter lull from arduous labor, the farmer is donated opportunity to concentrate his plans for a coming season's activities. A leading feature to occupy his thoughts should be a determination to seriously consider an intricate problem confronting Manitoba. Then, when storms of winter have been superseded by spring sunshine, place into actual operation the outcome of his deliberations.

The condition of Manitoba from a standpoint of noxious weeds is deplorable. Such existing state of its arable resources reflects highly against provincial and municipal authorities. To underestimate the matter, or confute its serious character upon a present day Manitoba or that of futurity, will achieve no permanent result and would represent a complete violation of the principles of truth. The province is, and unless drastic regulation is enforced, not placed upon the statute books to be wilfully ignored, in sole possession of the weed pest.

Will any farmer deny this fact?

Travel may be taken, anywhere, eastern, central, southern, western, northwestern portions, and what do we observe? Growth of pernicious weeds in greater or lesser degree, usually the former.

Why this condition?

As a solution of this query, a septette of actual causes may be attributed. They are: (1) Farcical attitude of governmental and municipal authorities toward the subject; (2) an inspectoral failure in duties involved; (3) individual operations of farmers in the cultivation of too great areas; (4) tenant system; (5) careless and indifferent farmers; (6) violation of statutes by threshing machine owners; (7) political and municipal "pull."

Cause number one is largely a responsible factor of the present condition. The detrimental consequences of noxious weed growth to a Manitoba of future days, was realized by the Manitoba government years ago, yet scant attention was devoted to the subject save to utilize the matter as a department wherein political friends might find a haven of rest. The municipal authorities of today should become subject to censure for neglect in non-enforcement of legal measures without fear or favor. The second reason is a plain and simple failure of the inspectorate to carry out its duties. Any argument to the contrary is futile; the fields attest witness. Desire to operate greater acreage by the farmer than his capacity will accomplish is responsible for number three. The watchword of an average tenant is to obtain maximum amount of return at minimum of expense and labor. A majority of farms under lease will corroborate the above statement. Another class of farmers, the percentage is happily small, are of careless and indifferent attitude as to the cultivation of their property, and see no harmful result from a "few weeds." For cause number six, a threshing machine without the requisite weed declaration is not a curiosity. And even when in possession of such a notice, the regulations regarding clean-up of machine ere removal to another farm, are frequently ignored. The last factor mentioned toward weed growth arises from political "influence" and municipal "pull." If any opinion is prevalent, such features are not present, sceptical persons may relieve their minds of such erroneous ideas.

Do you wonder Manitoba is a realm of the weed king?—J. D. A. Evans.

New Grafting Experiment

Growing Potatoes on the Roots of a Tomato Plant

Considerable interest has been aroused by the grafting of a tomato plant on a potato plant at the Pennsylvania State College. Although the idea is not a new one, it demonstrates clearly the ease with which these two closely related plants may be grafted.

Only one attempt was made in the grafting. The common inverted "saddle graft" was used.

The plant was wrapped with raffia at the junction of the two pieces and it was placed in a humid atmosphere for several days until the union was perfected. Later the plant was shifted to the outside, where little attention was given it. Tubers finally developed on the potato part and tomatoes on the top.

According to the authorities themselves, the demonstration is of interest only from the standpoint of its being somewhat unusual. It is of doubtful economic value.

Then They Clinched

"Your boy licked my Johnny. You should lecture him for hitting a boy smaller than himself."

"Is that so! Well you just go back and lecture your kid on the impudence of talking sassy to a boy bigger than he is."

Mrs. Exe—I'm going down town this morning.

Exe—Shopping, my dear?

Mrs. Exe—No. I haven't time for that; just to buy some things that I need.

Game Protection In Manitoba

Splendid Work Accomplished by Department During the Past Year

We have learned during a short interview with Mr. Charles Barber, Chief Game Guardian, for Manitoba, of the efforts being put forth by his department each succeeding year to secure a more perfect observance of the Game Laws of Manitoba, with a view to perpetuating and conserving a good supply of our useful game animals, birds, fur bearing animals, etc., not only for ourselves but for future generations.

We all know that game birds and animals supply us with food and also attractive sport, while our fur animals yield a revenue to the province aggregating several hundred thousand dollars annually. What many of us do not realize is the value of our friends, the birds, and especially the little birds known as insectivorous or insect eating bird. The loss estimated in Canada last year to gardens, orchards, field crops and forests from insects was in the neighborhood of $125,000,000. These little birds not only delight our ears with sweet music, our eyes with their beautiful plumage, and dainty movement, but they spend their lives in a never ceasing warfare on insect life.

If the little birds called a strike and refused to eat weed seeds and insects, man, with all his accumulated knowledge and resourcefulness of ages, would perish from the earth. In other words, in the absence of the insectivorous birds, insect life would destroy all vegetation and ultimately all life. The public should support the government in the public effort now being made to save from depletion our fast disappearing wild life.

The cardinal points of the Manitoba Game Protection policy are stated by Mr. Barber as follows:

First: The setting aside of certain areas within the limits of the province not especially adapted to agriculture, as Game Preserves; surveying, marking, placarding and making roads along the boundary lines; appointing a sufficient number of patrolmen, whose duties shall be to patrol these lines; seeing that no person is permitted to trespass upon these preserves at any period of the year, thus rendering every such area a perfect sanctuary for game. The inaugurating of such a plan in Mr. Barber's opinion is the most important step towards guaranteeing a good supply of our wild life for all time.

Second: No one must be permitted to buy, sell or exchange game of any kind.

Third: There must be a perfect license system, requiring all licensed persons to make a truthful return of all game bagged by each hunter, seeing to it that they keep within the bag limit defined by the Act.

Fourth: An indefinite closed season for wood duck, pigeons, whooping crane, and other birds on the verge of extinction.

Fifth: The enacting and enforcing of such laws relating to fur animals as shall secure to the fur trader of Manitoba as large an annual revenue as is consistent with the proper conservation of the various fur animals.

Sixth. Inaugurating such a campaign against the use of strychnine, and other poisonous substance as shall result in their use being discontinued.

"I am glad to note," says Mr. Barber, "that the necessity of conserving our game is being generally recognized. This has not always been so. To quote from the report of the United States Federal Advisory Committee of the Migratory Bird Law, 'The American people are notoriously a nation of wasters.' But because their natural resources are fast disappearing they have been induced to extend even a limited degree of conservation to these fast vanishing natural assets native to North America.

Our migratory birds have been decreasing very noticeably year by year. The south has often been referred to as "the slaughter zone" with much justification, though, however, it is a matter of great satisfaction to all lovers of sport and true conservationists to learn that legislation has been passed which inaugurates a new area of game protection both in Canada and the United States.

The work accomplished by this department during the past year, will interest the public. We were successful in securing convictions against 152 persons found violating the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act. This is more than twice as many convictions as were secured by this department during the last two preceding years. Our field men also investigated 135 other cases of reported violations of the Game Act in which they were not successful in collecting sufficient evidence to secure convictions. These cases, of course, required much more of the time and attention of our field men than the cases in which they were successful in securing convictions.

Last September we sold, by auction, to the highest bidder, 27 confiscated shot guns, and 24 rifles, and since that sale we have come into possession of 21 rifles and three shot guns, which were confiscated after conviction. The general public is becoming aware of the fact that there is such a thing as a Game Protection Act, and that something is being done to enforce its provisions.

Facts About Australia

Believed to Be the Oldest Continent in Existence

Australia is like a fat man in that it has an unusually large area in comparison to its coast line. Australia is rather shy on navigable rivers. Although it has many mountains, Australia has no snow-capped peaks, no volcanoes, no perpetual snow fields, and no glaciers.

Australia is one of the oldest land surfaces on the globe. It was growing vegetation, producing animal life, and doing the regular business of land, the scientists say, when much of Europe and Asia was water. This old character of the continent applies also to its animals and plants, many of which seem to have stepped out of a prehistoric museum. In the ages when it was summer on the South Pole, a continent, or chain of islands, was probably flung across the antarctic spaces connecting all the continents which reach south. The ancestors of Australia's present species must have travelled by land all the way from what is now South America. Specimens of these ancestors now lie deep in stone on the American continent, sleeping the eternal sleep of fossils.

The native Australians are as old as the rest of things native to the smallest continent. They were a fine race physically, dark, and when discovered were living in accordance with prehistoric customs. They never cultivated the land or domesticated any animals with the exception of dogs.

Ancient Australia offers quite a contrast to the present one—large producer of gold and wool and wheat. During the year 1913 to 1914 Australia raised more than 103,000,000 bushels of wheat and great quantities of mangolds, hops and honey. Australia employs nearly 300,000 people in more than 13,000 factories. In 1915 the smallest continent had a population of nearly 5,000,000 people.

Alberta Farm Schools

Alberta Government Is Boosting Agricultural Education

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, explaining the policy of the Alberta government with regard to agricultural education in the legislature when speaking on the vote of $100,000 for schools of agriculture, announced that it was proposed to build four additional schools, but only one immediately. When the others would be erected would depend upon the end of the war. But they wanted to be ready then said he, to give every young man and young woman in Alberta a chance of getting such an education and training as would enable them to better discharge their duties to the country. The Minister mentioned that one of the schools would be built south of Lethbridge; another on the Goose Lake line east of Calgary; another somewhere near Edmonton; and he said that a school might be erected in the Peace River country to give the sons and daughters of the pioneers of the north land a chance of getting an agricultural education.

Naval Billets for Marines

Good Opportunity Offered for Men Who Have Had Experience

Men who have had experience as officers in the mercantile marine or such other experience as may, in the opinion of the Naval Service Department, qualify them for appointment, may, under an order-in-council just passed at Ottawa, be entered in the Royal Canadian Navy for the period of the war with the title of skippers and equivalent rank, pay and allowances of chief warrant officers.

Volunteers will be called for by the Naval Department for service in a Canadian coast patrol service both on the Atlantic and Pacific. One hundred boys have been training in Halifax and fifty in Esquimalt and will be employed in the patrol service.

Three hundred Canadians have up to the present volunteered for positions as mechanics in the Imperial Air Service.

Economic Value of Birds

Immense Saving Brought About By the Destruction of Insects by Birds

The economic value of birds, because of their service to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, is estimated in Minnesota at $2,500,000 annually. This is a saving brought about by the destruction by insectivorous birds of insects harmful to crops, fruits and trees, and the protection of such birds should be encouraged. Clubs and societies are being formed in most sections for this purpose, and many schools and individuals are encouraging the placing of bird houses and feeding stations. While the non-game bird situation is improving, the State Department reports the depletion of grouse, partridge and prairie chicken as alarming, and that refuges, closed seasons and protection from natural enemies are needed.—The Farmer.

Madge—She and her fiance are quarrelling all the time.

Marjorie—Yes, isn't it dreadful! Why don't they wait until they're married?

Canada After Antipodes Trade

Will Establish a Canadian Merchant Marine on the Pacific

H. R. McMillian, special timber trade commissioner of the Canadian government, has submitted a report on the reasons for the decline in Canada's share of the Australian timber imports. Canada is now supplying only 3 per cent., while the United States sends 57 per cent., New Zealand 14 per cent., Norway 13 per cent., Sweden 6 per cent., and Japan 4 per cent.

The reason assigned for the prevailing conditions is that the channels of trade are now British and the trans-Pacific timber brokerage and shipping business is entirely in the hands of outside companies, mostly in the United States.

The remedy lies in the establishment of a Canadian merchant marine on the Pacific. Arrangements along this line are being made, and the condition, Mr. McMillan says, shows signs of righting itself.

Hun Preachers

Blasphemous Utterances of Misguided Clerics in Germany

A good many Lutheran pastors in Germany could give the famous Billy Sunday pointers on handing out "hot stuff." Rev. Dr. Bang, Professor of Theology at Copenhagen University, has recently collected a series of poems and sermons by German clergymen, and published them under the title "Hurrah and Hallelujah." The whole spirit of the anthology shows that these pastors regard God as a "German God," (to use their own phrase) and the Germans as a chosen people, divinely commissioned to inflict "punishment" on other nations. This idea was not born of the war. It has been preached by an influential school of theologians for upwards of fifteen years. In a commentary on the Sermon on the Mount which dates back to that period, the line of "true world conquerors," is stated to be "Jesus, St. Paul, Luther and William I."—an even division between the Hebrews and the Germans. What the present kaiser thought of this arbitrary placing of his grandfather on a higher plane than himself is not recorded.

The prize for unconscious blasphemy, however, should go to a Lutheran pastor named Deitrich Vorwerk, who, since the war began, has written the following paraphrases on the Lord's Prayer:

"Though the warrior's bread be scanty, do Thou work daily death and tenfold woe unto the enemy. Forgive, in merciful long-suffering, each bullet and each blow which misses its mark! Lead us not into the temptation of letting our wrath be too tame in carrying out Thy divine judgment! Deliver us and our ally from the infernal enemy and his servants on earth. Thine is the kingdom, the Germans; and may we, by aid of Thy steel-clad hand, achieve the power and the glory."

The same pastor is the author of a poem in which he addresses the Almighty in this wise: "Thou who dwellest high above Cherubim, Seraphim and Zeppelins." In this allusion to Zeppelins we discern a promise of immunity to the Kingdom of Heaven. The Germans will refrain from bombing the great white throne.

Another lyrical preacher, named Suze, apparently thinks the Almighty needs first-hand information on the issues at stake, for he writes: "The Germans are first before the throne of God . . . Thou couldst not place the crown of victory in purer hands." Many of the pastors quoted both in their poems and their sermons adjure the Lord to "heal the sick world by Germanism," and one, named Francke speaks of "the old intimate relation between the essence of Christianity and Germanism." Another, yclept Lehmann, declares that "the German soul is the world's soul, God and Germany belong to one another."

Certainly, the clerics of Germany are at ease in Zion, but what will they say if the Almighty repudiates the partnership?—From the Toronto Saturday Night.

An Underground River

Some years ago a party sank a small hole for water on their Australian farm, and struck a running stream at a depth of three feet. One evening a large eel came up in the bucket, and, a light having been obtained, the workmen watched the hole. Fish in considerable numbers were constantly darting across the open hole, and subsequently several hundred eels were caught. Recently Mr. D. Minogue, the present owner of the farm, sank a well about a mile away and found the stream at eight feet. At nighttime, if you have a light, you can see eels flashing by, still going with the stream in the direction of the coast. Some of the fish weigh as much as six pounds.

English Rector (to parishioner)—Good morning, Thompson. I hear you have a son and heir.

Parishioner—Yes, sir; our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How so?

Parishioner—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby wails.

War Supplies Investigation

Evidence Not Submitted to Show That Buying Was Dishonest

Two additional reports of the Davidson Royal commission are given out by the government. They deal with charges of improprieties in connection with government food supplies to troops in the vicinity of Regina in the early part of the war; the other with the purchase of horses for war purposes in the same vicinity.

In the report on the first matter the commission finds: "That there was not any information found available, although it was sought for, to warrant the belief that contractors had not lived up to their specifications," and concludes:

"The evidence of Major H. W. Laird, O.C., Army Service Corps, in charge of sustenance at Camp Hughes, in the vicinity of Regina, was not challenged."

In connection with the investigation into charges of irregularities in the purchase of 600 horses in Regina and vicinity, the commission observes that "here as elsewhere the regrettable presumption existed that public officials were wrong-doers, rather than conscientious dischargers of their duties," and, after reviewing the evidence, concludes:

"It is not possible to reach other conclusions than that the horses bought at Regina and its vicinity were honestly bought, of good quality and of reasonable price."

Preparing Poultry Produce for Market

Valuable Bulletin Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

The householder who buys a poorly nourished and carelessly marketed chicken or fowl secures a very inferior article of food, whereas the purchaser of a well finished and properly prepared, crate fed bird, obtains a luxury. There is a corresponding difference between grades of eggs that are offered at many stores. To enlighten poultry keepers in the method of preparing both poultry and eggs for the market and placing thereon, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an excellent bulletin. It is written by Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman and issued as Bulletin No. 88 of the Experimental Farms. It treats the subject in paragraphs bearing the following heads:

Preparing Poultry Produce for Market, System of Marketing, Packages, Marketing, Crate Feeding, Killing, Plucking, Cooling and Packing.

The Bulletin is helpfully illustrated in showing the proper and improper methods of packing poultry as well as of modern egg cases, crates and other features connected with the industry.

The frontpiece, printed in colors, represents the roof of a bird's mouth, showing precisely where to sever the artery to bleed and where to penetrate the roof of the mouth to strike the brain causing immediate insensibility and easy plucking.

Copies of this Bulletin are obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Free Milk Record Forms

Cow Testing Will Save Time, Labor and Feed

Two five-year-old cows in a dairy herd where cow testing is practiced, made two widely divergent records in 1916. One gave 6,616 pounds of milk and 204 pounds of fat, the other gave 8,370 pounds of milk and 288 pounds of fat. This means twenty-seven dollars difference in income between the two. The owner did not expect to find such a difference. Yet who but the man among the cows all the time should best know their possibilities? Is there as much difference as that between two cows in your herd? Cow testing will help you to know, and will help you to save time, labor and feed. For if you retain only the best cows, you keep those that you are sure will repay you handsomely for all you expend on them. A request to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms should state whether you want those for daily or three days' weight per month; they are free for asking.—C.F.W.

Britain Awake Long Ago

Every time a new war measure is announced by the British government some one assures us that "England is waking up." It is time we had an end of this nonsense. The country that has recruited over 5,000,000 men; that is meeting daily expenditures of over $25,000,000, and that has revolutionized its industrial system passed that sleeping stage years ago. The civilized world is in debt to Great Britain for its existence. The people who only realize now that Great Britain is alive should be ashamed of their failure to study the war or appreciate the stupendous accomplishments of the greatest of all the democracies.—From the Toronto News.

Friend (examining photograph)—"Aye, it's no so bad, Donald, but you're looking so sour, mon; why dinna ye smile a wee bit?"

Donald—"Smile! D'ye ken I had to pay two shillings for 'em?"—The Tatler.

The Russian Revolution

The First Visible Sign of the Democratization of all the World

One must go back at least to 1848, when all Europe was seething in revolt, to parallel the thrill that this word will bring to struggling men everywhere, and to the utmost ends of the earth will that thrill penetrate. It is the first visible sign of that democratization of all the world which must come if civilization is to profit by the unparalleled bloodshed of this unspeakable world-war. This spectacle of a nation rising to free itself from mediaevalism, with a foreign foe at the door, must quicken every one's faith in humanity, as it brings visions of a Russia enlightened, modernized, freed from its fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul that has been the tomb of its patriots, and from that Siberia which has spelled for all the world supreme suffering for freedom—the last word in crushing, autocratic domination of an aspiring, liberty-seeking people.

The worst of it, from the point of view of the Conservatives who learn nothing, is that once you let these democratic ideas get abroad, there is no telling what they will achieve or where they will stop. The French revolution proved this, and so did that of 1848; and there is no part of the earth today where the forces of liberalism will not be quickened. There is no man anywhere who desires a world peace, a world free from the twin devils of military and autocratic power, who does not read of the fall of the czar, breathe anew, and say: "The kaiser next."—From the New York Evening Post.

Chaplain as a Barber

Scotch Parson at the Front Helped Out in an Emergency

The Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, a chaplain of the Highlanders, who are somewhere in France, writing to the Edinburgh Scotsman after the big push, says, in part, of his experiences:

The chaplain's work is frequently of a very miscellaneous nature, if he is human, and not too conscious of his uniform. It is not a double life that he leads, but a life all round. For example, one day in a tent I found the orderlies so busy that some of the patients were trying to shave themselves, and they were not finding it an easy task. So, as I saw blood streaming down the cheek of one wounded fellow, I essayed to finish the job, which I did, without scars. The blood of a brave man is too precious at present to be lightly flung away. But I had to promise to perform the same useful operation for some of the others next day.

One of them was wounded in the chest, and was helpless, but he was worrying very much about his bristling beard. But my safety razor swept away his worry; and it was requisitioned for half a dozen like him. It must have been somewhat of a trial for the patients, for the growth, with most of them, was at least a week old, and some of it pretty thorny. But they were thankful to be clean again.

When I had finished these, a little lanky chap, with a tiny fluff of down on his chin, said, "Me too, please, sir." But the others laughed aloud and one, lying flat, with many wounds panted out, "Come over here, mate, and I'll blow it off for you."

While I was shaving one poor lad, who could scarcely breathe, he gasped, with a smile, "This would make a fine thing for the paper, or the movies." And a Scotch boy said, "I'll tell oor man when I get hame. I ne'er was shaved by a parish minister afore, and I dinna expect to be again."

It brought a touch of variety into their life. And just as I finished the surgeon came along.

"Hello, padre," he cried, "what's this you're at?". And then, with a laugh, he said, "Oh well—who knows? It's not far from a parson's job, for cleanliness is next to godliness, of course."

Western Wool in Demand

Canada Will Supply About Ten Million Pounds This Year

That Canadian wool is likely to be purchased this year in large quantities by the British government for military purposes is the substance of a communication received by an Alberta firm from a big wool-buying concern in Boston, Mass. The communication states that advices have been received from English brokers that the British government will take the wool clip of all the British colonies, including Australia, Cape Colony and Canada. Canada will have about ten million pounds this year. This Boston firm (J. Koshland & Company) have already bought by contract this year about 640,000 pounds of wool in Alberta, the price being far in advance of last year's. The cost this year runs from 33 to 40 cents per pound, whereas last year it was on an average of 29 cents.

"So you were invited to participate in a profit-sharing scheme?"

"Yes."

"How did you come out?"

"I discovered that the purpose of the scheme was not sharing, but shearing."—Birmingham Age Herald.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

She had her way, of course, as a gentle woman always does when for once she takes the reins in dealing with a man. Ciprian, not unwillingly, acknowledging her to be in the right, obeyed, and throwing himself on the sofa, said with an air of tired-out levity which was almost tragic:

"Well, then, are you satisfied now?"

"Thank you," said Mabin gravely.

She slipped out of the room, called the servant, and directed her to go at once for a doctor who lived near, and who had attended Mrs. Wrest. Then she went quickly back to the sitting-room, where, by this time, Ciprian was beginning to feel the effects of the exertions of the day, and was lying in a state akin to stupor.

She seated herself at a little distance, moving so softly that he never once opened his eyes, and there she sat, with clasped hands, watching him, and thanking God that for a few moments at least he had lost all remembrance of his distresses. But as for her, she felt that she had now to bear a twofold burden; the knowledge of the peril in which this man lay, the man who had been the pivot of her youth's romance, and the other grief, the aching thought that her little Dibs might be lost to her, to them both, for ever.

Neither the one thought nor the other could she bear; and, feeling that to brood on either of them would be to reduce herself to a condition of utter helplessness, just when all her courage and all her strength might be needed for a great emergency, she resolutely thrust them from her, and forced herself to think only of the present needs of the man before her, as she waited in silence for the doctor's arrival.

When he came, the noise of his entrance roused Ciprian, who looked round him vaguely and called out: "Dibs," as if forgetting where he was.

Then he came to himself when he caught sight of Mabin's anxious face, for he smiled faintly, nodded, closed his eyes, and fell back again.

The doctor seated himself by the sofa, and looked inquiringly at Mabin.

"A brother of yours?" he asked.

Ciprian caught the muttered question, and answered for her.

"No, not a brother. I'm nothing to her, Doctor. But I should have hoped to be something to her, if—if things had gone better with me. As it is, things have gone worse, and what I want you to do is to patch me up, get me away, to a nursing home, hospital, anywhere, so that I can be out of everybody's way, out of——"

He had uttered these words with an effort, speaking a short phrase, and then waiting as if for strength to go on. At last his voice died away, and he lay quietly, and appeared to have lost the sense of what he was saying.

"Rather awkward," said the doctor, turning to Mabin, "for you, isn't it?"

"No," said Mabin steadily. "I'm glad he's here. I'm glad if I can do anything. Doctor, you know the little boy, our Julius? This is his father."

"Oh I see. An old friend. Well, I'm sorry he's chosen to be ill here, because he'll want a good deal of attention. Where's your mother?"

"At Brighton."

The doctor stared.

"But, my dear Miss Mabin——"

She interrupted him.

"Never mind me, I'm only troubled about him. Can you send a nurse, someone who knows her business, to help me? He's been ill, with an injury to his head, and then pneumonia, I think. And today he's taken a long journey left a sick-room to do it. That's what's the matter."

The doctor considered.

"It would be best for him, certainly, not to be moved. But, on the other hand, for you it would be decidedly better that he should."

"Well then there's no question of what is to be done. He is to stay here."

Ciprian, who was alternately alive to what was being said, and dead to everything but filmy dreams, woke up, and started to his elbow.

"Stay here! No. I can't stay here. I'm not going to stay. Doctor, make this child listen to reason, and ask them to send for a cab for me. Quick as you can. I—I hardly know what I'm doing—and—and——"

He was struggling to his feet. The doctor kept him down.

Mabin hung in the background, not daring to speak.

And then, during the slight pause that ensued, they all heard a motor stop at the gate and the creaking of the garden gate.

Mabin held her breath, and Ciprian staggered across the floor towards the window. But Mabin got in front of him, for she had heard the steady tramp up the stone flags of the garden of a man's footsteps, and something in the sound made her suspicious.

She peeped behind the blind and a low cry escaped her lips in spite of herself.

There was a taxicab at the gate and the man who was coming up the garden was a policeman in uniform.

The doctor hurried to her side, and although she tried to stop him, he looked out behind the blind too.

"A policeman, eh?" he said.

Ciprian started up.

"Let me go out to him," he said.

Mabin sprang towards him and, clinging to his arm, led him towards the back room, which was her mother's bedroom.

"Take him in there, oh, take him in," she implored, turning to whisper hoarsely to the doctor. "And tell the man, tell him he's too ill to be moved."

The doctor looked grave and puzzled, and uncertain what to do. Meanwhile Ciprian tried to disengage himself from Mabin's frantic clutch, in order that he might go out and give himself up outside the house, to avoid the shock to Mabin of seeing him arrested.

In the midst of the confusion the door opened, and the elderly servant, with a scared face, came in.

"Please, miss there's a policeman at the door, says he wants to see you."

"To see me!"

Puzzled and uncertain what to do, Mabin released Ciprian, and took a step or two in the direction of the door.

"Don't let her go," cried Ciprian. "It's me they want."

But the doctor, obedient to a sign from Mabin, held him back, and the girl, confused, vaguely hoping things might not be so bad as they expected after all, went out with the servant into the passage.

The policeman saluted with a smile.

A rush of wild, vague, undefined hope invaded the girl's heart even before he spoke.

"Miss Mabin Wrest?" said he.

"Yes, yes, that's my name."

"I've got someone in the cab that wants you—" began the man.

Mabin waited for no more. With a stifled cry she ran past him, down the garden, out by the gate, and fumbled, half blind with her tears, for the handle of the cab.

She heard, but without understanding the voice of the driver, she saw, without distinguishing the features of it, the bundle that occupied the back seat of the cab.

What she knew was that the bundle was Dibs, that the voice that cried sleepily "Mabin, Mabin!" was the voice of the child whose guardian she had been.

And as she pressed him to her and tried to speak, and failed, and fell back upon passionate kisses, and tears that did not hurt, Mabin knew that half the burden was lifted, and that Dibs had found his way back to the arms which he loved the best in the world.

(To Be Continued.)

If Germany Should Win

It staggers the imagination to picture the effects upon the world if German submarines effectively should starve Great Britain. The British Empire is based upon sea power. Sea power is based upon ownership of a great fleet, and therefore the British empire would disintegrate. Canada, Australia, Egypt, India would be detached. And if Germany got the British fleet, what would we get?

Not invasion, for that would not be necessary. We would have to fight for the Monroe doctrine with every ounce of our energy and power and all our resources. We would have to fight to prevnt dictation of commercial terms. Even the grandiose German dream, for some of them have had it, of imposing an indemnity upon the United States to pay for the cost of the war, might be faced in terms of actuality.—From World's Work.

The alkali industry in Nebraska is one of the state's most important. Lakes are a source of supply. It is estimated that Lake Jesse alone will produce 100,000 tons of alkali, worth between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

"Did your master live in a state of perturbation?"

"No, sir. He lived in the suburbs."

Life Saving Devices

Submarine warfare has resulted in numerous improvements in life preservers and buoys. The passengers on any ship that sails the Atlantic today are likely to find themselves bobbing about in the icy water with no support but a cork jacket. Some time ago a number of sailors on a torpedoed ship saved their lives at night by signalling to the rescuers with little electric flash lamps. This principle has now been incorporated into the latest life buoy by an attachment which carries electric flash lamps as part of its equipment. The lamps burn steadily as soon as the buoy hits the water, and serve to indicate the position of the person supported to any boat that may be searching for survivors.

Women in British Trades

The Labor Gazette, issued by the British Board of Trade, in a survey of the movement of women into the industrial field in Great Britain since the war began, finds that the actual number of women who have directly replaced men in various trades and professions and in agriculture and manual labor is 933,000. These figures are of October 31 last, and it is believed that the number has been augmented greatly since that date.

Between July 31, 1914, and July 31, 1916, 35,000 were added to the number of women who have "permanently" and directly replaced men in agricultural pursuits in the United Kingdom, bringing the total of women thus employed up to 115,000.

Timid Suitor—I suppose when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was you wouldn't consider me for a minute?

Pretty Widow—Oh, yes I would—but I wouldn't consider you for a second.

Women's Work

Secretary Lane condensed a volume in a few words when he suggested that the women of this country raise their own vegetables, can their own fruit, prevent waste in the home and inspire their men with patriotism. The waste of foodstuffs in this country in one week would feed the Belgians for a year.—Washington Post.

EVERYTHING IN

Summer Sporting Goods

Write for Catalogue No. 62 T.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Limited

491 Main St. Winnipeg, Man. — 10142-101st St. Edmonton, Alta.

Butter Production in Winnipeg

Over 2,300,000 pounds of butter was manufactured in Winnipeg in 1916. The Crescent creamery made 900,000 pounds; T. Eaton and company 500,000 pounds; City creamery 300,000; Holland company, 200,000; Manitoba creamery, 200,000, and Dominion creamery, 200,000.

To share a thing with a friend is to add to its weight and substance.

Baked to a Turn!

Our modern ovens, skilfully tended, never over-bake or burn

Som-Mor Biscuit

Every one is at its crisp and tasty best. Plain and Salted.

In Packages Only.

It takes even baking, too, to get the uniform golden brown and the melting crispness of our

GRAHAM WAFERS

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

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Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

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

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

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

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

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

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Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

This Good Old Remedy

isn't just a purgative. Quite the contrary.

It makes purgatives unnecessary by keeping the liver lively.

Take small doses regularly—a larger dose only if you're sure you need it.

That's been the rule of hearty, sprightly, happy folks for 50 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Brentwood

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.
CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Throwing the Slipper

The popular custom of throwing the slipper after a wedding is said to have originated in France. An old woman seeing the carriage of her young king—Louis XIII.—passing on the way from church, where he had just been married, took off her shoe and flinging it at his coach, cried: "Tis all I have, your majesty, but may the blessings of heaven go with it!"

SGT. DUNCAN MACNEIL OF THE CANADIANS

says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured his Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan MacNeil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, writing from Europe this home address is 146, Pleasant-street, Halifax, N.S.) says: "For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long there, however, when my old trouble returned and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

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

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

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

Telephones in Japan

The manner in which the Japanese have taken to the telephone, is shown by the fact that there are some 150,000 persons and firms awaiting the installation of telephones on their premises. The government, which is in charge of the telephone system, is unable to keep pace with the demand for telephone service.

Must Tame Germany

United States Must Realize That the Place to Defend Her Nation Is in Europe

"The murder of Americans on the high seas is merely one symptom of a generalized disease. The Germany that gives orders to her submarines is the same Germany that wantonly precipitated this atrocious war; the same Germany that invaded Belgium and brought the torch and the firing squad to that inoffensive land; the same Germany that has bombarded civilian cities and re-established military slavery, the same Germany that would sack New York and ravage Texas via Mexico except kept otherwise busy by Britons, and Frenchmen, and Russians, and Italians, and Belgians, and Servians and Roumanians, and Portuguese, and Montenegrins. In select German military circles the United States is called 'creation's richest crib,' and great is the longing to crack it. Were it not for the sacrifices other men are making we would not be free of anxiety.

When Hercules tackled the Lernaean hydra he did not confine himself to assailing one head. An octopus which has seven arms left is not a pleasant companion, even though one is maimed. The place to fight a fire is at its centre. Sanitary work must be done at the source of infection. We are not likely to induce Germany to respect maritime law until such a time as she is induced to respect other laws just as essential to human happiness. The plain purpose of the Teutonic imperialist is to garrote self-government, and if she succeeds she succeeds altogether. Our peace must be made in conjunction with the general peace, and if we wish its early arrival every ounce of power should be applied toward securing this general peace. The best place to defend America is in Europe."—New York Globe.

Use Miller's Worm Powders and the battle against worms is won. These powders correct the morbid conditions of the stomach which nourish worms and these destructive parasites cannot exist after they come in contact with the medicine. The worms are digested by the powders and are speedily evacuated with other refuse from the bowels. Soundness is imparted to the organs and the health of the child steadily improves.

A New Bond With Canada

Our entrance into the war should make a new bond between the Canadians and ourselves. One fraction of the western world has answered the call of imperilled liberty; a continent on which the Anglo-Saxon settlers sought to build a new structure dedicated to humanity, justice, freedom, has sent back its first regiments to assist in preserving in Europe the ideals it has served in America. Let us trust that the time will not be long before our own fraction of America carries our flag to trench lines behind which, at bay, barbarism is making its final stand and tyranny still keeps the field. Canada has spoken—it remains for the United States to do its part in a common cause.—New York Tribune.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Food for Body and Soul

The profit in gardening is an important matter. Of quite as great importance is it to gain the food for our souls in the delights of gardening. The growth of a plant from the seed is a common thing; yet it is an ever delightful miracle wrought before our eyes. Every unfolding leaf, every blossom, each tiny blade of grass is a joyful miracle and food for the soul. Let us joy in it all. We need joy, much of it, in our lives. Spring is a renewal of life, an awakening of new thoughts and new spirit. Let us gladden all about us as we can and take joy in all that is charming and gladdening in the spring.—Milwaukee Journal.

Vacant Lands a Menace To the Prairie Farmer

It Is Here That Gophers are Found in Greatest Numbers Practically Unmolested

According to provincial law, the rural municipalities and local improvement districts in Alberta have the power to levy a tax of two and one-half cents an acre on unoccupied lands, to be expended on poison and for labor in distribution. A somewhat similar law is on the statute books of Saskatchewan.

As gophers are found in large numbers on waste or unoccupied land, and since there are large areas of such land in the vicinity of most western farms, it becomes evident that it is not enough for a farmer to clear his own land of gophers, as a fresh colony will immediately take possession from the waste land near; the waste land as well as the farm itself must be attended to.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn of callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Why Wheat Lodges

From an Italian experiment station comes a report of investigation into the causes of lodging in wheat. A high percentage of water in the stalks indicates a liability to lodge. It comes from three causes: high content of nutritive salts in the soil, abundant moisture, and insufficient.

The opposite holds good in the lack of a tendency to lodge, and so a prolonged drought in plants raised in poor soil and kept in full light, eliminates any lodging tendency.

Fully manured plants were found to be subject to lodging, but if poorly irrigated—or in a dry season—there is little danger.

An Oil That Is Prized Everywhere. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

Bullet in Heart

A bullet moving about freely in a soldier's heart, though causing no discomfort, was the unique discovery of a French surgeon. After recovering from a wound received some months previously, the soldier insisted some foreign body was still present in his chest, and therefore a special X-ray examination was made. This brought to notice the free shrapnel bullet in the left ventricle of the heart, where it was being swirled about over the entire extent of the cavity at each contraction of the heart.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

No Necessity

The head of a boarding school noticed one of the boys wiping his knives on the table cloth and pounced upon him.

"Is that what you do at home?" he asked indignantly.

"Oh, no," answered the youngster coolly, "we have clean knives."—Exchange.

He makes a great gain who loses a bad habit.

Ivory from North America

That much ivory in the future may be derived from American elephants seems at a glance a scarcely credible statement, but it is made thoroughly comprehensible by George F. Kunz in a recent work upon ivory. In prehistoric ages several species of enormous elephants ranged North America and Siberia, which were then joined by a land bridge at Behring strait. In the far north the tusks of of these great animals have been well preserved by the cold and a large amount of valuable ivory has been unearthed in the islands north of Siberia. Alaska is a promising field for this sort of prospecting, which becomes more profitable as the supply of ivory from wild modern elephants decreases.

Those persons who have nothing to do keep the devil busy.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a gentle laxative—mild but thorough in action—and are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from opiates and other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Auguste, St. Brieux, Sask., writes: "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for another box of Baby's Own Tablets. I find them the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Good For Nothing

One after another the disguises and subterfuges under which liquor has been masquerading are being stripped off, says a contemporary and the worthlessness of alcohol even as a stimulant is again and again emphatically recorded. The authority most lately heard from is Dr. J. P. Blake of Harvard Medical School, who in a recent lecture, said: "Alcohol is a good thing to be left absolutely alone, and should never be used as a stimulant. It is worthless inwardly and outwardly."—Ottawa Citizen.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Quite Helpless

"It is shameful for you to come home in this condition," said Mrs. Jagsby.

"You're right, m' dear," answered Mr. Jagsby. "But th' fellers I wush with acted more shamefully still."

"Impossible."

"Yesh they did m' dear. They telephoned their wives to come and get 'em."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.
50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

One of Germany's Greatest Problems

When application was made in the British prize court for condemnation of several shiploads of lubricating oils and fats as enemy property, counsel read an affidavit from a member of the war trade intelligence department in which it was stated that the latest reports in the hands of the government showed 8,000 locomotives were laid up at Essen alone last month, on account of wear and tear caused by scarcity of lubricating oils in Germany or by the employment of bad lubricants. The lubrication of railway engines was said to be one of the most pressing problems in Germany.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

The man who introduced thimbles to England was John Lofting, a mechanic and metal worker of Holland, who settled in England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and practiced their manufacture in various metals with great success.

"What dirty hands you have, Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."

OSTERMOOR OSTERMOOR

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THE FAMOUS
OSTERMOOR
MATTRESS

which has the name "OSTERMOOR" woven in the binding, as in the border of this advertisement, to protect you against mistakes.

$18 for 50 years of restful sleep

¶ Ask your dealer for the "OSTERMOOR" or write us for the name of your nearest agent.

The Alaska Bedding Co. Limited
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding

GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING Made in Canada

Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

"Alaska on an article means *High Grade Every Particle*"

120W

OSTERMOOR OSTERMOOR

Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

Clean shaving on the firing line, possible only with a Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed!

As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighty".

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

The Hedley Gazette

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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., June 28, 1917.

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

THIS AND THAT.

SUNDAY next will be the 50th anniversary of confederation. The results so for have not been all that could have been desired by those who brought about the union of the colonies now known as Canada. This is especially true of the Senate, which was originally composed statesmen, but now a millionaires' club and a sanitarium for blatherskite imbecile politicians who had become a pest in the commons and to their constituents. Still as a nation we have not simply been "marking time." We have evolved a gang of political crooks and treasury looters such as had not previously been dreamed of. Before 1896 politicians had been known to blush when "caught with the goods," since 1896 shame has been unknown among them. Even the great war, in which so many splendid Canadians have sacrificed their lives, has been used as a means of obtaining excessive profits by the political and commercial swine of the country. Railroads have been built with the people's money and handed over to corporations with vast areas of public lands thrown in for good measurement, and during the whole fifty years Quebec has held the whip over the rest of of Canada. "After the war" it said there will be a change. It is needed.

A VERY foolish and dangerous course is, we believe, being taken by the executive of the B. C. Trades and Labor Council in submitting to a referendum the question of a general industrial strike should conscription become law. Those advocating such a course may not know that fully 75 per cent of the men working in the mines of British Columbia are aliens, and many of them alien enemies or German sympathizers. It is manifestly unfair, to use the mildest term possiple, that aliens should be allowed to vote on a question which affects only the people of Canada. Even a naturalized alien is not in a position to intelligently dececide whether we as a people should continue to prosecute the war to the utmost of our resources in products as well as in man power. If conscription is passed by the federal house it must be enforced, no matter what the result of the referendum, and those endeavoring to defeat any of the objects for which the act was passed should be treated as traitors to the empire. The question of conscription, especially to the older men and others, unfit for service on the fighting line, or on account of obligations which compel them to remain at home, is one that can only be approached with very great diffidence. Those in authority believe that it is necessary to have compulsory service in order that sufficient men should be in reserve to keep the units now at the front up to full complement and also that each portion of the country should bear its share of the burden of the war. It is not now a question of whether war is right or wrong. We have a war on our hands and must use our best endeavors to bring it to a successful conclusion. Any attempt at the present time to place obstacles in the way of those who are at the front fighting for us or those who are producing necessaries at home is foolish as it can only result in bringing discredit on trades unionism; and dangerous, as it will strengthen the cause of the enemies of our country. The writer has held a trades union card continuously for upwards of thirty years, and cannot be accused of being under the thumb of capitalists, and believes that some of the coast labor-leaders would be better employed at close quarters with the enemy at the front than delivering long-distance wind volleys at imaginary conditions here.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, MAY, 1917.

R. Anderson	2.00
A Appleton	3.50
J. R. Brown	4.25
T Baird	2.00
P C Bevan	3.00
R. Boyd	3.75
C. A. Brown	4.50
T Brown	4.00
F. Bentley	4.00
H T Bilkey	4.25
A. Clare	5.50
R. S. Collin	5.00
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
Richard Clare	4.00
T P Corrigan	3.50
J. Coulthard	4.25
T B Cannon	4.75
T K Cannon	2.50
F Crawford	3.75
F. Decario	3.75
J DeGroe	2.10
S Dogadin	3.75
J Dery	3.75
Dr R Elliot	7.00
C E Ericson	3.75
T Eleuk	3.75
P. Eaton	4.00
G. E. French	3.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
J. Gaare	3.75
J. Galitzky	4.25
W. T. Grieves	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
H Groenen	3.75
F. Groenen	3.75
J. A. Holland	5.00
R. Hambly	4.25
J. Hancock	4.25
J. Hardman	4.00
E Hossack	3.50
M C Hill	4.50
W Hagan	3.50
T Holm	1.85
H. E. Hanson	4.00
D Henderson	4.00
M. Iverich	3.75
O. G. Johnson	4.25
K Jackson	4,25
P. R. Johnson	3.75
W Johnson	2.10
Alex Johnson	2.10
J. Jamieson	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
H. I. Jones	3.50
B. W. Knowles	6.00
G. Knowles	5.00
S. C. Knowles	4.00
A. J. King	4.00
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
O. Lindgren	4.25
J Larson	3.75
M Martin	3.75
D Melberg	4.25
H H Messinger	2.10
L. S. Morrison	2.50
G. Malm	4.00
Ed Malm	4.00
D Miner	4.00
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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 wi be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
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