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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 6. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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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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Grand Union Hotel
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Rates—$1.50 a Day and Up
First-Class Accommodation.
Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars
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HEDLEY MEAT MARKET....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. Kerr was a visitor to Cawston on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. D. McCurdy of Similkameen was a visitor in town on Monday.

The weather is much brighter this week and we will now hope for spring.

Mr. J. Clarke of Vancouver is here on a visit to his uncle, Mr. G. B. Clarke, Rosemont.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Chamberlin of Similkameen were in town on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Sewell of Similkameen spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Love of Olalla.

Mr. and Mrs. Orser of Cawston returned home on Monday's train after spending the winter at the coast.

Mr. Burkes, traveler for Turner, Beaton & Co., Victoria, was in town the week end in the interests of his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were visitors to Hedley over the week end, where Mr. Stanton held service on Sunday.

The hard-times dance held in the town hall Friday night was not very well attended, although all joined in and had a good time.

Mr. Coleman, after spending two and a half months with his daughter in sunny Tennessee, returned home on Wednesday's train.

Mr. and Mrs B. E. Williams and Miss Winifred Manery visited with the latter's sister, Mrs. C. Tickell of Cawston, on Sunday.

Mr. Hardy is moving with his family into D. McCallum's house this week and will have charge of the property until Mr. McCallum's return.

Mr. Venall visited with over the week end with friends in Princeton and reported 20 below zero there on Sunday. Nothing like that in Keremeos.

There will be a masquerade ball in the town hall on March 9th, proceeds to go to patriotic purposes. Every one come and have a good time and fill the hall.

Mr. D. McCallum left with his family on Monday for Baltimore. After seeing his family safely landed he will return to Kingston, Ont., where he will join the colors.

Jack H. Carle entertained a few of his boy friends on Wednesday evening, we can hardly say at a birthday party, as Jack is very unfortunate and only has a birthday every four years.

Miss Flo Daly left last week for the coast where she will visit with friends for a month. While going through Miss Daly stayed over in Princeton and sang at the Orangemen's concert.

The apple-packing school began on Tuesday morning with a very large class. The adults attend from 9.30 a. m. to 3 p. m., and the school children from 3.30 p. m. until 5 p. m., with Mr. Loveday as instructor.

The Keremeos Literary Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keeler on Monday evening with an attendance of thirty-two. The program was both interesting and amusing. The debate: "Resolved that the submarine is more destructive than the war plane." The leader on the affirmative was Mr. C. A. Mattice, assisted by Mr. Stanton; and on the negative the leader was Mr. Prescott, assisted by Mr. Williams. The judges were Mrs. Stanton, and Messrs. G. G. Keeler and D. J. Innis. The decision was given in favor of the negative. The war story read by Mr. Kerr was much appreciated, as was also the recitation given by Mr. C. A. Mattice. A reading was given by Willie Thompson was very amusing. Messrs Williams and Mattice gave several selections on the banjo and violin, which were heartily applauded. We must not forget the Keremeos Bugle, which was given by Mrs. Keeler and Miss Eva Gibson, from which we gathered all the news of the day. The meeting closed by singing God Save the King. The society meets every Monday evening. We hope for a better attendance next meeting, as a good programme is being arranged for.

Grand Orange Lodge.

A very successful meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge was held in Princeton last week, about one hundred and fifty representatives from different parts of the province being in attendance. Following are the grand officers elected:

Grand Master—W. F. Hansford, New Westminster.

Deputy Grand Master—C. F. Lindmark, Revelstoke.

Associate Deputy Grand Master, D. M. Tattrie, Sandon.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. W. W. Wright, Prince Rupert.

Grand Secretary — J. W. Whiteley, Vancouver.

Deputy Grand Secretary—R. W. Jameson, Victoria.

Grand Treasurer—W. T. Jago, Coquitlam.

Director of Ceremonies—H. H. Avery, Princeton.

Auditors—Geo. Schofield, Rutland; H. T. Thrift, White Rock.

Deputy Grand Lecturer—R. N. Hopkins, Vancouver.

Deputy Grand Chaplains—Revs. Dr. S. Fea, Vancouver; C. W. Cory, Nelson; C. W. Whittaker, Ladner; D. W. Scott, Mission City.

Adjutants—A. R. H. Bristow, Vancouver; Rev. Wm. Boulton, Vancouver; Rev. R. J. McIntyre, New Westminster; Rev. F. G. Christmas, Duncans; Rev. Wm. Govier, Port Hammond.

Representative on True Blue Orphanage — H. Birmingham, Vancouver.

Victoria was chosen as the place of next annual meeting.

In a reform movement of any kind there are those to be found who will outclass the original movers in radicalism. Very often these radicals develop after having opposed, openly or covertly, the pending reform, and then to make up for their shortcomings, and when the reform becomes an established fact, rush into the lime-light as extremists. This has been conspicuously demonstrated in the prohibition movement, that suddenly developed a mighty strength, and is now sweeping the country. For years and years prohibition, as applied to state-wide enactments, gained ground very slowly. The original object of the movement was for the purpose of abolishing the saloon, and the liquor interests were largely responsible for finally bringing the catastrophe upon themselves, doing more to promote a sentiment against the open sale of liquor than all the prohibition workers in the land. The saloon insisted on becoming a factor in politics and for years wielded a powerful and sinister influence in the selection of men to public office. Had the liquor dealers kept out of politics, had they exercised a modicum of judgment in the conduct of their business, had public exhibitions of intoxication, disgusting to every man and woman possessing a particle of self respect, been prevented, as in a majority of cases it could have been, if places where liquors were sold had been conducted quietly, if the temptation had not been so openly flaunted, if the common drunkard had been refused liquor and minors barred from the doors public sentiment could not have been aroused for years to the pitch it finally reached, although opposition to the open saloon was finally crystalizing, and the end of the business eventually was inevitable. The numerous causes enumerated led to the hastening of the end.—Oroville Gazette.

The foregoing in regard to the State of Washington exactly fits the case in British Columbia. The hotel men did more to carry prohibition than the temperance workers. Every drunk, every foul expression in dining rooms, every reeling and quarrelsome victim on the street, every insult offered to gusts in the hotel reading rooms made votes for prohibition. The B. C. License Act was one of the best, but was not respected by hotel men, neither was it rigidly enforced by the authorities, except in case of political opponents of the government. Neither the politicians nor the liquor dealers wanted prohibition, but their actions forced decent people to vote for the measure.

A Moral Wave.

Evidently a moral wave has swept through the government buildings at Victoria, if the recent move towards the elimination of established localized social vice, as well as the intimation of a more general law enforcement is any criterian.

The Star doubts not but what such a course will meet with the approval of the majority, though there will be many who fail to see how the evil under notice is to be eradicated by legislation or the spasmodic enforcement of existing laws for its repression. Upon the question of the general enforcement of the law, there can be no cavilling thereat.

No mention seems to have been made that this crusade is to be extended to Orientals, in an effort to force them to toe the moral and other laws; but we hope they have not been overlooked. In the past, we have been too prone to accept the yellow man and all that he has brought with him. If white people are to be made to observe the law to the letter thereof, then it is certainly time that the foreigners were brought to the scratch. Particularly should this be the case with regard to sanitation, gambling and morality—the observance of which on their part, we all know, leaves much to be desired, to say the least.—Golden Star.

Justice in Manitoba.

In Winnipeg Hugh D. Lyons, accountant of the branch of the Canadian immigration department, who was arrested in Stockton, Cal., and confessed to the theft of $15,000, which he lost in speculating in grain on Winnipeg exchange, was given suspended sentence.

John Gordon, who stole a few sacks of flour out of a freight car, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

In Winnipeg they jail newspaper men for "contempt of court!"

When Edmund Burke wrote: "Partiality and law are contradictory terms," he was careful to say nothing about judges. Unfortunately it is the interpretation of the law with which people have to deal.

No town will grow whose people are untrue to it. Who ever destroys it is an enemy to progress and a traitor to the community. If they deny it, do not invest their money in it, nor patronize its business establishments, they are surely killing it. The prosperity of a town depends chiefly upon the confidence the people have in it.—Exchange.

One thousand and four yards of material were cut and prepared for distribution and 793 articles completed during the month of January by the members and helpers of the Nelson Red Cross society.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Miss Hilda Nelson left yesterday for a month's visit with friends in Idaho.

W. J. Manery of Similkameen was a visitor in town yesterday between trains.

The local bank has made quite a number of sales of government debentures in the past week.

Mrs. Jack Donovan returned to Princeton Friday last after a few days' visit with frinds in Hedley.

R. J. Edmond was badly cut and bruised about the head and face last week when his team ran away.

Geo. Walker went up to Princeton Friday last and is now in the hospital there. He may have to undergo an operation.

Constable Sproule returned from Princeton and Kamloops Monday last. He took a prisoner from Princeton to the Kamloops jail.

The weather has been quite warm during the past week. Makinaws have been discarded and many of the old-timers have had their hair cut and whiskers pruned. This is a pretty sure sign of an early spring and high water.

Local market prices have been good during the past week. Potatoes soaring, ham and bacon on tenth floor, onions used only in prescriptions, butter strong, flour rising, also eggs when jarred, increased sales of high-grade confections reported by dealers, subscriptions slow, delinquents slower.

John Gladden died in Vancouver February 27th. He was practising his profession of surveyor in Greenwood about fifteen years ago, coming to the the Similkameen from the Boundry. He was interested in a number of mining claims in the Similkameen, among them the Pollock group.

John Lodge of Camp Lodge was in town this week. Mr. Lodge has on his property possibly some of the richest ore in America. He estimates that the ore carries a pound of osmium and 100 pounds of platinum to the ton, to say nothing of the gold contents. This would mean fully $100,000 to the ton, an excellent opportunity for investors willing to gamble a few thousand dollars in development. We don't know of a better opening for a billion dollar promotion.

A subscriber last week hinted that in reporting weather conditions the editor had only a nodding acquaintance with the truth. That so many publishers of country newspapers are alive and pillars in the church is doubtless owing to their ability to dodge the truth. Back in Grey county, Ontario, there was a rather brilliant man running a little country weekly. He was also some stunter at a "protracted meetin'," or a booze fest. He met a tiller of the soil who stacked his homespun and told the editor "that was a d—d lie in the paper last week." "To which particular lie do you refer, Mr. S?" was the reply. The farmer saw the point and "bought." If editors would publish the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth they wouldn't be safe life insurance risks.

A Chicago Austrian has committed suicide because he thought war between Austria and the United States was inevitable. If other Austrians in the United States and Canada would follow the scriptural injunction and go and do likewise, no reasonable fault would be found with their high-minded purpose.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 15-7

Canada Stands Prepared To Continue Full Assistance

Bank of Montreal Meeting Marked by Striking References to Part Played by Dominion, and Lays Down Policy for Country's Guidance—Campaign of Thrift Strongly Urged.

Montreal. — Canada's position in the great European war—the policy the Dominion should follow in order to be all the better prepared for post war conditions—the resolve of the country to continue to give, in youth and money, full assistance to the great cause were among some of the outstanding features of the 99th Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, held at the head office.

The importance of the announcements made and their bearing on conditions that the Dominion would most likely have to meet seemed to impart a special significance to the meeting, and the shareholders were quick to give their heartiest support to the suggestions firmly offered by Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager.

There was no misunderstanding the firmness of the suggestions, as it was clearly shown that many of the conditions that prevailed in the country were purely of a temporary character, and what was most important was to get ready for the time when normal conditions only might exist.

In this connection it was pointed out that all efforts should be centred on the attainment of three objects, viz.: Economy, Production and Immigration, but at the same time a note of confidence was struck as to the ability the country would show in dealing with any new problems that might present themselves.

Sir Frederick made special mention of the record of the Staff of the Bank of Montreal overseas, saying: "As for the Bank of Montreal contingent with the colors, I have no words sufficiently eloquent wherewith to fully express our pride in their achievements, our grief in their losses. Forty-eight per cent. of our total male staff, or 67 per cent. of those of military age, have enlisted, 51 of our best have been killed and 107 are wounded, missing or prisoners of war. Several of our men have been decorated by the King for conspicuous valor, and the whole contingent is illustrious."

A very cordial demonstration was given by the shareholders when Mr. Yuile, on their behalf, asked to be allowed to especially compliment Sir Vincent Meredith on the great honor which had been conferred upon him during the course of the past year in being created a baronet. Mr. Yuile pointed out that this was regarded by the shareholders not as an honor to Sir Vincent alone, but to the Bank as well, and the honor conferred was alike popular with the shareholders and the public generally.

The vacancies on the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Captain Herbert Molson, of Montreal, and Mr. Harold Kennedy, of Quebec. At the first meeting of the new Board of Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and the Vice-Presidency, which had been vacant for the past few years, was re-established by the appointment of Mr. C. B. Gordon, President of the Dominion Textile Co.

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President, in referring to the principal developments of the year and the plans that should be laid to cope with them, said in part: "I hoped when I last had the pleasure of addressing you that before this Annual Meeting the end of the cruel and devastating war which has convulsed Europe would be, if not reached, at least within measurable distance. In this expectation we have been disappointed. No one can yet fix the day of its termination, but I am sure I express your feelings when I say we hold an unshaken confidence of the ultimate victory of Britain and her Allies. Canada, inspired by a deep-rooted loyalty to the Empire, has given and is still prepared to give freely her gallant youth and monetary means to the great cause, upon the success of which her liberties and national existence so greatly depend.

"As the result of the phenomenal crop of a year ago, coupled with vast expenditures by the Allied governments in this country for munitions and by our own Government for requirements in connection with the war, high prices are being paid for all classes of labor and trade conditions at the moment in Canada are buoyant in nearly all lines of business. The few exceptions will, generally speaking, be found in industries concerned with the production and sale of luxuries.

"In a little more than a year, Canada has issued two Domestic Loans amounting to $200,000,000, and the Canadian Government has borrowed in New York $95,000,000. The success of our internal loans is a matter of pride and congratulation. It is due largely to the spirit of loyalty of our people and a determination to all within them to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion.

"So far, a depletion of Bank deposits in consequence of these contributions has not taken place; in fact, they show month by month a gratifying increase. It must not be forgotten, however, that these increases are only partially due to the savings of our people. They may be accounted for to a very considerable extent by the husbanding of resources by our large corporations.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager, dwelt especially with the main features of the changes in the Bank's business during the course of the year and the manner in which Canada's adverse trade balance had disappeared as though by magic. Sir Frederick said in part:

"The outstanding business feature in Canada is an industrial condition more abnormal in character than ever before in the history of this Bank or of this country.

"Canada sold her record crop of last year at high prices, as in the years of the American Civil War, while this year we are disposing of a moderate crop at such steadily mounting prices that we again reap a golden harvest about equal in amount to that of 1915. The total value of last year's crop was $798,000,000.

"Our much criticized adverse trade balance has disappeared as though by magic, and our exports are now vastly in excess of our imports.

"These are two obvious means of lightening Canada's coming burden, viz., thrift and immigration. The two are closely allied, for only by practising national and personal economy or thrift can we reduce our high cost of living—that most effective barrier to immigration. Upon immigration we mainly depend for the fuller development of our unsurpassed natural resources.

"Thrift is overdue. But can be started forthwith; immigration must wait, but should follow in natural sequence. I have no words at my command with which to adequately urge the necessity of an organized and an individual effort to promote thrift. Sane optimism and self-confidence are admirable national qualities, and should be the order of the day."

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

The passengers on a steamer were having a rough passage, and among them were a judge and a barrister. The latter was very ill. The judge, perceiving his friend's plight, inquired solicitously, "Can I do anything for you?"

"Yes," replied the barrister. "You might overrule this motion!"

He: Then perhaps you are afraid that I cannot support a wife?

She: Not in the least; but I think that a wife might find you insupportable.

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

Profiting by the War

Uncle Sam's Wealth Is Now Fixed at 320 Billions

"Since the beginning of the war in Europe we of the United States have sold to the warring nations and other foreign countries our products to the amount of over nine billion dollars, at liberal profits.

"We have loaned them two billion dollars at full interest.

"We have bought back from them our own securities to the amount of three billion.

"We have given the warring countries, to relieve their endless forms of distress and to answer their claims on our pity and charity through the Red Cross and all other agencies, about forty million dollars.

"We have gathered billions, flowing in lavish streams. We have doled out a few millions."

These figures were given by the controller of the currency, John Shelton Williams, in an address at Norfolk, Virginia, before the Southern Commercial Congress.

He said the latest available figures put the total wealth of this country at 320 billions—three times the wealth calculated for the German Empire in 1911, and more than twice the wealth of the entire British Empire as reported a few years since—and he calculated that the total of all American gifts to the distressed of Europe, Asia and Africa has been less than one-twentieth of one per cent. of the income of the American people since the war began.

Asthma Victims.—The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to fairly threaten the existence of life itself? From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

A Province of Small Farms

Prince Edward Island is a province of comparatively small farms. There are 14,369 holdings. Those classified are: (1) between 100 and 200 acres, 3,227; (2) between fifty and 100 acres, 5,494; (3) between ten and fifty acres, 3,849. The general run of farms cover from fifty to 125 acres each.

EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY

Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges

If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

A Fitting Memorial

Window of Ypres Glass for Canadians Unveiled at Chailey, Sussex

A window containing fragments of glass from a Ypres cathedral has been unveiled as a heritage in Craft (chapel) at Chailey, Sussex, in honor of the Canadians who fell on the Ypres salient in France. On the stained glass is an inscription within a wreath, reading:

"This glass is the gift of a private in the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces. It is from the Church of St. Martin at Ypres, and is placed here in memory of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the battalion who fell in defense of the Ypres salient during April to July, 1916."

The glass was donated by Pte. W. H. Kipps. Maj. G. I. Gwynn attended the service on behalf of the battalion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

First Tommy (to second Tommy, who is haranguing German prisoners): Shut up, Alf! Can't yer see the blighters don't understand English? And it's a blinkin' shame to waste all that good bad language on 'em!

Trolley Official (who happens to be on a car that has struck a woman and carried her for a block on the fender): We will charge you nothing for the ride, ma'am, and will also give you a transfer—this corporation has a soul.

"You seem to enjoy working with a lawn-mower."

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "It's a good deal of relief to slow speed along with a machine that doesn't burn gasoline or have to be cranked up."

Laundries and Crime

Among the many minor aids to the detection of crime possessed by Scotland Yard authorities none is more efficient than the "Register of Laundries," a huge brass-bound volume containing lists of all establishments in the kingdom where washing is taken, together with the distinctive signs and letters employed by each in marking their customers' linen and underclothing.

Practically every laundry has its own private mark, usually a combination of two or more letters of the alphabet. Following these, on each article sent by a customer to the wash is a number corresponding to the said customer's name in the books of the concern.

It is not difficult to see how this practice may be turned to the advantage of the police, and, as a matter of fact, it has been the means of bringing to justice at one time and another quite a large number of criminals.—London Mail.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

A fishing vessel of Dutch invention uses an electric light to entice fish into a net beneath the hull, whence a pump draws them by suction into a container within the craft.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Mean Advantage

"I hear that Laura's engagement to the young minister is off."

"Why, yes she told me. He was horribly jealous and so unfair."

"In what way was he unfair?"

"Every time she would make an engagement to go motoring with some other man he would pray for rain."

Insomnia

WE can live without food, but not without sleep. Many will recall Dr. Tanner's 40 days without food, but who could live a single week without sleep and retain their reason.

It is during sleep that the nervous system is restored, and the nerve force, consumed by the activities of the day, is replaced.

Sleeplessness is one of the first and one of the most torturing symptoms of nervous exhaustion.

With sleeplessness you find nervous headaches, tired, wornout feelings, indigestion, lack of energy and strength. You are nervous and irritable, and cannot compose yourself to rest or sleep.

The nerve force in the body is at low ebb, and the feeble, wasted nerve cells must be nourished back to health and strength by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

You must not confuse this food cure with drugs taken to produce sleep, for it works in an entirely different way. It is not a quick relief, but a restorative, upbuilding treatment. As the nerves are revitalized sleep comes naturally with its soothing influence and hastens recovery.

Sleeplessness

Mrs. Edson Brock, Trenholmville, Que., writes:—"I want to state that I have never taken anything to do me so much good as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I am never without it in the house. I was so nervous I could not sleep, but now I sleep soundly at nights and wake up feeling refreshed and ready for the day's work. I used the Nerve Food for months, and found that it just suits my needs, and has built up the system wonderfully. I know it is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food that has brought about the great change in my condition, and I am thankful for it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

DISTURBING NEIGHBOR IN EUROPE IS THE BAD RECORD OF GERMANY

HAS BEEN SWASHBUCKLING FOR A GENERATION

Formidable List of Affronts Engineered by Hohenzollerns Calculated to Disturb the Peace of the World, and Which Culminated in the Present War Cataclysm

"With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence, and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an unpleasant, disturbing neighbor in Europe. She got thoroughly on the nerves of Europe; there was no peace near where she dwelt. It is difficult for those who are fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who live near."—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, December 19.

The following list of leading dates since the accession of the German Emperor, says the Toronto Globe, will help to convey to "those who are fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away" an idea of the disturbing factor Prussia has been in Europe. It is scarcely necessary to go back to the Bismarckian intrigues which led to the wars with Denmark and Austria, with the utter sweeping off the map of the Kingdom of Hanover and half a dozen principalities, nor to the doctored telegram from Ems by which Bismarck perverted a peace offer by the then French monarch into an intolerable threat of war on Prussia, because he cynically knew Prussia was ready and that France had been spied out from Saarbreucken to Paris.

1888—Accession of German Emperor.

1889—First visit of Kaiser to Constantinople.

1890—"Graceful concession" of Heligoland.

1898—Kaiser's telegram to Kruger after Jameson raid, congratulating him on repelling the invaders "without provoking the aid of friendly powers."

Russian Emperor's proposal to reduce armaments leading to Hague conference.

1899—Oct. 11, Boer war broke out.

Oct. 18, German Emperor said: "We are in bitter need of a strong navy."

1900—German navy bill amending that of 1898, providing for 38 battleships, 14 large cruisers, 38 small cruisers and 97 destroyers, all to be ready in 1917.

1901—German Navy League propoganda made great advance; $250,000 expended on it and 1,010 societies formed.

1904—April 4, Entente Cordiale formed.

1905—March 5, Kaiser's visit to Tangier to "visit the Sultan as an independent ruler," soon after Russian exhaustion at Mukden.

Delcasse, who had promoted the Entente Cordiale, sacrificed to placate German threats. The same case of "mailed fist" in diplomacy.

1906—Reduction of British naval shipbuilding program by twenty-five per cent. in battleships, sixty per cent. in destroyers and thirty-three per cent. in submarines.

Germany added six large cruisers to her program.

1907—English-Russian rapprochement in Turkestan. Kaiser's visit to England; friendly speeches at the Guildhall and Windsor, with spies everywhere.

Offer of Great Britain to reduce shipbuilding program from four to three Dreadnoughts, followed by further offer a year later to reduce from four to two.

Kaiser refused to listen to the idea of limitation of armaments.

1908—New German navy law added four more Dreadnoughts to the fleet and four more to the actual year's program.

King Edward's visit to Berlin and von Bethmann-Hollweg's proposal that England remain neutral in any German war so as to improve Anglo-German relations.

Kaiser's second visit to Constantinople just after Armenian massacres, declaring himself "protector not only of the Turks but of all Mahommedans."

October—Annexation of Herzegovina-Bosnia by Austria-Hungary. Protest of Serbia to Russia.

1909—Ultimatum "in shining armor." Russian government told that Germany would mobilize if it did not desist in support of Serbia's protest in Austria.

British Government hurries shipbuilding, putting on the stocks eight Dreadnoughts, with the Dreadnought cruisers of New Zealand, Australia.

Increase of Krupp's workmen by 36,000.

1911—July 1, the German gunboat Panther sent to Agadir to defy the Franco-British agreement on Morocco. The same day Great Britain was informed that Germany wanted to settle the Moroccan question between France, Spain and Germany, with England left out.

July 21, Sir Edward Grey informed Germany that she could not stand aside, and Lloyd George at the bankers' dinner spoke significantly of "treating England as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations."

July 24, after conference at Potsdam, Germany "climbed down."

1912—New German army law raised the peace strength to 870,000 men, and the fifth naval bill passed, adding three new battleships and 15,000 men to the German navy.

Special vote of $250,000,000 for German war equipment, fortifications, and capital preparation for war to be paid July 1, 1914.

July—Winston Churchill introduced his first supplementary estimates for the navy, amounting to $4,950,000, saying they were directly caused by German increases in her navy.

Lord Haldane sent on special peace mission to Berlin.

September, Winston Churchill's second definite offer of the "naval holiday." Refused by von Tirpitz.

1912—Balkan war, overthrowing Turkish power in Europe and shaking Austria-Hungary's position because Serbia made such headway.

Austria-Hungary invited Italy to help in crushing Serbia, but Italy refused.

1913—British naval estimates rose for the first time to over $250,000,000 a year—all falling on fewer than 40,000,000 people.

1914—Kiel Canal deepened to take super-Dreadnoughts. Kaiser elated at opening in June; war declared on August 2.

"Now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian leaders, it would be folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling throughout the streets of Europe and this disturbance of peaceful citizens is dealt with here and now as the most serious offence against the law of nations.

"We propose, therefore, at an early date, to summon an Imperial conference and place the whole position before the dominions and take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we are fighting for."—Premier Lloyd George, December 19, 1916.

Stock Feeding Experiments

Cheap Shelter for Feeding of Prairie Cattle in Winter

The usual apology for so few livestock seen on the average prairie farm is the lack of capital, suitable buildings or shelters, fences, market facilities and water supply. Of these, perhaps the greatest barriers to contend with are the lack of suitable buildings and abundant water supply.

For the past few years the Indian Head Experimental Farm has conducted experiments in steer-feeding with the object of comparing various shelters, such as the stable, the open corral with a high-board fence, the straw-covered shed and the bush or straw stack shelter.

During the winters of 1913-14 and 1914-5, which were rather mild, the average daily gain per steer wintered outside was 1.95 and 1.75 pounds respectively. However, the winter of 1915-16 was unusually severe and the average mean temperature for December, January and February was 5.40 degrees. Nevertheless, the average daily gain per steer under the various outside shelters was 1.65 pounds. It is obvious from the above results that the question of buildings need not deter a man from entering the livestock business. Feeders do relatively better outside than when housed in expensive barns.

With prairie hay at $10 per ton and feed grain at 1 1-4 cents per pound or $25 per ton, a fair average profit may be realized each year, with manure as a by-product. A market is thus provided for rough feeds and low grade grain grown on the farm.

Where natural shelters such as scrub and brush are not available a corral with a board fence about seven feet high and a rough straw-covered shed, open to the south, will provide sufficient shelter from the stormy weather. These shelters are easily and cheaply constructed on the average farm, and will be found satisfactory for all classes of livestock. Well-fed cattle are not averse to cold weather, providing they can get out of the wind. The shed and also a space in front should be kept well-bedded with straw, and almost invariably the cattle will choose to lie in front except on very cold days.

Recognizing the Situation

We recognize that the whole war today is in the main a question of labor resources, and England has taken the lead in the wielding together of all labor resources. That we will recognize and from that we will learn. Thanks to her immense achievements in this sphere, our most dangerous enemy has arrived at a position in which she is able to set enormous weapons against us. It is the battle of the Somme, above all, that teaches us this.—Berlin Lokalanzeiger.

A Sure Cure

"How did you cure yourself of insomnia?"

"I left a lot of my day's work unfinished and tried to stay awake and do it at night."—Boston Transcript.

Misery Caused by Germans Haunts Cardinal Mercier

He Declares Regulations Which Violate Rights Do Not Bind the Conscience

A. Bruyneels, representing Cardinal Mercier in Holland, furnishes the following text of an address delivered by the Archbishop of Malines on November 26, in the Collegiate church of St. Gudule, Brussels. The Cardinal said:

"The four or five weeks that I have just passed have been perhaps the most painful of my life, the most anguishing in my episcopal career. The fathers and mothers who are pressing about this pulpit will understand.

"I have seen hundreds of my flock in peril, and in tears. During three days, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last from morn to eve, I went about the regions whence the foremost workmen and artisans of my diocese were taken by force into exile. At Wavrecourt, St. Etienne, Tubize and Braine L'Alleud, I entered more than a hundred half empty homes. Husbands were absent, children were orphans, sisters, sad-eyed and with inert arms, sat beside their sewing machines. A gloomy silence reigned in these cottages. It was as though there was a corpse in the house. But hardly had I addressed a word of sympathy to the mother when there was an outburst of sobs and lamentations, of angry tones with movements of magnificent pride.

"The memory of those heart-breaking scenes never leaves me. I would like to hurry to Antwerp, Tirlemont, Diest—wherever they are repeated, wherever there is sorrow to assuage, tears to dry, hearts to console. But I cannot. Eager to do it though I am, I have neither the strength nor the time. Therefore, dear brethren, I thought I would come to you in the centre of the diocese and of our country.

"I say to you my brethren, without hate or a spirit of reprisal, that I should be unworthy of this episcopal ring which the church placed upon my finger, and of this cross which she placed upon my breast, if, obeying a human passion, I hesitated to proclaim that law violated remains none the less law and that injustice based on force is none the less injustice.

"But peace is only possible in order, and order reposes on justice and charity. We want order and it is for this reason that from the very first day I asked that no active resistance be opposed to the power of occupation, and that regulations which did not violate our Christian conscience or our patriotic dignity, be submitted to without revolt.

"However, the occupying power ought also to desire order; that is to say, respect of our rights and of our engagements. Man in a civilized country has a right to freedom of his labor. He has a right to his home. He has a right to reserve his service for his fatherland.

"Regulations which violate these rights do not bind the conscience."

Rum Rations

Only Supplied to the Troops Under the Strictest Supervision

Since the beginning of the war the Women's Christian Temperance union has carried forward an earnest campaign through petitions and appeals, against the "rum rations" which were formerly distributed so freely, and with disastrous results, physically and morally, to many of the soldiers. It will be a matter of great rejoicing that Mrs. S. R. Wright, of London, Ont., the president of the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance union, has received the following letter from the under-secretary:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and in reply to inform you that rum is only issued to the troops under the strictest supervision, and when considered necessary by the general officer commanding, and this only through the recommendation of the medical officer."

This is certainly better than the indiscriminate handing out of the "rum ration." Let us hope that the general officer commanding may have the views of a Kitchener or a Roberts, and the medical officer the scientific knowledge of a Sir Victor Horseley, as to the effect of intoxicants upon the efficiency, the courage and the endurance of the soldiers. —Methodist Church Bulletin.

Food Investigations

Food prices are affected, probably, by federal and state investigations, by the press hullabaloo and by the boycotts that have their day. For there must be a large number of remorseless business men at various strategic points in the process of food distribution who, under whatever pretext, will charge as high prices as the trade will bear. They will even squeeze the consumer to the limit of his endurance. It is well, therefore, for the consumer to yell bloody murder, or its equivalent, soon enough to inform the very unpopular gentlemen who manipulate the squeeze game that there is danger ahead. The makers of prices can be scared oftentimes into price reductions, and the government, both state and federal, may aid the consumer in this battle by starting investigations and even prosecutions in case the monopoly or conspiracy laws appear to have been violated.—Springfield Republican.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET PRESENTS AN INSPIRING SIGHT TO VISITORS

MILES AND MILES OF SHIPS GUARD HOMELAND

A Canadian Officer Describes a Recent Visit to the Fleet Which is "Somewhere in the North Sea," and is Impressed by the Spectacle of Britain's Might

For some time past an arrangement has been in force whereby Canadian officers who have been at the front are enabled to visit the grand fleet. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity, with the result that interest in the work of the navy and appreciation of what it means to the army in the field has been greatly stimulated among the Canadian fighting forces.

An officer just returned from such a visit says:

"It is impossible to give a person who has not seen the miles upon miles of battleships any real idea of the navy. Words are too feeble. Modern battleships in dead weight tonnage are bigger than great liners such as the Olympic. Imagine an endless chain of these—the first being almost out of sight from the last—turning and twisting, the while steaming at great speed and doing all these evolutions with the dexterity of a fleet of motor boats on regatta days.

"During all the manoeuvres — and they seem to have as many formations as in the army—the great ships always maintain the same distance from one another. Destroyers dash around like mad things. Meanwhile the battle squadron is doing its own work.

The dexterity with which these craft, large and small alike, are handled would be a revelation to the expert yachtsman or the steamboat man of the lakes. The men of our navy are everlastingly training and becoming more efficient."

A question was asked regarding submarines.

"Everyone understands that so far as operating in home waters they were settled a year ago. They now operate out in the deep sea and a submarine in that environment is like a minnow in Lake Superior. The arming of all merchant ships would reduce the number of the latter subsequently sunk by 80 per cent. One out of every five which now carry guns are lost, while four out of every five without guns which are attacked are lost. One of the virtues of a ship possessing guns is that a submarine will submerge rather than expose itself to attack."

Caring for Wounded

Accommodation Secured by Hospitals Commission in Six Cities

The Military Hospitals Commission, which has now 2,615 invalided soldiers under its charge in Canada, has made further arrangements to accommodate 1,600 more patients at various centres throughout Canada. These latter are the first instalment of the "bed cases." A large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in British hospitals come under the class which, according to the new policy, can be sent home to Canada for further surgical and medical treatment. The additional accommodation secured for this class of patients is distributed as follows: Montreal—In the Royal Victoria Hospital, 80; in a wing of the Grey Nunnery, now partly occupied by convalescents, 300; Ottawa—St. Luke's Hospital, 80; Kingston—Queen's University, 600; Winnipeg—General Hospital, 100; Edmonton—Strathcona Hospital, 150; Vancouver—General Hospital, 300.

For convalescents the Commission has secured in Montreal the Loyola Building, henceforth to be known as the Drummond Street Military Convalescent Hospital. It will house 200 men, and will also accommodate the Commission's Montreal office, now in the Drummond Building, St. Catherine street.

In British Columbia the Esquimalt Convalescent Hospital is now to be supplemented by Rest Haven, a building erected as a sanitarium before the war at Sidney, about twenty miles from Victoria. It will house 200 men, or double the number at Esquimalt.

The 2,615 invalided soldiers under the Commission's guardianship at the beginning of this month are classified as follows: Convalescent hospitals, 1,290 in-patients, and 811 out-patients; tuberculosis sanatoria, 459 in-patients, and 27 out-patients; insane asylums, 28.

In view of the rapid growth of the Commission's work, Dr. W. W. Chipman has been appointed Medical Inspector of Hospitals, to assist Lieut.-Col. A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., the Medical Superintendent.

Drummer Boy V. C. Decorated by King

Gallant Action of Scotch Boy Saves Critical Situation

The story of the dauntless bravery of Drummer Ritchie of the Seaforth Highlanders, which resulted in the rallying of wavering units during an attack on enemy positions, was related to the King at Buckingham Palace, when His Majesty decorated the hero with the V.C., says an English exchange.

The Seaforth Highlanders, during an attack on the German positions, saw many of the leaders of the attacking forces killed or wounded, and in the face of terrific machine-gun fire and showers of bombs, our men were wavering, and some were beginning to retire. Grasping the situation, the drummer, without receiving orders, raced through the fire and, mounting the parapet of a German trench, stood exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, wildly beating the charge. The wavering units responded to the call valiantly, and with a cheer they broke into the strongly-held enemy positions.

Not content with this gallant action, Ritchie during the day continued to run backwards and forwards over fire-swept ground with messages.

After pinning the V.C. on the young hero's breast, His Majesty, in the presence of Sir Pertab Singh, the Rajah of Ratlam, and a number of Indian officers who are spending a short leave from the front in England, shook hands with him most cordially, and heartily congratulated him upon his gallant deed.

Education From Aeroplanes

When Andrew Carnegie started to build his Hague Palace of Peace I suggested to him to spend his $10,000,000 more usefully in a republican propaganda campaign throughout Germany and Austria. Now that both countries are one large fortress, all we have left by way of instrument to spread the truth among their inhabitants is the aeroplane. If I had the fortune of being listened to by the entente I would advise them instead of throwing aerial bombs, to fit out regular educational aero-caravans, throwing down, among others, German editions of some of your editorials.—Letter by "An Austrian," in the New York Times.

To mark cattle for identification an inventor has patented stud buttons that can be clamped through their ears.

Drink's Inroads On Foodstuffs

Britain Must Take Drastic Measures With Drink Problem in Order to Win the War

That the economic necessities created by the war call for the prohibition of all alcoholic drinks for beverage purposes is seen in the enormous wastage of foodstuffs in brewing and distilling. In reply to a question in the British Commons it was omcially stated that, after careful inquiry respecting the quantities of materials used in the production of beer and spirits in the United Kingdom, approximate figures for the twelve months ended September 30 last — two years after the declaration of war—showed that nearly two million tons of foodstuffs had been diverted from the breakfast table to the beer saloon.

Of barley alone, 1,224,200 tons were used in brewing and distilling; corn and other grain amounted to 305,176 tons; rice, rice grits, flaked rice, maize grits, flaked maize, and similar preparations, 65,578 tons; sugar, 119,999 tons; molasses, 41,115 tons. Although home-grown grain was largely employed, it is obvious that the diversion of these foodstuffs from food purposes accounted for an enormous amount of unnecessary imports and a corresponding strain on mercantile shipping at a time when the shipping problem is so acute. What this means in actual shipping tonnage was officially stated in a parliamentary paper. For the twelve months covered by these returns, during a most crucial period of the war, the materials used in the British brewing and distilling industries represented imports of 2,400,000 measured tons of forty cubic feet. Approximately this is equivalent to one million tons net register of shipping. Food is one of the determining factors in this war. Britain cannot afford to ignore the inroads that drink production makes on both shipping and food in war time.—Toronto Globe.

The Way it Seemed

Willard and Annie were out motoring, and Annie insisted that he allow her to run the car. After some persuasion, he reluctantly acquiesced, and his fears soon were realized.

"Oh, Willard," the girl cried, excitedly, "take it quick! Here comes a ditch!"—Everybody's.

Enough

A benevolent old lady saw an unfortunate motorist coming out from underneath a wrecked car. "My poor boy," she said, "are you covered?"

"Yes," replied the motorist, "with mud, blood, chagrin and insurance!"

Thrift Will Win War for Britain

The Cherished Habit of Spending Has Been Changed to That of Thrift

England is at war en masse, writes Arthur Gleason in the New York Tribune. And the proof of it is not that she has raised an army. Any country can raise an army, if it has to. The proof of it is that she has changed a cherished habit. That means a spiritual change. It is a lot harder to break up a habit than it is to fight an enemy. The fact that two million persons are saving money to give to the Government for carrying on the war is the clearest single proof that the English nation is at war. By temperament the English are a colonizing, adventurous people. That means they are an open-handed people, to whom the careful ways of thrift are distasteful. Then, too, they are a race of individualists, doing what they like with their own—a race to whom collective effort is a bore. But they violated their instinct in order to win this war. For the English were free spenders, and it revealed more devotion in them to raise a hundred million dollars in individual subscriptions than it did to raise five million men in recruiting.

The heart of the war savings scheme is this: You buy a "War Service Certificate" for 15 shillings and 6 pence. In five years the government will give you a pound for it. Less than $4 has become $5. Of course, the worker cannot make an investment of 15 shillings and 6 pence at one time. So he joins an association in his school, factory, store or club, and subscribes his penny or sixpence each week. These associations are like our fraternal organizations. They appeal to the social sense of the group. There are other forms of war saving, such as exchequer bonds, but this system of certificate is the popular way. It is co-operative investment. If the individual does not belong to an association he receives a war savings card, with 21 spaces on it, each for a sixpenny stamp. He buys the stamps at the post-office as often as he can. When the card is full he hands it in and receives a certificate worth 15 shillings and sixpence, and good for a pound at the end of five years.

The secret of the success which has attended this evangelistic campaign is the personal appeal, friend speaking to friend. And the motive for giving is rendered in the headlines of the pamphlets and posters—"Save for England," "Save for Your Country." In North Nibley, one of the smallest villages in Gloucestershire, the inhabitants subscribed $80 in a fortnight, Wigstan Magna, in Leicestershire, is in the centre of the hosiery and boot-making district. One of the factories has between three hundred and four hundred operatives. The factory purchased two hundred certificates in one week. Yarmouth has fifty associations and four thousand members, and has subscribed $10,000. This city lies on the east coast, where the Zeppelins have stimulated the civilian consciousness. It was out from Grimsby where the fishing trawlers have been lost by mines and submarines. The answer of Grimsby was made by seventy-three war savings associations. In one week four thousand six hundred certificates were purchased. At an East End factory in London one hundred and twenty-three girls joined the savings crusade in a single week. Only two girls are not members. In three months the girls saved over $250. They did it by chipping in their threepenny and sixpenny-bit each week. Norwich paid into the post office $75,000 in six weeks.

"The thing that irritates us about England," says Mr. Gleason, "is the same thing that offends us at home. Here is no well-oiled autocracy that runs on a single track to a visible goal. Instead of that clean, smooth, organized, docile affair, it is a democracy, with an immense, rich variety of life, sprawling all over the place. The air is full of voices, because everyone is allowed to speak. If you don't like it, remember what it is that you don't like; it is a free people, choosing to make its own mistakes living its own life, and just now out on the warpath to chase some trespassers off from the premises. Doubtless, if the critics were running the performance, they would give a more unified and polished proceeding. But no group of persons are running this war. The people are running it. So instead of losing strength as the pressure increases, they gather force and momentum with each failure. The will of the great German general staff can be snapped by defeat, because the staff is a handful of men. But the will of 45,000,000 people cannot be broken, because it is the will of these schoolboys and working girls, of domestic servants and munition workers, of a democracy whose sense of pity and justice has been touched. The mistake in estimating the English effort is to measure it at any given time, because it is a continually growing effort. It is like a gathering of waters from mountain streams and the drift of hills and from inexhaustible rains. The confluence keeps widening and deepening from a thousand tributaries. The pool can be emptied, and soon it is not only filled again, but is larger than before."

The English are a "sentimental nation"—I quote a distinguished English officer when I say that, Captain Basil Williams. It is true. They are as sentimental as Americans. An appeal to cold reason, to personal aggrandizement, to a rainy day or a shadowy future, does not move them in the slightest. But something that concerns the welfare of helpless children, or of persons whom they love, releases all that is best of the English race. I know this, because I worked in a Red Cross London office in the early weeks of the war, and I found that the smallest appeal to the English public for help in clothing Belgians brought in a large response—a response, in fact, so overwhelming that it stuffed the office rooms with supplies. Personally, I have never dealt with a public that is so swiftly generous. When the full facts of Belgian relief are made public it will be found that it is the English who have fed them and sheltered them, raised the greater part of the money, widened and adjusted their own home life in order to absorb an army of refugees, and steadily continued to provide funds without spurts and without fatigue.

Abolish Handkerchiefs For Hygienic Reasons

Dr. F. Robbins, of New York, Says Handkerchiefs Are Source of Infection

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urges the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds.

"The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the rubbing of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller-towel of the past was inocuous as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected noses, mouths and throats are largely if not exclusively responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

Harrowing as an Aid Towards Larger Yields

Demonstration Farm Cultivation Meets Big Response

Harrowing grain when a few inches in height as a means of destroying weeds and increasing the crop yield is advocated more than practiced. That it is a system which is profitable under proper conditions was demonstrated at the Athabasca demonstration farm of the Alberta department of agriculture this season, regarding which the Athabasca Herald says:

"The soil of the demonstration farm is by no means the best in the Athabasca district. In fact, it is away below the average quality. Yet, judging by results obtained this year, we have a valuable object lesson in what can be done by application of scientific principles to agriculture. Manager Farmer gives us the following results of the season's operations:

"Seeding was begun on May 4 and ended on June 16.

"Three acres of fodder corn grew to the height of three feet, when frost-bitten in September.

"Three acres of turnips yielded 27 tons, an average of 9 tons per acre.

"Seventeen acres of barley yielded 500 bushels, an average of 29 7-17 per acre.

"Forty-two acres of oats yielded 1,692 bushels, an average of 10 2-7 bushels per acre.

"Six acres of registered Banner oats yielded 600 bushels, an average of 100 bushels per acre.

"Fifty-two acres of green feed yielded 30 tons.

"All the grain crops were harrowed when 1 to 2 inches high. The Banner oats were harrowed again 4 inches high.

"Barley was seeded at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels per acre; oats, 3 bushels per acre, and green feed 4 bushels."

The Aboriginal Tongue

North American Indians Spoke at Least 500 Languages

The Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, which conducts studies and investigations among the Indians, is constantly bombarded with requests for "the Indian word" for this and that.

It may be worth while to explain to the public, therefore, that there is no one American Indian language. On the contrary there are about 1,000 languages in the two Americas, and practically 500 distinct Indian languages north of Mexico. It becomes, then, impossible to give "the" Indian word for any English equivalent, and consequently it is usually chosen from the language of the tribe which inhabits, or once inhabited, the particular section of the country from which the request comes.

Fortunately for the student of Indian linguistics, nearly all the tribal and family languages may be classified into groups, so that it is not necessary for the philologist to learn each language; he studies the basic principles of the speech of a linguistic group, and, following certain rules and exceptions, is able to comprehend much of the speech of its several branches.

The Way to Live

Youth and Beauty Depend Largely on Our Daily Habits

No one likes to grow old. It is only the person who has reached a very high altitude of serenity or exaltation who can be satisfied to see the last remnant of youth departing and be happy.

Since this is true, it should be the aim of everyone to defer that day by every reasonable and scientific process. The self-indulgent person who devours a box of confectionery with relish, and who never knows the enjoyment of leaving the table without being wholly satisfied, is on the certain road to premature old age, for nothing ages after 30 like an over-abundance of flesh.

Besides, this self-indulgence weakens character and renders one less capable of developing the strong traits which are the foundation of all real beauty and attractiveness after the first youth has faded. It is not unusual to hear a person of this type bemoaning the loss of youth while sending a plate for extra helpings.

Physical exercise practised automatically in a mechanical manner will not give symmetry or health. Unless the mind aids the practice it might as well be abandoned. But diet, baths and physical exercises, followed with an interested and determined mind, will enable anyone to retain symmetry of form.

Youth and charm do not, however, depend upon form alone. Complexion, expression and manner are all handmaidens to beauty. In this age a bad complexion indicates something wrong with the mind. The determined mind will not submit to the blemish.

Good health has a great kinship with respectability of character. It has been well said that sickness is contemptible and unnecessary. The animals know enough to omit a meal when they are indisposed. Few people can be found who do not urge an invalid to eat more instead of less. Bad complexions are the result of wrong diet, lack of fresh air, lack of exercise, and lack of deep breathing.

Chaung Tan, a Chinese philosopher living 500 years before Christ, wrote: "The pure men of old slept without dreams, and walked without anxiety. They ate with discrimination, breathing deep breaths. For pure men draw breath from their uttermost depths, the vulgar only from their throats."

Added to neglect of physical rules of good health, which must make the foundations of youth and beauty, we have only to look about us and find the people who are ageing through wrong mental habits.

Despondency, worry, nervousness, petulence, avarice, jealousy, are all little foxes working away at the root of the tree of beauty. Severe, critical, fault-finding, intolerant thoughts all sharpen the features and dry the cuticle and take the lustre from the eye. When the light of youth fades from the eyes nothing but the light of hope can give them beauty. Maturity and the unidealistic mind produce premature and uninteresting old age. Elasticity of mind means elasticity of body.

Puzzled Learned Men at Six

An American Mathematical Prodigy of a Century Ago

A classic example of the true "lightning calculator" was Zerah Colburn, a Vermont joiner's son, who suddenly exhibited his amazing capacity when he was six years old after he had had only six weeks of schooling in a country school, where, curiously enough, he had been regarded as a backward pupil, while even at home he was thought inferior in intelligence to the five elder children.

One day as he was playing about his father's workbench he began to recite scraps of the multiplication table. His father's curiosity being aroused, he asked the boy to multiply 13 by 97, and the instantaneous reply was 1,261. The father said that he was as much surprised as if someone had suddenly risen up out of the earth and stood before him.

He was taken before the Vermont supreme court, before the legislature and before college professors, and he astonished everybody. Asked in June, 1811, "How many days and how many hours have elapsed since the Christian era commenced?" he replied in twenty seconds, "691,915 days, 15,864,360 hours." —Garrett P. Serviss, in the New York Journal.

Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

"Sad case, poor old Brown! I knew of several doctors who have given him up."

"Dear me, I am surprised, and he looks so healthy! What's the matter with him?"

"He never pays his bills."

"Betty is always so lively and cheerful."

"Yes, she's a Pollyannaated little creature."

John Bull and Uncle Sam

Nicknames Applied to Nations as Well as Individuals

A nickname is not always applied to a person, but sometimes to nations. In fact, nearly every nation has some sort of nickname. Two of the most important ones are England and the United States.

For many generations England has been nicknamed "John Bull." "John Bull" means beefy, brawny and obstinate. It is a popular personification of the English people. He is represented as a bluff, corpulent, irascible old fellow, clad in leather breeches and top boots, and carrying a stout oaken cudgel. The nickname is derived from Doctor Arbuthnot's satire entitled "The History of John Bull," a political skit on the subject of the Spanish succession, first published in 1712 and afterward reprinted complete in Pope's "Miscellany" in 1728.

Arbuthnot thus describes John Bull:

"In the main he was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of very inconstant temper. Very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him you might lead him as a child."

But with no less distinction is "Uncle Sam" the type of an American and the tutelary genius of the United States. The phrase "Uncle Sam" arose during the war of 1812. An army contractor named Elbert Anderson had a store yard at a small town on the Hudson. A government inspector named Samuel Wilson, who was always called "Uncle Sam," superintended the examination of the supplies, and when they were passed each cask, box or package was marked "E. A.—U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. The man whose duty it was to mark the casks, being asked what the letters meant, replied that they stood for Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam."

The story was retold, printed and spread throughout the army and the country.

Potato Failure Wrecks German Food Plans

Berliner Tageblatt Says Crop Is 30,000,000 Tons Short of Last Year

The food plans for the current food year have been badly wrecked by the almost complete failure of the potato crop, of which the figures are now available. According to The Tageblatt, only 21,000,000 tons were harvested this year, against 51,000,000 last year.

This might have proved almost disastrous, particularly as the potato crop was not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively a failure, and as a result only one-third as many potatoes are available for the current food year as during the one ended last June.

New plans have been made by Count Batocki for pulling through until next summer. The potato ration will now be three-quarters of a pound per capita per diem, and potato flour will no longer be an ingredient of the legal war bread, rye being used in place of the missing potatoes.

The consequent increased consumption of rye will be offset by a very great reduction of the beer production, an exception being made only for the Bavarian breweries, beer being a food in Bavaria, and a beer shortage there consequently being calculated to arouse popular discontent.

Despite the failure of the potato crop, the food directorate reassures the German people, saying that the general food situation, thanks largely to the practical experience gained in the past year, is not dangerous, and that, with conscientious economy on the part of the public, Germany will enter the next food year in better shape gastronomically than she did that beginning last summer.

First Effects of "Man-Power" Act

The first effect of the German "Man-Power Act" passed by 235 votes against 19, was to awaken intense hatred among the wives of working men in Berlin. Its application being immediate, by unpardonable tactlessness the police received orders to carry it out in the poor quarters of the city. Several houses were at once visited, and women, who had been known to work at factories at one time in their lives, were ordered to report themselves at the military offices opened for the purpose. Two hundred women, instead of doing so, gathered in one of the main thoroughfares and denounced the measure, refused to obey the police, and cried "To ——— with the Kaiser! We want peace." Many arrests were made, in trying to effect which the police suffered severely from stones thrown at them by the mob of women.

A Grouch

"He's a chronic grouch."

"Nothing suits him, eh?"

"No. He's never as well as he might be, and his neighbors are never as sick as they ought to be." —Ex.

An automaton figure of a man, constructed in Paris for advertising purposes, can be put in more than 5,600 different poses by an electric motor in its base, while a concealed phonograph makes it speak and sing.

Utilization of Solar Energy

Scientists Are By No Means Certain How the Sun's Heat Is Produced

In a paper on "The Utilization of Solar Energy," in the Smithsonian annual report, A. S. E. Ackerman, of England, says that the sun is no longer regarded as a monstrous ball of fire, at a temperature of several hundred thousand degrees centigrade, for, great as its mass, it would be comparatively rapidly consumed if such combustion were taking place. The temperature of the surface of the sun has been determined as about 6,000 C., far too high to permit the formation of most chemical compounds, without which the production of heat by combustion is impossible. Such a temperature decomposes nearly all compounds into their elements and prevents their reuniting and the consequent production of heat.

Mr. Ackerman says that scientists are by no means certain how the sun's heat is produced; one theory being that it is due to radio-activity, and another that the energy to keep up the radiation could be supplied by a relatively microscopic contraction of its volume, but this theory is not a complete success, as it implies that the sun is only about 17,000,000 years old, or less than the age of the earth.

As to the structure of the sun there is also doubt, but the inner portion may be spoken of popularly as the atmosphere. When the outer layers of the atmosphere get relatively cooler they sink to a lower level, their place being taken by hotter layers, thus actuating a continual circulation of the sun's atmosphere. The author states that the weight of an average cubic foot of the sun is only one-quarter of that of an average cubic foot of the earth. The density of the sun being so small, it has been concluded that it can still continue to contract, getting hotter all the time instead of cooler, as is popularly supposed, making it a hopeful future for utilizers of solar energy.

The great glowing surface which the sun presents to us, even considered as a flat disc, has the enormous area of 585,750,000,000 square miles, each square foot of which emits the tremendous amount of about 12,500 horse-power, and the radiant energy received on the surface of the earth at noon on a clear day is about 5,000 horse-power per acre. Now, the quantity of this solar heat per unit area, which arrives in unit time at the outer surface of our atmosphere, is called the solar constant, and its value as determined by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory, is 1.93 calories per square centimeter per minute, or 7.12 British thermal units per square foot per minute, also calculated as 7.11 by John Ericsson in 1876.

"Perhaps the most remarkable things about solar radiation," remarks Mr. Ackerman, "are that it passes through 93,000,000 miles of space between the sun and the earth, the temperature of which is nearly absolute zero, about 273 degrees Centigrade, and that only three-fifths of it produces any impression on the eye. It is not until the radiant energy impignes on some material body that it is converted into heat. The best body for causing such conversion is a dead black one."

Owing to the obvious fact that there is a limit to our supplies of coal and oil, the possibilities of the future of this field of work has attracted many experimenters, among whom were the late secretary of the Smithsonian institution, Dr. Samuel P. Langley, and Dr. Charles G. Abbott, now studying this very thing in the Smithsonian observing station at Mount Gilson, Cal.

Attempts to utilize the heat of the sun date back to de Caux, who, in 1615, undertook some solar work, and include the experiment of Buffon, a Frenchman, who in 1747 succeeded in setting fire to a tarred plank by solar rays reflected from a combination of flat mirrors at a distance of 150 feet. He did this to show the possibility of the legend that Archimedes set fire to the fleet of Marcellus at Syracuse in 212 B. C.

One handicap, so far, has been the fact that the efficiency of solar engines has not been over 4.32 per cent. of the heat value received, while that of the ordinary steam engine is about 11.5 per cent., and the gas engine as high as 25.5 per cent. In certain recent experiments the efficiency of the mirrors and sun absorber was only about 40 per cent., against coal-fed boiler efficiency of about 75 per cent. The author believes, nevertheless, that with experiments lasting over the number of years through which the coal-fed steam boilers have been improved, sun boilers will be brought to a far better state of efficiency.

What It Was

An officer lately returned from Alexandria brings home a story of the British soldier's humor. A certain curio-collecting captain had prevailed upon two privates to move his effects. They managed everything save a weighty packing-case, which defied their united efforts. As they paused to wipe the sweat from their brows one asked:

"What the deuce is in it, Bill?"

"'T' Pyramids," answered Bill, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

"Fred is joining the 18th Hussars."

"How jolly! Ernest is in the 19th, so they will be next to each other."—London Notes.

Coarse Grains and Roughage

More Profitable to Feed Stockers Than to Let Them Go Cheaply

The large volume of exports of stockers and feeders is a matter for serious consideration. This business has apparently grown up since the advent of herd laws, when homesteaders and farmers have locally found themselves, in the late summer and early fall, short of grass. As a result large numbers of young two-year-old stuff have been dumped on the market at a period when prices tend ordinarily to about the lowest level of the year. Unfortunately as this movement grew, there did not develop any parallel demand for feeders within the country. At the moment, therefore, it would seem to have meant disaster to our cattle business had there not sprung up an alternative market for this class of cattle in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and other States in the Union. In 1915, there were exported from Western Canada to the United States 96,499 head. Of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders. At least such was the proportion as between these and the total number exported through the Winnipeg stock yards. That is to say, Canada lost in the neighborhood of 70,000 potential butcher or export cattle through this outlet, notwithstanding that we had at the time, taking the country as a whole, the necessary feed and to spare.

Is this good business? We think not Owing to the slump in prices, on account of big shipments during the early fall months, all that the farmer is usually able to realize for his stocker stuff is from four and a half to five cents a pound. It will be understood that we speak of previous seasons' experience. For very good material he may get more, while for anything under average there is very slow sale. Present advices from St. Paul state that for the time being the stocker and feeder market is slow owing to the hot weather damaging the pastures over a wide area and on account of the rush of harvest work. It may be accepted for a fact that the period in question is anything but a good selling season. In other words, the farmer is obliged to take less than his cattle are intrinsically worth.

This is clearly indicated when it is borne in mind that the feeder, which nets the Canadian farmer by 5 cents a pound, costs the American cattleman practically seven cents to put into his feed lot. The two cents difference is absorbed in speculative profits, transportation charges and commission fees. The Canadian farmer has at his disposal millions of tons of roughage which are wasted every year, and very great quantities of coarse grain which are annually sold to the nearest elevator at a very low price. He would appear to have a great advantage over the American cattle man who has to operate on high-priced land with a large investment in feeding plant and whose feeds cannot be had as cheaply as in this country. Nevertheless, the American farmer puts in his cattle at seven cents a pound and admittedly makes money. Under these circumstances it will be a pity if Western Canada lets such an opportunity pass from her control.

By way of illustration it may be pointed out that a similar situation has been in evidence for years in Eastern Canada in connection with the lamb trade. Periodically during the month of September or early October lambs are rushed to market and, of course, meet the regular and, at times, spectacular drop in price. A six-cent price level in September has frequently risen to an eight or nine cent level in January. Last year lambs sold on the Toronto market in October for eight and a half cents a pound, while in February the quotation had risen to twelve and a half cents a pound.

Moreover, thousands of lambs have regularly been shipped out from Ontario to Buffalo and other United States points in the fall months, at the price then current, while many carloads have been imported in the spring from Chicago or elsewhere, at the customary high level of the spring market. Do we really prefer to sell cheap and buy dear? Whether in the case of lambs in the East or of feeders in the West, such a policy will represent a losing business for our farmers. Until we are able to regulate our marketings by a closer study of market movements and market prices, we shall make little progress or profit in the development of our live stock trade.

Going One Better

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Yhy, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos her a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

The Swinging Pendulum

Voting for the Good of the Party Regardless of the Character of the Candidate

Human thought and effort, crystallized into morals, swing back and forth like a pendulum. Conditions get so bad that there is a general revolt and laws are enacted to put down the evil. Then straightway the people go to sleep, feeling secure in their new laws, and it is then the human rats come out from the darkness and begin to do their damage.

These human rats get bolder and bolder, and the sleeping public conscience gets used to their presence, and until some dreadful thing happens, the good in men is not aroused to chase the rats under cover.

So the pendulum of public morals swings to and fro, from the bad to the extreme good, each time swinging a little stronger to the good side, and the sum total of human advancement is exceedingly slow. The preachers preach, and the women pray, and the erring men go on their way, professing to love the high and noble, but voting in secret to perpetuate the shady side of life.

If it were not so tragic it would be amusing, the flimsy excuses men make for not voting for the men who would put evil on the run. On Sunday they swear allegiance to the cause of righteousness, and on Monday they wink a knowing eye, and on Tuesday they "vote 'er straight" for the good of the party, regardless of the character of the men they may be compelled to endorse. — Successful Farming.

Hunger is German King

Grave State of Unrest and Attacks By Socialists for War Suffering

A special from London says that light on Germany's peace proposal is given in a violent Socialistic pamphlet taken from a German prisoner by a Canadian. It reveals a grave state of unrest in a large section of Germany's civil population, naming various big cities such as Hamburg, Osnabruck, etc.

Headed by the single word "Hunger" in black gothic type, the pamphlet fiercely accuses German rulers of senselessly plunging the nation into the war. It derides von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanation that Britain is the cause of the famine, and declares the scarcity of food is an inevitable result of the insane idea of war on Britain, France and Russia.

The pamphlet points out that neutrals are now short of food, and even reduced in places to eating turnips themselves, thus lessening exports. In Germany and Austria the situation is hopeless and Turkey is scarcely able to feed its own armies. It declares the German aristocracy, the wealthy and the food dealers, do not feel the famine which is slowly starving the masses, and says that the military and political leaders have been deluding the people with lies about victories. All their assurances about getting food from conquered territories are lies. German levies quickly exhausted this food and now the people are starving in Serbia and Poland.

The indictment admits that Germany is able to continue the war for a while, but points that the result will be, in addition to the slaughter of the battlefield, hosts of women and children, dead and starving.

Now is the time for action to stop the war, concludes the address, appealing to all German Socialists to this end.

Too Many Breeds

Limiting the Breeds and Varieties to Suit the Locality

Rural New Yorker:— At many of the country fairs you will find prizes offered for too many breeds of live stock, or too many varieties of fruit. The real business of the county will be done in three or four breeds or half a dozen varieties. These are the kinds best adapted to the soil and climate, and work should be concentrated upon them. There is little sense in offering a lot of money for breeds and varieties not suited to the locality. That will only call in a lot of "ringers" who walk away with prize money which ought to be kept inside the county. Far better offer it in prizes which will interest the smaller breeders or the men with good grade stock. When it is evident that a county is particularly well suited to producing the Jersey cow and the Baldwin apple, spend the money so as to bring out the best Jersey and the best Baldwin rather than a lot of novelties and toys!

Irish Wit Triumphant

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to Cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied:

"No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny.'"—Baltimore Sun.

Gallons of Honey In Closed Up Fireplace

New Yorker Finds Four Years' Work of Bees Too Heavy to Move

A. P. Bochm, vice-president of B. Altman & Co., New York, closed up a big open fireplace at his residence, 221 Midland avenue, Montclair, N.J., four years ago for two reasons. He did not care to use the fireplace, for one thing, and bees in the chimney frequently went down into his dining-room.

Recently Mr. Boehm decided to use the open fireplace, but found it impossible to lift the sheet of iron he had placed over the outlet to keep out the bees. Believing some bricks from the chimney had fallen down, he set a man to work making the clearance. Operations from the roof stirred up a fuss among the bees, which still inhabited the chimney.

The workman decided to chloroform the bees, and placing a saturated rag upon the end of a long pole went about the task. When the stick was pulled up again, however, the rag was dripping with honey, the weight of which had made impossible the easy removal of the sheet iron.

The next thing was the boring of a hole in the iron to allow the honey to run out, a big tin pail being used to catch it. That quickly filled up and another pail was procured. This vessel also filled up and some kitchen pans and kettles were used. There was no diminution in the flow and a wash boiler was next used to catch the honey. This also was filled. Before the honey had all run out a dozen vessels, large and small, were sitting around the room, all filled with delicious honey.

The Supply of "Jobs"

Increase of Situations Not So Important as That of the Supply of Products

"In a recent number of this publication the statement was made that shorter train runs on the railways would necessarily increase the number of men required in the transportation service, and compel a corresponding withdrawal of men from the productive industries. The idea that anybody should be disturbed over this effect strikes the editor of a newspaper in one of the leading cities of the middle west as most amusing. Commenting upon it, he says:

"But it sure does take a New York bank to father the proposition that the creation of more jobs means national calamity."

The fact that this paragraph should appear as editorial comment in a newspaper of large circulation indicates how widespread is the view that the number of jobs is more important than the volume of product. The writer seemingly would not understand how there could be any advantage in accomplishing a given amount of work with six men if 12 men could be employed upon it. Nowhere, in his opinion, outside of a New York bank, could anybody be found who would deliberately sacrifice six jobs in this manner. Presumably he has seen no advantage to the public in the vast expenditures that have been made to improve the road beds and increase the motive and carrying power of trains. Indeed, it may be wondered whether he sees any advantage in having railways at all, for it would require a great many more men to transport the freight of the country in wheelbarrows. What a glorious country for "jobs" China must be, where they have practically no labor-saving machinery.

This idea that jobs are of more importance than product, and that the chief problem of society is to provide everybody with a job, instead of to increase the supply of food, clothing and other desirable things, would be ridiculous if it was not so prevalent and so serious an obstacle to industrial progress.

There is a scarcity today of wheat, corn, potatoes, meats, cotton and wool. They are all bringing almost fabulous prices, but the prices cannot increase the supply, except as they may check the movement of young men away from the farms into railroading and other occupations. Wages in the cities can never advance fast enough to keep pace with the cost of living, if the movement from farm to city continues. There is a shortage of labor on the farms. It is made up in part by the use of labor-saving machinery, and what a depressing loss of jobs there was when the self-binder entered the grain fields!

In the last analysis what is wanted is not more jobs, but more things; more grain, more meat, more potatoes, more materials for clothing, more materials for houses, larger and better houses, more comforts in the houses, etc., etc., and there is no hope of supplying these wants except by more efficient industry. Instead of making each job occupy as many workers as possible, we want each man's work to be as productive as possible. If this idea, of the public interest in the multiplication of jobs, would be made dominant, industry would be revolutionized. The high cost of living would come tumbling down, and the problem how we can keep our factories running after the war would be solved.

She (argumentatively): Can you see one good reason for the short-skirt fad?

He (enthusiastically): I can see two of them.

Mixed Farming Argument

A Horse or Cow on Each Two Acres of Ploughed Land

A writer in The Farmer of St. Paul, Minnesota, tells of a section of country where, in his opinion, a cow should be kept for every two acres under the plow, or one head of live stock (cattle and horses) should be kept for every acre under the plow. The farms were small—from 20 to 30 acres in cultivation, and the soil was very sandy. There were very few cows in sight and the farms showed the results; poor crops, small and unpainted buildings, and a general lack of prosperity prevailing. Some of the fields were without crops, having been allowed to go back. Poor soil, many will say, but the real reason is poor farming.

Some of the most productive and profitable farms have sandy soil. Clover once in every three years and manure every third year will make a sandy soil a most productive one. A good farmer need have no fear of a sandy soil, unless it is underlaid with gravel and this close to the surface. A farm with a sandy soil should have most of its products sold in a finished form—butterfat, meat, eggs and potatoes. The hay and grain should be fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil in manure. A ton of grain sold direct from the farm takes from six to eight dollars' worth of fertility from the farm. A ton of butterfat takes less than 50 cents' worth of fertility from the farm when the manure is properly handled. The poorer a soil the greater number of cows should be kept. An unproductive soil is not necessarily a sandy soil. There is much run-outland in the state that was at one time the most productive clay loam soil, but was exhausted through continuous grain growing.

Money in Sheep

Good Returns Shown at Demonstration Farm at Vermilion

Men who are making money out of sheep on Alberta farms cannot understand why there are so few farmers who can be persuaded that sheep deserve to have a place with cattle and hogs. It is significant that the majority of pure-bred cattle breeders have realized the value of sheep in diversified farming, and each has a large or small flock in conjunction with the cattle.

As an instance of what profits are sometimes realized on sheep, the case of the demonstration farm at Vermilion may be cited. Several fine Oxfords are kept on the farm, and one of the ewes last spring gave birth to three lambs. Later in the season two of these lambs were disposed of at $20 each, while the third is a very fine animal and still with the flock. In addition to the profits through the sale of her offspring, the ewe produced a fleece of wool which brought between $3 and $4. While this is an exceptional case, it is evident that even under average conditions the sheep can be regarded as a money maker.

Use Waste Heat To Run Factories

Engineering Finds Ways of Utilizing Energy That Goes Up Chimneys

Science and engineering are advancing so rapidly and so surely that it is fast becoming unethical to waste anything whatsoever. Having determined the best way of performing the fundamental operations of an industry, it is next in order to attend strictly to the details and to glean from by-products and waste materials whatever of good may be left in them. For years we have been wasting heat evolved in some of our industries when it is possible to utilize it to advantage and obtain from it a return which is mostly pure "velvet."

Recently Arthur D. Pratt told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting how waste heat from copper refining furnaces open hearth furnaces, beehive coke ovens, cement kilns and other sources is successfully utilized for making steam to run engines and generate electricity. The heat which formerly poured out of the stacks of the plants of such industries, and does so still in some cases, is being successfully used by modern methods in up-to-date plants. Boilers of special design are erected in the plants in question and the heat is passed to these boilers before it is permitted to escape up the stack. Much of the power necessary to operate the plant can be obtained from the steam generated by this waste heat, and the immediate saving to the company will be appreciated by succeeding generations, who will find it necessary to use the coal supplies we are too often wasting carelessly.

Mr. Pratt estimates that the value of the saving due to the installation of waste heat boilers in the steel industry alone amounts to about two million dollars a year. His figures for one cement plant show that the power generated by the waste heat is worth $34,000 a year.

The latest story of the "Bang went sexpence" series: There were two Hielan'men, an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them cotch a hen an' the ither yin was jist goin' to thraw its neck.

"No' the noo," says the first yin; "let her be till the morn's mornin'. She micht lay an egg."—Pickings.

The Status of Women In Saskatchewan

There Is One Place, Anyway, Where the Rights of Women Are Recognized

Here are some privileges possessed by women in the province of Saskatchewan—submitted without reference to the political principles involved:

Every person, male or female (with a few exceptions), of the age of 21, and a British subject either by birth or naturalization, who has resided in the province for twelve months and in the electoral division for three months, is, after registration, entitled to vote at the election of members to the provincial legislature. The exceptions consist of criminals, lunatics and customarily debarred classes.

Every person qualified as above, male or female, not particularly disqualified by the Legislative Assembly Act, is also entitled to run as a candidate for election to the provincial legislature.

Every person, male or female, of the age of twenty-one years (eighteen in rural municipalities), who is the owner or occupant of assessable property, is entitled, with certain exceptions as to residence, to vote in municipal elections. In rural municipalities and villages no particular valuation is required for the property; in towns and cities, a valuation of $200, or householders' tenancy is required.

No husband is allowed to transfer, mortgage or sell his "homestead" without his wife's consent, the wife's signature being necessary on all documents affecting the title, with a declaration that she has signed with full understanding and of her own free will. The "homestead" may mean farm homes or city homes.

A widow must obtain at least one-third of her husband's estate.

In isolated country districts, financial assistance to the extent of $25 in maternity cases to persons who without such aid would be unable to engage medical assistance, is made by the Government.

Canadians Will Have To Supply Shells Needed

Contracts in States Are Not Going to Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within six months, after the first of the year, and will not be renewed, it was announced by J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada. This would increase Canadas' responsibilities in the future and Canadian munition manufacturers will be expected to fulfil their contracts for 1917, he said.

Mr. Flavelle has been abroad consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

"Of course Britain will still continue to purchase copper, brass, steel and other raw material from the States," he said, "but she will not purchase any more of the finished shells. The minister considers that two years' probation is sufficient and will expect Canada to fulfill the promise she made for munitions in 1917. In fact, it would be a grave blunder if the contracts were not fulfilled. Canada is still behind with her deliveries."

He added that few people realized what a tremendous factor the Dominion has become in munitions production; of the magnitude of the task before it.

The Vogue of the Bible

About Eighteen Million Copies Are Put Into Circulation Annually

Bible! Thirty Bible societies throughout the world put into circulation annually about 18,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. When to this is added 10,000,000 more, the output of private publishing houses, it is readily seen that the Bible is entitled to be called the world's "best seller." It pays to advertize, however, even the sacred Scriptures, so the New York Bible society urged the second Sunday in Advent as Universal Bible Sunday. Every Sunday of the year, in Sunday school and church service, the Bible is held before the people as the way of life, but by a special observance in all churches throughout the world the place of the Bible is developing character, and its moulding influence in Christian civilization might be effectively emphasized. Christian nations have not yet attained the Biblical standard of conduct, but wherever the Bible goes throughout the world there civilization begins to look up and to be inspired with new ideals.—Leslie's.

Co-operation in Norway

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 660 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over $20,0000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

"William, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have five pounds, and you smiled and said: 'Yes, dearest'!"

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.)

Lady Moorhampton, furious at these trumpery excuses, as she believed them to be, from both of them, did the very thing which Mabin had hoped to prevent; she went towards the door, the girl's startled look exciting her fresh suspicions.

She turned the handle, and went out into the open air.

It was useless to try to stop her, and all that Mabin could do was to stand, trembling and cold, just inside the door, holding her clasped hands against her breast, and listening as if spell-bound for any exclamation which might show that Lady Moorhampton had made some discovery.

Captain Dalmaine, not daring to speak to her again, remained halfway down the passage, interested also, and watchful. But Mabin had forgotten him. Her mind was fixed on what might be going on outside the house, by the door through which she had seen that white face.

It seemed an age that she waited, still on the alert, for any cry from outside. Evidently Lady Moorhampton had not been content with a casual glance round her; she must have gone some distance into the grounds. Gradually Mabin, without being conscious of it, drew nearer and nearer to the door, until she was able to look out.

She could hear the slow, cautious steps of Lady Moorhampton somewhere among the paths, out of sight behind the screen of yew and other shrubs, could hear the rustle of her skirts.

But there was no other sound, and on the gravel outside there was no trace of the recent presence of any other person.

If it was really a man whom she had seen at the glass panel, he had at least not fallen dead at the door, a contingency which, in her alarm, she had looked upon as not impossible.

She was so lost in anxious imaginings that it was with a low cry of consternation that she, turning her head at a slight noise behind her, saw that Captain Dalmaine, from a little distance along the passage, was watching her more narrowly than ever.

She thereupon threw caution to the winds, and went outside.

At that very moment Lady Moorhampton reappeared from behind the shrubs, and Mabin was thankful to see that she had discovered nothing.

On the other hand, the fact made Lady Moorhampton assume that she had been deceived, of set purpose, by Dalmaine, and she re-entered the house, very cold, and in a very ill-humor.

"Did you see anybody?" asked he, advancing to meet her, and speaking with the greatest air of innocence.

"Of course not," snapped Lady Moorhampton. "There was no one to see."

Mabin was thankful that she herself seemed to be about to escape the lady's wrath, for she was left by the door while these words were exchanged.

"A tramp?" suggested he.

"I tell you there was no one," said Lady Moorhampton tartly.

"The wind in the trees perhaps," suggested Dalmaine.

She darted at him a vixenish look, and then turned suddenly to the girl.

"If you are so nervous, Miss Wrest," she said in an icy tone, "I think you had better not hang about in the passages and corridors. If you had gone straight to your room when Lord Moorhampton had done with you, there would have been nothing to alarm you."

Mabin was incensed at the insolent and spiteful speech, but she kept her temper, for the sake of the little boy whose guardian she was, and because, too, she had no wish to leave the house until the mystery of the face she had seen appear and disappear was cleared up.

But she felt at that moment as if the time was approaching when she would be no longer able to submit to the caprices and impertinences of Lady Moorhampton.

Without a word, however, she passed her and Captain Dalmaine, who tried in vain to give her a glance which was meant to be consolatory, little guessing the anger she felt against him for his share in bringing down the lady's anger upon her.

With rapid steps Mabin crossed the hall, ran up the wide staircase, and gained the second floor, where she shut herself into her own room and sat down, with her heart beating very fast, to consider these fresh developments of the mystery.

It was usual for tea to be served in the day nursery for Julius and the baby; and Mabin, both in order to watch over Dibs and to avoid the rest of the household, had chosen to have her tea at the same time. One of the under-nurses was generally sent to her room to tell her when it was ready, while another would go to the library, where the boy was almost always to be found at that hour, and take him upstairs to wash his hands.

When, therefore, a knock came at her door, Mabin said "Come in" in the expectation of seeing a neat-capped maid.

To her surprise, it was the housekeeper who walked in. She had some candles in her hand, and she put one of them on the mantelpiece, saying:

"I don't know whether you ever want a candle, Miss Wrest, but I've brought you one."

Mabin stared at her with curiosity. Such errands were usually left to the under servants, for one thing. For another, there was in Mrs. Lowndes' countenance an expression of excitement and agitation altogether strange to her usually calm features.

Involuntarily there burst from the girl's lips the words:

"What is it?"

Just for a moment it seemed as if the housekeeper was going to indulge in a burst of confidence. Her lips quivered; there came a gleam into her eyes; words which she wished to utter and yet thought it better to keep back, trembled on her lips. Then she controlled herself, and said, with a slightly unsteady voice:

"Nothing, nothing." Then she stared with keen scrutiny into the girl's face, and said: "You look pale, Miss Wrest. Has anything happened to you?"

"Happened! Why do you ask?"

"I thought you looked as if—as if you had had a fright, or—"

"Well, yes, I have. I don't know whether I've just seen a ghost, but through the glass door at the end of the passage outside the library I saw a man's face."

"A man's? Whose?"

It almost seemed to Mabin that Mrs. Lowndes was prepared for this.

"You know," cried Mabin in a tone of challenge.

But the housekeeper protested that she knew nothing.

Mabin, watching her steadily, went on:

"I saw a face, very pale, more like that of a dead man than of a live one. The eyes were open and fixed, and uncanny-looking. He had no beard, but yet the face was like that of the man whom I believe to have been Ciprian, Lord Moorhampton's son."

"Dear, dear," said Mrs. Lowndes. "Now that's very odd! I don't believe in ghosts myself, but if I did, I should think it was really the poor gentleman's spirit you saw. For they say they always haunt the places they've lived in during their youth, don't they? And if he had no beard, why then it must have been Mr. Ciprian's ghost when he was a boy, before he wore one."

"Was it a ghost at all?" she said. "Or was it a man?"

"I'm sure I can't tell, but, if I might make a guess, I should say it was neither. You've been on the go, as it were, all the time since you first came here, and my belief is that you're just on the verge of falling ill through over-anxiety, and that what you saw was what we all see when we're run down and fanciful—you saw—just something that wasn't there at all."

Mabin was inclined to agree with her. Her head ached; she was chilled by the little expedition into the open air; and she felt indeed as if the housekeeper's words had some truth in them, and that, if she were not careful she would fall ill.

And yet—if only she and Mrs. Lowndes had been on terms of less constraint, she would have pressed the point, would have begged her to put confidence in her, to tell her that something which, as it seemed to the girl, she was holding back.

But since that talk they had together on the occasion of Mabin's first visit, when the girl had intimated her suspicions of Joe Wright, and Mrs. Lowndes had been shocked by the aspersions on the family honor, there had been nothing to be called confidence between them.

The housekeeper had not forgiven her for running away, and thereby showing want of confidence in Lord Moorhampton; and so, although she was thoughtful and not unkind, there was not between her and the young secretary that unreserve which there had been at the outset.

So the girl merely nodded assent to the proposition, and Mrs. Lowndes, not without another scrutinizing look into her face, left her alone.

(To Be Continued.)

W. N. U. 1140

"The Homesteader"

A Fascinating Story of Western Canada Life

In Robt. J. C. Stead's latest book, "The Homesteader," is presented a story of merit that will take a high place amongst any of the recent books to commend special notice. Were the author entirely unknown, the story would command most friendly recognition through the fidelity of the portrayal of scenes and characters, as well as the compelling interest of the narrative. But Mr. Stead, in his previous literary contributions, both in poetry and prose, has earned a secure position amongst the present-day writers of note. And we of the West may have a special sense

R. J. C. STEAD

of satisfaction in the fact that here is a writer who is not only a Canadian, but one who belongs to this newest part of the Dominion in which we take such a pardonable pride. No one without the most intimate and a life-long knowledge of local conditions could present to us so vividly that almost indefinable something which is the spirit of the West.

And of the narrative itself, which as the title suggests is a story of rural life, we are given a glimpse of the struggles of pioneer days, and the experiences always associated with the settler in a new country. As the history of the principals of the story develops, there is unfolded with a breadth of insight by the author the manner in which the early ideals of the homesteader have become subverted to the God of Mammon. The financial success which is the reward of his industry has the effect of hardening the better side of his nature, and cleaving to his unswerving purpose of obtaining increased wealth, circumstances arise which are attended with disastrous consequences. How a realization of his false position is brought home to the homesteader, and how the stern lesson effects a reconstruction of his views, is cleverly set forth by the author. The story is most entertainingly presented, and the exciting incidents which lead up to the dramatic climax will rivet the attention of the most unimaginative reader until the happy and satisfactory conclusion is reached.

Garrick Died on His Bed

A gift of historical interest and importance has recently been received at the Victoria and Albert museum. David Garrick's bed has been presented to the museum by H. E. Trevor, a direct descendant of David Garrick's brother, George.

The bedstead was made about 1775 for Garrick's villa at Hampton, where it remained after Garrick's death and during Mrs. Garrick's lifetime, and subsequently until the sale of the villa in 1864.

The bedstead consists of a wooden canopy with columns decorated with ornaments characteristic of the period, the original green and yellow paint being well preserved.

The hangings of cotton, painted in colors with designs of "The Tree of Life" were made in a factory of the East India company at Mesulipatam, Madras, and were presented to Garrick by merchants of Calcutta.—London Times.

Must Smash Prussian Militarism

The country will not hear of peace except upon the terms which she laid down when she entered the war, and from which she has never even thought of departing. She is as determined to smash "Prussian militarism" as America was in the sixties to preserve the Union and to smash negro slavery. She believes that moral principles of the same order are at stake, and that the abandonment of these principles would be as fatal to her as a like abandonment would have been to the Union in 1862.—London Times.

Boy Scout Notes

The Boy Scouts and the Religious Aims Underlying the Whole Program

It has been said and is still believed by some that there is no religion back of the Boy Scouts Movement. True it is that the association does not ally itself with any particular faith or denomination, but it has, and has had since its inception, a very clear and definite religious aim underlying its whole program.

A Scout promises to do his duty to God at the very outset, and Sir Robert Baden-Powell in his "Scouting for Boys," says: "The study of God's work is a fit subject for Sunday instruction. Scoutmasters must have a full appreciation of the religious and moral aim underlying the practical instruction all through the scheme of Scouting." The religious policy of the movement states: "It is expected that every Scout shall belong to some religious denomination and attend its services."

Many successful troops of Boy Scouts are connected with churches and religious institutions. Surely, then, the Boy Scouts' Association is a religious organization with a program broad enough to embrace all denominations of the Christian faith.

Charles Stelzle, in his "Boys of the Streets and How to Win Them," says: "Sometimes we are so much concerned about there being enough religion in our plans for the boy that we forget to leave enough boy in the plans."

The rigors of the frozen north have no terrors for Boy Scouts. As far north as Dawson City, Yukon territory, the Scout is almost as familiar a figure as he is in the East and in the West. Adorned in the regulation Scout uniform, with his broad rimmed hat, his short khaki shirt, etc., he goes about the streets of Dawson City wearing the same broad smile, doing the same kind acts, "doing his duty to God and King," just as his fellow Scouts are doing in the cities, towns and villages of the East, the West and the South. His daily program is the same as that of Scouts throughout the Dominion. In Dawson City there is a well-trained troop of twenty-five boys and a Scoutmaster. Considering the locality and the fact that Dawson City only boasts a population of about eight thousand people, the strength of the troop is no mean total. In a recent letter the honorary secretary writes as follows:

"You will, I feel sure, be interested in knowing that our troop here is in a flourishing condition. It consists of twenty-five members, all keen on their work. They have passed their tenderfoot tests, and will soon be able to pass as second class Scouts. They are fully uniformed in the regulation Scout uniform. We have had two summer camps and are now preparing for our third spell under canvass."

Recently we heard murmurs from the west to the effect that the war was making great inroads into the supply of Scoutmasters. Now the cry is taken up in the West. The Commissioner for Alberta, Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, writing to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, says:

"We are doing what we can to further the movement in this province, but the war has made such demands upon the young men available for the position of Scoutmaster that we are finding it very difficult to keep the troops alive in the smaller places. The secretary placed before us yesterday a list of nearly a dozen villages in which there are good troops, but positively not a man in the place to take charge of them. A considerable number of new troops have been formed, however, throughout the province, and considering everything we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress which we are making."

In some parts of Canada there are so few Scoutmaster that three and four troops are being run by the one Scoutmaster. This applies pretty much to every part of the Dominion.

An Unhappy Interference

A student assistant, engaged in reading the shelves at the public library, was accosted by a primly dressed, middled-aged lady who said that she had finished reading the last of Laura Jean Libby's writings and that she should like something just as good.

The young assistant, unable for the moment to think of Laura Jean Libby's equal, hastily scanned the shelf on which she was working and, choosing a book, offered it to the applicant, saying: "Perhaps you would like this, 'A Kentucky Cardinal.'"

"No," was the reply, "I don't care for theological works."

"But," replied the kindly assistant, with needless enthusiasm, "this cardinal was a bird."

"That would not recommend him to me," said the woman, as she moved away in search of a librarian who should be a better judge of character as well as of Laura Jean Libby's peers.—Harper's Magazine.

"What did the doctor say?"

"He felt Jones' purse and said there was no hope."

Providing for the Troops

Five Hot Meals Served Daily to the British in Front Ranks

The problems of transport have been solved satisfactorily, and now attention is being largely devoted to ameliorating the iron hard condition of the British troops in the winter fields and trenches. Heavy sheepskin and leather coats and jackets have been issued to the men, and warm dry rest billets provided for those in the support reserve positions. Best of all, however, Tommy in the front line gets five hot meals daily. There is breakfast at 7, dinner at 12, tea at 5, and soup or stew at 9 and again at 2 o'clock in the morning.

From reports received from German prisoners and observations made during raids the British have discovered that conditions on the German front are very different. Along most of the new lines formed by the battle of the Somme the German front trenches are merely a broken stretch of linked-up shell holes, with no deep dugouts and only a few improvised hiding holes, where two or three men can take cover from the shrapnel.

British reports from the Somme section say the German communication trenches are impassable from mud and the shelling of the British guns, so that all the carrying of supplies and the bringing up of reliefs have to take place over the open, without cover of any kind. That is why the British guns continue to hurl shells back of the German lines in the fog and rain. Often the shells of bombs from the British side throw up fountains of water high in the air from the German trenches. There are no floor boards or other trench comforts available for the Germans owing to the unceasing fire of the British artillery.

Thus far this winter German prisoners say their troops in the west have not been supplied with any sheepskin, leather or fur coats. They have received only woollen vests, body bands and mittens. Normally, prisoners say, they are supposed to be in the trenches not more than from 14 to 18 days, but some divisions lately have remained there 40 days and over without relief. The rations consist almost wholly of tinned meat, sausage, herring, sardines, rice, rye bread, coffee and mineral waters. Recently a daily ration of brandy has been issued to the men in the front line. For rest the men often are crowded into damp cellars.

Extensive Highway System

Ambitious Programme Outlined By Union of Manitoba Municipalities

An ambitious proposal for a provincial highway system under government control was placed before Hon. T. H. Johnson, minister of public works, by a delegation from the executive of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. Members of the Good Roads board were present.

The proposal is to have a system 2,000 miles in extent which will include all the main highways in the province. Some of the main roads which will be included in the system if the proposal is carried out are: Winnipeg to Virden via Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon; Minnedosa to Souris via Rapid City and Brandon; Carberry to Dauphin via Neepawa; a main highway from the southwestern portion of the province to Winnipeg with shorter feeding roads into populous areas, and a highway connecting with the Jefferson highway.

It is proposed that the roads be built at an approximate cost of $4,000 per mile, which would make a total cost of $8,000,000. It is further proposed that the system be completed in ten years. The annual cost of maintenance of the roads after completion is estimated at $125 per mile.

The Greatest Fortune

If there be one man before me who honestly and contentedly believes that, on the whole, he is doing that work to which his powers are best adapted, I wish to congratulate him. My friend, I care not whether you are from the office or the ship. I care not whether you preach the everlasting gospel from the pulpit or swing the hammer upon the blacksmith's anvil; I care not whether you have seen the inside of a college or the outside — whether your work be that of the head or that of the hand —whether the world count you noble or ignoble; if you have found your place you are a happy man. Let no ambition ever tempt you away from it, by so much as a questioning thought.—J. G. Holland.

Alaska Exports Copper

Alaska formerly had enormous exports of gold and salmon. These are still important, but to them she has added copper. The value of that staple in the figures for the last fiscal year was $26,000,000. The total sales of articles by Alaska to the United States amounted to $50,000,000 during the year, or an amount nearly seven times greater than the United States paid for the country.

Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly —especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

Spuds and Spouters

Teacher: What are the principal products of Ireland?

Bright Boy: 'Taters and agitators.

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Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Employment of German Prisoners

Idle Prisoners Presenting a Problem in Great Britain

The question of the employment of German prisoners to meet the deficiency in the labor market of Great Britain was recently raised in the House of Lords by Earl Grey, who also asked what were the numbers at present interned.

Lord Newton, assistant secretary of the foreign office, gave the numbers as 25,441 naval and military prisoners, and 31,445 civilians, of whom 28,000 were Germans. A few of these men had been employed and their work proved satisfactory. There were difficulties in the way of providing work for the bulk of these prisoners, however. The war office had ordered that soldiers should only be employed in batches of one hundred in order that they might be properly guarded; then the trade unions opposed the employment of any class of men at less than their fixed rates of pay, and the powerful anti-German feeling prevailing would render their employment difficult — an attitude he could scarcely understand. The fear of their escape was, he thought, exaggerated, as they would welcome useful employment. He hoped Earl Grey would persist in his efforts to have these men usefully employed on a large scale, as their present idleness was discreditible to the country.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued. — When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

Radium a Failure As Cancer Cure

Research Foundation at Columbia Says Only Good as Palliative

After exhaustive tests upon rats, mice and guinea pigs, the use of radium as a cure for cancer and tumors has been found to be a failure, according to the annual report of Dr. Francis Carter-Wood, head of the Crocker Cancer Research Fund of Columbia University, made public recently. For cases on which operation is not possible radium is successful as a palliative only, the report states.

"It is unquestionably possible to prolong life in a few instances," Dr. Wood says, "and to make patients more comfortable by the judicious and intelligent employment of large quantities of radium. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the use of small quantities, say 2 to 50 milligrams of radium element, often results in a rapid extension of the tumor, so that the patient's condition is worse than if he had been left alone."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canadians to Build French Railways

Railways in France to be constructed from material furnished from Canada will be built by Canadians. This country has already two railway construction corps in France, and these will be added to as soon as possible. Col. Jack Stewart, of Foley, Welch and Stewart, builders of the Pacific and Great Eastern railway, is in charge of Canadian railway construction in France.

One of the Canadian railway corps is commanded by Col. Ramsay, formerly of the C.P.R.

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But the finest music in the room is that which streams out to the ear of the spirit in many an exquisite strain from the hanging shelf of books on the opposite wall. Every volume there is an instrument which some melodist of the mind created and set vibrating with music as a flower shakes out its perfume or a star shakes out its light. Only listen, and they soothe all care, as though the silken-soft leaves of poppies had been made vocal and poured into the ear.—James Lane Allen.

Alberta's Prosperity

The provincial statistician for the province of Alberta estimates that the wheat raised this year has been over 41,000,000 bushels, the total value of which will be $72,625,000. The oats crop is 72,000,000 bushels, with a value of $-9,600,000. Barley has a value of $9,000,000, potatoes $6,000,000, livestock $6,000,000, livestock slaughtered and sold $23,000,000, dairy products $12,500,000. The total valuation for 1916 for farm crops is $174,727,650, and for livestock $118,098,685.

A French Spy Strainer

The tightest spy strainer in all Europe is at Pontarlier, on the French border of Switzerland. They can sicken your soul, those dozen Frenchmen at Pontarlier. They've got niches in their guns. They have caught spies who have been shot, and they are trying to catch more.

"It's a matter of life and death here," explained, in a half hearted apology, a whiskered French officer. "We are constantly sending our spies into Germany by this route, and the Germans are always trying to get their spies into France through this station. We're out for blood here."

A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

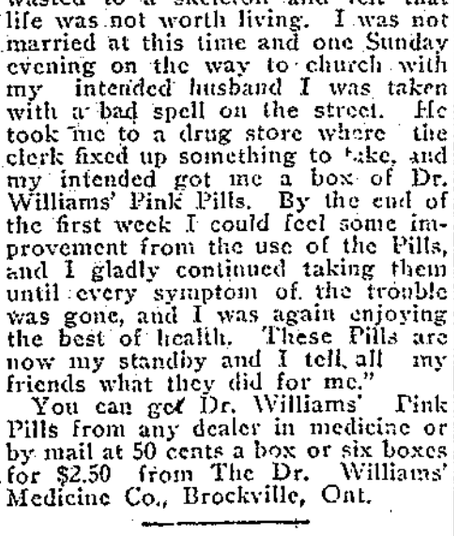
People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact, thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor, who gave me some powders but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

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

Moslem Divorce

Moslem writers and their supporters in this country frequently emphasize the superior status of the women of Islam in comparison with the western sisters. Some recent divorce court proceedings bring to light the fact at least that when a dissolution of the marriage relation is desired in Moslem lands the husband is the only one possessing the right of divorce. The woman's only recourse appears to be to change her religion, by which means she automatically disposes of her husband. — Literary Digest.



Cattle Herds in Great Britain To Be Reduced

Campaign Under Way to Increase National Food Supply by Land Cultivation

Signs that Great Britain is preparing energetically to increase the national food supply are found in the fact that many municipal bodies are setting aside land for the production of cereals and potatoes, while a vigorous campaign to restrict herds of cattle and sheep and pigs is producing its effect, as the regulating of meat is being prepared.

James Long, in the Daily Mail, reports that there are 24,000,000 head of cattle and sheep in England ready for food.

Measures now contemplated comprise a reduction of herds and an increase of the bread supply by utilizing the vast quantities of grain now used in raising cattle for meat and the cultivation of potatoes on land that is now producing turnips for cattle.

Captain Bathurst, secretary of the board of agriculture, announcing in the commons that the government was about to end the preservation of game, gave another instance of the way the war is healing the social dissensions of Great Britain. During Lloyd George's land campaign in 1909 unexampled bitterness was displayed because the country dweller frequently was unable to obtain the tiniest patch of land to cultivate, while hundreds of thousands of acres were devoted solely to game preserves.

If the order remains in force after the war the whole character of agricultural England will be changed.

Pills That Have Benefitted Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried, they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

Mrs. Blueblood: We dined al fresco last evening.

Mrs. Newrich: I think I've met him somewhere. Is his first name Albert or Alfred?

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Diner: That man at the round table gets much better food and attention than I do. I shall complain to the manager. Where is he?

Waiter: He's the man at the round table, sir.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Will Prevent Aliens Homesteading

Dominion lands agents have been notified by the interior department at Ottawa that hereafter no person who was not a British subject at the beginning of the war will be permitted to enter for a government homestead. Subjects of allied or neutral countries are exempt from this regulation. The effort is to prevent alien enemies from securing free Canadian land.

Drunkenness Declining Considerably in England

Blue Book Recently Issued Shows a Surprising Decrease in Convictions

If any accurate estimate can be made while so many men are away at the fighting fronts, it would appear that drunkenness in England and Wales has decreased since the war began. A Blue Book has been issued purporting to show a decrease of 48,017 convictions for drunkenness during 1915.

The greatest decrease in the consumption of liquor appeared in agricultural counties on the east coast. In some of these, convictions for drunkenness dropped 41.8 per cent. The "no treating" law undoubtedly has aided in reducing the consumption of intoxicants. During the last six months of 1915 there were only 42,342 convictions for violating the "no treat" law as compared to 48,750 during the first half of the year.

Throughout the entire year of 1915 there were only 135,811 drunkards convicted, which is the lowest number recorded for nearly forty years, and is 28 per cent. below the total for 1913. Of those convicted in 1915, 33,211 were women.

Briggs: That famous soprano you had at your dinner party last night sang like a bird.

Griggs: Like a bird is right! I was conscious of her bill the entire evening.

CHILBLAINS — Easily and Quickly Cured with

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3

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

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

Otto Higel Piano Action

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.)

How France Provides For Army's Supplies

Costs Forty Cents a Day to Feed French Soldier

This is what the French government has given to each of its soldiers to eat and drink during the first two years of the war:

Bread, 1,008 pounds, the making of which required 994 pounds of wheat, or namely the production of 25 acres; potatoes, 260 pounds; coffee, 58 pounds; butter, lard, etc., 44 pounds; salt, 36 pounds; vegetables, 72 pounds; sugar, 86 pounds; cheese, 4 pounds; macaroni and spaghetti, 14 pounds.

This has cost the French government an average of 40 cents a day per man for the men at the front, not including an allowance of 5 cents a day that is made to each soldier to buy little "extras" for his meal.

For clothing the army the French government has used up to date in the manufacture of all the various garments necessary about 80,000,000 yards of cloth. Each soldier has also had four pairs of shoes, the greater portion of the leather for which came from the United States; the great bulk of the manufacture, however, was in France.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Risk Was Too Great

"If I reject you, would you commit suicide?"

"I don't know, girlie. Your 16-year-old sister is very attractive. In a few years——"

But she accepted him forthwith, and he is working hard now to meet the installments on an engagement ring.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Quick Decider

Clerk: The firemen turned the hose in our basement, sir, and drenched two piles of that silk dress goods.

Merchant: Advertize a big sale of watered silk right away.

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

Sold in Packages Only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

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Confectionery
Stationery
Toys

Magazines, Newspapers, Periodicals. Subscriptions received for any Publication at List Price.

T. H. ROTHERHAM

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

CAN YOU FACE EASTER
with the knowledge that however perfect your appearance in other respects, the effect is marred by

DEFECTS IN YOUR TEETH?

Why not let us attend to them at once? The longer you put it off the worse they will look. We can remedy any defect quickly and painlessly. If the expense troubles you, our moderate charges will relieve you of that anxiety.

DR. F. T. ROBINSON
Dentist.
Office with Dr. Lewis, Oroville, Wash.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., March 1, 1917.

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

Clubs are now troops in the United States.

An "overt act" is something that logic and a typewriter cannot combat.

Will some one in authority kindly rise and report progress in Board of Trade affairs.

The legislature opens this week in Victoria. The earth will likely sag toward the west for a time. It is not improbable that Mr. Brewster will be able to hold his followers together for at least the present session.

It may safely be said that coercive measures or coercive legislative acts have done little towards the advancement of the human race intellectually, morally or physically. When a government resorts to coercion in order to make men and women moral it confesses that its intellectual and religious training is faulty. Coercion is in itself immoral.

The provincial elections in New Brunswick resulted in a Liberal majority of 6. Some of the coast papers claim that this result was brought about by the French vote. They are not wise to New Brunswick. There are three great industries in New Brunswick—potatoes, sawdust wharves, potatoes and blueberries. A failure of any of these will result in the defeat of a government in New Brunswick. The French-Canadians are innocent, although if Sir Wilfrid were in power the rascals would be a howling unanimous to some extent responsible for the defeat of the government. However every party is apt to attach importance to the events in New Brunswick politics at this time.

Making reasonable allowance for the freedom of speech allowed foreigners in this country in comparison to that which they enjoyed in their native land, many of them are going beyond the limit. Canada is at war with Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. People of those countries or persons who sympathize with them should either leave Canada or refrain from expressing opinions regarding the war. In Canada we don't want enemies, and we don't want neutrals. The people living here and being protected by the British flag, and enjoying liberties that can be obtained under no other flag, are either with us in this war or against us. There is no middle course. If they can't support they should go to some country where they will have the alternative of being loyal to their salt or being shot.

Watch Your Dog.

Taking advantage of the new muzzling law that has just been signed by Governor Lister of Washington state, Dr. H. P. Graves, state commissioner of agriculture, has issued a formal quarantine order extending to the entire Eastern Washington the quarantine on dogs which heretofore existed in only ten counties. The new law has the added provision that any person, whether a police officer or not, can shoot unmuzzled dogs.

The quarantine [illegible] sent out last week [illegible] into effect [illegible] the new [illegible] published [illegible] days.

Dogs [illegible] have been [illegible] places in Eastern Washington [illegible] As an instance, a coyote a few [illegible] bit at least eight [illegible] vicinity of Benton's [illegible] cattle recently. All [illegible] were immediately [illegible] in the [illegible] infected [illegible] and other coyotes in the snow and engaged them in fight.—Republic Journal.

It would be advisable for [illegible] ers, even in this district to [illegible] a close watch for [illegible] and [illegible] t. Animals [illegible] travel [illegible] the [illegible] of possibilities that the malady might be relayed by four or five animals a couple of hundred miles.

The science of agriculture is to be taught in the high schools of Ontario; the sinews will still be cultivated on the farm.

Sugar refineries will be prosecuted for alleged conspiracy.

If you are thinking of building this year I would be pleased to give you a figure on Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors and Moulding.

F. M. WRIGHT,
Cawston, 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.

[illegible] at Hedley Gazette.

Princeton has eighty cases of measles.

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

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

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1711 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Tuesdays

Visiting brethren are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
A. F. JONES, Sec'y.

[illegible] Plate Camp
No. 15662
Modern Woodmen
of America

[illegible] Thursday [illegible] Third

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

35
Men's Suits
$20.00, $22.00, $24.00, $25.00
Sizes 36 to 41 Inclusive

These were bought before the price Balloon went up and are easily

Worth One-Half More

LET US SHOW YOU

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HEDLEY GAZETTE
JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF—

Letterheads
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Milk Tickets
Ball Programs
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Dodgers, Dates
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Business Cards
Bills of Fare
Memo Heads
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Visiting Cards

TRY US — WE GIVE SATISFACTION

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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