LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
JUL 24 1916
Legislative Assembly
VICTORIA, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 24. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12

A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!
PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
HEDLEY B. C.
Phone 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5913
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. G. G. Keller has purchased a new automobile.

Mr. H. Armstrong left Saturday for his home at the coast.

Mr. Morris Daly was a business visitor to Princeton last week.

Mr. Parrot of Penticton was in town Saturday with a car of passengers.

Everything is beautiful and green after the splendid rains we have had.

Mr. Parson had the first new potatoes of the season on the market last week.

Mr. Oscar Lauchmond was in town on Sunday on his way to Copper mountain.

Mr. T. W. Coleman was a visitor to Oroville on Tuesday's train, returning Thursday.

Miss Ramsay was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Daly of Island Lodge for the week end.

Mrs. Lelievire of Spring Brook ranch and Mrs. Knowles of Olalla were in town on Saturday.

Mrs. L. A. Clarke of Green mountain spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. D. J. Innis.

Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, after spending a few weeks at South Keremeos, left for the coast on Thursday's train.

Mr. Greer of Penticton was in town on Saturday with a new Chevrolet car and visited the Manery ranch.

Misses Winnie Manesy and Annie Innis spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. C. Trikell of South Keremeos.

Mrs. Stanton left this week for her home in Montreal, where she will visit for three months with her parents and friends.

Mr. Silcox, P. L. S, of Princeton, was in town a few days last week doing some surveying for the Keremeos Land Co.

Road Superintendent H. A. Turner of Penticton passed through the town on his way up the line Monday, accompanied by his son.

Miss Eva Gibson accompanied Mrs. Stanton as far as Brandon, where she will visit with her grand parents during the summer months.

The strawberry and ice cream social held in the park by the Ladies' Aid on Friday evening was largely attended and was very much enjoyed by all.

The men that have been working on the Great Northern road here filling up washouts caused by the high water, completed their work on Friday.

A large number of Keremeosites are intending to take in the two days' celebration at Princeton on June 30th and July 1st, as Princeton generally gives a splendid program.

The big electrical storm that struck here Sunday night put both telephone and telegraph wires out of commission and Keremeos was out of touch with the outside world all Monday.

Visitors from South Keremeos this week were Messrs. Orser, Taylor, Sinclair, Wright, Newton, Cawston, Bell, and Mesdames Wright, Crooker, Shendon, and Misses Woods, and M. Taylor.

Mr. Broomfield of the Princeton house, Princeton, was in town on Saturday with friends and visited the Willows, which is a very attractive spot just now, as the trees are loaded with nice juicy cherries.

L.-Corp. J. Edmonds of the 172nd battalion, who has been training at Kamloops all winter, but now in camp at Vernon, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McCallum and visiting old friends in the valley. He returned to Vernon Tuesday. Other Keremeos boys of the 172nd are expected in later.

The Bostonians played "Tipperary Mary" to a large audience last week at Richter's hall. The performance was well up to the reputation of the old favorite company, and if the management of the hall had been as good as the play a very enjoyable evening would have been spent, but with a few hard, wet planks to sit on, and a few bedroom lights to see by, it certainly took the joy out of life.

Word reached here last week by a letter received from Mr. Wilmot, that he had visited Lance-Corp. Blair Mills in a hospital somewhere in France in May and he was doing nicely. This has caused some long discussions, as Mills had been reported killed, and his father here received a wire from headquarters at Ottawa that he had been killed in March. The matter has been taken up and word has been sent to Ottawa to have it looked into and see if there is any truth in the report.

A party of surveyors were in town on Monday night, having come down the Ashnola from the Tungstan property, looking over the prospects for a road to connect with the Ashnola road, with a view of hauling their product to the Ashnola station. The mine is located about two miles on the American side of the international boundary. It is only about half the distance to the railroad by coming this way and a great deal better grade can be procured for hauling the ore.

The work-a-day picnic held in the park last Wednesday was a perfect success. There were about thirty men, and with the help of the boy scouts they soon made a very different looking park, clearing out all the underbrush and trimming off all the dead limbs from the nice large pine trees, which make it very picturesque. They also built a park oven, which came in very handy later. With one or two more afternoon's work Keremeos will have a park to boast of, and if the half holiday comes into effect, as they are agitating, no doubt we will enjoy many pleasant picnics there this summer. The supper provided by the W. I. was enjoyed by all and the men were heard to say they would come every afternoon if they thought they would be treated so nicely.

Keremeos School Report.

The promotions and awards of the Keremeos school for the term are as follows:

DIVIRION I.

Promotions to Senior III.—Hubert Frith, Jack Thomas.

To Junior IV.—Alfred J. King, Wallace Dundas, Pearl Smallwood.

To Second Year High School Class,—Goorge Clarke.

The following pupils who are writing on the examinations this week will receive promotion if their efforts warrant it:

Entrance Examination.—Lillian Gibson, Violet Honeywell, George Kirby, James Clarke, Wilburn Mattice, Wm. Thompson.

Full Course Junior Grade High School —Ina L. Harrison.

SECOND DIVISION.

Promotion List: Senior Second Reader—Francis Gibson, Mary Frith, Clarence Mattice, Ruth Mader, Leonard Innis.

Junior Second Reader.—Wilfred Madore, Alfred Mills, Fred Gibson, Dorothy Christie, Jack Carle.

First Reader—Elsworth Dundas, Allan Christie, Daisy Dundas, Kathleen Christie, Kathe Richter.

Beginners' Reader—Frank Innis, Ophir Meillieu, Ralph Carle, Douglas Parsons, Bobby Parsons, Dorothy Parsons, Vernon Tickel.

The Honor Rolls in this division were awarded as follows:

1. Deportment–Mary K. Frith
2. Punctuality and Regularity—James L. Innis.
3. Proficiency—Frances M. W. Gibson.
4. A special prize for neatness was awarded to Clarence Mattice.

The Nation's Business.

The abnormal rains in many parts of Canada have so interfered with farm work that it is now too late to plant many of the usual crops. Much land will go idle, or, if planted with the usual crops, will give poor results. This means farmers will have less money to spend with their local merchants for supplies of all kinds: manufacturers will have fewer orders, banks will have smaller deposits, there will be less money and higher rates for investment in municipal bonds and other securities.

But live ministers of agriculture at Ottawa could have retrieved much of the situation. For the lessened farm revenues this year they will be directly to blame.

At our agricultural colleges, and experimental farms, we have a lot of splendid public servants. No men in Canada give better results for the money we pay them. As a result of experiments, they know exactly what it is most profitable to plant at this late date and what is not. The ministers of agriculture have not told them, or, if they have, they have used fourteenth century bell-ringing methods. That is, calling meetings which few attend or sending out bulletins which fewer read, because neither are timely. All the farmers can be reached by the methods pursued by the modern merchants and manufacturers. They talk to the people they want to teach in the papers closely read by them. There are no worth-while farmers anywhere in Canada who are not readers of their local town or village newspaper. To tell them, in the columns of these papers, what experiments of our best farmers showed at times like this, would cost but little and lead to millions of dollars worth of increased production. The farmers are yearning for this very information.

We are told to economize to meet the tremendous burdens which war is imposing upon us, but if we curtail our purchases there will be that much less employment for the workers in our shops and factories. The business like method is to increase our production that we may have more money. As directors of agriculture some of our ministers are a joke. We spend millions finding what to do, then neglect to tell the people—for whom the work is done, who ought to know, who want learn—anything about it,

This is a subject the press and business men should agitate. It means more money.

A million spent in intelligent talks in the small daily and country weekly press, telling the farmers the money-making things to do—that the experts and successful farmers have discovered—and how to do them, would produce tens of millions for distribution among all classes in Canada.—Financial Post, Toronto.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

D. Dale of Keremeos was a visitor in town Sunday.

George Price of Keremeos was in town yesterday.

Currie Schisler, game warden, was in town Thursday.

D. Woods, Stumpville, was down from his claims yesterday.

Wm. Bryant left for the coast Tuesday. He will live in Vancouver.

Road Superintendent Turner of Penticton was in town yesterday.

C. W. Smith and J. C. Fisher of Oroville were in town for a few hours Tuesday.

The Hedley band go to Penticton Saturday to play for the celebration in that town.

F. M. Elkins of Vancouver spent a few days in town the past week writing life and accident insurance.

While here this week Road Superintendent Turner made arrangements for the repair of the Hedley sidewalks.

L. Oty, G. N. agent at Hedley, left Sunday on a trip to the coast. Monroe Bailey of Spokane is relieving agent.

Jack Donovan of Hedley and J. Casey of the Nickel Plate left Tuesday for Vernon to go into training with the 172nd.

A rock came down the mountain yesterday morning and went through the flume, furnishing extra irrigation to residents in the vicinity of the hospital for a time.

The Band dance Friday night of last week was not as well patronized as was hoped it would be, but all spent a very pleasant evening. The receipts amounted to $71.00.

The Princeton celebration Friday and Saturday promises to have a record attendance from all over the district, and will be one of the best celebrations held in the interior of ths province.

The Palace Livery is doing some filling at the corner of Scott avenue and Haines street, to guard against possible auto accidents, the government apparently being short of funds for repairs to trunk roads.

The annual male duel of the tennis club is in progress this week. Tennis is some game to score in a mixed match, but in male doubles the score simply glides along to the climax somelike this, one love, two vawntage, three idiot, four imbecile, five ———. Hasn't got the dramatic incidents or bally squeeze of cricket, or horse shoes, or wood ticks.

S. G. McClelland and L. J. Hunter of Vancouver came in from Penticton by auto Monday and went on to Princeton Tuesday. The former represents Smith, Davidson & Wright, Paper and fancy goods, and the latter his own firm of spice manufacturers. One is Scotch and sings psalms and the other plays a saxaphone and is addicted to rag-time. The auto driver always makes record time with this pair.

Hegomi Tennis Club.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Ladies Singles, First Round—Miss Fraser defeated Mrs. B. W. Knowles 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Halliday defeated Miss McKinnon 75-, 6-4.

Miss Monica Smith defeated Miss G. Smith 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Marjorie Smith defeated Miss Tompkins 6 1, 6-1.

Second Round—Miss Halliday defeated Miss Fraser 6-0, 1-6, 6-4

Miss Monica Smith defeated Miss Marjorie Smith 7-5, 7-5.

Finals—Miss Monica Smith defeated Miss Halliday 6-3, 6-2.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

First Round—Miss Monica Smith and Miss McKinnon defeated Miss Marjorie Smith and Miss Halliday 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

Miss Tompkins and Miss Fraser defeated Miss Gertrude Smith and Mrs. B. W. Knowles 1-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Finals—Miss Tompkins and Miss Fraser defeated Miss McKinnon and Miss Monica Smith 6-3, 6-4. The men's tournament is being played this week.

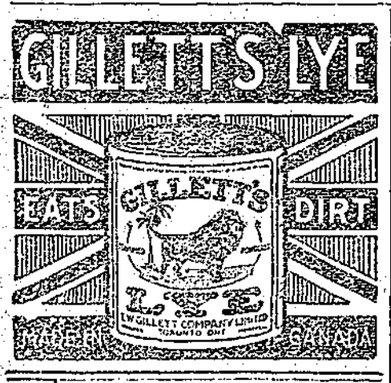
A War of Amateurs.

It is unhaypily still the case in England that the war is still largely being run by amateurs. Civilians are in charge of departments that should be in complete control of experts. Take the case of munitions. It is obvious only an engineer, by by a lifetime of training, by a lifetime of training,, that should be in charge of munition supplies. Actually it is an ex-lawyer with a doctor for assistant Take the air service. London has recently been raided twice a week, while Paris suffers one raid a year. This scandal grew so grave that Asquith appointed an air minister. Outside a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera the choice for this appointment could not be equaled. It was given to the ex-viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. There were plenty of experts to appoint, but Curzon gets the job.

At the admiralty we have had Churchill, ex-soldier, ex-journalist, ex-president of the local government board, ex-home secretary, finally first lord of the admiralty. What this clever and versatile young man knew about the admiralty was no more than could be expected from any average young man of his talents; that is, practically nothing. The result of his almost unfettered command in a department where only picked experts could hope to succeed, may be seen in the thousands of graves at Galipola, and the Antwerp fiasco. Mr. Balfour is first lord now. The minister of trade is an amiable gentleman who never soiled his fingers with trade in his life.

The men of the new armies and the men of the navy are the best in the world. It is likely and more than likely that their leaders have among them the material of the best generals and admirals England has known, even in her palmiest days. There is no lack among them of Marlboroughs, of Wolfes, of Wellingtons, of Nelsons, of Blakes, of Rodneys. But these men are handicapped fatally by the invasion of amateurs. They are under the constant menace of a scurrilous and unscrupulous press that can make or break them at will Even Kitchener could not apparently muzzle Northcliffe and he narrowly missed resignation from that source. One strong man with no gift for intrigue and politics stands a poor chance against a number of men whose whole aim is to keep in office or preserve their popularity no matter what or who suffers. That is the other side of the amateur versus expert fight.

But the end of the whole wretched business is in sight. A few more catastrophes or near catastrophes and the slow-moving Britisher will act and and then at long last we may see things happen. Give Britain a fair chance, clear away the politician-lawyer parasites and the war will be over before another year is out.—The Weekly Tatler, Montreal.



Experience Counts

Keeping poultry for eggs, to realize a profit and make a success, requires some experience; more, in fact, than most people imagine. Do not get the idea that all there is to it is getting some incubators and filling them with eggs and hatching them out in the spring and by fall have laying hens, and that, when eggs are high, you will be taking in some of the high prices that are quoted in the papers. That theory looks nice when you are not in the business.

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

In the 15 years that copper has been mined in Alaska about 220,000,000 pounds have been produced.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Anzac Lieutenant—The Turks are as thick as peas. What shall we do?

Anzac Captain—Shell them, you idiot, shell them!—Tit-Bits.

No Girl Need Have a Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold everywhere.

The Modern Child

Sunday School Teacher—"Now children, what is the last thing you do before you go to bed at night?"

Bright Girl—Put the latch-key under the door-mat for mother."

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

The old lady from the country and her small son were driving to town when a huge automobile bore down upon them. The horse was badly frightened and began to prance, whereupon the old lady leaped down and waved wildly to the chauffeur screaming at the top of her voice.

The chauffeur stopped the car and offered to help get the horse past.

"That's all right," said the boy, who remained composedly in the carriage. "I can manage the horse. You just lead Mother past."

"There is this fact," said Jones, after a long argument on the question of man's superiority over woman—"at least there is one good, sweet and perfect thing given to man which a woman cannot have." "Never!" cried his wife. "Never! I deny it! What do you mean?" "A wife!"

FITS

We have sworn statements from patients cured of Fits, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness or Convulsions by a free sample of Dr. Roof's remedy. We PAY EXPRESSAGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN THIS AD to your letter. Hundreds of testimonials on file. Give age and full particulars. Dr. F. HARVEY ROOF CO. Dept. A 1460 Sta. N, New York

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

Why Do Boys Leave the Farm

Social Conditions are to a Great Extent Neglected

The Commission of Conservation during the year 1915 conducted an agricultural survey on over 400 farms throughout the Dominion. Various phases of farm life were investigated, and some interesting conditions presented.

Social conditions, and other incentives to keep the young people on the farms are to a great extent neglected, as may be seen from the following reports of the survey:

Ten per cent. of the farmers visited have had boys leave and go to the city. Seven per cent. have sons married who are farming. Nineteen per cent. stated that they were following some form of bookkeeping, but only one man was following a complete method. Sixty-seven per cent. take agricultural papers, seventeen per cent. take story magazines, and seventy-seven per cent. take a daily paper.

In 53 per cent. of the families visited there were young people over 14 years of age, while 31 per cent. had a horse and buggy or an automobile for the young people. Sixty-one per cent. of the farmers attended some kind of community event or events during the past year, chiefly church socials and picnics.

Here it may be stated that the rural churches have a great opportunity to develop the social life of their activities, to reach more of the young people in the country and interest them in clean amusements, sports and recreations. The local fairs also are prominent among the community events attended by the farmer. Only one of the many farmers visited mentioned attending a literary society. Twenty-five per cent. of the home had no musical instrument of any kind; 39 per cent. had pianos.

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

How to Save Potato Crop

Neglect of Treatment Causes a Heavy Annual Loss

From 1905 to 1915 the average annual yield of potatoes in Canada was 18,405,000 bushels, constituting one of our important field crops. The annual yield, however, is greatly lessened by the ravages of diseases and insects. The season of 1915 was admittedly one of the worst in years for late blight, and the botanical division of the central experimental farm observes that, in one small province of Canada, the loss from this disease amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, not including loss in storage.

Potato diseases may be controlled in different ways; some by spraying, some by seed treatment and some by seed selection. For early and late blight and for flea beetles, Bordeaux mixture is very effective. By adding poison to this mixture the Colorado potato beetle is also kept in check. Numerous experiments have been made which demonstrate clearly the practical value of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. At the Vermont agriculture experiment station experiments have been conducted for many years. Over a period of 18 years the yield on the sprayed area averaged 271 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed area averaged 159 bushels per acre for the same period. The lowest gain from spraying was 26 per cent., while the average was 92 per cent. This evidence should be sufficient to convince every farmer that it pays to spray. It does not cost much and is not so troublesome as many imagine. If you have not full directions at hand write now to the nearest experimental farm or the Central Farm at Ottawa and you will receive complete instructions regarding making and applying Bordeaux mixture.—F. C. N.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Holland and the War

Sir Edward Russell, one of the best informed of British journalists, had this to say in a recent issue of The Liverpool Daily Post:—"Some six years ago when the present writer was in Holland the Dutch upper classes talked of the war between England and Germany as being inevitable. If England was defeated, one heard on all sides, then Holland's only resource against annexation by Germany would be the opening of the dikes. That feeling has never changed during the present war, though Germany has lavished money galore on its small neighbors. It can be said with emphasis that never before has our Foreign Office been in such close relation to the Dutch Government. Before the close of the summer some interesting developments are quite possible in that land of sturdy men, hard thinkers and good livers."—Edmonton Journal.

Farm Lands will Increase in Value

The pioneer stage of farming is about over. Another generation will see the last of the free land snapped up. The younger men among us will find land values increased during their day in proportion to the dearth of land and the increase of demand. Idle acres will slowly come into use. Wildcat speculation will gradually sober down. Time will bring about the adjustment of the type of farming to the soil and market conditions of the locality. We shall hear less of big money crops. We shall find more of solid farming values and real contentment.

He—I wonder why three-fourths of the typists in business offices are women? She—I think it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women whom they can dictate to!

The Spirit of Confidence

A Canadian officer formerly in a Canadian Government office, writes: "I had a stroll over the ground at the back of our trench, and an awful sight met my eyes, but a sight, unfortunately, I have looked upon before—the sight of a battlefield after the battle. The Huns were practically blown out of their position; the trenches had been smashed so that one could hardly recognize that they had been trenches; dug-outs were blown in, and there were signs that they held a good number of dead. The more I look at this position the Huns held the more I wonder how ever they were shifted, and I am more convinced that we can shift them from any position they hold."

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

It Is These That Bring Wrinkles And Make Women Look Prematurely Old

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is these same constant little worries that effect the blood and nerves and make women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, pain in the back or side, sallow complexion and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health through Dr. Williams Pink Pills is Mrs. N. Worrall, Broughdale, Ont., who says:—"After the birth of my second child I was so weak and run down that I was unable to do anything. The doctor said I had scarcely any blood in my body. I could not walk half a block without being completely exhausted and all the treatment of the doctor did not seem to help me. I called in another doctor, but with no better results. My feet and legs became frightly swollen, I suffered with severe pains in my back and sides. I would be all day dragging around at my household work, and I was beginning to give up all hope of recovery. I had been urged to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills, but like many others, thought they could not help me when doctors had failed to do so, but after much urging I decided to try them. To my surprise in a few weeks I found myself getting better. I then gladly continued their use and found myself constantly growing stronger, and eventually able to do my house work without fatigue. I strongly advise every weak woman to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a fair trial."—

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

Norway Favors Great Britain

"In our neutral countries we look upon the war as being fought in the interests of the nations as against German militarism," says Mr. Johan Castberg, President of the Norwegian Odelsting and ex-Minister of Justice and Social Reform.

"We have followed with close interest, the statements of Mr. Asquith and others on behalf of the British Government as to why England entered the war, and it has been a great satisfaction to us in Norway to know that those lines of policy will not be departed from us so far as England is concerned.

"As foreigners, we cannot, of course, meddle in your politics, but there is a strong feeling in neutral countries, and especially in Norway, that the continuity of the British Government should remain unbroken.

Referring to the British blockade, he said: "It is harassing to the trade of neutral countries, and there must be irritation at times. But that is a very different thing to killing of neutrals and non-combatants by submarines. And we trust that England will try to cause as little inconvenience as possible to neutrals."

War Veterans and Politics

Canada is expecting confidently that, with the return of peace veterans will control its politics, as veterans controlled the politics of the United States for a generation following the civil war, and is rather rejoicing in the prospect. It is coming to be the conviction in the Dominion that those who offered their all for the nation in time of war will be most capable of safeguarding its interests in time of peace. The thought is a creditable one, to say the least, and we believe that the hope behind it will not be disappointed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Book Learning is Not All

It is a curious commentary on the quality of human understanding that so many writers should have laid so much emphasis upon the fact that Shakespeare's only "education" was secured within the walls of the Stratford grammar school. What a world of nonsense there is in the superstition that a knowledge of books means a knowledge of nature and mankind! How much more nonsense there is in the superstition that knowledge of nature and mankind cannot be secured except through the perusal of many books!—Outlook, New York.

No Links For Golfers

A movement is on foot in Great Britain to do away with the golf links throughout the country till the war terminates. This is necessary, say the advocates, in order to economize horse and man. In some instances golf links are being planted with vegetables.

Old Gent—"Where were you born, my boy?" Boy—"In London, sir!" Old Gent—"What part?" Boy—"All of me, sir, 'cept my 'air and teeth. They was born in Birmingham and Leeds respectively."

Name New Station Petain

Junction of K. V. and C. P. R. Will Bear Historic Designation

In honor of the gallant French general who has been in command of the operations at Verdun during the terrific onslaughts delivered by the Germans, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C. P. R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Patain. The appellation appears in the new summer time schedules, which are now in the printer's hands, and will be issued shortly.

The new time tables will become effective on June 4th as previously announced. The junction point of the Kettle Valley branch of the latter road ends, has been designated Brodie as a compliment to H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent for the C. P. R.

Consoling—"What did you say your age was?" he remarked, between dances.

"Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so?" he returned, consolingly. "What detained you?"

How's This?

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

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

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

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

A "Tommy," lying in hospital, beside him a watch of curious and foreign design. The attending doctor was interested.

"Where did your watch come from?" he asked.

"A German give it me," he answered.

A little piqued, the doctor inquired how the foe had come to convey his token of esteem and affection.

"E 'ad to," was the laconic reply.—London Nation.

What Passed

Magistrate—"Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife."

Accused—"The plates were regular dinner size, your worship, and the teapot had a broken spout."

Hair combs with removable teeth that can be replaced when broken have been invented.

A sanitary ice box prevents many illnesses—keep yours sanitary with

Old Dutch

Motor Busses as War Waggons

The defence of Verdun was planned and executed on the supposition that no railroads were available. Every move was by motor.

The artillery, big guns and little, which used to be drawn slowly into action behind weary horses, now dash up to their positions mounted bodily on rapid motortrucks. It is quite a common sight to see several batteries of 75's, caissons and guns, loaded upon high-horse-powered trucks, sailing down the road like a streak.

"I have just made the trip by army motor from Bar-le-Duc to the citadel," writes a war correspondent. "We passed hundreds upon hundreds of other motor-driven vehicles, ranging in size from the smallest mator-cycle or cycle-car to the trucks which every wheel is a driving wheel, and which can haul a house."

Professor Airy and another world-famous mathematician are said to have spent the greater part of two days in tossing half-pennies with the view of ascertaining the relative probability of the success of "head" or "tail." They carefully noted the data produced, and subjected it to a mathematical analysis of abysmal profundity, finally arriving at the conclusion that it was "all a toss-up."

A quarryman in Pennsylvania caught a carp in a stream near his home adn found a diamond ring in it while he was cleaning the fish for his supper. He took the ring to a jeweller, and found that it was worth $100. It is believed that the ring dropped from the finger of a fisherman or bather and was sucked out of the mud by the fish.

Alberta to be Big Dairy Producer

Alberta's cheese-making industry is making rapid strides.

Thirteen cheese factories turned out 372,693 lbs. of cheese, compared with 70,581 lbs. made in five factories during 1914. An interesting feature in connection with the cheese production is that 50 per cent. of the past season's output was manufactured in the city dairies of Calgary and Edmonton.

The creamery business of the province also made marked progress during the year, the creamery butter production being 7,400,000 lbs., compared with 5,450,000 lbs. for the previous year.

Magistrate (examining a witness)—You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? Witness—Yis, sor, I do. Magistrate—Tell the Court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing. Witness—He seemed to be doin' the listenin'!

Bertie—Papa, do they have doctors to treat pigs? Papa—Yes, my son; only they are not called doctors, but veterinary surgeons. Why do you ask? Bertie—I was just wondering who cured bacon.

A Diplomat

Mrs. Exe—"You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye—"Oh, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress up affair and the women that it is."

Touching Wood

Whenever my wife comes up behind me and pats my head, I know she's going to ask for money."

"She touches wood for luck, eh?"

How the Blood Is Purified

By the Searching and Painstaking Work of Healthy Kidneys.

In its circulation through the body the blood not only carries nutrition to the cells and tissues, but also collects the waste material resulting from the breaking down of cells and tissues, the ashes left by the fire of life.

In due course the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified of these poisonous impurities, and these filtering organs extract each day about 50 ounces of liquids and 2 ounces of solids, 500 grains of urea and 10 grains of uric acid, the material which is found in rheumatic joints.

Sudden changes of temperature throw a great strain on the kidneys, but it is overeating and drinking that are the usual cause of trouble. In a vain effort to remove the excess of waste matter the kidneys break down, uric acid and other poisons are left in the blood and the whole system is poisoned by impure blood.

Pains in the back and limbs, severe headaches, lumbago and rheumatism are the natural result. Hardening of the arteries, excessive blood pressure, weakening of the heart's action, Bright's disease may be anticipated unless prompt action is taken.

We like to think of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as preventive treatment, for by their timely use you can readily prevent all these dreaded disorders. Unlike other medicines for kidney troubles, they awaken the action of liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a prompt cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems.

There is no way by which the action of the kidneys can be so quickly aroused and the blood cleansed of impurities as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is therefore the greatest of blood purifiers and much sought for at this time of year, when everybody feels the need of a medicine to cleanse from the system the accumulation of poisonous matter.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

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

HOW FRANCE IN VERDUN BATTLE WAS ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH

RELEASED FRENCH TROOPS FOR OTHER DUTIES

Aid Was None the Less Valuable for Being Indirect, This Fact Being Fully Appreciated in France—Eloquent Testimony Has Been Given in an Official French Document

H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army, writes as follows:

France, both the France in the trenches and the France behind the lines, fully appreciates the assistance given by the British army during the battle of Verdun. Morally, it was no small encouragement to the French troops, who have fought so long and so heroically, to know how, by an effort unprecedented in the history of war, the British Expeditionary Force had swelled in numbers to the size of a great Continental army, and that they could count on the ungrudging support of their comrades and allies. Materially, it was an invaluable service that the British troops were able to relieve and release for other duties an entire French army that was holding one of the most difficult sectors of the front.

The aid given was none the less valuable for being indirect, and it is desirable, in the interests of historical truth, that *certain unfounded reports* should be contradicted. I am authorized to state that the announcement reported to have been made in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, to the effect that a brigade of Australian heavy artillery was actually fighting at Verdun, is incorrect. Other rumors suggesting that British guns and British troops were actually taking part in the battle are equally without foundation. The British army has given far more assistance than could possibly have been afforded by such piecemeal aid, and the French force which has barred the way to the Germans has remained entirely homogeneous. This fact is fully appreciated in France, and an eloquent testimony to the achievement of the British army is given by the following document, which will be published in the next number of the *Bulletin* des Armees, which may be regarded as the official organ of the French soldiers in the trenches:

On September 25, 1915, when the whole French army was waiting impatiently in Champagne and Artois, news arrived that the British army at the side of its French Allies, had gained a brilliant victory. In a few brief words it was announced to the troops: "The English have taken Loos. They have made their way into Hulluch. On a front of five miles, with a depth in places of two-and-a-half miles, they have carried the German trenches by storm. They have taken prisoners and guns."

In the French army there was a general outbreak of enthusiasm. The brotherhood of arms had been expressed in action. In close contact with the French, at the moment chosen by the Allied General Staff, the English had taken the offensive and vigorously driven their way into the enemy's lines. Their victory was a symbol and a promise. Everyone realized this, and rejoiced accordingly.

Weeks have passed since then, and the British army has never ceased making itself more and more feared by the Germans. The day has gone by when the enemy could pretend to mock at "the contemptible little army of Marshal French." Already in the Cambresis General French's soldiers had given the first proof of their valor. From Crecy-en-Brie to Coulommiers they had taken their share in the victory of the Marne, and since those glorious marches what a long way they have gone and what progress they have made. For months, at the side of the French troops, the valiant soldiers of Great Britain have served their apprenticeship in modern war, and as they gained in experience so they increased in number. The 60,000 men of August, 1914, are today 2,500,000. The Expeditionary Force has become a formidable army. It has often been said that Time is fighting for the Allies, but none of them has he favored so greatly as the English.

It has become a commonplace to praise the organization, equipment, and auxiliary services of the British army. The striking figure of Tommy Atkins and his smart bearing have been lauded to the skies. With him the French have sung the chorus of "Tipperary," and perhaps in France too much emphasis has been laid on his picturesque side. There is, perhaps, a danger of it being forgotten that Tommy is a soldier in the most trying of wars, and that he fights as a soldier should!

It is a fact, and a natural fact, that these Englishmen, who are defending at their French comrades' side the civilization and the liberty of the world, enjoy games and exercise, and do not lose the taste for them in their cantonments behind the lines and even in the trenches. In face of the enemy, the Frenchman jokes and jests as he is always accustomed to. The Englishman plays football between the lines. This is a matter of temperament, an both have given their proofs on the field of battle. Ask the German infantry what they think of the warriors of Neuve Chapelle, Loos, or St. Eloi. The successes of the British army are sufficient evidence.

The list of these successes is a long one. They are composed of daily fights throughout twenty months of war, of a thousand heroic and brilliant episodes, of victories like those of Loos, and of triumphs like those just won on the Ypres Canal at Comines and at St. Eloi.

The blood of British soldiers—soldiers of Great Britain and soldiers of the Colonies—has mingled everywhere with the blood of the French. At every opportunity the British army has proved its friendship and has only one desire—ever to do more for the common cause.

The complete internationalist in art is like a man who can speak all the languages of the world, but has no language of his own.

Turkey Must be Destroyed

No Guarantee of Safety in Europe With Turkey to Make Trouble

The first and most inevitable duty of the Allies in this war is to rid the world of Turkey; not of the Turks as individuals, but of Turkey as a State. Whatever else is left undone, this task must be performed thoroughly, not relentlessly or remorselessly, but in a spirit of strict and stern justice and as a measure of self-defence. There can never be any guarantee of safety in Europe with Turkey left to make trouble; so much Enver Bey has demonstrated in the most thorough manner, and for this he, too, shall have his reward when the war is over. If he should be so unfortunate as to survive the advent of peace.

The unpardonable sin of Turkey against humanity and civilization in this war has been that she has allowed herself to become the catspaw of Germany in the latter's effort to realize her dream of world-wide domination. It was Germany's long-plotted, cold-blooded, deliberate purpose to take possession of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and India in Asia, and of the whole of eastern Africa from the Isthmus of Suez to the Cape of Good Hope. To accomplish this the aid of Turkey was necessary, and it was secured. It was no part of Germany's purpose to reveal all this to Enver Bey, but he knows it by this time, as all other intelligent Turks know it. A million Armenians have been assassinated with fiendishness inconceivable and cruelties indescribable. The Turkish effort to arouse a "holy war" proved a failure, but it is necessary to make further attempts impossible, and the only effective precaution is to dissolve the Sultanate, to obliterate Turkey, and to outlaw the harem.

Germany will, after the war, remain a great power. What will become of Austria-Hungary is less definitely apparent, but also it is of less importance. Hungary may become an independent kingdom and Austria may become a Germanic State; all the more reason why Serbia should be made powerful by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the absorption of Montenegro, and the acquisition of so much of Bulgaria as will make the latter harmless. Greece and Roumania should get what is due to them, and so far that obligation on the Allies amounts to very little. With the Balkan States arranged for, Constantinople in the possession of Russia, and the future of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia disposed of as might seem most expedient in the interest of a world-wide peace, Germany would be completely and hopelessly shut within her own territory. If this fate seems a hard one, it cannot be called unjust; it is merely the nemesis of history. Germany not only began the war as a means of securing world-wide domination, but she has prosecuted it in ways most likely to harden the hearts of the Allies who will be the dictators of the terms of her surrender.—Toronto Globe.

Prohibition in Denver

Lack of Whiskey Does Not Kill a City Very Quickly

Denver under prohibition! The very idea is a startling one, and when Colorado went dry on January 1, 1916, the "wets" freely predicted the utter ruin of business, and even some of the "drys" wondered how Denver would stand it. But nearly four months have gone, and the business men of Denver are beginning to realize that they are not dead yet, and some of them are even hopeful of surviving for some time to come. Here are a few of the facts. The Gas and Electric Light Co. had prophesied a drop of $15,000 a month, but instead the very first month showed a gain of $10,000. The banks also had been afraid of the dry spell, but the first month gave them 2,000 new deposits which aggregated $757,000. The department stores report that their collections are just 24 per cent. ahead of a year ago. There has been, however, quite a heavy slump reported by the pawnshops. Prohibition appears to be distinctly unfavorable to them, and it also hits the undertakers rather a hard blow. The Italian Methodist Episcopal mission has also been affected. This mission had been furnishing free meals for 150 poor children, and since prohibition went into force they have not been able to find the poor children. They now eat at home. In building permits for February, Denver showed an increase of 185 per cent. over last year, while the average increase for 142 leading United States cities was only 21 per cent. Evidently the lack of whiskey does not kill a city very rapidly.—From an Exchange.

"The first step in the modernization of Persia has been made in the opening of a railroad, 100 miles in length. It goes to the commercial centre of Persia, Tabriz, and connects at the Russian frontier with roads which go, or connect with lines, to almost all parts of Russia. The Persian line is controlled by Russia, and has been built especially, as far as the present is concerned, for military purposes.

Society ladies in London are, in view of the rise in prices, holding cookery classes in the East End of the great city, demonstrating the advantage of cereal foods well cooked. These ladies are paying out of their private incomes the expenses of the classes, and it is said that many housewives are carrying out the recipes in their homes, and battling successfully with the dearness of living.

Conditions in Germany

Infinite Grumbling Among the Poorer Classes Who Are Heartily Sick of the War

The following interesting communication has reached The London Times via Warnemunde and Copenhagen. It is addressed by one neutral to another, and can be taken as absolutely accurate:

"The condition of such parts of Germany as I have visited—the Berlin and Hamburg districts—is interesting. Much money is in circulation and there is work for all, but the whole population is on short commons as regards many necessaries. This fact is causing an infinite amount of grumbling among the poor, who are heartily sick of the war. They have no voice whatever in determining the course pursued by the Government and the upper and middle classes who are, of course, not suffering.

"The English blockade, so long ineffective, is now having some result, and the Germans look forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest. The Government tells them that they have only to hold out until July and all will be well again. Harvest prospects vary greatly in different parts of Germany, but in general crops are suffering from lack of fertilizers.

"I was in Berlin for Easter. There is no apparent sign of distress, but when one goes below the surface of things one learns a great deal. The soup kitchens are being opened on a larger scale than at any previous time since the beginning of the war, and the soup itself is of very poor quality, composed chiefly of potatoes. Diet is largly one of substitutes—saccharine instead of sugar, imitation coffee instead of real coffee, and so on. Even the beer is now adulterated. Bavarians especially are grumbling at the hop shortage that will injure their brewing this year. I have seen meat cards, bread cards, milk cards (one of which I enclose), and washing-soda cards. Soup cards are in preparation.

"There is plenty of gaiety in Berlin. Officers home from the front fill the theatres, and the women are well-dressed in Paris fashions. Attempts to introduce German fashions have hopelessly failed.

"There are a good many wounded to be seen in public places.

"At the Easter races a novelty was introduced by a great display of Zeppelins and Taubes over the race-course. The Shakespeare celebrations were in full swing. The chief anxiety of the Berliners was that there should be no trouble with the United States.

"As to troop movements, the Kaiser was on the Western front, at Verdun, I believe. Many more troops are coming west than going east. The Germans have no fear whatever of the Russians.

"I learned in Hamburg, from a friend well able to ascertain, that there is a semi-famine in Turkey and much bitterness.

"Hamburg itself is a desert. The good people of Hamburg and Bremen consistently oppose the proposed retention of Antwerp. They fear it will injure their ports. Food was higher in Hamburg than in Berlin. The well known Hamburg geese are selling at £2 each.

"In addition to the shortages I have already mentioned, there are all sorts of others, such as of string which is now being made of paper. In Hamburg I asked the price of sugar, and was told 5s. a lb.! Coffee was also that price. In Berlin the best cuts of beef are 6s. a lb.

"It is now difficult for rich Germans to escape to Denmark and Switzerland. As you know large numbers left for these countries in order to be more comfortable, but passport regulations are now much more stringent.

"But for the fact that the Entente Allies appear to be on the defensive everywhere, and the extreme docility of the German people, I think there might be something like a national protest against the war, difficult, however, as it would be to organize while so great a portion of the male population is away at the front.

"Such soldiers as I spoke to seemed absolutely confident that Germany had won."

A Brave Rescue

Peace Has Its Heroes as Well as War Times

The London Gazette announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal of the Second Class to Mr. John Roderick McDonald and Mr. Leo Patrick Powell of Alberta.

The official account of the action for which the award has been made is as under: On June 26, 1915, while the Bow River, Calgary, Alberta, was in flood a hundred-foot steel span was washed loose from a bridge in course of construction. A man named Garden was upon this span, and was precipitated into the water, which was icy cold. He managed to get hold of a baulk of timber, to which he clung. McDonald and Powell put off to the rescue in a small boat, which was used in connection with the building of the bridge. No other boats were available, as the river is too dangerous for boating, even when not in flood. They had to cross a dangerous rapid and also to avoid collision with logs which were coming down the river in large numbers and timber from the broken bridge. Had they been capsized they would almost certainly have been drowned, as they wore heavy hip rubber boots. They reached Garden, though he had been washed nearly a quarter of a mile down the river. He was at that time nearly unconscious owing to the coldness of the water. It was too dangerous to take him aboard the boat, and they therefore tied a rope round him and secured it to the boat. All three were carried about a mile and a quarter down the river, when McDonald and Powell managed to steer the boat to an island. There can be no doubt that McDonald Powell incurred very great danger in performing this brave rescue.

We should say nothing of a person in his absence that we would be unwilling to say if he were present.

A Wireless Freak

Crippled Shackleton Ship Flashed News of Plight Over Nine Hundred Miles

The current number of The Wireless Press contains an article laudatory of the work of L. A. Hooke, the wireless operator on the auxiliary bark Aurora of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, who sent the first tidings to the world of the plight of that vessel. The message, published on March 25, was made possible by a "freak" performance on the part of the wireless equipment of the Aurora. The message was received by the Naval Radio Station of Williamstown and the radio station at Melbourne, when the ship was at least five times more distant than the normal range of her transmitting equipment.

The Aurora which was the relief ship of the expedition, broke from her moorings in Ross Sea on May 6, 1915, and was adrift in the ice for ten months. The wireless equipment, a gift from the people of Sydney, Australia, had originally an effective transmitting radius of only 200 miles. A month before the ship started on her long drift, according to The Wireless Press, there were added twenty feet to the aerial masts of the Aurora.

As soon as the Aurora broke away from her moorings, Hooke endeavored to get in touch with the members of the marooned party ashore, hoping that they had been able to erect the *receiving set landed previously*, and it is just possible that the land party learned by these signals of the Aurora's ill fortune and were able to make the earliest possible provision against an unexpected twelve months on land.

The wireless Press records the expedients to which Hooke resorted in order to inform the world of the plight of the vessel. "On June 1, 1915," it says, "Hooke, basing his hopes on the fleeting possibilities of abnormal wireless conditions, commenced to call Australia, but without success. He attributed his total failure to electrical phenomena peculiar to the polar regions, and he made exhaustive experiments with all sorts of makeshifts in the hope of getting definite results. It is well, perhaps, for Hooke and his fellow adventurers that they did not know the real reason for their non-success, as the hopes of relief which buoyed them up until their return might have been shattered.

"In the first place, the Commonwealth of Australia, in the interests of economy, had recalled the staff of the wireless station at Macquarie Island. This removed the first possibility of intercommunication with the little party drifting in the antarctic ice. Secondly, owing to military reasons, the transmitting apparatus at Awarua had been transported to a more distant place, so that had it been possible for the Aurora by a combination of favorable circumstances to send distress signals as far distant as New Zealand she would not have received any reply.

"Hooke, however, stuck to his post. It was on July 22, 1915, that the Aurora was terribly crushed in the ice. The vessel was then 100 miles from land and 500 miles from the nearest food depot. Hooke again overhauled his apparatus, even to the extent of lowering and re-erecting his masts, in the hope that by so doing he might help those on shore and his fellows on what appeared to be a doomed ship. Night after night he sat in his cabin with the telephone receivers strapped around his head, straining to catch sounds which would tell of the world's knowledge of their fate and efforts at rescue. Twice he heard faint signals, on August 17 and 26, but they were unintelligible.

"Then there came the blizzard. On September 15, 1915, the Aurora was dismasted, the wireless aerial going with the debris. Twice were new antennae divised by linking up the main mast with ice hummocks, but Macquarie Island remained silent—no one had been left to listen. At the end of February, with the ice breaking, the Aurora was freed to drift with her rudder broken.

"But the wireless operator's story now changes from sadness to joy. On March 25, with a quadruple aerial eighty feet above deck, he succeeded in obtaining definite signals from stations in Tasmania and New Zealand, 990 miles distant. Then followed the message which startled the globe. This message was transmitted 900 miles with an apparatus normally suitable for about 200 miles radius, and eclipsed for a day at least the interest in the great world war. Hooke admits that navigation was greatly assisted on the return journey by the time and other signals received by him from the New Zealand stations."

Fiendish Tactics

Enemy Scatters Poisoned Candy For Wounded Soldiers

A soldier is well within his rights in adopting any means for ambushing or overcoming his enemy. But there is a code of honor, even in times of war, that every true soldier adheres to by instinct.

For example to hoist a Red Cross flag—which the Huns often do—upon buildings full of ammunition is despicably mean. That a British officer will not countenance.

The Austrians recently devised a peculiarly odious trick. They had a large quantity of sweetmeats manufactured with poison and deadly germs, and scattered where the wounded of their enemy would probably fall, or children would perhaps pick the mup as providential "finds." A Chinese cut-throat would draw the line at such infamy in time of war.

The Hun takes a holy pleasure, however, in these tricks. Fortunately these infernal dodges are all being accurately described by a committee at the British War Office, and will be tabulated for service, when a tribunal of the Powers will sit upon the great question that has been forced upon the world by the German policy of "frightfulness," and decide what is fair and what is not fair in a condition of war.

CAN BE NO HALF MEASURES IN DEALING WITH THE GERMANS

ADVOCATES OF PREMATURE PEACE DENOUNCED

Premier Hughes of Australia says That Everything is at Stake In This War, and That There Can be no Peace Until the Treacherous Nation of Germany is Beaten

In a speech delivered at Edinburgh, Premier Hughes of Australia said:

After nearly two years of war the end is not yet in sight, but yet there exist in our country some people to whom the war has taught very little. How does the war go today? Are we marching steadily and surely to the point when we shall wrest the sceptre from the grasp of the military despotism which has for 40 years menaced the civilization of Europe and has vowed our destruction?

I wish I could say that I thought that in a little while all would be well, that our arms would be speedily crowned with victory, but in face of the facts, as far as I know them, I cannot do so. I believe, however, as firmly as it is possible for a man to believe, that it is impossible that Germany should win this war. But unless we marshal all the resources of the empire, decisive victory will not be ours. There can be, and must be, no *half-measures* at such a crisis as this. There are men who speak of peace, who urge that it is the bounden duty of the British people to make peace before Germany is defeated. In the words of one spokesman, it is said there is nothing that now devides England and Germany worthy of the sacrifice of a single human life. I confess that when I think of a man boasting of British blood in his veins who dares utter such a sentiment it fills me with anger and nausea.

Nothing, forsooth, dividing England and Germany worthy the sacrifice of a single human life? Why everything divides us. The gulf between Heaven and Hell is not wider than the gulf that stands between England and Germany. What a confession of decadent futility is laid bare in these words. Thank God, the virus of degeneracy has not eaten into the vitals of this nation, but there are some excrescences which, assuming an importance they do not deserve, would wish the world to think that such sentiments as these are representative of the public opinion of Britain today. No principle at stake? Is it nothing that Germany stands upon the very entrails of Belgium, amidst the smoking ruins of the great architectural monuments of civilization amongst outraged women and children? Is it nothing that she should roam the seas as a bloody-minded pirate, sending innocent non-combatants to the bottom of the sea without warning?

Not only government, but civilization itself is at stake. Our national independence is at stake, our economic welfare is at stake, everything is at stake—everything, spiritual, moral and material for which we as a people stand. The teachings of history, the lessons of experience, cannot move such men as those of whom I complain, neither can any appeal to patriotism, of which they are incapable, for patriotism is the inherent gift of virile and resolute men, not of those who are pallid, feeble, and sickly. The thing in which they wrap themselves is the measure of their own anaemic souls. They call it internationalism, but it is in fact the sickly and pallid reflection of their own temperament and nature. Thank God the number of such men is insignificant, it is well they should be told plainly and that the world should know that such sentiments are contemptible to the minds of free people, and that we will never lay down our arms until German military despotism is crushed.

Are we to be told we are so decadent and powerless that we must make terms with Germany, that we are to clasp our brother German by the hand and call him "kamarade?" He who has approached us with the left hand of fellowship, all the while holding a stiletto behind his back to give us a treacherous blow at the first opportunity? He whose fingers drip with blood of the innocents, befouled with every cruel and cowardly outrage? I hope to God the day will never come when we shall so forget our manhood. The conduct of Germany has driven even America to issue an ultimatum. Peace now would mean not only our national degradation and our economic ruin, but we should be giving up everything and receiving nothing. There can be no peace until this hypocritical, treacherous and barbarous nation of Germany has been beaten to its knees. (Cheers.)

A Fatal Mistake

German Aviator Lands in British Lines and Machine of the Latest Type Was Captured

A unique incident occurred when for the first time during the war so far as is known, an aeroplane mistook a hostile aerodrome for its own.

Through the morning mist the aviators at one of the British aerodromes saw a German machine circling as if it were about to descend. Without interfering with its movements, thinking that it had lost its bearings they watched it come lower until it finally swept past and came to a rest.

The German aviator and his pilot saw their mistake too late when figures in khaki came running up and they realized that they were prisoners. The captured machine was a new one of the latest type.

The great aerial activity of these days has brought forth many daring deeds and there have been numerous narrow escapes. One British machine was struck by anti-aircraft gun shell which passed through the body of the aeroplane under the feet of the pilot, the shell exploding without harming the engine. All the aviator felt was a lurch and he went on his way.

Another British aviator pursuing a German machine toward the earth found that his control power was not working and he descended to a road inside the German lines. The shock of landing righted the lever and he rose successfully, turning his machine gun, before returning, on the German aviator and his pilot who had left their machine after making a landing. The British aviators then returned safely to their own lines.

Recreation Huts

Needed Entertainment For the Men at the Front

This curious war where men live in trenches, or billets, generally without the pomp of "the tented field," the need of meeting places for the men off duty has been keenly felt.

One of the finds of the war is the recreation hut. It fills a gap that has been keenly felt in earlier campaigns, and it is destined to play an important role in military schemes for the future.

In between the fighting, recreation is essential for renewing the fitness of the men. Bad weather may preclude outdoor games, and long dark evenings in war-desolate country are tedious and depressing if there is no suitable place of resort for companionship.

Some of the huts provided by the Church Army can accommodate close upon one thousand men. They are cosily warmed by a system of stoves along the walls, and made homely and comfortable with pictures and easy chairs. A buffet provides refreshment at cost prices, writing materials free, a post office, bagatelle and billiard tables, indoor games in abundance, books and magazines.

A concert stage, piano, and gramophone form part of the equipment, and in most cases a dressing-room with bath and a bed-room are included. A chapel for quiet rest and devotion is invariably attached.

Wherever our troops have been sent these huts have gone with them—to the western front, Gallipoli, Salonika, Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and Malta. They are also at continental ports of disembarkation in far away bases for naval operations, in the home ports and training camps. When the home training camps are in the depths of the country there is often no suitable place of resort for miles in which the men can gather. Recreation huts are playing a vital part there for companionships.

The authorities have asked the Church Army to provide additional huts consequent upon the expansion of the Army, and the society is appealing in Great Britain both for men to man them and the necessary finances.

With the French Army

Thousands of French-Canadians in Army of France

According to "Canada's" (of London) correspondent at the Lyons Exhibition now open, "The feeling of the French towards Canadians is most friendly. This has not only been produced by the magnificent courage and bravery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force fighting in France, but also by the fact that several thousands of French-Canadians are fighting actually in the ranks of the French Army itself, and they have done much to tell their French comrades all about Canada.

"An instance of this was the visit on leave to the Dominion Bridge Company of a Civil Engineer for the company in Montreal who is a lecturer at the McGill University. He was five months old when he was taken to Canada by his parents, together with his brother, aged two years, who now is a noted Montreal lawyer. The two brothers, aged forty and forty-two years of age, were on the outbreak of war claimed by the French Government, and, immediately throwing up civil employment, left for the land of their birth and became private soldiers in the French Army. The engineer is now a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Montpellier, and said that well over 3,000 French-Canadians were serving in the French Army."

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is that he keeps his at the same time.

Road Repairers at the Front

The road repairer is one of the handy men behind the firing line owing to the upheavals caused by the charging racers with studded tyres. They tear up the roads into shreds when going at their utmost speed.

Now and then a huge convoy glides along the road bearing upon its trucks graceful and powerful guns, together with ammunition enough to last it until more can be brought up. Then, as the last big, proud fighting fellow gets out of the way, as likely as not a humble steam-roller hauling a train of rock-wagons will pull out into the middle of the road and go its way mending, mending.

The whole scheme reminds one of a prize fight: One man does the fighting while a couple more take care of him.

The Unbeatable Factor

Scold Great Britain by all means; but oh brethren, try to do it with intelligence. "Beaten in this war," is she? You will find, judge, that she is not only unbeaten, but unbeatable. Called upon to be all things to all men and Nemesis to Germany, she has slipped up in some particulars, but she is not only going still, but going strong, and she is today the one unbeatable factor in the allied combination.—From the New York Life

WORK FOR THE WOMANLY BRAIN AND HAND

GETTING AN EFFECT IN DINING ROOM

By Ethel Davis Seal

IF YOU have a dining room at all, that dining room is worth making beautiful. And I might say in passing that I think we are too used to dining rooms; they mean, too positively, sideboards, leather-seated chairs, round extension tables, silence cloths, cut glass and china closets. All these things, of course, are not bad; some of them are necessities; but somehow the name dining room brings before our imagination a combination from which, in any artistic effort, it is very difficult to get away. We do not think of a dining room as the distinct possibility that we do a living room or a bedroom; its fate has been determined in ages prehistoric, a fate which is sealed by things in sets, leather and oak!

Why this is so it is hard to say. But it does seem as though in an enlightened era we might make a strenuous effort to break away from this paralyzing conception. For a dining room is a room like any other room; it has walls, windows, doors and floor. And while it undoubtedly must contain furniture, there is no reason on earth why that furniture may not be strikingly and boldly original. When I furnish a dining room, if I should find myself trotting blithely along in a beaten track and buying the obvious, I believe I'd be tempted to put in that dining room, instead, a trundle bed, a bookcase and a sewing table!

Do try to learn to look at a dining room as you would any other room. Learn to realize that it is within your power to get an astonishingly beautiful effect out of the same time-worn proposition.

And now I have come to another part of my subject. Many people are building houses, and I stop and wonder if the dining rooms they build therein will be regulation dining rooms, or sunny, unusual rooms, which may well make the whole world a better, happier place by their very existence. These unusual dining rooms may abound in small-paned windows and French doors; they may be flooded with sunshine and color and in them can be heard the singing of birds. What joy to furnish rooms like these!

But it is also possible to get an effect with a less interesting framework—more of personal inspiration must be supplied, that is all.

How are we going to accomplish the dining room of the new regime? How can we get an effect?

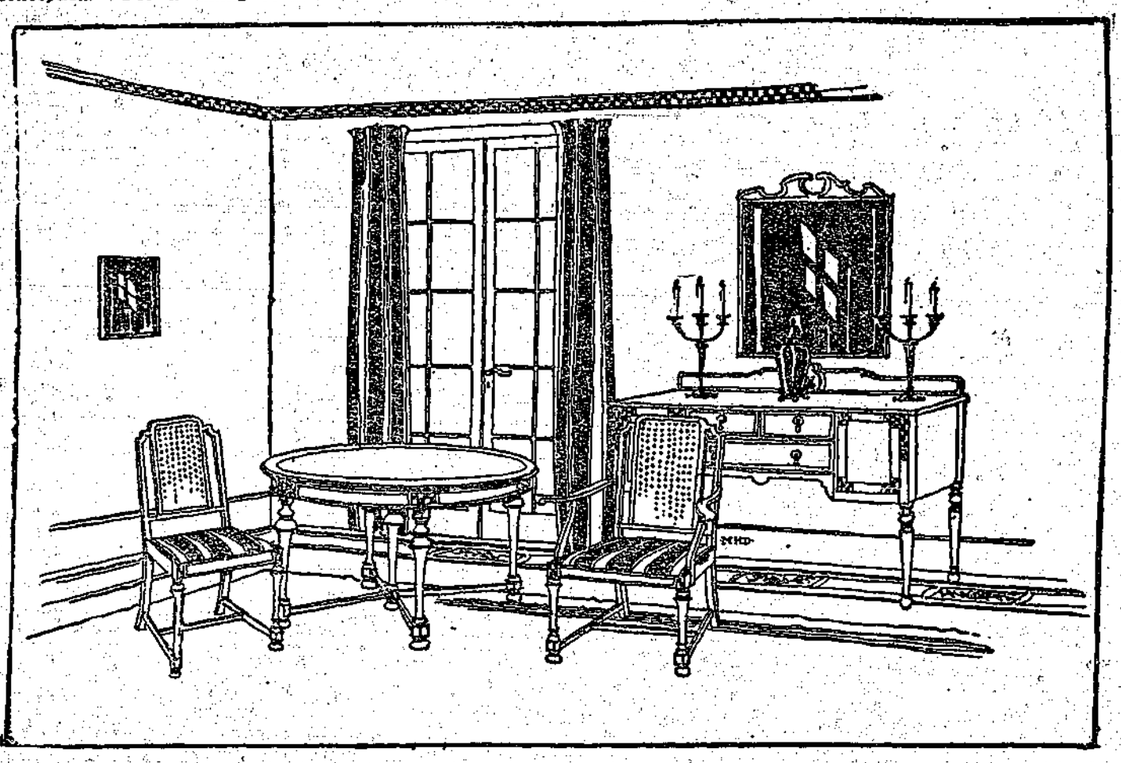
There are two particular ways I want to tell you about. One is the use of decorated painted furniture in the dining room, which is decorated to match; the other is the use of furniture which is quaint and old-fashioned, and with as few regulation dining-room pieces as possible.

In considering the use of decorated furniture, do not feel that you are being extravagant if you buy a set of furniture which is handsome even before it is decorated. Decorated furniture is increased in value twofold by its decoration. You are not spoiling your new and expensive furniture by decorating it; underneath, the furniture remains the same, and at any time the paint may be removed and the original finish restored. However, if you are able to obtain an unfinished set of furniture, so much the better, for you then are saved the trouble of removing the finish prior to painting.

In the shops recently I saw a set of dining-room furniture which was full of decorating possibilities. It was Jacobean in style tendency, of oak wood, with a silver-gray finish. And it could be fitted into some such scheme as this. The walls might be done in a very gray-green; so much so, in fact, that the tone would be called gray by some. The room woodwork should be in old ivory. The furniture, painted in an opaque apple green, should be decorated in black-and-ivory-colored checks, and conventional German-looking flowers in tones of rose and blue. Beside the lining, only a hint of decoration is visible on the table, and may be seen at the top of the table legs, in the shape of a cluster of checks. (For you will have noticed that this decorated furniture forms the subject of two of the illustrations.) A mirror in dull gold is placed above the buffet, and on the buffet top may be seen two dull-gold branch candlesticks and a black basaltes urn. The chairs have insets of cane in their backs, which has been allowed to remain the natural color. The seats of the chairs are in deep rose and ivory; or they would be equally effective in black. The material should be linen or sunfast. The curtains are in rose and ivory. At the top of the wall there is run a narrow stenciled border of black-and-ivory checks. On the dull, rather light-brown floor there is a distinctly original note in a decorated border, matching the decorations on the furniture. The floor, of course, should be painted; and the border may be formed of the checks and the conventional flowers, or it may be, instead, of the flowers and lining. The rug is in two tones of rose and green. The mirror above the serving table is painted and decorated; the side-wall lights have cream silk shades with deep rose fringe. Can you not see what I mean when I plead for a dining room original in tone and un-dining-room-like in character? I am sure you do and that if you have in prospect the furnishing of a dining room you will be fired with enthusiasm; and this, together with personal knowledge and outside help, should accomplish the original dining room.

And now turn to the other illustration. This is of a dining room entirely different, but one which is fully as original and charming as the other one.

The furniture is mahogany and it is just the quaintest thing imaginable; the chairs are Windsor in type and the table is a really truly dining table, but with oh, such a difference! It is more delicate in line and design than the usual tables we have grown so tired of seeing. Furniture like this just cries out for an original setting; in fact, it would be difficult not to find one right to your hand—the furniture itself inspires. Just glance at the drawing. The walls are light gray, the woodwork white. This floor is tiled in a soft gray blue, but a painted or parquetried floor is equally desirable. The rug is a soft yellow, the hangings are of chints in blue, black and yellow, with valances of plain old yellow. Bird cages and flowers seem at home in this room. And there is no buffet—a small side table takes the place of one. Except that you know it is a dining room—would you honestly think it was? And isn't it pretty?



Are You Short of Space?

OF COURSE you are if you are a modern and live in a modern house, or worse still, a modern apartment. Like as not you have to pack away your winter clothing under the bed in boxes, and keep your trunks on end in the back hall. This all comes with the age. A decade ago folks would never have dreamed of swallowing breakfasts like pills and rushing for elevated trains two steps at a time—just for business. Neither would they have dreamed of a situation which required them to squeeze around the foot of the bed to avoid colliding with the bureau, or of having to have a good-sized chair run up the outside of the house and in a window because the halls were not good-sized chair-width! But the modern is an adaptable creature.

You have become accustomed to being jostled and crowded. You like to feel that more is being gotten out of a given space than any one ever intended. You love to pack things away under the bed. You even take to a folding toothbrush with gusto. For possessions are multitudinous in the extreme—everybody has so many things! It is an age of possessions. And to pack them away like picture puzzles seems not only right but necessary—considering the skimping builders of today.

And here am I siding and abetting space-savers. For I'm going to make some most practical suggestions.

If you live in an apartment with a kitchen too small "for human nature's daily food" or for a clotheshorse for drying, try this scheme for the odds and ends of washing. Have made a four or five rung ladder which, instead of ladder width, is about three or four feet wide. Attach the lower ends to the baseboard of the kitchen below a free wall space. This may be done by means of sockets, or hinges. The top ends are attached to wall pegs by means of ropes which may be let out, causing the rack to assume a slanting position when in use. When out of use the ropes are drawn in until the rack rests flatly against the wall. In this way floor space is saved.

A good way to utilize the space "under the eaves" in the dormer room is to build in sets of drawers, which are sunk into those parts of the walls which are so low as to render the placing of furniture there impossible. The drawers should be of practical size, and may be used for household linen and blankets, or for wearing apparel.

The top shelf of the wardrobe or good-sized closet frequently is not put to a definite use because it is of too great a height to be really of practical everyday service. An excellent storing box may be made out of it, however: it may be lined with cedar or supplied with camphor. In any case it should have two well-fitting doors, which will render it moth-proof.

Lockers for the children may be built in an unused part of the hall. They may be fashioned like regular school lockers, with a shelf above and drawer beneath, and in them may be kept the children's playthings and implements of sport. Even out-of-door clothing may be stowed away here.

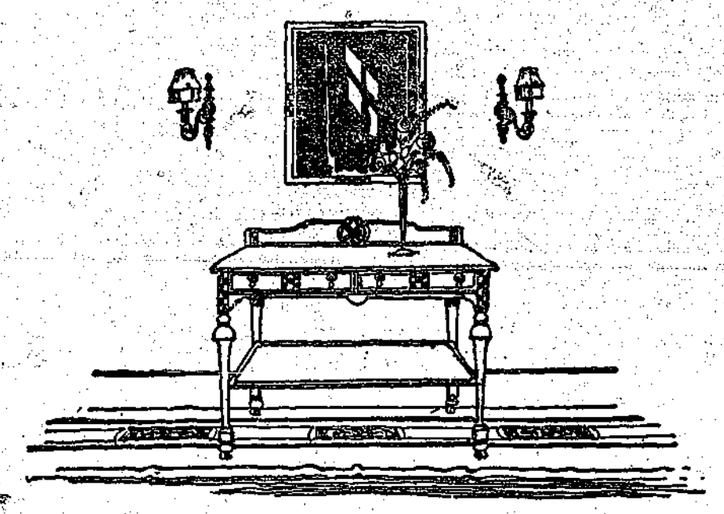
The linen closet may be built into a wall adjoining the bathroom, and instead of the usual arrangement of pull-out drawers, the drawer spaces may be supplied with let-down shelf fronts which, assuming a horizontal position when opened, are of great use in pulling out and sorting the contents of the compartments.

For the house in which there is no space between the dining room and kitchen for a pantry, it is possible to cut a shelved closet opening between. This is open on both sides and may act like the old-fashioned serving window. It is supplied with attractive doors.

When one room has to do service for four children, and it is too small a room to give floor space to two double beds, a unique arrangement is found in the carpenter-made "one bed above the other" idea. Made after the type of built-in furniture, with craft slat head and foot boards, and painted to match the room woodwork, the beds are really good looking. A three-rung ladder forms architecturally part of the beds. Besides solving a problem, this arrangement greatly pleases the children.

A swinging shelf for books can be made on rather a massive scale with a heavy mission plank and four heavy ropes, one knotted through each corner, the other ends being attached to the ceiling near the wall, as there should be a good wall background for this sort of thing.

There are many contrivances for the space-saver. In making use of some of these, you will receive other suggestions which will fit in with your individual needs.



A Home Can Grow

WE ARE thinking so much nowadays of the furnishing of our homes that it is interesting at times to know from what these homes have grown. For instance, in Philadelphia the first arrivals lived in caves along the river banks until they could put up wooden houses. In "Annals of Philadelphia," by Watson, we read that a woman named Elizabeth Hard, who came to Philadelphia with William Penn, joined her sister in a cave on the bank of the river, and that one of her descendants possesses a napkin made from some flax she spun in that cave, and which was afterward woven by the Germans in Germantown. The descendant also had a very pretty chair, low and small, which had been a sitting chair in that cave.

Soon wooden houses were built, and the houses continually improved in construction and convenience. Brick, even, was used in building inside of three years.

Your New Luncheon Set

THERE is really nothing which gives such satisfaction as a beautifully appointed table. Every housewife deserving the name exerts herself in behalf of her table linen, just as she keeps her silver bright, and buys good-looking china.

In the matter of table linen, so much more can be accomplished for the money spent if the things are made at home, and besides this, the work is pleasant. There are runners and napkins, doilies and napkins, and luncheon cloths with napkins to match, which may claim the attention of the worker.

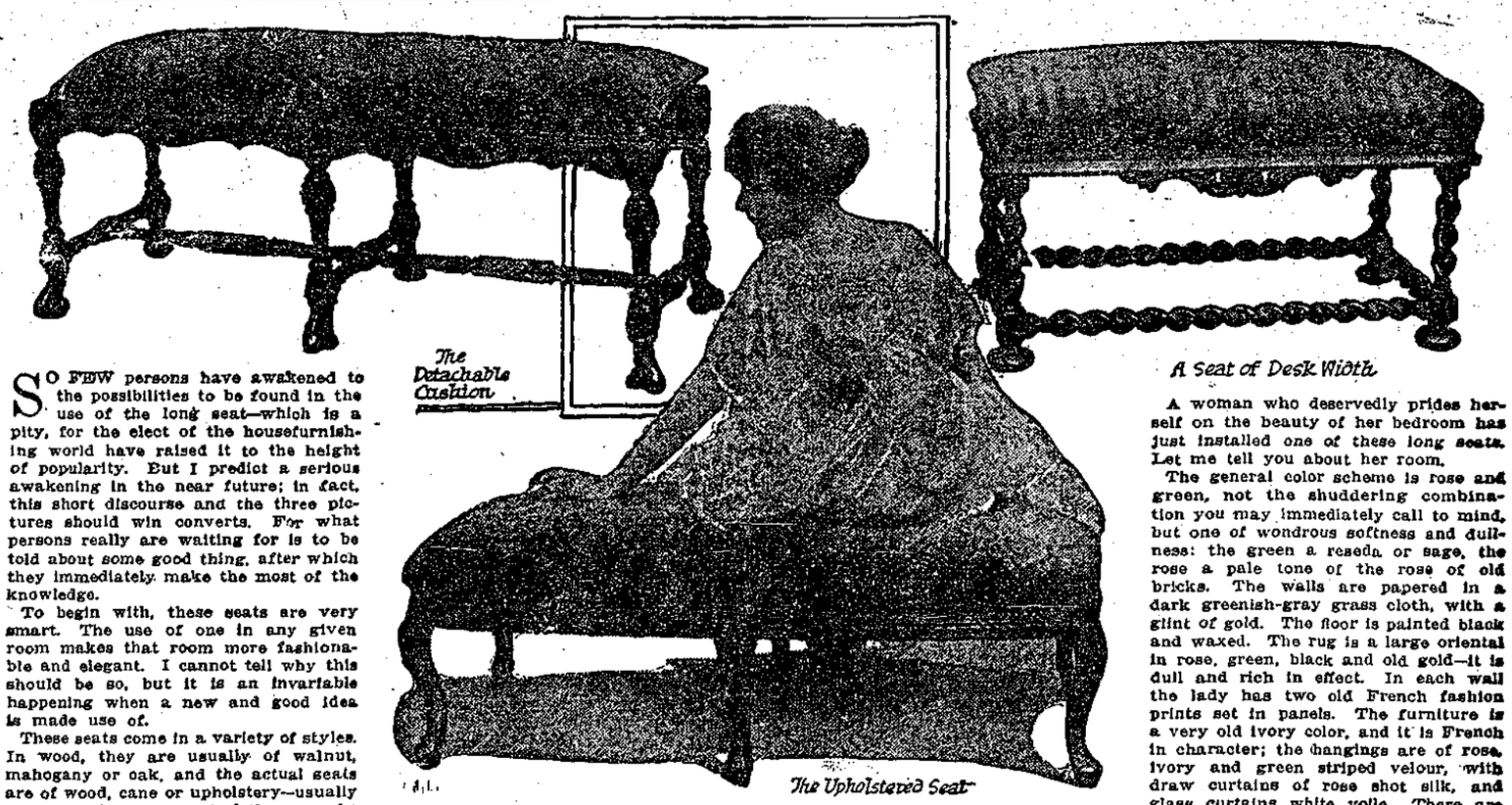
Perhaps one of the most interesting schemes for embellishing the table is found in the wide imitation filet lace which is bought by the yard. It makes such an inexpensive table set, and it is just as pretty as it can be.

The larger plate doilies may be made to include four or five of the square designs each way. The doilies should be square. The centerpiece may be as large as desired, and should also be square. The bread-and-butter plate doilies may be two squares long and wide. The glass doilies may be made of just one square. All the doilies are edged with an imitation Armenian point.

Who Needs Forks!

IN THE Dutch colonies it is surprising how long it took for forks to become popular; there was a strange prejudice against them. In Nicholas Breton's "The Courtier and the Countryman" we read: "For us in the country, when we have washed our hands after no foul work, nor handling any unwholesome thing, we need no little forks to make hay with our mouths, to throw our meat into them."

THE LONG SEAT OF POPULARITY



SO FEW persons have awakened to the possibilities to be found in the use of the long seat—which is a pity, for the elect of the housefurnishing world have raised it to the height of popularity. But I predict a serious awakening in the near future; in fact, this short discourse and the three pictures should win converts. For what persons really are waiting for is to be told about some good thing, after which they immediately make the most of the knowledge.

To begin with, these seats are very smart. The use of one in any given room makes that room more fashionable and elegant. I cannot tell why this should be so, but it is an invariable happening when a new and good idea is made use of.

These seats come in a variety of styles. In wood, they are usually of walnut, mahogany or oak, and the actual seats are of wood, cane or upholstery—usually one of the latter two. And they may be used for many things.

In the living room the long seat may be placed in front of the piano; one the length of the desk may be placed in front of the desk; a seat of dignified length may be stationed before the fireplace, or beneath a window, along a wall or in front of a bookcase. The fact that the seats are backless seems to add to their charm.

In the hall they are particularly attractive, for here they strike a formal note which benefits the proper atmosphere of the halls. One may be placed along the long wall, or along the staircase wainscoting.

In the dining room a long seat may be placed beneath a window, or group of windows, or in a bay window.

In the boudoir a seat may be placed with much the same governing principles as we find in the living room. An additional placing, that of parallel to a wall and several feet, two or three, distant from it, may be suggested.

This placing also holds in the bedroom. In front of the fireplace, desk, window, bookcase also afford a choice. Add to this the position of honor in front of milady's dressing table.

The seat, besides its undeniable use, provides an opportunity for a choice bit of color, for the upholstery itself or the cushion may be of very brightly colored rich material. A noticeable design, too, can often be used with fine effect.

A Seat of Desk Width

A woman who deservedly prides herself on the beauty of her bedroom has just installed one of these long seats. Let me tell you about her room.

The general color scheme is rose and green, not the shuddering combination you may immediately call to mind, but one of wondrous softness and dullness: the green a reseda or sage, the rose a pale tone of the rose of old bricks. The walls are papered in a dark greenish-gray grass cloth, with a glint of gold. The floor is painted black and waxed. The rug is a large oriental in rose, green, black and old gold—it is dull and rich in effect. In each wall the lady has two old French fashion prints set in panels. The furniture is a very old ivory color, and it is French in character; the hangings are of rose, ivory and green striped velour, with draw curtains of rose shot silk, and glass curtains white voile. There are two upholstered chairs of a soft dull green, and one of black satin brocade, with an underlying glint of gold. The long seat before the dressing table is upholstered in a rich deep rose velour, with huge corner tassels reaching to the floor.

The bed is covered with green taffeta, with striped velour head and foot rolls to match the window drapes. But the lady loves her new long seat the best of all.

Way of the Wireless

The Complexity of the Wireless Traffic in the North Sea

The complexity of the wireless traffic over the North Sea, says the Wireless Age for May, is well illustrated by the story of a correspondent who visited the radio room of a battleship of the British fleet. Not only could he pick up Poldhu, the German press sent out from Nordeich, and the Eiffel Tower, but communication from Madrid, the Russian commander in the Baltic, the Mediterranean fleet, the admiral of the British Grand Fleet, and the German headquarters were all plainly audible. This, of course, was accomplished by adjusting the apparatus to accomodate the varying wave-lengths.

The wireless officer in charge on the vessel which the writer visited had described it as a "wonderful night for wireless," though the night was muggy and cold. But there was something in the atmospheric conditions which responded exactly to the requirements of the wireless.

The operator had just finished taking the daily news message from Poldhu, the Welsh station of the English Marconi Company's station at Cape Cod, which sends press despatches to Atlantic passenger vessels, and remarked that it ought to be possible in a moment to hear Nordeich, the high power German station which sends out the German press despatches to ships at sea. The operator had his eye on the clock, whose minute hand was approaching the hour of nine. "He is very punctual, sir, is Nordeich; you can set your watch by him. I dare say he is just knocking out his pipe now; he will start in a minute. If you take the receiver you'll hear him."

"I fitted the receiver over my ears," the correspondent continued. "A black vulcanite disc which regulates and times the wave-length to synchronize with one of the many voices in the air, was set to a certain number. I listened; there was a very faint, ghostly chorus of indistinct whines and buzzes, like that coming from a colony of insects disturbed in some affair.

"Punctually, as the minute hand rested on 12, a strong clear and strident note broke forth into the buzzing. 'There he is,' said the operator, who had a duplicate set at his ear. Nordeich began, as everyone begins, by making his call sign, advertising to all whom it might concern, that he was about to begin his daily recital of the German version of the war.

"'Now listen to Poldhu,' said the operator, adjusting the apparatus. The strident tones died away, and in their place a deep, gruff muttering dominated the air, when I was listening to Nordeich. Poldhu had been among the little minor chorus of whines and buzzes; when the dial change was made Nordeich sank to join its voice in the background of insect songs, and the rough voice took up the solo. Another adjustment, and the gruff voice finished and in its place came a musical note, small and bell-like, took up the tale.

"'That is the Eiffel Tower,' said the operator, and my imagination, which had been fixed on that tall group of masts that rises above the heather and gorse on the downs beyond Mullion, transported itself to the night streets of Paris and that busy network of steel girders among whose interstices a little living, breathing human figure was sitting and pressing a key.

"Again there was an adjustment to reach another wave-length. 'Ah, you have got the Commander-in-chief,' said the operator.

"But those were not all the wonders shown to me in the wireless office that winter night in the Northern seas. It was indeed a 'wonderful night for wireless," almost unique in the experience of those to whom I was speaking.

"We heard all kinds of things on that night which are seldom heard together and under the same conditions. We heard the Russian Commander-in-chief in the Baltic, we heard Madrid and we heard the German Commander-in-chief from his fastness across the North Sea.

"We heard the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; all these of course were call signs known and recognized, but there were many others, coming no doubt, from places as diverse and remote and as kindling to the imagination, which we did not know or recognize. Yet they were for the most part voices only—voices and nothing else."

Germany's Next Harvest a Failure

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that according to reliable information he has received Germany's next harvest is bound to be a failure.

"It is this hopeless prospect for the future," he says, 'that has impelled the German Government to a desperate peace venture through the medium of negotiations with the United States.

"The failure of the harvest is due entirely to the blockade. German crops will be poor because the British navy has cut off from Germany all its overseas supplies, first, of cattle feeding stuffs, second, of artificial fertilizers. In all parts of the Empire farmers have reported that their land will not this year bear its full yield.

"With this fact now before it, the Government knows that even if staved off in the meantime famine next winter is inevitable."

Members of the faculty of Shantung, China, Christian University located in Tsinanfu, are much elated by the announcement that the Rockefeller foundation, through the China Medical board, will grant that institution fifty thousand dollars for buildings and equipment, and one hundred thousand dollars for expenses of faculty and students over a period of five years.

Tom—When you proposed to her I suppose she said, "This is so sudden!"

Dick—No; she was honest and said, "This suspense has been terrible."—Boston Transcript.

"Dad, what's a symposium?" "It's a sort of meeting, my boy, so called because a lot of simpletons usually lose at it!"

Watch Canada Grow

Canadian Cities Bound to Grow in Wealth and Population

Guy Cathcart Pelton ,writing in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce, discusses at length the possibilities of continued growth of Canadian cities, and contends that, as the Dominion of Canada increases in wealth and population, the cities will become larger. He contends that the rural population has increased as rapidly as the urban, and that the future of the cities is very bright. He writes:

"In the dull days before the war, when a lull in the real estate boom was felt from coast to coast in Canada, the critics at home and abroad got busy and accused us in Canada of many evils. One of these was that our cities had grown too fast and that we were sending too much population to the cities.

"Even in the day of the real estate boom in western cities there was a big increase going on in the rural population of Canada, quite as large as the increase in urban population, and the figures of the present day show that the rural population of the Dominion is quite in proportion to the urban population. In fact, we are as a country more sanely populated than other parts of this continent.

"Comparisons at this time are interesting. They give us the opportunity of figuring out just how far we can go before we have reached the limit. We look at Toronto and Montreal and get the idea that they are wonder cities for population. In many respects so they are, yet in the United States she would be included in the statistical reports under Group 2, for there are in the United States nine cities with a population exceeding five hundred thousand. Naturally we think of Chicago and New York, but we mustn't forget that there are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, St. Louis and Boston all bigger than Toronto.

United States has ten cities with populations from 300,000 to 500,000. We in Canada scarcely realize that New Orleans, Washington, Newark, Buffalo, Cincinnati and numerous other United States cities are much bigger than Toronto and equal to Montreal in population. In the United States the cities of 300,000 to 500,000 population are put in Group 2. We have only two cities in Canada in our Group 1 that can boast of anywhere near these populations. Winnipeg is climbing ahead, but it hasn't yet reached the 300,000 class.

"There are 30 cities in United States in the Group of cities having populations from 100,000 to 300,000, cities most of them bigger than Winnipeg. Lots of us Canadians have heard very little about Reading, Pennsylvania; or Camden, New Jersey; or Trenton, New Jersey. We have fastened our eyes upon New York and Chicago, and hoped that some day Toronto would be the New York of Canada, and Winnipeg the Chicago of Canada. And so they will be. No true Canadian doubts that.

"The west is proud and justly proud of its cities. We have commenced to think that Edmonton and Regina were growing too fast, that the pace couldn't keep up. Yet the United States has 60 cities which are in the class from 50,000 to 100,000 population and I can name a half dozen that not one out of a hundred Canadians have ever heard of Passaic, New Jersey; Little Rock, Arkansas; or Chattanooga, Tennessee? Yet these cities are all bigger than Calgary or Edmonton or Regina, and most of them are bigger than Vancouver.

In the number of cities of from 30,000 to 50,000 Canada is still in its infancy. This is the size of city which is possible in almost any rich agricultural community, yet outside of Ontario, Canada has very few, and very few in Ontario. Did you ever hear of Lynchburg, Virginia; or Muskogee, Oklahoma? Well, they are bigger cities than Regina or Moose Jaw or Saskatoon or Guelph.

"A claim that Canada's urban population grew too fast and will not again have any substantial progress is a claim made only by critics who have not made a close study of the urban and rural population of other countries. Canada, with its eight million people has only three cities over 200,000, these being Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The Dominion has only about 20 cities with a population exceeding 30,000, as compared with 200 in the United States.

"Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each only has one city over 20,000 and Prince Edward Island hasn't any city over 20,000. Quebec has three or four, and Ontario some half dozen. Saskatchewan and Alberta each have three cities in this class, while British Columbia also has three. Outside of Wnimipeg, Manitoba is without a good sized city, though Brandon is in the 15,000 class.

"The United States has hundreds of cities of from 10,000 to 15,000 population, and that's the reason the residents of such towns as Swift Current, North Battleford, Red Deer, Welland, Prince Albert, Nanaimo and other cities, have faith in the future and believe that they will grow as Canada, and that they will become much more important centres of population than they are at the present time.

"And the faith of the residents of these small Canadian cities is well founded, for they are backed by resources quite as rich as any of the resources which have built up the cities of the United States.

"The boosters of Norfolk, Virginia, will tell you that the resources which built up that city and are keeping it together are the little truck farms in the district. There isn't a province in Canada that cannot give greater returns from truck farms than can these southern farms, which require extensive fertiliztion every year. Savannah is built upon shipping, just as was Vancouver, and with the exception of the manufacturing states of New England, the capitalization per capita of the manufacturing industry in the United States cities is no larger than in the Canadian cities.

"Such little cities as Welland, Ontario; and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; have important manufacturing industries ,and the opportunities of every small city in Canada, east and west are as good as ever the opportunities of the United States a few years ago. The Canadian cities are all surrounded by country of great agricultural resources and there is no reason on earth to heed the remarks of the critics who would tell us that we in Canada have reached our limit in city building, for as long as the rural population increases, so also will the urban, and the increase in immigration following the close of the European war if it benefits the Back of the Land movement and the agricultural settlement, will also benefit and increase the populations of the Canadian cities."

The Sphere of Woman

What of the Women Workers After the War is Over

"What can be done must be done now. I fear and hope I am wrong in fearing great troubles to follow this tremendous war, say Sir Rider Haggard.

"Its effect on the belligerent nations will be deep and revolutionary. In England the most startling thing with which we find ourselves face to face is female employment outside the home. Hundreds of thousands of women now because of the war have found their metier. From a multitude of homes they have emerged and now are doing their full share in the world's work and incidentally doing it exceedingly well, when their lack of previous experience is taken into consideration.

"Will they be content to lapse again into an aimless security with nothing in front of them save, perhaps, loveless marriage, or that combat with social conditions which is likely to end in their own ruin?

"I think not.

"That means that they will do a share of the world's work, displacing men.

"And that means that a certain number of men—a large number, for it will include the multitude who will be displaced—will have to turn elsewhere than to their old employments for their livelihood.

"Again, it means that women will be sure to get the vote and will take up the burden of accomplishing their share toward the guidance of this nation. I think within fifty years they will be helping in the guidance of all nations.

"I pray heaven that they may use their new found influence aright and think that will be the case, because while women work by instinct rather than by reason in eight times out of ten woman's instinct takes her to results more accurate than those to which our reason guides us.

"Another thing which must be remembered is the fact that in England the high wages which the war has brought to pass cannot be maintained in general after the war ends. The trades unions will not like to see them sink.

"This inevitably will mean trouble, and it may mean very great trouble. The only real refuge from this trouble will be found in a return to the more primitive conditions that are in touch with nature. We cannot get safely away from Mother Nature—for long, at any rate.

Horses for Military Service

Sixty Thousand Already Bought in Canada By Allied Governments

Advices from the War Office indicate that a very considerable number of horses for military purposes will be required from Canada this summer. Buying on a somewhat extensive scale is to be resumed by the British Remount Commission, with headquarters in Montreal. About sixty thousand horses have been purchased in Canada for war purposes by the allied Governments since the outbreak of the war, while more than six hundred thousand have been purchased in the United States. Probably another twenty thousand will be purchased in Canada this year. This insures a steady market and continued good prices for horses suitable for artillery and transport work.

Lieut.-Col. Dr. Warnock, M. P., has been ordered to again report for duty in Montreal to help superintend the work of securing and inspecting remounts.

Digging Post Holes

A farmer from Wyoming asks for information as to the most rapid and economical method of setting fence posts. An expert in farm mechanics answers:

Driving posts is not to be recommended unless only a temporary fence is desired or sharp metal posts are used. If the posts are of wood a large proportion will crack under the blows of the sledge.

The spade as an implement is usually not efficient, for only a shallow hole can be dug with it, and a post, to be set properly, must be set at least two and a half feet into the ground. With a regular post-hole digger the hole may be easily and uickly made as deep as desired.

There are three general types of diggers in common use: the plain flat auger, the cylinder-cased auger, and the split cylinder spade, which can be opened and closed by moving the double handle. The second type can be used efficiently and rapidly under the greatest variety of conditions, and consequently is most widely used.

The cost of digging the holes will depend upon the character and consistency of the soil, the depth to which the holes are to be dug, and the ability of the worker.

Some Problems

We have been training our youth merely to be better farmers, but this is only half. What to do with the school, the church, the rural organization, the combinations of trade, the highways, the architecture, the library, the beauty of the landscape, the country store, the rousing of a fine community helpfulness to take the place of the old selfish individualism, and a hundred other activities is enough to fire the imagination and to strengthen the arm of any young man or woman.—L. H. Bailey.

The Clarion Call

The Duty of Everyone to Contribute to the Success of the War

Last year Canada responded magnificiently to the call of the Empire. The soil was cultivated to its utmost limit, with the result that a bountiful harvest was reaped. Boys and girls united with their parents in showing the good will and the proud national spirit that they possessed. They bent their energies towards making the land produce all that it was capable of doing. The times were not financially good and bitter experience had been had with crop failure in the previous year. Nothing daunted they went to work with determined will and persistence and they reaped where they had sown. When the crops were gathered granaries were full to overflowing. Canada had cause for the celebration of the greatest, most intense, most earnest thanksgiving she had ever known. That there was no unmindfulness of the source from which all blessings flow was shown in action as well as in words. Patriotic gifts came from many directions in many ways. The women worked with life and love. They gave the fruits of their labors and they gave their offspring. The men devoted their acres and their services to the cause of the Empire. Boys and girls cultivated what they termed war-plots. The yields from which went towards filling the exchequer of patriotism. There were slackers then, there were Scrooges then, there are the same elements today, but the evidences of sympathy far overshadow the discordance and such a front of union was displayed as commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

This year there must be no backing up. Evn the unwilling of last year, the Scrooges and the men and women who put personal profit before love of country, must, if possible, be brought into line. The situation is more intense than it was. There is more suffering, there are more widows and orphans, and there are twice as many men on the fighting line and under arms. As the war progresses the slaughter becomes greater, more shipping and more property are ruthlessly destroyed, and the cry for help is keener. Were it not for the British Navy our allegiance would cost us dear. Were it not for the united armies and for the organization for protection from assassins, traitors, and incendiaries, that exists in our own land, we should be at the mercy of the same cruel forces that have overrun and laid waste Belgium, Poland and Serbia. We should be taxed beyond all bearing. We might even practically be slaves, working not for ourselves, but for tyrannical taxmasters, for men compared with whom, judging from some of their actions, Legree, the novelist's type of a brutal, cruel slavedriver, was, in deeds of villainy and harshness, no worse.

The future of the Empire rested in a large measure with Canada at the beginning. It rests with us to a greater extent now. We have increased our responsibility. We have voluntarily added to the weight of our share of the titanic burden. We must bear the self-imposed load cheerfully and generously. We must show our worthiness of the trust assumed. We must prove our appreciation of the high and honorable partnership into which we have entered. We must do all this and we must perform our tasks with, if at all possible, increased zealousness. To halt or pause would be fatal. Our works of charity must continue to the full and be added to. Our eye, not only on the present but also on the future, must never hesitate or waver. When peace comes our granaries and our stalls must be full.

Today we are called upon to do our share of the fighting, to care for the sick and wounded, to honor the dead and to admire the living hero—and they are all heroes who go forth—tomorrow we may be summoned to replenish the earth, to help in the arts of peace, and to do all we can to assist in repairing the terrible ravages of a war that has taken on such proportions in magnitude and savagery that even "Armageddon" is scarcely thought a fitting descriptive term. In short, it is our duty to be prepared for any and every eventuality, both present and future. At war, we are yet not at war. We can plough, sow and reap and tend our flocks and herds undisturbed by the thunder of artillery. We can carry on our industries without let or hindrance. We can win glory on the battlefield or we can live our own lives amid peace and plenty. All that is demanded is remembrance of our country and truth to ourselves. That is the clarion call. —Montreal Family Herald.

The Boy on the Farm

The Farm Offers the Best Opportunities For Success

The farming business is now coming to a point where it is generally recognized as the most prosperous business, offering the best future and the brightest prospects. That being so, there will be no trouble about keeping the boy on the farm, for he will be keen to see that it is the best place to make money, gain the respect of his fellowman ,and obtain that standing among which is the ambition of every right-minded boy. It is to gain these things that he has heretofore gone to the city; it is to gain these things that he will hereafter stay on the farm and that will send the youths of the city to join him. All he wants to know is as to what pays best in the sum of human happiness and comfort and success. It is now being demonstrated that in all these things the farm offers the best opportunities.

They Had

Down in Georgia a negro organization used the ceremonies of a popular white lodge, which went into court for relief. Its lawyer waxed warm in his plea.

He said: "Why, Your Honor, these negroes have got our passwords, our hailing signs, our secret work, our badges and our emblems."

Breathless, he stopped as the judge leaned forward with a smile and remarked: "It would also appear that they have got your goat."

The Great Bagdad Stake

Capture by Allies Would Change the Moslem Order

The chief significance of the Anglo-Russian campaign in Mesopotamia lies in the one fact that Bagdad, the strategic aim of the conflict, has been the seat of the Caliphate in the past and is one of the recognized centres of the power of Islam today.

In dealing with Turkey and the Turks one must take account of a simple but tremendous fact—that, far from being a solitary individual or power, the power is rather one backed more or less unanimously and vigorously by sentiment of the Mohammedan world outside the Turkish Empire. The Kaiser, a skillful diplomat as well as aa trained soldier, has had the shrewdness to make this fact the very cornerstone of his foreign policy relative to Turkey since the beginning of his reign.

The climax was reserved for our day. The great war was declared on Aug 1, 1914. While none of Turkey's rights were in peril and all her interests required a nattitude of absolute neutrality, yet three months later she surprised the world by jumping into the ring of fire on the side of the Central Powers. Two things induced her to take the momentous step—the pleasure of fighting somebody and the promise of one-fifth of the huge indemnity which Germany hoped to exact out of prostrate France and England. In return for this double favor she promised to make a two-fold contribution to the alliance—that is, the resources of the Turkish army and the sentiment of the world of Islam. In accordance with the agreement, on Nov. 3, 1914, the Sultan, as commander in chief of the Ottoman army and navy, declared war against the Allies, and a few days later, in the capacity of Caliph, solemnly called upon the Mohammedan states and races anywhere on earth to join in a holy war—a summons which had not sounded for centuries. On that day England and France and Russia became "infidel" states in the eyes of the Mohammedan world. The proper punishment for an "infidel" is death, according to Islam.

England, who strangely enough governs the largest Mohammedan community on earth (65,000,000 in India alone,) and Russia, who has many millions of them within her dominions, were, of course, fully cognizant of the logical possibilities of the Sultan's challenge. They reasoned that as a counterstroke nothing would be as effective as the capture of the nearest stronghold of the Caliph's influcredit him in the eyes of the many upon as the objective of a double campaign moving from opposite directions—an Anglo-Indian army landed at the Persian Gulf to work its way up the Tigris valley and a Russian army with headquarters in Caucasus to move southward.

If the campaign can be brought to a successful issue it will prove an achievement of far-reaching consequences, both strategically and otherwise. With Bagdad in the hands of the Allies, all talk of a teutonic drive toward India will have vanished into the air. The much-heralded German-Turkish campaign against the Suez Canal will automatically cease to be. The Sultan himself will deem it expedient to seek out a safe spot in Asia Minor for the transfer of his government from the present location in the Bosporus.

The religious significance of the event, so far as it relates to the Turkish Sultan, will be even greater. His moral prestige will at once be gone. The fact of holy Bagdad, the ancient metropolis of the holy religion in the past and one of the greatest shrines of Islam today, falling into Christian hands cannot help out completely liscredti him in the eyes of the many millions who have been taught to revere him as the successor of Allah's Great Prophet.—New York Times.

No Standard Canadian Butter

It is to be regretted that no standard grade of butter exists in Canada, similar to that which exists in New Zealand, Denmark and several other countries. Our butter in foreign markets is not known as Canadian butter but rather as Ontario butter, Quebec butter or Saskatchewan butter.

The Dominion authorities have recognized for some time that the industry is suffering because no standard exists. Steps are now being taken to bring the butter makers of the country together in district meetings and to evolve a standard grading system which will apply to Canadian Canadian butter in general.

Producers should do all possible to facilitate this work as the future success of the industry will to a great extent depend upon its success. Farm products which have been standardized will surely bring a higher price in the markets of the world than those which conform to no set standard.

To Relieve Congestion

Two unusual measures have been under consideration by the Legislature of Massachusetts. One provides for an appropriation for homesteads or small houses with plots of ground for mechanics, laborers and other persons in the suburbs of cities and towns. The other bill authorizes any city to acquire land for the purpose of teaching agriculture to its inhabitants, including school children, adults and family groups.

A Scottish cabman was driving an American around the sights in Edinburgh. In High street he stopped and, with a wave of his hand, announced: "That is John Knox's house." "John Knox!" exclaimed the American. "Who was he?" This was too much for the cabby. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "Did you never read your Bible?"

The 'Parson—I congratulate you on your excellent crops of wheat this year, Mr. Grouser.

The Cocky—Ah, do yer? An' wot about the terrible extry expense in takin' it off an' buyin bags?

Visitor, to wounded soldier in hospital—I'm afraid you must find the days very wearisome here?

Patient—Not always; we don't have visitors every day, you know!

Butter and Health

Milk is Not Considered Safe Unless it is Pasteurized

The relation of butter to health is a question to which certain very eminent hygienists have been turning their attention recently (writes David J. Hickey in an article on "How Butter is Made," in the Housewives' League, Magazine.)

Such a person as Prof. Posenau, of the department of hygiene at Harvard, made some very remarkable studies on the subject. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, through its scientists, has done a great deal to throw a much needed light on the subject also.

It is a well established fact that disease can be disseminated through the agency of raw milk, and it seems only logical to question whether the same disease germs cannot be carried in other dairy products made also from raw milk and cream, such as butter and cheese.

It is estimated by the government that about 10 per cent. of all dairy cows in the United States are suffering with some form of tuberculosis. There are about twenty-two millions of dairy cows in the United States at the present time, so that would mean two million two hundred thousand tuberculosis cows. In New York State alone, the Bureau of Animal Industry estimates that fully one-third of all the cows have tuberculosis in some form.

Milk from such cows cannot really be considered safe unless it has been pasteurized, and the great bulk of it used for butter making is not pasteurized at all.

Rosenau gives the following results from experiments made at Boston last year:

"Twenty-one samples of butter of unknown age purchased on the open market and examined for the presence of tuberculi bacilli gave positive results in nine and one-half per cent."

It is said by authorities on the subject among government officials that tuburculi bacilli continue to lurk in butter, even after they have been kept for five and six months in cold storage! Pasteurization would have killed the bacilli easily and eliminated much danger and risk to the users of the butter.

One of the worst diseases among cattle, caused by a germ known as the bacillus of infectious abortion, which caused the premature births of thousands of calves annually can be carried by the agency of milk and milk products, and has been found in humans as a result of eating milk or milk products infected with the germ. Just what is the effect of this germ on the human organism is not definitely determined, but any disease-producing germ is dangerous to health.

New Zealand Grumblers

General Birdwood inspected the New Zealanders in camp at Hornchurch, England, and presented a number of D. C. medals amid great enthsiasm. In an inspiriting speech to the men the General said they had a lot more fighting to go through.

The world had heard of their glorious work. They had never failed to rise to the occasion. Only on two occasions had he heard of grumbling. The first time was from the men who were not in the first line in the landing at Gallipoli, and the second time was in the evacuation, when men complained that they were not the last to leave. The King had been told of this latter complaint and he was proud of it.

Hay and Clover Meadows

The proportion of hay and clover meadows winter killed proved to be unusually small, being only 35 per cent. for all Canada as compared with 10 per cent. last year, 14 per cent. in 1914, and 22 per cent. in 1913. The average condition was 92 per cent. of the standard or full crop as compared with 91 per cent. last year, 86.7 per cent. in 1914, 89.6 per cent in 1913, and 74.6 per cent. in 1912

Beating Germany

An American neutral authority tells us that a "special correspondent" of the strongest Teutonic prejudices wired an American newspaper from Berlin the other day that $100 in American money would buy 528 marks in that city. The normal price of $100 is a shade over 420 marks. Right in the Kaiser's capital, therefore, the Kaiser's money was at a discount of more than 20 per cent.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Visitor (at private hospital)—Can I see Lieut. Barker, please?

Matron—We do not allow ordinary visiting. May I ask if you're a relative?

Visitor (boldly)—Oh, yes. I'm his sister.

Matron—Dear me! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother.

Uncle Ernest (improving the shining hour)—And what do we do with the flesh of the whale?

Bobby—Eat it.

Uncle Ernest (sarcastically)—Oh, do we? And what do we do with the bones?

Bobby—Put 'em on the edge of the plate.

The Hare and the Tortoise

Possibly it is England's strong point that she is so slow to learn. Germany learned a lot, learned it very fast, and a good part of it wasn't so, and has got her into heaps of trouble.—From Life.

"How do you account for the fact, as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?" "That's easily accounted for! The other sixty-eight are right-handed.

"Engaged to four girls at once? How do you explain such shameless conduct?" "I don't know! Cupid must have shot me with a machine-gun, I think!"

"Do you think doctor's medicine ever does any good?" "Not unless you follow the directions." "What directions?" "Keep the bottle tightly corked!"

Not of Pre-Glacial Period

Theory Based on Finding of Body in British Columbia Has Been Exploded

A theory, based upon the discovery of a human skeleton in earth beds alleged to be of great age, that man has been present on the North American continent at a much earlier period than had ever been supposed, has been exploded by the results of a special investigation conducted by officials of the geological survey, which are published in the annual report of that branch, just issued.

The discovery of the human remains, which was made near Savona, B. C., caused a mild scientific sensation. It was made the subject of a paper presented to the Royal Society of Canada at its meeting last year, the claim then being made that the were of glacial age. If this claim had been established, it would have given evidence of the presence of man long years before it has been considered that anything in human form existed in North America, and would have upset many theories hitherto held on this subject.

The results of investigation, however, dispose of the claim of any very great antiquity for the remains discovered. C. W. Drysdale looked into the geology of the locality where the discovery was made; while F. H. S. Knowles, of the Anthropological branch, examined the skeleton. Mr. Drysdale's conclusion is that "the alluvial series at this section is clearly of recent and not glacial age." Mr. Knowles, from an examination of the skeleton found, although it is in a somewhat defective condition, has been able to deduce that it is that of an Indian woman, well on in years, probably about 5 feet in height, who suffered from chronic rheumatism, led an active mode of life in her earlier years, and was accustomed to rest in a squatting posture, as usual among primitive peoples.

The verdict of this scientific coroner's inquest is that "the woman may have been drowned in Kamloops lake and her body buried along with the normal accumulation of silts and gravels on the lake bottom."

For Army Workers

Equipment for the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps

Gigantic steam shovels weighing 65 tons each, capable of eating up the earth at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic yards an hour, and self-propelling extension track pile drivers, are part of the equipment recently purchased by the government for Col. C. W. P. Ramsay, of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps. This plant was selected by Col. Ramsay's colleagues in the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is being prepared by that company at the request of the government for shipment abroad. The Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps has already built many miles of track at strategic points and is all the while engaged in surveys for further construction. The work has often to be done under fire, and though there have been so many narrow escapes there have been no serious casualties Out of the non-commissioned officers and sappers that enlisted on the foundation of the corps, 18 have already received commissions in the Royal Engineers, a remarkable tribute to their efficiency, while Col. Ramsay and Major Harvey have been mentioned in dispatches. The splendid work of these Canadian engineers has been highly appreciated by the allied commanders.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, while addressing a convention in Oklahoma City recently, told this story, illustrating a point he made:

"A northern gentleman was being entertained by a southern colonel on a fishing trip. It was his first visit to the south, and the mosquitoes were so bothersome that he was unable to sleep, while at the same time he could hear his friend snoring audibly.

"The next morning he approached the old fellow who was doing the cooking.

"'Jim,' he said, 'how is it the colonel is able to sleep so soundly with so many mosquitoes around?'

"'I'll tell you, boss,' the cook replied, 'de fust part of de night de kernel is too full to pay any 'tenshun to de skeeters, and de last part of de night de skeeters is too full to pay any 'tenshun to de kernel!'

Ireland's True National Color

The question raised in the London press, recently, as to what is really the national color of Ireland, does not admit of debate, at any rate from an historical point of view. The national color is of course blue and not green. The adoption of the "immortal green" dates, it is generally supposed, from the rebellion of '98. At that time Ulster Orangemen made common cause with the Irish nationalists of the south, and a green flag was chosen as their ensign because green was the color produced by the blending of orange and blue. The national flag, too, of Ireland is not the green flag with an Irish harp in the centre, but the white flag showing the red saltier of St. Patrick.—Christian Science Monitor.

Women Watchmen

In Germany and Austria, women, as in Great Britain, are releasing men from secular employments for the war, and a Berlin investigator affirms that they are specially successful as night watchmen.

At Lichtenburg one of these lady watchmen secured the arrest of two notorious burglars. Another waited until three burglars had packed their loot into a motor-car and then jumped on the footboard as the car was driving off; the burglars were so alarmed that they jumped out of the car and left it and the booty to the watchwoman."

Of course, we all are aware that ladies are experts at capturing men in any case.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Good Roads

Good Rural Roads Are of the Utmost Value to the Farmer

One of those lovers of statistics, who spend their days in computations and their nights in figures, have calculated that there is hauled over the roads of Canada every year 100,000,000 tons of freight for a distance of five miles per ton. The computation is based on the amount of tonnage of the railways of the Dominion, which amounts to approximately 60,000,000 tons every year, together with an additional amount for local traffic. In view of the fact that the majority of railway freight must be hauled at both ends of the journey the estimate does not seem to be exaggerated.

The cost of haulage on the roads of Canada is rarely less than 25 cents a mile so that the total cost of the haulage of produce and goods in one year reaches the enormous proportions of $125,000,000. The estimated cost of hauling freight on the roads of Europe is estimated at from eight to twelve cents per ton mile, so that it would seem that a system of good roads extended throughout the Dominion would mean a net saving over the amount now spent of something over $25,000,000 a year.

In view of the campaign for greater thrift it would seem that the good roads problem takes on a new aspect. It must not be forgotten also that bad roads mean a loss of time to the farmer. At the recent good roads conference at Montreal one of the engineers who has made a study of the question estimated that bad roads occasion a loss of a man and a team for twelve working days on every farm in the Dominion.

Rural roads are the primary channels of traffic. Along the roads production industry and commerce have their origin. If the common roads were closed the railway lines would decay and their rolling stock become fit for the scrap heap. The ocean liners would rust at their moorings if the roads were closed. Nations have even prospered without railways but good roads have always been vital to industrial development and national progress.

Bad roads limit the output of farms to the kind and quality of produce that can be drawn to market. Good roads permit the farmer to take advantage to the utmost of the location and fertility if his land. In other words, it may be broadly said that with bad roads the production is restricted to the amount of produce that can be hauled over the roads whereas with good roads it is restricted only by the amount and quality that can be sold on the market.

Today in the Dominion of Canada there are about 250,000 miles of graded roads, according to an estimate made for the Dominion government by Mr. W. A. MacLean, deputy minister of highways for Ontario. It should be the objective of every municipality in Canada to do its share in improving the roads within its boundaries by steady and persistent effort so that their cumulative efforts may one day see Canada a network of splendid highways and a network of branches linked up in some comprehensive plan.—Saskatoon Star.

Pushing on to Arctic Ocean

Word Received From R. N. W. M. P. Detachment Which Left Regina Last Summer

Word was received by Corporal Wight, of the Brooks detachment of the R. N. W. M. P., from his brother, Constable James Wight, who is one of the Bear Lake patrol who left Regina last summer on the way to the Arctic in search of two missing priests, that the police patrol reached Dease river, where the priests' deserted cabin is located.

The letter was dated January 3 and took over four months to come through. Inspector La Nauze is in charge of the patrol and Constables Wight and Withers are the other policemen. Arden, a prospector, and an Eskimo interpreter also accompany the party. They intend pushing on to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic Ocean, according to a letter, travelling via Dismal Lakes. At the north coast Inspector Nauze and Arden will cross over to some islands and will circle the gulf in search of the tribe of Eskimos who are supposed to have murdered Fathers Rouvier and Laroux.

Arden saw members of this tribe with the priests' cassocks and rifles in the fall of 1914 and the priests have been missing since 1913. The tribe was discovered four years ago by Stefanson and are said to be unusually savage. The patrol will be three years on the trip.

The Limit

He was a very small boy. Paddy was his dog. Paddy was nearer to his heart than anything on earth. When Paddy met with swift and hideous death on the turnpike road his mother trembled to break the news. But it had to be, and when he came home from school she told him simply:

"Paddy has been run over and killed."

He took it very quietly; finished his dinner with appetite and spirits unimpaired. All day it was the same. But five minutes after he had gone up to bed there echoed through the house a shrill and sudden lamentation. His mother rushed upstairs with solicitude and sympathy.

"Nurse says," he sobbed, "that Paddy has been run over and killed."

"But, dear, I told you that at dinner and you didn't seem to trouble at all."

"No; but—but I didn't know you said Paddy I—I thought you said daddy!"

Ninety per cent. of Italian boot and shoe factories are equipped with American machinery.

Buying Up Horses

Scarcity of Horses All Over Dominion is the Report

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses. 8,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as $500 a pair for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

Dreams Have Been Utilized

Some Inventions and Writings the Result of Visions While Sleeping

We are apt to regard a dream as waste material, which has no real reference or touch with life. But it is not always so, and the questions might be asked whether we make as much use of dreams as our ancestors in the earlier stages of the world.

There have been several cases of very abstruse mathematical problems, which had baffled the mathematician while awake, solving themselves in sleep. But it is probable that no modern man reduced dreaming to so scientific and useful a point as Robert Louis Stevenson.

He was a wonderful dreamer, and could dream in sequence, continuing a dream from the point where he had broken off, like a serial story. It was in this way that the greater part of "Jekyll and Hyde" was put together. Well, if a man can dream a masterpiece of fiction, it is worth something.

Ask any American what the finest national hymn in the world is and he will say, with Colonel Roosevelt, that the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is head and shoulders better than the best—that it "beats to a frazzle all the others."

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who wrote the hymn, heard the soldiers singing "John Brown's Body." The tune sang in her mind, and she thought she would like to write new words to fit it, but they wouldn't come. She retired for the night, and dreamed the whole poem as it stands. Getting out of bed, and scarcely conscious of what she did, she wrote the verses, then got back into bed and slept till morning.

But perhaps the cake is taken in this sort of thing by the inventor of the sewing machine. Elias Howe was the man, and his difficulty was not the machine, but the needle. He might have failed altogether but for this dream. He thought he was in a strange land and was to be executed if he did not complete the machine and make it sew.

He was given twenty-four hours, and he spent it in agony of work, apparently. It was all useless, until he was actually being led to the place of death. On the way he noticed that the warriors who guarded him carried spears which were pierced near the head. Instantly the inventor saw the solution of his difficulty, and, while he was begging for time he awoke. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. He leaped out of bed, rushed to his workshop, and before breakfast he had modeled the first sewing machine needle, with the eye at the point!—From Answers, London.

Shortage of Horses in the Dominion

That Canada is experiencing a shortage of horses on account of the heavy drain of supplying thousands for military purposes, was the statement of John Bright, Dominion live stock commissioner, who attended the meeting of the National Live Stock Record Board in Toronto.

"There were not enough horses in Canada to work the land," he declared. "Something must be done to conserve our supply."

On account of farmers' credit with the banks being curtailed, there has been a falling off in the breeding of horses since 1914

The Imperial Chancellor, in his famous war speech in the Reichstag, said, "there must be a new Belgium." Evidently the Belgians in East Africa are of the same thinking. They have captured 90 miles of German territory there, and named the first town that they took possession of, Liege.

Celebration of Anzac Day

Glowing Tribute Paid to Heroes by George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

On April 24th the "Pall Mall Gazette" of London, England contained many views of the celebration of Anzac Day at Westminster Abbey commemorating the landing of troops from Australia and New ZZealand on the Gallipoli Peninsula which occurred on April 25, 1916. Among them appeared the following glowing tribute paid by Mr. George Mc L. Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R.

"The solemn beauty of Westminster Abbey, which echoes with the story of our past, is a fitting shrine in which to commemorate the noble "Anzac" dead. Not alone because of the valour, the fortitude, and the sacrifice, are the memories of those lives laid down, previous to the Empire, but because they symbolize the high qualities which throughout centuries have gone to the building up of the British race. The courage and the chivalry of our forefathers lived again in those dauntless heroes of Gallipoli who have passed on undimmed the traditions of our history. And wherever those traditions are reverenced, in the United Kingdom, in their own homelands of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, in Canada, in South Africa—wherever the British flag flies there will be glorified those valiant men who strengthened the old, and forged new bonds to draw closer together and make of us one people. As a Canadian, I speak with certainty when I say that in no part of the Empire is the service the Anzacs have rendered more universally recognized than in Canada. We feel that their splendid story is our pride and honor too, and, that they have helped to bring home to us afresh the truth that though the seas may roll between, we are all Mother country, and daughter nations, one Empire. Not each for each, but one for all—we die, we live."

A Brave Act

Single Gunner Hurls Back Entire German Charge

An episode of the battle for Verdun, illustrating the cool bravery of the famous Colonial divisions of France, is related by a French army doctor, who witnessed the scene.

On a crest flanking the position of Douaumont Lieut. S——, belonging to an African artillery regiment, was stationed with his battery of "75's." At six o'clock in the morning, during a blizzard, an Austrian 130 shell burst dead on the foremost gun. A captain who was regulating the range was badly wounded. A doctor who hastened towards the wounded officer was killed.

The Germans had got the range of the battery, and for half an hour they rained shells on it, working terrible havoc among the men, horses and guns.

The situation was already desperate when Lieut. S——, pushing his best gun into a crater, continued to fire as cooly as at practice. One by one the gunners were soon all killed. The officer now seated himself behind his gun, and acted as server.

At eight o'clock he had only four men left; at nine o'clock only two. Half an hour later he was alone.

The Germans decided to storm the position at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. S—— watched them advance in serried ranks across the snow-covered ground until they were but 400 yards from him. Then, as calmly as ever, he started to work his "75" at top speed. His shells tore through the German masses, mowing down whole ranks and ploughing long furrows in the charging masses. The Germans, unprepared for such a reception, wavered, hesitated, then turned back and regained their lines in disorder, without suspecting that such terrible losses were the work of one man!!

Lieut. S——took advantage of the respite to spike two of his guns, which were out of action, and, harnessing the three remaining mules to a couple of cannon, still almost intact, brought them, together with the wounded captain and the body of the doctor, to the main positions of his division.

For his exploit the lieutenant has been awarded the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

Smashed German Supply Base

A Scotsman, writing of trench experiences, relates what he heard from the lips of an aviator:

"It was my good fortune to smash up a German supply base, said the airman, when I pressed him. "I had a risky time of it getting over the spot, where I dropped the bomb, but I was so eager to drop to wreck the Boche depot I quite forgot some of my own dangers. The right moment came, and I let her go. I looked down to see what would happen There was a muffled roar, and a cloud of smoke and dust arose.

"As it cleared away I saw the success of my lucky shot. I forgot where I was, jumped up, and shouted and waved my hat, and hardly knew I was being fired at. It was one of the keenest feelings of enjoyment I have ever experienced."

The latest campaign on which the Militant Suffragists in Great Britain intend to embark is one for the retention of women when the war is over at the labor they have taken up at the call of Lloyd George.

Shakespeare's Popularity

If the test of popularity is the store set upon greatness by the number of books printed relating to a man, then the number of sets of Shakespeare's books placed upon the market—800,000—settles his pre-eminence in that respect as well as in many others. Allowing seven volumes to each set that would bring up the figure to 6,000,000.

This number is ten times that of the total number of books housed in the Bodleian Library and not far short of double the British Museum total, which is steadily increasing at the rate of 100,000 volumes each year.

The British Museum Library catalogue, by the way, contains nearly 5,000 entries relating to Shakespeare, and the collection of Shakespeareana on its shelves exceeds 20,000 separate books.

"I think you are the man that stole my shirt," said Mike O'Hafferty one day when he met a very suspicious looking foreigner roaming about his house.

"Do you think I would stoop so low as to take your shirt?" said the stranger.

"You hadn't to stoop at all. It was hanging up."

No "Water Cure" For Germans

Rich Germans accustomed in peace times to leave their Fatherland to take the "water cure" in places outside Germany must now satisfy medical men under government jurisdiction that they require such cures, and that there is reasonable grounds for believing that the cures cannot be affected by the waters of—say Keil.

South Africans Charged in Stocking Feet

South Africans had their first engagement in the Western Desert a few weeks ago. A mixed force of Anzacs, Sikhs, and Yeomanry moved out against a large enemy force composed of Senussi and Bedouin, in uniforms and officered by Germans and Turks. Rain and mud compelled the abandonment of waggons and motors, etc., half way.

The South Africans early suffered from rifle fire because of their stature, and also suffered from the execrably heavy going, being unused to footwork. A hundred of them were sent back with sore feet, but on hearing the South African war cry they turned to right about, and with their boots in their hands charged back, taking part in the fight all day.

While returning footsore to camp all the South Africans refused lifts, though many were carrying their wounded and dead comrades. They were proud of their work, but longing for their horses.

A Stupid Subterfuge

The stupidity and hypocrisy of Germany's contention that her systematic campaign of murder and piracy at sea was in retaliation for Great Britain's "attempt to starve millions of Germans into submission" have long been apparent to the neutral world. Aside from the fact that the blockade is a legitimate means of warfare, every schoolboy knows or ought to know that it was not established until after Germany announced her "submarine blockade" of the British Isles in February, 1915, and her determination to torpedo every ship that left or approached British shores, whether neutral or belligerent.—Victoria Times.

THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap.

5c. The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence. 5c.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROS., LIMITED TORONTO

Children

all love Cowan's Maple Buds because they are delicious and may be eaten in large amounts without ill effect—every Bud pure and wholesome.

A-9

Watered Margarine

Liquid margarine is the latest alternative to butter in Berlin, but even the German police cannot stand for such an adulteration, and a seller of the butter has been fined $250 for adulterating it with 60 per cent of water. The price of beef in Berlin is now at 75 cents per lb.

Cheap "War Loans"

Austria is beginning to feel the pinch of the war. Such luxuries as beef are no longer in happy sight on the table of the Vienna workingman's table. The government in raising its last war loan had to induce money by accepting subscriptions as low as 50 cents.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

Prompt Relief

from the all-too-common ills of the digestive organs—weak stomach, torpid liver and inactive bowels—is found in the always safe, sure, quick-acting

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

GoldLeaf Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
Suite 229 1565th Ave. - - N Y City

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

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

LITTLE
THINGS COUNT

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

EDDY'S MATCHES

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

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Poor Puss!

A Dungannon soldier, writing home from one of the fronts, says: "While taking a ramble the other day I happened on a little wooden cross bearing the inscription: 'This mascot of the 10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Carson's Orange cat—killed in action 8th March, 1916.' I made inquiries, and found that a cat was actually buried there. It was a lovely big animal, and the pet of the regiment. He had been sunning himself and a lump of shrapnel came over and cut him in two."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

There is a decided economic difference between the news that the German authorities have instructed the people to slay crows and storks for food purposes, and the sale of superfluous jewellery in London, England. After sale of that kind $140,000 was raised for the Red Cross.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine OUR EYES Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c. per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

N. U. 1109

Working Your Eight Hours

The Secret of Success in Your Life's Work Lies in Industry

Generally speaking, a man 60 years old has slept twenty years, played 20 years, and worked 20 years. That is to say, he has divided each day of his life as follows: Eight hours of sleep, eight hours for pleasure and recreation and eight hours for work.

Of course, there are exceptions to this rule; but the man who violates this division of his day for any considerable length of time in the end likely will pay the piper. If he sleeps too much, he's a dope; if he plays too much, he vegetates and disqualifies himself for work; if he works too much, he breaks down.

Only a third of one's life seems a small proportion to devote to work. It would seem that a man could not accomplish much who devotes two-thirds of his life to sleep and recreation, and some men do not accomplish much; but that is because they do not make the most of their working hours.

The secret of successful accomplishment in the day's work—the secret of success in your life's work, lies in industry. While you are working, work—don't dilly dally and gather wool and chew your pencil and run to the window when you hear the fire engine coming. Keep eternally on your job in the office from the time you hang up your hat in the morning until the clock strikes at quitting time. Make a chip fly every second—concentrate every ounce of mental or physical energy on the work at hand—let there be no lost motion, no cerebral vibration—maintain yourself at the highest degree of efficiency.

If you do this for eight hours every day you'll be heard from ere you are long on the job—men will marvel at your achievements—you won't have much competition. The reason why one man can do in two hours what another man accomplishes with difficulty in eight is not hard to find if you watch both workers for a few minutes.—Boston Globe.

BABY'S WELFARE

The welfare of the baby is the fond mother's greatest aim. No mother wants to see her little ones suffering from colds, constipation, colic or any other of the many ills that so often afflict little ones. Thousands of mothers have learned that by giving an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets to their children they can keep them well. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Richard Boston, Pembroke, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets saved my little girl when nothing else appeared to help her. I would not attempt to raise a baby without keeping the Tablets in the house." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The exports of wine from Argentina last year were four times those of the preceding year, increasing from 54,556 gallons in 1914 to 227,821 gallons in 1915, according to an official report published. The greater part of the Argentina wine was sent to the neighboring countries, but shipments were also made to France and England.

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

Tourist—What very changeable weather you get down here!

Old Fisherman—Changeable do ye call it, sir? If it 'ad been changeable we'd have changed it long ago!

Report on Waterworks

Valuable Edition Recently Issued by the Commission of Conservation

A new edition of "Waterworks and Sewerage Systems of Canada," by Leo G. Denis, has just been issued by the Commission of Conservation. In the present report the various physical and financial data respecting waterworks have been brought up to date and a new section on sewerage systems has been added. The book is a royal octavo volume, handsomely bound in cloth, contains 176 pages of text and is well illustrated with 25 half-tones and 5 diagrams.

In the year of Confederation there were only 7 waterworks plants in Canada; today there are 528. These have been built at a total cost of $123,725,633 and entail an annual maintenance charge of $4,558,539. The total daily consumption is 426,877,000 imperial gallons, which gives an average daily consumption per capita of 111 gallons, ranging from 50 gallons in Manitoba to 143 in New Brunswick.

There are 206 plants supplied from springs or wells and 322 from lakes or streams. In 72 plants the water is filtered and in 21 plants it is treated with hypochlorite. The municipality owned plants number 396. As to rates, where specified, it is shown that flat rates are used in 269 cases, meters in 30, and both flat and meter in 141.

There are 279 sewerage systems in Canada, having an aggregate mileage of 4,223 and which have been built at a total cost of $74,504,418. In only 75 municipalities is the sewage treated. Proportionally to population, the West, with 28 treatment plants, makes a much better showing than the East, with 47. The total cost of the treatment plants is $3,218,935.

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

Bayley—Is your house insured against fire?

Glinn—I don't know. I've just been reading over the insurance policy.

New French Biplane

Can Attain a Speed of 125 Miles an Hour Against the Fokker's 100

The French papers were recently allowed to state that France now possesses an aeroplane which has beaten the world's record for speed. By courtesy of the French war office correspondents were allowed to visit Louis Bleriot's factories at Suresnes, near Paris, and inspect the new machine. M. Bleriot gave such details as can be published of the new marvel.

The Fokker has been described as a hawk. The new French machine is a swallow—a graceful, almost frail looking biplane. It is called a "spad," the word being derived from the initial letters of the Societe L'Aviation et Derives. It climbs rapidly and smoothly and can attain a speed of more than 125 miles an hour. The Fokkers speed is 100 miles an hour. On account of its speed the "spad" can be entrusted to only the most expert pilots because, though the speed can be reduced a little, only the most skilful airmen can alight without smashing the machine. The deadly work of the "spad" may be traced through the daily French communiques.

"The Fokker is a very greatly overrated machine," M. Bleriot said, "and no better than the aeroplane we have had for a long time. I refer to the Morane Saulnier. The German machines are without doubt inferior to ours, but they have an engine, the Mercedes, which is as good as, but no better, than the French engine. Never for a moment has Germany had the mastership of the air and now that we have this machine we have established a lead which will never be wrested from us."

Have Been Tried And Found Good

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE SO POPULAR

They Are Invaluable As a Tonic and Family Medicine As Well As a Preventive and Cure for the More Serious Kidney Diseases.

Chelmsford, Ont. (Special)—"We have found Dodd's Kidney Pills extremely good. We are in good health thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

These are the words of Miss Delia Charron, a well known resident here. Others tell the same story. They have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic and family medicine are without an equal. When you feel worn, tired and run down the chances are ten to one that your kidneys are at fault.

When the kidneys become clogged or out of order, the circulation becomes sluggish, the impurities are not strained out of the blood and the result is weariness and lack of energy all over the body.

This condition is not only disagreeable but dangerous as well. The impurities in the blood are the seeds of disease. If they are not removed Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease may result.

Guard against these diseases and get back your accustomed energy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

V. C. For English Curate

Great Britain has been delighted to read that the Victoria Cross had been conferred upon a temporary chaplain of the Forces, a London curate from the Thames-side parish of St. Peter's, Deptford.

Three days running, during heavy fighting, he went repeatedly, backwards and forwards, under continuous and heavy shell and machine-gun fire, between our original trenches and those captured from the enemy, in order to tend and rescue wounded men." In the first two days he brought in twenty-two who had been badly wounded, and three were actually killed while he was dressing their wounds; then next day he took charge of a party of volunteers and once more went out to bring in those who remained.

"This splendid work," says the official notification, "was quite voluntary on his part, and outside the scope of his ordinary duties."

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Vodka Ban Big Boon to Russians

Another crushing blow to drink has been delivered by Russian military doctors, who, reporting to the Paris Academy of Medicine on the condition of the Czar's legions since the abolition of the consumption of alcohol, says:

"Since he has been deprived of alcohol poison the hardy Russian peasant is able to withstand the war's worst privations and sufferings; he has been vaccinated against typhoid, Cholera and smallpox without the slightest ill effects to his health.

"The whole of the Russian army has thereby gained enormously. It would have been impossible to obtain this magnificent result, but for the stamping out of the vodka evil."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"Now, my little girl, tell me," said a Sunday school superintendent, "which you would rather be—beautiful or good?" "I think," the little girl answered thoughtfully, "that I'd rather be beautiful—and repent."

France is a long way from a state of famine, if one may reckon with the gold that lies in the Bank of France when last reported upon in March. It then amounted to the sum of $782,930,050.

Mistress (to new cook)—What are all those tools for?

New Cook—This is me scraper for scrapin' off the toast I usually burn in the mornings. This is me cement for mendin' all the dishes I crack, an' this is to clean out the gas-stove burners after all the stews boil over.

New British Machine Gun

It Accounted for 330 Germans in Half an Hour

The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat this and is beating it every day. Invented by an American officer, Col. Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scouts entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans.

Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of these guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

Shoddy Finery Unpopular

According to a London newspaper, women, who never made money before in England, are now doing so. A large proportion are spending their gains on health and fat-producing foods. An observer of the changed produced thereby affirms that the English girls are looking plump and well fed—resembling the French and American girls. One seldom meets with a thin or anemic young woman now. Shoddy finery is also disappearing. Aids to beauty are sought after to such an extent that drug stores give them extra display in their windows.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Unconquerable Belgium

Belgium has for the time being lost her freedom, but she retains her unconquerable soul and the day of her deliverance from bondage to the oppressor is drawing nearer. We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium is restored to her full national rights, and until generous reparation is made to her for all that she has suffered. There are other aims in this war precipitated by Germany's unholy ambition; but the restoration of Belgium's national independence is the foremost aim; and whatever the cost the Allies will continue the war until that aim is fully realized.—London Chronicle.

"Wait a moment, lady, until the car stops." "Will you please not address me as lady, sir?" she said sharply. "I beg your pardon, madam," said the conductor. "The best of us are apt to make mistakes."—Buffalo Courier.

A form of rubber stamp has been invented for marking initials of owners of golf balls.

Stiff, Enlarged Joints Limber Up! Every Trace of Rheumatism Goes!

Even Chronic Bedridden Cases Are Quickly Cured

Rub on Magic "Nerviline"

Nothing on earth can beat old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.

The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.

You see Nerviline is a direct application, it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.

NERVILINE

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness, even for neuralgia headache it is simply the finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c. family size bottle, it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c.; all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Union of the Empire

The very uncertainty of the future makes it necessary to be prepared beforehand for every possible contingency, and there are certain things which do not depend on the termination of the war, but must be taken in hand at once. First and foremost is the closer union of the Empire. If there is one result which we are all equally determined shall flow from the war, it is this. The Mother Country and the Dominions are equally resolved on it; our Allies would rejoice at it, and the enemy would be correspondingly disturbed. It will go ill with the Government if they fail to take occasion boldly by the hand and realize this aspiration.—London Times.

A young and ambitious preacher who was staying at a friend's house retired to his room for an hour or so each day to practice pulpit oratory. Although he did not know it, at times his impassioned tones could be heard throughout the house. A Bishop happened to call one day when the budding orator was holding forth. "Gracious men!" exclaimed the Bishop. "Pray, what might that be?" "Sit down, Bishop!" his friend replied. "That's only a young man practising what he preaches!"

First Married Man—What are you cutting out of the paper?

Second Married Man—An item about a California man's securing a divorce because his wife went through his pockets.

First Married Man—What are you going to do with it?

Second Married Man—Put it in my pocket.—Yale Record.

Russia's Gigantic Aeroplane

The Russian's Ila-Mourometz, their brand new aeroplane, will play enormous havoc upon the enemy, for every movement of the huge flier has demonstrated its superiority to the dirigible.

It is easier managed, does not require more than two men to navigate, and yet carries with it the most infernal cargo of war missiles. One of these paid a flying visit to Daoudzeras, southeast of Frederichstadt, and dropped thirteen bombs, each weighing 40 lbs., upon the railway station.

In addition the observer sent seven others filled with splinters down upon the German entrenchments, starting fires and greatly disorganizing the enemy. It is believed that aeroplanes of this type are being manufactured for service with the British Army.

A New Yorker tells of a married couple he observed at a county fair in Ohio. They found themselves in the centre of quite a crowd near one of the amusement booths and the husband addressed his wife in this wise:

"I say, dearie, I think you'd better give me the lunch basket. Don't you see, we are apt to lose each other in this crowd."—Harper's.

Deaths From Cancer

On the basis of the last statistics, there are 78,000 deaths due to cancer annually in the United States. The mortality rate has steadily increased from 63 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913.

The wounded Hero—Yes, I had so many bullet holes bored through me that the boys behind me complained of the draft!

AN OIL FOR EVERY BEARING

FOR every part of every machine there is one oil which will lubricate most efficiently and economically that particular bearing surface. Finding the right oil means saving money and lengthening the life of the machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part. Here are some of them:—

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

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

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

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

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

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

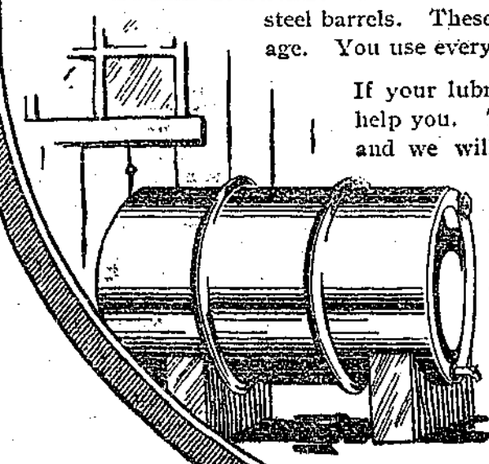
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

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

THRESHER HARD OIL

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

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



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

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B.C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., June 29, 1916.

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

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Monthly Report of the Hedley Committee.

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering the collections made for the month of May, 1917. It is the intention of the committee to publish the list of subscriptions each month, together with the auditors' certificate relative to the correctness of the report. If your name does not appear on the list, no payment was made during the period; and it is hoped that those who have overlooked their payments will hand same to the secretary-treasurer as soon as possible. In some cases the amounts appearing cover back payments. In a few cases subscribers have paid in advance, and in previous months, and these amounts have been previously acknowledged.

Collections made as per list month of May, $888.85; of this amount $140.90 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund, and the balance, $747.95, to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Up to and including May, 1916, the following amounts have been collected and remitted to the Canadian Patriotic fund:

October, 1914.....	$1001.75
January, 1916.....	597.00
February, 1916.....	772.00
March, 1916.....	752.75
April, 1916.....	747.50
May, 1916.....	747.95
	84,618.95

C. P. DALTON, Sec.-Treas.

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

Hedley, B. C., June 26, 1916.

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

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, MAY, 1916.

W. Sampson	$ 6.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
Friend	8.00
B. W. Knowles	5.50
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
C. E. Prior	5.00
A. Clare	5.50
S. L. Smith	6.00
G. E. French	3.50
John Smith	4.50
P. Murray	6.00
G. M. Gilbert	5.00
P. G. Wright	3.75
C. A. Brown	4.00
V. Zackerson	4.00
H, E. Hanson	4.00
W. Mathew	4.00
R. S. Collin	5.00
J. W. Wirth	4.50
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
L. C. Rolls	3.75
R. Boyd	3.75
P. Millett	3.75
M. C. Hill	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
T. C. Porteous	4.50
G. W. Wirtanen	4,50
S. C. Knowles	4.00
E. H. Simpson	4.00
T. Henderson	4.00
H. T. Rainbow	3.50
G. Knowles	5.00
G. Stevens	4.75
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5,00
R. Clare	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
T. E. Burrus	4.00
M. McLeod	4.50
Geo. Walker	3.75
R. L. Jones	4.00
A. F. Loomer	3.75
A. J. King	4.00
A. Beam	4.00
O. A. Thompson	3.50
F. Bentley	3.50
Ed. Hossack	3.50
A. W. Harper	3.50
J. Gaare	3.50
J. Jamieson	3.50
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
J. Donnelly	3.75
T. L. Terry	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
G. E. McClure	3.50
D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
Jos. Whyte	3.50
F. Decario	3.50
A. Sandberg	3.00
D. Henderson	3.50
R. Anderson	4.00
G. R. Allen	4.50
T. Bysouth	4.25
L. Basso	3.75
T. Baird	2.00
W. Burrows	4.25
J. R. Brown	4.25
J. Bloomberg	3.75
E. Berg	4.25
J. Coulthard	4.25
J. Casey	4.25
W. Constantine	4.00
J. Dragoes	4.25
Joe DeGroe	3.75
F. Edlund	2.00
O. Franzen	3.75
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	3.75
M. Gillis	4.25
H. Grenquist	4.25
R. Hambly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.25
W. Hambly	5.00
J. Hossack	3.75
P. Johnson	4.25
S. Johns	5.00
P. R. Johnson	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
L. Johns	4.25
O. Lindgren	3.75
L. S. Morrison	5.75
H, H. Messinger	4.00
W. Mitchell	3.75
G. Malm	3.75
J. Martin	4.25
F. McCaulay	3.00
A. Nicholson	4.25
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	10.00
T. Peterson	2.75
R. Porritt	4.25
Fred Pearce	1.85
D. Rankin	4.25
A. Rawnsley	4.25
B. Rescori	4.25
Geo. Ransom	4.25
W. Ray	4.00
C. Rause	2.50
J. Roden	2.75
J. Snell	4.25
Ole Screenes	5.00
K. Steffanson	2.25
W. J. Stewart	5.75
S, Swanson	4.25
Swan Sweedling	3.50
C. A. Selquist	3.75
Bob Stillim	4.25
Casper Steen	3.75
W. W. Savage	3.00
Fk. Serafin	4.00
J. Thomas	4.25
A. Taddis	1.00
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	3.75
F. Williams	4.00
D. Werry	2.00
Fk. Wyberg	3,75

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

W. J. Cormack	$ 3.50
J. K, Fraser	5.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
John Beale	3.00
G. A. Riddle	3.00
H. D. Barnes	5.00
C. P. Dalton	4.50
A. T. Horswell	3.00
F, M. Gillespie	10.00
A. Winkler	5.00
J. Jackson	5.00
T. H. Rotherham	5.00
E. D. Boeing	15.00
W, T. Butler	3.00
C. Barnum	1.00
Miss McKinnon	2.00
G. McEachren	10.00
Miss Roche	2.00
J. D. Brass	5.00
R. J. Edmond	3.00
F. H. French	5.00
W. A. McLean	5.00
Jas. Stewart	2.00
Miss L. Beale	1.00
Miss K. C. Halliday	2.00
Miss Ida Tompkins	3.50
John Mairhofer	5.00
Miss E. Clare	2.00
James Clarke	2.50
James Critchley	1.00
Miss M. Beale	2.00
The Daly Reduction Co	200.00
R. J. Corrigan	4.00
L. Oty	1.00
	$349.00

Frank W. Evans, of Vancouver, representing the Imperial Oil Co., was in town yesterday. He denies authorship of that charming brochure, sent to newspapers by John D. Rockefeller, jr., and entitled "The Colorado Industrial Plan," or how to elevate the working classes, male and female, old and young, with Pinkertons, National Guards, etc., attached to machine guns, automatics repeaters and sawed-offs.

Yes, advertising is a poor investment so long as you imagine you are helping the newspaper. Just as soon as you advertise to increase your business advertising will pay—that is, give the same thought to your newspaper advertising that you do to the selection and display of your goods. We would rather run a paper without ads than one full of "dry-rot" advertising. The plant of The Hedley Gazette cost too much money to be an object of charity in any town in the interior of B. C.

Tuesday a Princeton Chink departed for the realms of the blest by the hemp route. It is supposed he became despondent over not being able to compete in the labor market with the bohunk. It costs a Chink from 8 to 15 cents a day for food; a hunk can live on a pound of flour mixed with water and a half ounce of cheese grated into it, or abou 4 cents daily. The Chink occasionally has pork or chicken, which is an additional cost. The hunk throws into the pot a gopher, a chipmunk, a squirrel, a porky, a beef hoof, a crow, a hawk, an owl, or anything dead or living that he can pick up, steal, snare, trap, net or shoot. There are sad days coming for the Chink in B. C. A few of them will continue in the laundry business until the hunk has learned to spit and iron at the same time.

This space was filled by J. Peck McS. yesterday without overheating. All the Prohibitionists need do in this province is sit down and let the booze foundries work overtime for the cause.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Services every alternate Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

HEDLEY METHODIST CHURCH
FRANK STANTON, B. A.
Minister
Services will be held the First and Third Sundays of the month at 8.00 p. m.

Hedley's Contingent

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

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

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

Dates of Fall Fairs

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

CIRCUIT 3

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

CIRCUIT 4

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

CIRCUIT 5

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

CIRCUIT 6

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

CIRCUIT 7

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

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Bow Kee Laundry

Only First Class Work
Laundry Delivered Anywhere

Hedley Trading Co, Ltd

Stone Crocks

With Covers

Half-Gallons - - 50c.
1 Gallon - - - 65c.
2 Gallons - - $1.15
3 Gallons - - $1.50
5 Gallons - - $2.25

See Ours First

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

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

TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

Hatching Eggs

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

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

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

NOTICE

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements

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

Where located:—Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Waugh, Free Miners Certificate No. 75102-B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

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

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

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

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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