Library Leg Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 10. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!
PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
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DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.
Oroville, Wash.

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Found—A gold ring. Call at the postoffice, pay 50c. for this notice and take ring away.

Born—In Hedley, Tuesday, 27th March, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. French, a daughter.

R. P. Brown, P. L. S., Penticton was in town Monday evening on a trip through the the district.

R. H. Carmichael, O. H. Carle, D. J. Innis and Arthur Mattice were Keremeos visitors in town Friday last.

After this week all subscriptions one or more years in arrears will be struck off the list. No exceptions.

J. R. Brown, government agent at Fairview, was in Hedley Tuesday and went through to Princeton. He is on a road inspection trip.

A nice little snowstorm this morning. Just enough to give a dewy kiss to the buttercups, irrigate the Jim Hill mustard, and hearten up the wood and coal man.

Sunday evening, after service in the English church, C. P. Dalton was presented with a purse. Arthur Clare, in making the presentation on behalf of the congregation, expressed their appreciation of his work in the church and regret at his early departure from Hedley. Mr. Dalton made a suitable reply.

No free advertising in future. Notices of entertainments for which an admission charge will be paid or a collection taken up, church, temperance, whiskey, political, theatrical, lost found, birth, marriage, and death notices must be paid for. The parson, the accoucheur, the undertaker, is paid for his services; why not the publisher?

Friday night the rooming house and store belonging to Billie Waugh was burned. The The alarm was given shortly after 9 oclock and in a few minutes the hose was connected and the water turned on. Although the fire had too much headway to save the building it was kept from spreading to the adjoining houses and the business portion of the town. The building, furniture and stock were insured for $1600, and valued at about $2500.

Nat Darling and Al. Campbell arrived in town yesterday, several weeks behind schedule, due to storms, snow-slides and easy collections. They were so pleased to get to Hedley again that they tried to hug the bus-driver and thanked the locomotive engineer for getting through without a snowslide. Nat says the roadbed between Oroville and Hedley is the least addicted to slides and large boulders of any part of the country he has been in this trip. They are so far behind time that they haven't even got in touch with a measles epidemic. They went to Keremeos yesterday afternoon.

Captain G. C. Rose of the internment police was in town Thursday last recruiting for the Forestry service. About nineteen years ago Captain Rose was a resident of the Boundary district, and received a job in the customs from Bostock. He resigned that position and purchased the Kelowna Courier. When the war started he obtained a commission and has since served his country with distinction in Revelsteck, Vernon and intermediate points, receiving steady and well-merited promotion. He hopes to go home to the Old Country in charge of a Forestry draft. His many well wishers hope he will get to the firing line, but if not, he will return to us with the rank of at least an honorary lieutenant-colonel.

Serve
Save
Produce

EVERY ONE CAN do something for his country

Some can bear arms
Some can produce food
Some can make munitions
Some can give money

It is the privilege of all to help.

YOU CAN SERVE by Fighting—Working—Saving—Giving

This is NATIONAL SERVICE

Are YOU doing your part?

ALL EYES turn now to the Canadian Farmer, for he can render the Empire SPECIAL SERVICE in this sternest year of the war.

But—our farms are badly undermanned—25,000 men are needed on the land.

With insufficient help, the Man on the Land fights an uphill fight to meet the pressing need for Food.

CITY and TOWN can help.

Municipal Councils, Churches and Schools, and other organizations, both of men and women, can render National Service by directing all available labour to the Land.

Farmers themselves can exchange labour. School boys can assist.

Were you raised on a farm? Can you drive a team? Can you handle fork or hoe? If you can't fight, you can produce. Spend the Summer working on the Farm.

Let every man, woman and child in the Dominion who has access to Land, no matter how small the plot, make it produce Food in 1917.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden write:—
INFORMATION BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

DOMINION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER

Fatal Accident.

Sunday evening about 7.30 an accident occurred in the 600-level of the Nickel Plate mine, resulting in the death of Lemuel Fife and Daniel Rankin, two machine men. They drilled into what is known as a "bootleg." Death was instantaneous.

Tuesday afternoon Dr. McCaffery of Princeton, coroner, held an inquest, with the following as jurors: Geo. A. Riddle (foreman), C. P. Dalton. E. D. Boeing, T. J. Griffin, P. Murray, and Walter Snyder. Four witnesses were called: A. Springhetti, who was first on the scene after the accident; L. S. Morrison, shiftboss; O. Lindgren, who loaded the holes on the previous shift, and J. R. Brown. Mine Inspector Strachan of Merritt was present and examined the witnesses.

Nothing that would indicate carelessness or neglect was brought out in the evidence.

THE VERDICT.

"We are unanimously of the opinion that Dan Rankin and L. Fife met their death in the N. P. mine while drilling. We believe they struck powder in a nearby bootleg, which they knew was adjacent but which they had examined and were satisfied was safe and free from powder, and that they came by their deaths by accident.

GEO. A. RIDDLE,
Foreman.

Fife was a native of Colchester, Cape Breton. His wife and family reside there.

Rankin was from Inverness, Cape Breton. His wife and five small children live at the mine.

The funeral will be held this afternoon, the Miners' Union having charge of arrangements.

News and Advertisements.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the B. C. Press association, held in Victoria on the 12th and 13th inst.:

"That in view of the difficulty encountered in discriminating between what may be considered 'news' and what may be classed as 'advertising,' the association takes the position that items announcing association, club, meetings, concerts, and events to come, where an admission fee is charged or a collection taken—political, patriotic or otherwise—are advertising, and that 'news' consists of reports of events which have taken place; that a general stand be taken towards eliminating as far as possible the abuse of the news columns, and that frequent items be inserted in newspapers pointing out these distinctions with a view to educating the public in this respect. Also that formal notices of births, marriages, deaths, cards of thanks, and events to come, such as club meetings—political and otherwise—afternoon teas, concerts, socials, etc., be charged for at specified rates."

It is perhaps needless to state that the foregoing resolution will, or should be, observed by all the newspapers of the province. It is a business proposition that the newspaper should be paid for space, a commodity, just as meat, prunes, beans, shoes, meals, clothing, labor, etc., are commodities and paid for at current market values.

On Friday evening, April 13, a lecture will be given in the Keremeos church by Dr. Wm. Thomson on "India—Its government; its school system; the manners and customs of the Hindo people." For some years Dr. Thomson lived in India and his observations should be of the greatest interest to every British subject. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Women's Missionary society.

Mine Inspector Strachan of Merrit was in town Tuesday in connection with the accident at the Nickel Plate mine.

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Germany or Russia?

It is perfectly clear that this war will close with either Russia or Germany paramount at Constantinople. If the Germans are permitted to keep their "corridor" to the East—an unthinkable and suicidal concession on our side—they will probably leave the Turks in nominal possession of Constantinople and the Straits; but everyone will know that it is the Teuton twin empires in Central Europe which really guide the foreign policy of Stamboul and sit on the Gallipoli heights which command the Dardanelles. The only force powerful enough to dislodge this malign outside control is that of Russia; and the only way in which Russia can now get this control is by physical occupation.—Montreal Star.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances, the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

Mr. Goodleigh—"Her age really surprised me; she doesn't look twenty-eight does she?"

Miss Snappe—"Not now, but I supposed she did once."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Women to Wear Overalls

Overalls for women! Overalls of silk, overalls of satin, overalls of cotton, overalls in dots and stripes and checks are being manufactured by one of the largest manufacturers of the bifurcated garment, hitherto sacred only to man. The women are going to wear them, too. It's all due to the war, they claim.

The overalls already have been adopted in one New York factory for women employees, and many women are wearing them to do household work. Large overall orders have been placed by department stores in anticipation of the new mode.

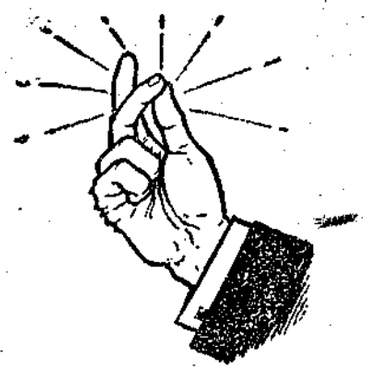
"The guv'nor wants enough peas to sow two rows."

"But how long are the rows?"

"Bit longer 'an passon's garden."

"But I don't know how long the parson's garden is."

"Whoi, it be a bit shorter 'an ourn."



You Can Snap Your Fingers

at the ill effects of caffeine when you change from tea and coffee to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Clean Seed

Many Farmers do Not Pay Sufficient Attention to Cleaning Seed

Very few farmers put their seed through the fanning mill three times, but quite a number clean it once or twice. A great many do not clean their seed at all. It is not at all necessary to buy new seed; in fact, it is more advisable for a farmer to use the seed produced on his own farm and properly clean the weed seeds out. In New Brunswick, I was once walking along the road close to a field where a man was sowing. I dipped my hand first into a stream close by and then into the bag of seed. When I took my hand out it was covered with weed seeds, showing that the man had not cleaned his seed at all. One of the best means for preventing the spread of weeds is to clean the seed thoroughly.—F. C. Nunnick, at Seventh Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

HOW TO CURE STOMACH TROUBLE

The Common Cause is Lack of Blood—Therefore You Must Build Up the Blood

There is the most intimate relation between the condition of the blood and the activity of the stomach. The blood depends upon the stomach for a large part of its nourishment; while every act of digestion, from the time the food enters the stomach and is assimilated by the blood needs plenty of pure well-oxidized blood. The muscles, glands and nerves of the stomach work only according to the quality of the blood.

The most common cause of indigestion is lack of rich, red blood. Not only does impure blood weaken the muscles of the stomach but it lessens the product of the glands of the intestines and stomach, which furnish the digestive fluids. Nothing will more promptly cure indigestion than plenty of pure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the safest and most certain blood-builder. A thorough trial of these pills gives a hearty appetite, perfect digestion, strength and health. Here is proof of the value of these pills in cases of indigestion. Mr. Daniel Dexter, Liverpool, N. S., says: —"For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. I was greatly troubled with gas on the stomach which caused disagreeable sensations. I was also frequently troubled with nausea and vomiting, which were very distressing. As a result of my trouble my appetite almost completely failed, and what I did eat caused me constant pain. I was continually doctoring but did not get any benefit, and had about made up my mind that I would suffer for life. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and while I had not much hope of a cure I decided to do so. I had only taken a few boxes, however, when I found they were helping me. Very gladly then I continued the use of the pills, and in less than three months I was as well as ever I had been, able to eat a hearty meal, and to feel that life was again worth living. I had also been troubled from time to time with attacks of rheumatism, and the use of the pills cured this as well as the indigestion. It is now over a year since I took the pills, and in that time I have had no return of the trouble."

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

What Belgium Wants

At a meeting held at Paris on January last to protest against enemy deportation of Belgian workmen M. Vandervelde of the Belgian Cabinet, himself a Socialist, read from a manifesto issued by his countrymen, the victims of German slavery, as follows: "Whatever be our tortures we want peace only with the independence of our country and the triumph of justice." It is as natural for normal individuals to applaud this heroic stand as it is to condemn, even impatiently, the agitators for peace who afford the secret agents of dastardly enemy intrigues a golden opportunity for service.

—Ottawa Journal.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

A Form of Preparedness

"I'm afraid I'm going to lose my temper when I make this speech," said Senator Sorghum.

"Deliberately?"

"Yes. Some of the remarks I want to make will never be excused unless it can be claimed they were said in the heat of debate."—Washington Star.

Country Magistrate—"Ten and costs for reckless driving."

Young Motorist—"Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us."

Magistrate—"Twenty and costs, then. You're a darned sight more reckless than I thought you were."

Heaven Second Choice

The late Bishop of London was once ordered by his physician to spend the winter in Algiers. The Bishop said it was impossible, he had so many engagements. "Well, my Lord Bishop," said the specialist, "it either means Algiers or heaven."

"In that case," said the Bishop, "I'll go to Algiers."—The Argonaut.

What They Did For One Family

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WHERE DOCTORS FAILED

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Afted Years of Suffering, Found the Remedy They Sought in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Capreol, Ont. (Special).—Firm believers in Dodd's Kidney Pills are Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Sawyer, of this place. They have their reasons and are quite willing to make them public.

"I was a complete wreck when I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Sawyer says. 'I had suffered for ten years. I tried five doctors altogether. Some said it was rheumatism. Others called it lumbago, but none could give any permanent relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of me.

"My wife got the same good results from them. She also had been to several doctors. A specialist from Sault Ste. Marie advised her to stay in bed for a month. But she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills instead with splendid results.

"Do you wonder that we both praise Dodd's Kidney Pills? No one can speak too highly of them.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys they will cure it.

Quiet Enjoyment

"Didn't you tell me that Dubwaite was an entertaining conversationalist?"

"I did."

"Yet he never talks about anything but himself."

"Exactly. And there is nothing I enjoy more than laughing in my sleeve."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Bewildering

Crawford: Your wife seems to be all tangled up in her housekeeping.

Crabshaw: You see, she tries to follow all the so-called useful hints in the women's magazines.—Life.

Crisp

and Flaky

as the minute they left the oven —that's the way you always get

Som-Mor Biscuit

in the triple-sealed Cartons. Plain or Salted.

—In Packages only.

For a change to something equally fresh and delicious, try our

GRAHAM WAFERS

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA. 2

Union Bank Assets Increase Twenty Per Cent. in 1916

Growth in One Year Exceeds Eighteen Million Dollars—Bank Assists Financing of Imperial Munition Business

The fifty-second annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the year ending November 30, 1916, shows a remarkable growth and strengthening of the Bank's position, and at the same time indicates large cash resources both in private and business accounts throughout the Dominion.

The Union Bank, with headquarters in Winnipeg and 200 Branches in the West, as well as a splendid old-established system of Branches in the East, is in close touch with every part of Canada, and its surprising growth for the year reflects the financial recovery of both East and West, and the increasing savings of the people.

Interest-bearing deposits amount now to $60,144,940 against $50,685,304 a year ago, while deposits not bearing interest have reached $29,122,848 compared with $21,999,832 shown in the previous year's statement. The assets, which a year ago were $90,663,063, showed an increase of eighteen and a half millions, bringing them up to $109,040,228. This 20 per cent advance is the more remarkable as it follows an increase of over nine millions, or 11 per cent in 1915, making an increase for the two years of $27,500,000 or 33 per cent. From these figures it is clear that Canadians are saving as well as making money and that the Union Bank of Canada enjoys a large measure of their confidence.

Similar strengthening of the financial position of businesses generally, through the liquidation of bank indebtedness from cash profits has prevented much expansion of current loans and discounts in Canada, which stand practically the same as in the previous year. The new funds at the disposal of the Bank are invested chiefly in liquid assets and cash, of which the Bank holds $56,587,852, compared with $39,138,385 at the end of 1915. This increase of seventeen and a half millions follows an increase of nearly thirteen million dollars during the previous year, and constitutes an extremely strong reserve, readily convertible into cash.

It is interesting to note that of this reserve $16,546,248 is invested in Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, whereas a year ago the amount similarly invested was but little over one million dollars. By far the greater proportion of this sixteen million item consists of securities of the Imperial Government issued for the financing of munition business in Canada.

The note issue of the Bank has increased over a million dollars, to $8,815,117, with a corresponding increase in the War Tax on Bank Note circulation to $50,000.

Profits for the year were about the same as last year, amounting to $651,183. After deducting the War Tax, $150,000 transferred to Contingent Account, $10,000 appropriated for the Pension Fund, $5,000 donated to the British Sailors' Relief Fund, and $450,000 for the usual 8 per cent dividend and 1 per cent bonus, the sum of $93,160 was carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. It is worthy of note that the Bank has maintained its dividend and bonus and met all charges for depreciation and contingencies throughout the war out of its annual profits and has now a larger profit balance than at the end of 1913. The immense increase in the scope of its business during these years, and the great strengthening of its position, holds out the prospect of greatly increased earnings upon the return of normal conditions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Our Need

What we chiefly need is to show the poor farmer, and the man who has the poor land, how he can best treat that land to make it more productive and advance his own interests. If something could be done in the case of the poorer land, I am sure it would accomplish much to see something in the line of experimental stations, applied to the poor land, to see what the result would be.—Hon. A. E. Arsenault, at Seventh Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

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

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 CLERG MED Co HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars . . FREE
London Vet. Correspondence School
Dept. 59 London, Ontario, Can.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

Rural Progress

"Didn't you feel resentful when that man beat you in a horse trade?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntassel. "Hosses ain't my specialty no more. I'll bet you he couldn't of got the best o' me in a motor car trade."—Washington Star.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

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

Banks: Is young Featherly a responsible sort of person?

Brokes: Yes, he's responsible for most of the mistakes in our department.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

A frugal Scot, wishing to light up, asked a number of fellow-passengers for a match. None of them having one, Sandy said resignedly: "Aweel, I'll have to use yin o' ma ain."

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a competent girl. So he asked her:

"Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"

He didn't propose.

Sore Eyes

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

THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ACTIVE RURAL COMMUNITY WORK

LINK BETWEEN THE COUNTRY TOWN AND FARM

The Size of Each Country Town Is Not Determined By Its Corporate Limits, But The Extent Of Its Influence On The Farming Population of the Surrounding Country

Among the many social and economic movements of the day there is no one so fraught with promise as rural community work, for it seeks to solve the problem of life on the farm and to justify the existence of the country town. It is threshing old straw to tell of the various plans which, under the guise of eliminating the middleman, seek to make the small town an unnecessary economic unit. The country storekeeper soon found that the answer was not the often futile attempt to merely meet the prices of the mail-order house.

He was quite right in his contention that the farmer needed the small town as much as the small town needed the farmer, but he was entirely forgetful that the trouble lay primarily in the failure of the small town to see its duty and to do it, all due to the misconception that the farmer was mostly a customer, rather than also a friend and neighbor. The answer was found in that statement which afterward came to be known as the "Trenton Idea," that the size of each town was not its corporate limits, but the extent of its influence in the surrounding country. Likewise, that the problem was a social rather than an economic one, and its motto was summed up in the phrase "Learn to know your neighbor, lest you like him." Also that if the town follows that motto, the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.

It all comes back to the real, self-evident economic fact, not to be found in text books, that you are apt to do business with those you know and like. Immediately the circle widens, for if Trenton, Miss., enlarges its business and social bounds to take in many more miles of contiguous territory, then it immediately becomes interested in the development of that contiguous territory. So, too, does that great city in Missouri with which Trenton trades. Now, just as soon as Trenton got that idea into its head about the contiguous territory it immediately got out of its head that other idea, only this time a mistaken one of most small towns, about getting factories to enliven the place and give it prosperity. For Trenton then perceived that it was surrounded by a number of factories, in the shape of farms, which produced the most essential things in the world—food and raiment—and which, under proper care, would go on producing them forever and a day. Likewise, that the [illegible] of the Trenton commercial world was to foregather with these farmers, so that by mutual help and co-operation the product of these same farms might be increased and multiplied, so that the farmers themselves and Trenton, with which the farmer traded, might all be greatly benefited. It soon developed that [illegible] way to do these very practical business things, and that was to first unite the town and the countryside in social bonds.

The town must be made the life and inspiration of the surrounding country It must furnish amusement and education to the country folks round about it, must have an "opera house" and "movies", a public library or reading room, attractive stores and restaurants or hotels, churches and good schools, and the farmers must be made a part of this social life. With good roads and automobiles, communication and sociability between town and country become easy and constant, and after that the matter of trading together follows as night follows day The real difficulty, and the real solution of the difficulty, is to arouse the local pride of the town and the rest is easy. There are a thousand ways of giving expression to this local pride, and the more direct and elemental they are the more effective the results.

One plan is for the bankers of the town to organize a boys' pig club among the farmer boys of the surrounding country The banker lends each boys enough money to buy a pig, and takes the boy's note for it The Agricultural College of the State University sends the boy instructions in feeding and caring for the pig. At county fairs and the State fairs prizes are given for the best results. One boy that I know of bought a pig for $4. It cost him $8.24 to raise that pig He won $33 in prizes on the pig, and then sold the pig for $30. Meantime the boy was learning how to raise pigs properly, was getting a business education in responsibility, and, like every other member of the club, met his note promptly when due. Also, this plan is increasing both the number and the quality of hogs in the country, and hogs are like gold dollars to the farmers.

Another plan is to provide the farmers with blooded cattle for dairy purposes Bankers, railroads, business men, all take a hand in this. There are various methods, but one of the best is to buy the live stock and sell it to the farmers, taking their notes for the animals. Now, a dairy cow is a gilt-edged bond, a revenue-producing machine, as well as a giver of milk, and several other things besides. She anually gives her own weight in milk, from two to ten times according to the nature and quality of her breed, and is apt to pay for herself the first year.

When the local pride of the small town gets aroused it takes all sorts of unexpected developments. One of the little cities in northeast Missouri raised money among its citizens and started a small flouring mill of 25 bbl capacity per day, where farmers could bring their wheat to be ground and could get rough feed stuff, which heretofore they had been buying in car lots from far-away Kansas. They had thus an immediate market for their grain, and had their feed stuff from their own products at much less than they hitherto paid. So there are more farmers coming to this little town—Edina—than ever before. Not content with this, the county—Knox—in which this little town is situated put on a campaign for silos and alfalfa throughout the country. Alfalfa is a word to conjure with everywhere in the West and South, for though hard to start it is almost indestructible when once it takes root. The silo is the dependence of the farmer in times of drouth, for the preserving through the winter of that green food for stock which otherwise would have been lost by the drouth. What it is is told in the story of the little girl who got her catechism mixed, and said that a lie "was an ever-present help in time of trouble."

Another city in northeast Missouri had been greatly content with itself for many years, and consequently was fast asleep and weary. One day there came a live wire to that town, and it suddenly woke and got going, and has been going ever since at a pace which makes Ruth Law look as if she were tied to a post It has a live commercial club which knows all the farmers in the country, attends all their social functions, brings them into town to all the various entertainments, and is taxing itself to build better roads all over the county

Another Rip Van Winkle of a Missouri town was awakened from its long slumber by this same live wire, and the rejuvenated commercial club formed an offensive and defensive alliance with all the farmers within ten miles. One of its stunts is a series of baseball matches with the farmers in the neighboring townships.

Most remarkable of all is the story of an abandoned parish in the county district of northwest Missouri. Not long ago it was taken hold of by a quiet, unassuming clergyman. Today it is the centre of life and inspiration to all the surrounding country. It has football, baseball, tennis and basketball teams. It has reading clubs, literary and dramatic clubs, good roads associations, and farmers' clubs. It is an example of modern, scientific agriculture, and of sanitary, wholesome living on the farm. Business has followed sociability and human contact and friendliness in every one of these endeavors. So likewise there have come better ways of agriculture and more productiveness. Also there have been other things than mere material gain Everywhere throughout the rural West the cry is for more and better schools, and for all those opportunities of enlightenment and knowledge that have been so long denied the dwellers in the countryside. Such is this great movement, the stirring of local pride and ambition, which is slowly but surely changing the face of all economic and social life throughout the West and South. —Archer Wall Douglas in Hardware Age.

Maple Syrup Imitations

Cane Sugar Mixture Sold for the Genuine Article

The report of the chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department upon samples of maple syrup purchased during the year in various centres throughout Canada has been issued, and shows that out of 209 samples purchased as maple syrup by department inspectors in the open market, 162 were found to be genuine in the sense of meeting standard requirements for maple syrup as defined in the act; six samples met the requirements within such narrow limits as to engender suspicion, but were passed; thus giving 168 samples as probably genuine, 80 per cent of the total collection.

Forty-one samples were found to be adulterated, being mixtures of cane sugar syrup with maple syrup.

Government inspectors visited five retail stores in Toronto, and, without disclosing their identity, purchased goods labelled "maple syrup" Of the five lots of "maple syrup" purchased in various sections of Toronto analysis showed that only two contained genuine maple syrup.

Germany's New Undercraft Terror

Submarines With Sharp Pointed Bows That Can Cut Through Steel

All Germany now appears to have come to the conclusion that the submarine is the weapon of the future for the German nation, and that complete victory for Germany, which means utter annihilation for her enemies can and will thereby be attained.

Day and night the shipyards are never resting. Already submarines in large numbers are in commission Indeed, apparently, the only limit to the number in commission is the great difficulty of securing crews adequately trained, so that new submarines should not prove a greater danger to the crews than to unarmed enemy ships.

One of the chief training centres for the new crews of new submarines is Kiel Harbor. There any day may be seen about thirty of the newest and largest submarines being used solely for the purpose of training crews; but this is by no means the only centre.

The outline of the bows is described as being like the blade of a scythe, pointing upwards out of the water. By some process, said to be newly invented, this blade is extremely hard and extremely sharp, so that when the submarine, travelling at a moderate speed, strikes a wire hawser an inch and a half thick, it cuts it through as if mere hempen rope.

This work of construction and training is not carried out without dangers, difficulties, and accidents At the recent launching of a submarine at the famous Germania Wharf a disaster occurred. The submarine was released, and glided down the slips with increasing speed. When it was quite impossible to check it the spectators saw lying right across the slips either a crowbar or other iron implement. They could only watch and wait for the impact. The vessel struck the obstacle, bounded up, and then fell upside down in the water. Twelve men were drowned.

140,000 Women on the Land

British Government's New Badge of Noble Service

"Every woman who helps in agriculture during the war is as truly serving her country as the man who is fighting in the trenches or on the sea."

Certificates bearing these words and emblazoned with the royal arms have been issued by the British Board of Agriculture to women working on the land, nearly 140,000 of whom are signed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade.

After completing thirty day's service on the land, registered women are entitled to wear a Government armlet of green baize with the royal Crown in scarlet. Over 77,000 certificates and 62,000 armlets have been issued.

Experience gained during the war goes to prove that some women can do anything and everything on the land, and do it well.

A Giant Oven

Railway Puts into Operation Quick Method for Drying Paint

Baking railway cars is not a process recognized and described in household cookbooks, yet the process is in practical operation in the car shops of the Philadelphia Railroad. One problem that had engaged the attention of the railway officials was that of reducing the time required for drying a car after painting.

Their experience with quick-drying paints caused them to construct a mammoth baking oven at Altoona. It is big enough to accommodate cars of almost any length. With the car well inside, the doors are closed and the temperature raised above boiling point of water. The paint is completely dry and hard and ready for service in about three hours.

The saving of time by this process is very marked. It has reduced by ninety-five per cent the time required for drying cars by the old method, and has cut in half the time a car is out of service during repainting.—Popular Science Monthly.

Two Unbalanced Accounts

A well known business man in Lawrence, Mass, once had a customer who contracted a debt that ran along unpaid for a year or more, and even several letters failed to bring about a settlement

One day while glancing over the religious notices in a local paper, the business man saw something that gave him a new idea He went to his desk and wrote the following note to the debtor:—

"My dear sir—I see in the local press that you are to deliver an address on Friday evening before the Y. M. C. A. on "The sinner's unbalanced account. I enclose yours, as yet unbalanced, and trust that I may have the pleasure of attending your lecture."—Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Smith—You say you never gossip.

Mrs. Smart—Never. When I feel disposed to hear my neighbors discussed I merely mention a name and then listen.

BRITAIN MAKING PREPARATION FOR BIG OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

MARVELLOUS OUTPUT OF THE MUNITION PLANTS

More Heavy Gun Ammunition Turned Out Every Forty-Eight Hours Than Was Manufactured During the Entire First Year Of the War, and Production Still Increasing

English munitions factories are now turning out every forty-eight hours more heavy gun ammunition than they manufactured in the entire first year of the war, and the production is still increasing week by week in preparation for the great offensive on the western front which British military critics believe will come this spring.

Although figures of the actual production of guns and munitions are jealously guarded, and there is no avowal on the part of the Ministry of Munitions of any intention to discontinue the importations from America, there is an evident feeling of optimism among the officials in the big munitions headquarters just off Whitehall as well as a willingness to give out "comparative figures" to justify that optimism.

"The improvement in our position may be illustrated in this way," remarked an official of the Ministry.

"We are now manufacturing every week three times as many 155-millimetre shells, five times as many 200-millimetre shells, and three times as many 230-millimetre shells as we manufactured during the whole first year of the war.

"Of smaller shells, we are turning out in about a week the same quantity as was produced during the first year. Finally, the number of shells of all kinds completed during the past week exceeded by about thirty per cent. the entire stock of munitions held in reserve at the outbreak of hostilities."

Dealing with guns in the same way, it is found that, representing the number of guns manufactured during the first year of the war by 100 the number for the second year would be 841, and for the third year it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,350.

The manufacture of lighter pieces has had to be slackened recently, owing to the fact that the equipment of the British army in light field pieces is approximately complete, and it is only necessary to provide for replacements and renewals.

The improvement in the manufacture of machine guns, rifles, grenades and explosives has been equally satisfactory.

Representing the total number of machine guns delivered to the army during the first year as 100, the total for the second year was 1,250 and for the third year will exceed 6,000.

The production of trench motar ammunition and grenades has been so much developed that any further increase scarcely seems necessary.

The increase in the manufacture of explosives has been tremendous. For every ton of explosive employed in September, 1914, 250 tons were employed in July, 1915, and 12,000 tons in July, 1916.

The Russian government controls the prices charged for medical prescriptions.

The Non-cathartic Nature-cure for

Constipation

Helps the System to Cure Itself.

You cannot cure constipation by violent methods. Violence is never effective against nature. That is why the use of morning salts and purgative pills so easily become a habit. These things do not cure the trouble; they only force matters, and in so doing weaken the bowels till natural action becomes impossible, and you have to go on taking your pills or salts indefinitely. Compare Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. This great tonic laxative helps nature by strengthening the bowels, natural action is restored and a cure effected which is real and lasting.

Dr. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., a well-known British Scientist, writes:—"Never take Salines or Purgatives for Constipation—to force Bowel action is to aggravate the trouble and create the Constipation habit. I recommend as a superior and convenient treatment Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

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

Price 50 Cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto. War Tax, 2 cents extra.

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

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Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

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CANADIANS

WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service, Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. $20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to the Nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the

Dept. of the Naval Service OTTAWA

Review of C.P.R. Work for 1916

Important Undertakings Marked the Activities of the Company During the Year

The year 1916 has been an interesting one in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has been a year of progress even though the Dominion is struggling in a great war. As compared with the previous year, there has been a tremendous revival of trade. Several important works for which appropriations were made before the war have been completed, the most important being the completion of the Connaught Tunnel through Mount MacDonald, in the Selkirk Mountains. The accomplishment of this task is a triumph of engineering and labor seldom equalled in the world's history. The tunnel is the longest double-tracked tunnel in the western hemisphere. The length is about five miles. The time in which the work was performed, in two and a half years, constitutes a world's record. The number of men employed was about 600. The tunnel will mean the elimination of several miles of snow-sheds, will considerably reduce the distance connecting railway points, and effect a big grade reduction. The cost of the tunnel was $6,500,000. The amount of material taken from the bore is approximately 750,000 cubic yards, and weighs considerably over 1,500,000 tons. Much of the centre portion of the bore was through solid rock. The work has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Sullivan, chief engineer of the western lines of the C.P.R.

Previous to this, the longest railway tunnel on the American continent was the Hoosac tunnel, 4 3-4 miles long, on the New York Central railway line. The work of the Connaught tunnel began in January, 1914, and has progressed steadily since that time. The contractors who had the work in hand applied an entirely new method in tunnel piercing, known as the "Pioneer Bore." It consists of an entirely separate tunnel driven in a line fifty feet parallel with the course of the main passage through the mountain. The idea is to permit drillers to concentrate their activities at a dozen different points at once instead of having to confine their efforts to one place, as with the usual method. Drifts are projected from the preliminary shaft in the direction of the main tunnel.

On July 17th, 1916, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught paid a visit to the tunnel and complimented the Canadian Pacific on the progress that the company was making. Then he baptized the new work "The Selkirk Tunnel." Some weeks later at the request of Lord Shaughnessy, His Royal Highness consented to have the tunnel called after himself. Henceforth it is to be called the "Connaught Tunnel."

Improvements have been made to several stations along the Canadian Pacific, but the two notable are the new stations erected at Quebec and North Toronto. The latter on upper Yonge street, was formally opened on June 14th, when Mayor Church started the first train running between the new terminal and Montreal, and declared the station to be opened for traffic. Mayor Church congratulated the Canadian Pacific on its foresight and enterprise, dealt with the good relations that existed between Toronto and the company, and referred to the offer of the old station to the city to be used as a market place. Amongst the speakers was Sir James Carroll, New Zealand, who, in expressing his felicitations, described the C.P.R. as a powerful factor in the Empire.

The new station at Quebec was opened on August 10th and is a triumph of modern railway station construction. The building has a central block and two wings, is akin to old French chateau style of architecture, and is admirably adapted to the quaintness of the old French-Canadian city. On the outside of the station building there is a pretty ground, which in the summer time, when its shrubs and flowers are abloom, will be a beautiful set-off to the stately edifice.

On the occasion of the formal opening, the Mayor of Quebec referred to the advancement of the city in glowing terms, and a tribute was paid to the interest which the C.P.R. took in the welfare of the country. At the banquet that was held on the occasion of the opening, Mr. A. D. MacTier, general manager of the eastern lines, presented a silver key bearing the coat of arms of the city of Quebec to Mayor Lavigueur. While devoting itself mainly to business, the C.P.R. does not forget the historical side of the Dominion. It is interesting to note that the large window over the main entrance which helps to light the ticket lobby contains the arms of the seven great men of Canadian history, viz.: Montmagny, the first Governor of Canada, 1636-1647; De Tracy, Viceroy of Canada, 1665; Beauharnis, Governor of Canada, 1726-1747; Montcalm and Wolfe, the famous French and English generals, whose names are familiar to all; Frontenac, Governor of Canada, 1672; and Talon, the first intendant of New France, 1665-1672.

The walls of the spacious waiting hall of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Vancouver have been recently beautified by a series of rural decorations representing the principal mountains from Calgary to Vancouver. The decorations are the work of Mrs. Adelaide Langford, an artist with a wide reputation.

An umbrella roof had been erected on Winnipeg and Toronto stations recently under the supervision of the Department of Bridge Construction.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services had a busy and most successful year. The following story will give an illustration of the despatch which has been the rule of the C.P.R. shipping circles this summer: At 9.30 on Friday morning she was unloaded, took on board a full cargo and 1,200 tons of coal, and did the work that a steamer is called on to do. She sailed on the following Sunday at 11 a.m. In all there were 30 hours of work with her at the port. This is a feat that has never been accomplished anywhere.

On the Pacific the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, two of the biggest of the C.P. vessels, which were released by the Admiralty, have returned to their usual routes between Vancouver and Hong Kong. On Saturday, August 26th last, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia docked at Vancouver, after one of her voyages from the Orient, carrying 468 passengers, a heavy consignment of mails, and 5,400 tons of freight, which included 5,005 bales of raw silk valued at $4,000,000. This silk was conveyed by special train to New York. In addition to what has already been mentioned, the Empress of Asia carried a large quantity of waste silk, 3,100 cases of rubber and a big quantity of tea. The cargo, which is stated to have been the richest that ever crossed the Pacific will give some idea of the importance of Canadian Pacific shipping at Vancouver.

The Canadian Pacific is spending $1,500,000 on the development of the port of Vancouver. This expenditure will much facilitate the movement and unloading and loading of the fleet of vessels calling there. During the year powerful derricks had been installed on the wharves for the purpose of expediting the business which has grown enormously of late.

Never a year passes without some alterations being made to the various hotels constituting the long chain which stretches from coast to coast owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific. The comfort and convenience of its patrons are ever in the minds of the management, and it is these factors which dominate all improvements.

At the Lake Louise a new kitchen has been completed which is one of the finest on the continent.

It is something like thirty years since the Canadian Pacific Railway built its first hotel in Vancouver. Since that time various extensions and alterations have been made costing tremendous sums of money, and now the Hotel Vancouver stands one of the most magnificent hotels on the American continent. During 1916 work in the progress of the completion of the building was continued, and is complete with the exception of the new dining room which construction has to be postponed for the present.

One of the most famous hotels in the world is the Banff Hotel, with its most picturesque surroundings in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rocky Mountains, the delight of the tourist. Here the C.P.R. has built a new boiler house, and a "Helps Dormitory." This was quite a large work and a valuable acquisition to the stately hostelry.

The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide, through the Department of Natural Resources of the C.P.R., farm homes for many of the returned soldiers, is a further proof of his desire that those who take part in the war will have recognition of their services. This subject received much attention during the year. The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: Building 1,000 houses, building 1,000 barns, constructing 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells, breaking and cultivating 50,000 acres, and the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of the farms will entail an expenditure of about $3,500,000. One thousand farms will, of course, provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes.

Early in the year Lord Shaughnessy decided that Dominion-wide organization should be formed for scientific research in connection with Canada's vast metal, hydro-electric and chemical resources, which would ultimately result in the practical application to industry of many minerals heretofore neglected or exported to other countries. It was also the intention to utilize by-products in existing industries and natural resources insufficiently exploited. The waste of straw in wheat fields, waste of ax fibres, waste in the forest and at the mill were to be reduced, and the loss converted into gain.

During the year the C.P.R. proceeded to mobilize the best brains in the country, and to utilize them in the manner which the President, and indeed the country at large, deems desirable. Arthur D, Little, Ltd., the Canadian branch of the well-known Boston organization of analytical chemists, have been commissioned to put the idea into practical effect. A Dominion Charter was obtained and operations began in May. Since then research has made rapid progress, and Mr. Little and his staff had the co-operation of science professors and others in the Dominion. Besides the work done at the Research Bureau in Montreal a great deal has been done at the technical school attached to the C.P.R. shops at Trail, B.C., where a large chemical and metallurgical laboratory and hydro-electric equipment, equal to any on the continent, has for a considerable time been established.

The C.P.R. has given more men to the army since the beginning of the war than any other concern in Canada, and large numbers of employees continue to join. The total number of the C.P.R. men enlisted is something like 7,000, and the number of killed who have appeared on the honor roll is 170, the number of wounded 403. Early in the year Colonel F. S. Meighen, a director of the C.P.R., was made a Brigadier-General, and he is now doing invaluable work overseas. Many officials occupy important commands at the front.

At the beginning of April, 1916, the President of the company was bereaved by the death of his son, Capt. the Honorable Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy, who was hit by shrapnel while in the trenches in France. The only remaining son of the President, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, went overseas with the Irish Canadian Rangers to take the place of his fallen brother a few weeks ago. Lord Shaughnessy himself took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time at the close of the year.

Mr. David McNicoll, formerly first vice-president of the C.P.R., passed away at Guelph, Ontario, on Sunday, November 26th. He was one of those tireless Scots who have helped to make Canada great. His life tale is the story of a man who won a high place by perseverance.

Mr. Robert Kerr, formerly passenger traffic manager of the company, was another of the prominent officials who passed away during the close of the year under review.

A Mighty Comet Coming

"Comet B," 1916, Is a Visitor Soon Due to Pass Near the Sun

The world will soon witness a great heavenly phenomenon—a mighty comet blazing forth night after night with its tail sweeping an immense arc through the heavens, a source of terror to the superstitious and of intense interest to all.

We may see again, as we did when Halley's comet returned in 1910, Chinese mobs trying to frighten away the uncanny visitor with flaming torches and savage races falling on their knees in gibbering prayer to the supposed deity.

We may even have absurd scares among usually well balanced people, who believe the tail of the comet will sweep the surface of our Mother Earth with devastating effect. The tenuous nature of all comets renders them a source of minor danger, as astronomers agree, and we have little to fear from the vast mass of nebulous material, even though enveloped in it.

"Comet B 1916" is the name of the stranger. It is so called because it was the second comet discovered this year. Professor Wolf, of Koenigstuhl, detected the rushing body's faint picture on the photographic plate last April and proceeded to telegraph the news to observatories all over the world with great joy.

The statement that the new comet will be a monster rests principally on the fact that it was discovered when fully 400,000,000 miles from the earth, just within the orbit of the great planet Jupiter.

All comets increase greatly in apparent size and brilliancy as they approach the sun. If such proves to be the case this time, "Comet B 1916" should make a great impression.

It is useless to go out and look for the comet tonight, as it is now on the other side of the sun, whose greater luminance conceals it. Earth, sun and comet have just passed conjunction, as the state is called when the three bodies are in line.

From now on until May, however, conditions will become increasingly favorable for observation. In a few months the comet should be visible to the naked eye in certain parts of the earth.

At present the comet is approaching the earth at a rate of more than 1,000,000 miles a day—but not in a direct line.

A Big Crop

53 Acres in Wheat More Than Pays for Quarter Section

Does farming pay in Western Canada? Here is a man who says it does and furnishes unassailable proof. John Larcome in the fall of 1914 bought a quarter section of land near Holden, Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and last spring broke and seeded 53 acres His crop turned out well and he sold the greater part of it for $2,970. His land cost him $16.50 an acre, or $2,640, so that the 53 acre crop paid for the land and left a balance of $300, which would largely cover the cost of operations. This is not an unusual case, similar ones being frequently reported to the railway companies.

Got the Wrong Person

In no other household except that of a doctor could this mistake so plausibly have occurred.

"Get my bag for me at once!" boomed the doctor. "Some fellow says in a dying voice that he can't live without me."

"Just a moment!" interposed his wife, "I think that call is for laughter, dear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Opening New Northland

C.N.R. Developing Large Area of Country Lying North of Lake Superior

A delusion which has been cultivated assiduously since the days of Canadian Confederation, is being challenged today by Canadian Northern Railway officials charged with the development of the areas traversed by th line of that company between Sudbury and Port Arthur. It is expected that the operation now under way on behalf of the C.N.R. will result in the production of a substantial local tonnage through that stretch of Canada. Active work has been under way since last July and, although settlement must, of necessity, be slower than on the plains to the west of Winnipeg, the prospect for the building up of towns and traffic in what was untamed wilderness five years ago, is considered promising.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the road, in discussing this new move, pointed out that three years ago—to be exact, New Year's Day, 1914—Sir William Mackenzie drove the last spike on the Sudbury-Port Arthur line. As the work of construction had been commenced in the late autumn of 1911, little more than two years had been required to span the 543 miles of hinterland lying back of the great inland sea by a new highway for commerce. Since then the problems and opportunities of that portion of the new north have been under consideration. The war, having caused the present decidedly keen demand for paper, has furnished a partial solution. In the country through which the new line runs there is sufficient of the raw material to satisfy even the hungry press of a metropolitan paper for more than two hundred years. As the land is cleared of the forests of spruce, and other timber, the expectation is that incoming settlers will find more to please them in these sections of New Ontario than has been the case up to the present time. It is apparently the first great step which has been taken to make the new line self-supporting from local traffic, quite apart from its revenue value as a carrier for through business between the East and the West.

"The Canadian Northern," said Mr. Hanna, "have arrived at the conclusion that the preliminary work must be confined largely to the working up of the natural riches in the mineral and timber-bearing lands, and in conjunction with the provincial government to locate homes for settlers in the fertile agricultural lands, especially near the new divisional points. Maps have been prepared, giving all the information that is available, for the guidance of prospectors, as a preliminary to the larger, and, of course, more exhaustive geological maps now being prepared. A careful inventory of the timber on each side of the railway has been completed. The land which may be classified as now open for farming, particularly in proximity to the towns in the making, is being surveyed; mining men are working over the mineral-bearing lands, and men are in lumber-camps in the valleys of the rivers which will float the pulp wood to the mills at the strategic points.

"We plan to purchase each year all of the railway ties the settlers can produce along the Sudbury-Port Arthur line, continued Mr. Hanna. In addition, there is this new call for 1,000 miles of railway to be constructed back of the fighting front in France and Flanders. That would involve the cutting of some 3,000,000 ties and a large portion could be supplied from the territory served by the Canadian Northern Railway north of Lake Superior. This would probably mean a total of several hundred thousand dollars expended by the company directly. In itself that comprises a fairly large opportunity. But in addition we calculate that some 60,000 cords of pulpwood will be cut each year along the line. Add to this the returns upon sawn lumber in connection with the logs out of which the ties are cut, and it will be seen that the cash distributed to the homemakers along the line each year, as a direct result of Canadian Northern artivities should approach a very substantial total.

"During the past four months a considerable plant has been developed at Foleyet, the first divisional point on the C.N.R. west of Sudbury. There the company have erected a tie sawmill and a pulpwood barking plant. The machinery and equipment are housed by two mill buildings each 30x120 feet, and two stories in height. Between these a structure 30x160 ft. contains an engine of 400 horse-power. The pulp barking plant has a ten-hour capacity of 150 cords and a carload of settler's wood can be custom-barked, entirely without hand labor, and conveyed into open rack cars for shipment within an hour. The slasher-saw equipment which consists of nine saws, reduces into two-foot lengths the pulpwood from two rivers above, and the plant has been located just below the junction of the streams.

"Garden farms of a few acres each are being laid out adjacent to the townsite and the divisional point yards. There are two purposes in view. One is, that small contractors and jobbers taking out lumber in the neighborhood will have sufficient land on which to grow the farm produce required for their camps in the district; the second is, to provide for homes for the settlers adjacent to the large cleared fire area of the townsite and mill site, so that during the next few years the families of settlers may reside in the town and enjoy community interest, and the children receive a good education at the town school.

"The Canadian Northern," concluded Mr. Hanna, "will move mills from the west to be installed at other points, the policy being to create a produce and labor market for settlers each 20 miles throughout the clay belt.

"This plan will undoubtedly make possible a more rapid development of the country, and ought to be in harmony with the settlement work of the province in the future."

Britain Builds Wonderful Bird

New Airplane Can Travel 128 Miles Per Hour

Details of the latest aerial developments and the work of the Royal Flying Corps along the battlefront in France were given yesterday by Flight-Lieut. Lloyd Faulkner, Royal Flying Corps, who was recently invalided after being shot down near Abele, in the Ypres salient.

"The machines used on the battlefront are much in advance of any used over here," he said. "A new machine, whose name may not be mentioned, makes 138 miles an hour. This is the great surprise. It is only arriving at the front now. It can ascend straight up without banking and has reached 15,000 feet in seven and a half minutes. This makes it the ideal machine for Zeppelin work, as it can get height quickly enough to catch the dirigibles. This unnamed machine is the greatest fighting machine in the world, and will guarantee that we maintain the supremacy of the air, so necessary in this war."

Lieut. Faulkner's home is in Toronto, Canada, where he enlisted nearly two years ago. After receiving his preliminary training at the Wright Aviation School in Dayton, Ohio, Lieut. Faulkner was sent to England about a year and a half ago.

"There I was sent to the Central Flying School at Uphaven, on Salisbury Plain," he said, "and after five months' hard work, flying every day, no matter what the weather, I received my expert military pilot's certificate and was sent to France. There I was sent to Abele, where the first, second and third Canadian divisions were entrenched.

"Once on the front I found that our work was divided into four classes. The first is the reconnaissance, during which we sometimes flew from 100 to 150 miles back of the German trenches.

"The second important use for airplanes is artillery observation work. First Lieut. Vernon Castle was doing this when I last saw him in the fall, and had been mentioned in dispatches for his excellent work. Before going, the pilot arranges his signals with his battery, he lets his gunners know where to fire. In connection with this, I learned that it takes a 15-inch howitzer shell, weighing about a ton, forty-five seconds to travel 22,000 yards. I'd give the directions and signal, and forty-five seconds later the shell would land.

"A third use to which we put our machines is night flying, which is mostly bomb work. The Germans, for some reason or other, do not fly at night. Our bombers travel in squadrons of 50 to 100. They start out in the dead of night, and fly very low, not more than 300 feet up. It is practically impossible to hit them, and there are fewer casualties mong our men. This night bombing was forced on us by the fact that the Germans move their troops and stores at night. We usually tried to destroy some railway junction or station, or a depot where ammunition was stored. Zeppelin sheds were also sought after. The Royal Flying Corps has done very efficient work in these night raids; engines have been blown off the tracks, trains wrecked and much other devastation accomplished."

The Honey Crop

The abundant yield of last season has set a number of people figuring on the actual amount of honey produced in Ontario and Quebec. One optimistic calculator takes it for granted that there are 10,000 beekeepers in Ontario keeping an average of 300,000 colonies. With this year's estimated average of 89.6 pounds per colony, that would mean 25,880,000 pounds of honey. He goes on to say that it would take between eight and nine trains of 50 or 60 cars each to carry the crop if all were marketed. After making allowance for a great falling-off in the estimate, the fact is apparent that there was "some honey" produced in Ontario—no mistake about that. The maritime provinces produce quite a lot of honey, and Quebec still more. The western provinces also produce quite a quantity—this year the crop was good in parts of British Columbia and other western provinces as well.

The British Air Service

No one can assert that the administration of the British air service has not justified itself in this war. In the intrepidity and skill of our young airman — this is pre-eminently a young man's service—we have an incomparable asset. For their hazardous work they are carefully trained, and are equipped, as they ought to be, with the best machines that human ingenuity can devise. — London Chronicle.

Trench Humor

Tommies Have a Lurid Perception of the Humorous

The trouble with the humor of the trenches on the British front in France is that most of it you couldn't very well print in a family newspaper. In discussing the subject, this was not exactly the way in which Ian Hay, author of "The First Hundred Thousand"—otherwise Captain Ian Hay Beith, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at present specially detailed to the Foreign Office—put it But it was the general impression you gathered from his carefully guarded remarks. Humor in the trenches, as Captain Beith remarked, is distinguished primarily by a certain crude neatness. It is wholly lacking in subtlety, and it is brutally direct It reaches the highest development in the hands of the Cockney Tommies, who have a distinctly lurid perception of the humorous. The Scots are far more ponderous in their quips, and the Germans—well, the best illustration Captain Hay could give of the German idea was the poster set up by some of them in a trench opposite the line held by the 16th Irish Division during the outbreak in Dublin last Easter week.

The poster read:

IRISCHMANS
THE ENGLISCHMANS ARE
SHOOTING YOUR
WIFES AND CHILDREN
IN
THE STREETS

The Irish cogitated over this poster throughout the day, and finally elected to make no written response. But after nightfall a party "went over," cleaned out the opposite trench, and brought back the poster along with a few German prisoners. Captain Beith considers that a first-rate demonstration of German and Irish humore in the trenches.

"The favorite diversion of the Tommies, whenever the trenches are close together," Captain Beith continued, "is to call 'Waiter!' loudly and many times over. The Tommies believe, you know, that all Germans are waiters in time of peace Yes, it makes the Germans angry, but they don't seem to be able to come back strong. All they answer is 'Tommie!' to an English battalion, or 'Jock!' to a Scotch battalion. The Germans don't go in much for humor Neither do the Scotch."

The subject of trench newspapers came up.

"Yes, there have been a few," Captain Beith agreed, "but they are not as frequent as you might suppose. The principal difficulty is the scarcity of paper Then, too, as soon as you get a paper started and have a good editor to manage it he gets 'done in' or transferred to another front, and you have to begin all over again. An editor doesn't last long at the front In a few months, if an officer hasn't been killed, wounded or captured, he has been transferred elsewhere, as I have said. There was the case, I remember, of one of the older divisions, which help Ypres — the Tommies call it 'Wipers,' you know, and now everybody, high or low, does the same—early in the war, and established a rattling good paper they called the Wipers Times. But after a time they were transferred to Neuve Eglise, and they changed the name to the New Church Times. Last I heard of them they were on the Somme, and the paper had become the Somme Times. I shouldn't care to speculate on how often the editorial staff had been renewed.

"A paper the Tommies are very fond of is one called Blighty, which is published in London specially for them. It consists of authorized excerpts from current humorous publications, and it is circulated at all regimental headquarters. The Canadians have a good sheet. I have seen several copies, and now and then a short-lived paper springs up elsewhere. But trench papers are much more numerous among the French than with us. The French have so much better facilities for getting them printed."

"That word 'Blighty' you have just used is one of the favorite phrases in the new soldier argot, isn't it?" was suggested.

"Yes, but I should hardly say it originated in France," replied Captain Beith. "They say it comes from a Hindustani word, 'bhilati,' which means England, and which our troops picked up in India and brought to France with them. You know the slang of the Old Army consisted mostly of words and phrases gathered in India, where about half the troops were stationed all the time. But there is no doubt that 'blighty' has come to have a wide circulation, much larger with civilians back home than at the front, even. It stands for any number of things For instance, a 'blighty wound,' now, is a severe wound that involves being sent home to recover. And in the same way, a 'couchy wound' is a comfortable wound, one that means a short lay-off in hospital, with good living and no work and no inconvenience to speak of. Couchy is one of the words the Tommies have coined in France. The only derivation of it that I can imagine is from the French word 'coucher.'

Landlady: You say the chicken soup isn't good? Why, I told the cook how to make it. Perhaps she didn't catch the idea.

Boarder: No; I think it was the chicken she didn't catch.

New Premier of Britain

Always Had Ambition to Get Where He Is, and Managed it By Hard Work

Lloyd George, Great Britain's new Welsh Prime Minister, is no accident! He "arrived" not by chance, but because he set his courage and kept going!

There's an inkling of his purpose in the following significant passage from Lloyd George's dairy, written on the occasion of his first visit to London in 1881, when he was 17:

"Went to Houses of Parliament; very much disappointed with them. Grand buildings outside, but inside they are crabbed, small and suffocating, especially the House of Commons. I shall not say but that I viewed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his visit to Edward the Confessor, as the region of his future domain. Oh, Vanity!"

In 1886, at the age of 22, George was making political speeches so noticeable that he attracted a following which sent him to Parliament two years later. He had been the "boy alderman" of Carnarvon; he became the "boy M.P."

He entered the House April 17, 1890, and received an enthusiastic reception. In a letter recording his first division, he wrote, "My first division last night. I voted against bimetallism, but I couldn't tell you why." A week after his entrance to the House he was asking his first "question."

His "maiden speech," so a member who sat beside Gladstone said, delighted "the old man exceedingly." It was against an alteration in the license laws.

This "maiden speech" was memorable for a simile in which George likened Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to "political contortionists who can perform the great trick of planting their feet in one direction and setting their faces in another."

Percy S. Bullen, now New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says:

"Perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to Lloyd George was paid within six months of his first appearance in the House of Commons, when he was dubbed by the members of the press gallery, 'the Welsh Yankee.'"

"The 'Welsh Yankee' nickname," Bullen explained, "was given largely on account of his breezily informal methods and his businesslike application to work.

"His delightfully free and easy manner with men and the fact that he seldom wore the conventional frock coat, and never a silk hat, also made him appear, rightly or wrongly, very American in the eyes of the newspaper men."

Mrs. Lloyd George, by the way, is just as democratic as her husband. Lloyd George lives in the plainest possible manner in the official residence, No. 11 Downing street. He has neither butler nor valet, and when you call at his dingy old brick house the door is opened for you by a white-aproned maid.

While he is easy of access to anybody having legitimate business, Lloyd George has a reputation for not keeping appointments.

Like Pitt (to whom he has been compared) Lloyd George seldom speaks from notes. With an amazing gift for mastering details, he has far more eloquence, like most Welshmen, than the average English speaker.

Lloyd George is usually described as a small man physically. As a matter of fact, he is above the average height. He looks rather diminutive in stature, because he has a large head set upon a frame rather small in proportion. However, he inherits a wonderful constitution.

Value of Irrigation

Lands Once Refused as Dry Now Producing Big Crops Under Irrigation

"That land in the Coaldale (Alberta) irrigation district yielded returns in wheat amounting to from 26 to 51 bushels per acre in 1915, is shown in the annual report just published by the Dominion Irrigation Department. Equal moisture from irrigation and from rains were received by the fields, but the value of the artificial watering was very apparent. The extension of irrigation in Alberta is going on continually, and the valuable land that would otherwise be useless is being brought into production by artificial precipitation. The review contained in the report refers to the time when the C.P.R. first refused all lands between Moose Jaw and the Rocky Mountains because they were considered too dry. Finally, the company agreed to accept the block of land which it now holds as an irrigation district, with the intent to flood the fields by the artificial systems now established. Water is taken for this tract from the Bow river within Calgary limits, and carried to land of which 223,000 acres are irrigable. To J. S. Dennis, of Calgary, is attributed the construction of the first irrigation system in Alberta, when, as commissioner for irrigation, he carried out the law passed in 1894. In the Lethbridge section work was begun in 1897 by the Alberta Irrigation Company, which is now controlled by the C.P.R. There are approximately 130,000 acres of land irrigable from this system, and some 75,000 acres have actually been irrigated.—Calgary News-Telegram.

British Prisoners In German Camp

English Bishop Visits Ruhleben and Gives His Impressions

The first Englishman to visit, and return from an English prisoners' camp in Germany is Bishop Bury, who thus sums up his impressions:

"This never-to-be-forgotten week among my countrymen has made me more thankful than ever that I am an Englishman, and if I am not very much mistaken my imprisoned countrymen at Ruhleben have made the enemy respect us and our brave men at the front. During my stay at the camp (Ruhleben) I witnessed an exhibition football match, a play at the theatre which has been constructed under the grand stand, attended special concerts that were arranged, and, in fact, participated in all phases of camp life.

"In all my varied experience I have never seen a better organized bit of community life. The prisoners administer their own affairs entirely, and the German guard and the official censor seems to be there just to fulfil requirements.

"Ruhleben is, of course, a racecourse several times larger than that at Newbury. The horse-boxes and lofts, with one or two extra erections that have been made, are called barracks. Each has its English camp captain and vice-captain. The whole arrangements of camp life are entirely under military discipline.

"This applies equally to games, shops, school—which is like a small university — kitchens, theatre, and arts and science classes. All are perfectly organized. No profits are made, and charges of all kinds only meet the cost of expenses.

"There is a very effective body of English police, comprising some of the very best men in the camp.

"Among the 3,600 prisoners there is no crime, and the moral standard is much higher than is usual in a community of such dimensions. All kinds of civilizing, humanizing, and spiritual influences are at work.

"As for food, the men practically live upon their parcels from home. Everything that goes to the life of the camp in the way of materials, etc., has been sent out from this country or provided at the expense of the British Government.

"I may add that all letters from the men may be relied upon as accurate, as practically everyone with whom I came in contact said they found it so difficult to persuade relations at home that they were not keeping something back.

"The camp censor, a German officer, is an absolutely fair and straight man, in full sympathy with the prisoners.

"On the last night of my stay I obtained permission for the prisoners to sing "God Save the King," and this was repeated when I addressed the whole camp in the open air. I shall never forget the scene of indescribable enthusiasm."

Wounded Canadians Are of Great Use

Many Employed in the Central Registry at Brighton

Many people think if a man has been injured in battle so that he cannot return to the front his days of usefulness are over. This is not the case. On a recent visit to the command at Brighton, the Canadian Associated Press was impressed with the splendid organization and perfect system which is in operation in the Central Registry there. It was further impressed with the fact that all men employed were casualties.

The Central Registry is the clearing house for all correspondence and documents. Every letter which enters Divisional Headquarters is received there. A synopsis is made of its contents and recorded in what is known as a precis slip. This slip is filed away against the almost impossible contingency of an accident occurring to the letter. All important letters are also registered in a book. They are then distributed to the branch concerned and appear on the desk of the officer in charge in the shortest possible time. When the officer has replied the letter and a copy of his reply are placed away on the file. This file is secret and it is an offence to mutilate or change it in any manner. If the point at issue is of such a nature as to require attention at a future date, this is indicated on the file and the letter will appear on the desk of the officer concerned on the morning of that date.

In the course of time a great many letters will be deposited on the same file, which will consequently be required from time to time by various branches. The system is so perfect that no matter how often the file may change hands the officer in charge of the Central Registry can always place his finger on it at a moment's notice.

Something like 700 to 1,000 communications are received by the Central Registry in a day. Very little effort of the imagination is required to appreciate what it means to open, take a precis, sort and deliver this mail. In addition all orders and communications to the various units and outside world have to be attended to by the Central Registry.

Working in the army is very different from working in civilian life. This branch gives a twenty-four hours' service. The same men would have been greatly upset had they been called upon to do the same work before they joined the army. The fact that they are working for King and country makes all the difference.

To Bring Settlers to Alberta

Hollanders Form Club to Attract Immigration from Native Country

Believing that the national characteristics of their countrymen tend to improve any new lands to which they emigrate, the Holland Club of Calgary has been instrumental in forming a union of the Hollanders of the province of Alberta. The prime purpose of this association will be to encourage the immigration of Hollanders into the province at the termination of the war, or before that time. The local club will pay particular attention to artisans, while an advisory board is being formed of farmers to look after farmer immigrants.

The first move in the new club will be to circularize the Holland farmers of Alberta as it is of the utmost importance to promote co-operation between the Hollanders in the cities and those in the country.

It has also been decided to advertize in the country papers of Holland, as the new association is of the opinion that after the war they may expect considerable immigration from Holland and that now is the time for the Hollanders of Alberta to get closer together and obtain a fair share of this immigration for the province of Alberta.

The new club intends to try and secure as members, farmers and artisans in Holland, who will be classed as absentee members and who will be charged an annual fee of $1.00. In return for this fee the club will covenant to supply the absentee members truthfully with all the information they may require before they come to Canada.

To Secure Data On Natural Resources

C.P.R. Will Conduct Important Survey to Co-ordinate With Work of Government

An important survey of the natural resources of Canada is being undertaken in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of the work which has been so well done by many government departments and with it other data which the government has not collected, thereby making easily accessible to those qualified to utilize the information as much data as possible relative to the natural resources of Canada. Great care will be taken not to do work that has already been well done, and the effort is one which distinctly calls for co-operation. Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a Boston organization of analytical chemists, are the directors of the work and will do their part of the work with the same altruistic spirit they hope to find among those who assist. The information now available is to be collected on standard forms, is to be transferred to cards in a manner to make it possible to quickly separate the cards according to required classification at the moment. Thus if one desires to know all the places in Canada where deposits of iron are to be found in proximity with limestone, water power, or some other resource, the list of localities can be supplied very quickly. To accomplish this work, which is in the interest of the whole Dominion, it will be necessary to have part time assistance from a great many people who will be willing to devote a very small fraction of their spare time to the work because of self interest, patriotism, local pride, and in some cases nominal remuneration. Those to whom the plan has been explained have offered their co-operation, and have been enthusiastic over the possibilities of the work and the advantage to the country at large in having such information thus brought together and classified for the free use of those interested. A bulletin is now being compiled setting forth in greater detail the plan and purposes of the survey, and this will be sent out especially to those whose co-operation is desired.

United States Trade

The United Kingdom Is by Far the Best Customer

Purchases of nearly two billion dollars made the United Kingdom by far the best customer of the United States in 1916. An analysis published by the U.S. bureau of foreign and domestic commerce shows that no other nation bought so much by half.

France during the year more than doubled her purchases from the U.S., but still felt a bit short of the billion dollars.

Canada was third, with six hundred millions.

Besides the central powers, the three neutrals of Northern Europe alone of all the world failed to receive more American goods than in 1915.

American exports to Germany during the year were more than one million dollars. Austria-Hungary took less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Japan in 1916 took ninety-four million dollars of American goods, against forty millions the year before; Cuba one hundred and forty-five millions against eighty-three millions; China took twenty-nine millions against nineteen millions; Russia one hundred and forty-four millions against thirty-seven millions; South America one hundred and ninety-seven millions against one hundred and twenty-nine millions.

Belgian Army is Guarded By Big Water Defences

Behind Flood-Barriers, Fighting Forces Re-equipped for Coming Drive

Henry Wood, the special correspondent of the United Press, with King Albert's army in Belgium, writes as follows:

Behind barriers of water that are more impassable than the strongest barbed wire entanglements, the Belgian army is holding its part of the western battle-front and training and waiting for the day when more of Belgium can be wrested from the enemy.

The Belgian army, which holds all of Belgium not in Germany's hands, is situated in perhaps a more unique fighting position than any of the belligerent forces. It is out of fighting touch with the enemy, except by artillery firing. For the most part the Germans are a mile distant, and intervening, in place of no man's land, is no man's water. The Belgian system of "inundating defences" through the River Yser, the Yser canal and various inundated districts, puts a unique barrier between the two forces.

Thanks in part to the Allies' help, and in part to Belgium's own indomitable spirit and the industry of her people, King Albert's army will not be obliged to suffer this winter the hardships and privations that fell to its lot during the first two winters of the war. The Belgian army has been completely re-equipped and outfitted.

In part the equipment has been furnished by the Allies, yet a goodly portion is due to the Belgians themselves, because they have established numerous factories, not only on the remnant of Belgian soil still left to them, but also in France. These factories not only supply the troops, but give employment to thousands of Belgian refugees.

Thanks to the efficiency of their water barriers, the Belgians are not subject to German infantry attacks. They have to withstand only artillery firing — and they are now equipped to give adequate answer to this sort of combat. They have constructed dugouts and other shelters, and with their new equipment the army will be able to keep reasonably warm, dry and comfortable while manning the dykes along which their first-line defences run.

The Belgians are perfecting their army. The cavalry has been entirely remounted—almost without exception on Texas horses. That portion of Belgium which remains in possession of the Belgian army doesn't offer satisfactory grounds for cavalry drill. Therefore the various Belgian cavalry divisions take turns in drilling on French cavalry ground, keeping up to the highest standard of efficiency while waiting for the time when they can participate in the redemption of Belgian soil.

The artillery branch has likewise been developed to a point where the Belgians can boast of perhaps a more formidable artillery strength than any army of its size in the world. The present war having demonstrated the supreme role which artillery plays, the Allies have seen to it that the Belgian army is equipped in the fullest possible manner.

To their original field artillery, the Belgians themselves were able to add a number of batteries from Portuguese factories, and France and England have added all their types of heavy artillery. No small contribution was also made to the Belgian artillery by the Germans themselves. When, as a last resource, in the fighting of 1914, the Belgiums opened the floodgates that inundated great portions of their soil, the Germans had to beat such a hasty retreat that they abandoned heavy and light artillery.

Since that time the perfection of the Belgian "inundation defences" has made it possible for the army to let off sufficient of the water to permit recovery of nearly all of this German artillery. It has been repaired, and a great deal of it is now effectively serving for the Belgians.

If the Allies have been generous in helping Belgium, the Belgian army has been likewise as generous to its fighting comrades. Since the "water barriers" prevented close contact with the enemy, Belgium turned over to Russia the famous armored automobiles which played such an important part for Belgium in the early days of its war.

Germany's Fiery Professors

The Noble Joy of the German Armed Forces

Professor Baumgarten, of Kiel University, a staunch protagonist of orthodoxy, justifies, even glorifies, the utmost extremes of barbarity in the good cause. "In these days whoever is not ready to greet with the warmest approbation the torpedoing of the Lusitania, although being at the same time sensible of the frightful cruelty towards those numberless victims, who were truly innocent, and in spite of all the Christian sympathy for the loss of life. . . . Yes! whoever is not ready to overthrow these natural feelings of care, of pity, of sympathy, in order to give themselves up to the noble joy of the German armed force, that person, it must be well said, is no true German." It is the members of the churches, almost without exception, who have supported militarism, carried to the point of madness.—Bernes Tagwacht, Swiss.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

But the housekeeper was not going to admit her misgivings.

"I've no doubt," she said with dignity, "that the lady Mr. Ciprian married was what they look for in a lady in those parts—a princess, most likely."

Mabin could have laughed at the combination of simplicity and loyalty in this speech, but she took good care not to do so. In the meantime they had left the boy's little bed, and were conversing in the adjoining day nursery.

Mabin now glanced back at the open door between the two rooms.

"Why are you here, Mrs. Lowndes, if you're not afraid of anything?" asked she suddenly.

"I sent the nurse downstairs, and told her I'd take her place for a little while. I suppose you don't suspect me of evil intentions, Miss Wrest?"

"Hardly," said Mabin, laughing. "Only I do think, if you have no suspicions of anybody, that it's odd to find you here. However, now I know the child is safe, I shall go to my own room and read."

And with a mischievous little smile she ran away.

She knew very well that the housekeeper thought the situation a serious one, or she would not have been in the night nursery at that hour.

She wished Mrs. Lowndes were not so secretive. If only Mabin could get at the secrets locked in that discreet bosom, she felt that she would be in a better position for judging the situation. In the meantime she had certain suspicions, but they seemed to herself so daring that she did not encourage them, having besides, quite enough to think about in considering her own position in the household, now that she had, as it were, declared war against Joe Wright, and, incidentally, against the mistress of the house as well.

She felt that something would happen; that she would not be allowed to forget her misdeeds, and she dreaded lest Lady Moorhampton should work upon her husband in order to separate poor Julius from his governess.

On the following morning she was early in the nursery, where she found Julius still rather pale, but otherwise quite himself again. They did a morning's work in the schoolroom, which was on the first floor, next to the nurseries, and then, when Mabin had put him into his little bed for a nap, she went downstairs, by devious ways, in order that she might not meet anybody, and stole into the garden for a breath of fresh air.

Although November was come, and the winds had nearly stripped the trees, there still remained in the garden sufficient wreckage of the autumn flowers to look pretty. Mabin strolled on, past the hedges of clipped yew and into the kitchen garden on the side of the hill. It had been levelled, and the old red walls with the gnarled boughs of the fruit-trees on them were attractive to her London eyes.

But she had not gone far when she heard footsteps behind her, turning with a frightened look, it was almost with relief that she found it was not Joe Wright, but Captain Dalmaine, who was sauntering down the path towards her.

He, probably, would be less inclined to take sides against her than the others.

And so it proved. Dalmaine was humble, apologetic, sympathetic, everything that Wright was not.

Mabin was much more inclined to be civil than she had been before that terrible interview with Lady Moorhampton and her brother, when she had spoken her mind to them with such unbecoming freedom.

She was feeling the universal need of some friendly face, so that even that of Captain Dalmaine, dissipated-looking, full of the lines and furrows of self-indulgent maturity, was welcome because it was kindly.

So it was with a smile, and without her usual air of stiff reserve, that Mabin replied to his "Good morning, Miss Wrest. I need not ask you if you're well. Your looks speak for you."

CHAPTER XVI.

"It's delightful—now," replied he, with significance. "Before I met you I confess I thought it was rather cold."

"Oh, well, the summer is over, isn't it?"

"Yes, of course." He came a step nearer. "Do you know I've been most awfully anxious to see you, just to say how sorry I am I made such a mess of it yesterday—you know—in the corridor. I'm afraid I let you in for a bad quarter of an hour, didn't I?"

"Oh, that's of no consequence."

"I'm awfully sorry, though. It makes me feel horribly guilty. I was taken by surprise, don't you know——"

"Yes, I know," cut in Mabin rather drily.

"But I didn't want to expose you to the shrill blasts of Lady Moorhampton's ill-temper."

Mabin shot at him a glance, half shy, half mischievous, which made him laugh.

"Oh, we're very good friends, Lady M. and I, and I ought not to be saying nasty things behind her back. But really, you know, sometimes I want to kick when I see how she treats—you, for instance. Of course pretty girls must expect not to be well liked by ladies who are 'un pen sur le retour,' but it does make one wild to see——"

"There's no need to be wild on my account, Captain Dalmaine. I'd rather be frankly snubbed by Lady Moorhampton, as I am, than have to be at her beck and call all day long because she was supposed to be fond of me."

Dalmaine looked at her inquisitively. It looked—really it did, as if this little girl was "getting at" him.

"I wonder how you would treat a—a person who let himself get very fond of you!" said he thoughtfully, after a pause.

He spoke with so much significance that the color rushed into Mabin's cheeks. She laughed.

"Oh, badly, I suppose," she said brightly. "Just like every other woman."

He was interested.

"Do you mean that no woman can resist the temptation to treat badly the fellow who's such an ass as to get fond of her?"

Mabin's eyes were dancing. She felt almost sorry for this man, who was amiable, at least, if he was not otherwise attractive, tied to the apron-string of a woman who, whether she had ever been fond of him or not, certainly led him an uncomfortable sort of life now.

"I shouldn't like to go so far as that," she said demurely, "still I think if I were a man and if I were fond of a woman, I wouldn't let her walk upon me."

"By jove!" cried he with sudden earnestness, "I shouldn't so much mind that. But it's the very devil to be walked upon by a woman who doesn't care a hang about you."

"If I'd got to that stage," retorted Mabin, "I think I should snap my fingers, and let her see I didn't care a hang about her."

He looked at her with admiration.

"Yes, you would," he said. "But a man hasn't got so much strength of mind."

"He's supposed to have more than a woman," said Mabin.

"Well, you know jolly well, Miss Wrest, what rot that is. A woman can break a chain—a sentimental one, when she pleases, or rather when it suits her book. A man—well, he can't. When once he's got into the habit of making himself useful, of allowing himself to be trotted about, and trodden upon, and bossed generally, why, why, he's helpless, done for. It wants an earthquake—or—or a marriage—" at that word he stopped and looked hard at her—"or—or something like that, to get him free."

"I should take one or other of those desperate measures, if I felt like that," said Mabin, smiling.

"What? Take an earthquake? How's it to be done?"

Both of them were laughing, but there was something of genuine feeling in the voice of the man. Not a particularly reputable or admirable person, Captain Dalmaine was good natured, and in his admiration for this pretty, bright girl he was at least sincere. Already he had been asking himself that morning if it would not be "a confoundedly good thing" if he could tear himself away from his bondage at Heath Hill, and marry a nice little girl and be happy with her.

Of his own qualifications for happy marriage he had, of course, no more doubts than any other member of his sex.

Mabin, however, had no such thought in her mind. She would have disliked Captain Dalmaine, with his bold eyes and his absurd submission to Lady Moorhampton's whims, if she had not been so desperately lonely in the household that even such a make-shift ally was better than none.

As for the other alternative he had suggested, she certainly never supposed that Captain Dalmaine had any thought of marrying her. But even as he asked this question, and as they both laughed at it, she saw in his eyes a look which suggested reflection, and she was vaguely prepared for his next words.

(To Be Continued.)

Doctor—You cough more easily this morning.

Patient—I ought to. I practiced nearly all night.

German Led French

"Death or Glory" Mission Ended in All Being Killed.

The New York Tribune has a story dated from Paris saying: Heinrich Muller was born a Prussian and achieved his military education in the German army as a conscript but fifteen years ago when his service in the German army ended, he went to Africa and enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. He was naturalized as a Frenchman and became an officer of Chasseurs Alpins. Three weeks ago his brigade was on the Somme. Muller's colonel sent for him and told him he had a hard job for him, his best soldier, which would probably cost him his life, to put out of action a group of German mitrailleuses in a sunken road, which for four days had held up French progress.

At the appointed time, at 4 a.m., Muller led his men on with the shout of "For France! Forward!" Five minutes after they had performed their task, and the brigade followed and occupied the lines, but Muller and his men were found dead, the officer with his throat and wrists cut.

A German prisoner said that Muller had been seized. He had shouted in German, and told his birthplace. A German officer struck Muller with his pistol butt. Muller shouted, "Vive la France!" They cut the arteries in his wrists and cut his throat.

Out of Date

"I had a chance to buy a second-hand car cheap today. It was a 1913 model and hadn't been used more than six months"

"Why didn't you buy it?"

"I was afraid my wife would think it was too old fashioned."

A woman has to suffer so much it is strange that a few men forget to be decent to their mothers.

"Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth."

"They shall inherit all right, deacon," said the irreverent one, "but somehow or other they never seem to get possession."

When buying your Piano Insist on having an

Otto Higel Piano Action

Economy and Eddy's Matches

Buying the cheapest article is often the poorest economy.

We do not claim to sell the cheapest matches, but we do claim to sell

The Most of the Best For the Least Money

Therefore, always, everywhere, buy EDDY'S MATCHES.

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

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

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

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

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

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

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

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

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 1.0M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

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

Appleford Counter Check Book Co.

LIMITED

Hamilton - - Canada

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Don't Rub It On Bruises or Sore Muscles

Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates and soothes *without rubbing*. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

Have a bottle handy for emergency, rheumatic aches and pains, neuralgia, lumbago, gout, strains, sprains and lame back, yield to Sloan's Liniment.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

DO YOU DREAD WINTER?

If every man, woman and child in this vicinity would only take one spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after meals for one month, it would put vigor in their blood to withstand the rigors of winter weather and help prevent colds, grippe and winter sickness.

SCOTT'S is a fortifying medicinal-food of particular benefit in changing seasons, and every drop yields direct returns in richer blood, stronger lungs, and greater resistive power. *Insist on SCOTT'S.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16 11

Tersest Language in Europe

English Language Found to be the Easiest for Diplomatic Correspondence

The phrase "Wait and see" has bothered the French newspaper correspondents in London lately. No account of the crisis, of course, would have been complete without it, yet only one correspondent, M. Courdurier, of the Journal de Geneve, has atempted to translate it. His version is: "Attendez, et vous verrez ce qui arriccra." Thirteen syllables against three! It is a curious fact, always brought out for instance by the polyglot versions of the resolutions of international societies ,that English is the tersest language in Europe. The English version on such occasions is always much shorter than the French or Italian. At the beginning of the war, when all cables had to be in English or French, the Italian and Russian correspondents in London chose English, and found their cabling expenses much reduced.—Manchester Guardian.

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it to-day in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Progression

A clergyman has taught an old man in his parish to read and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home.

"How's John?" he asked.

"Very well, thank you."

"I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—Everybody's.

STARTED WORK AGAIN AFTER 60

St. Raphael, Ont.

"Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better.

After I had taken six other boxes of

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.

Frank Lealand."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 66

Fortune in Seaweed

Sir William McGregor Points Out Great Value of Assets in Deposits

Sir William McGregor said they had on the seaboard of Newfoundland and Labrador a submarine forest of unrivalled value—seaweed. They could not develop agriculture in Newfoundland unless they had a plentiful supply of potash, and it was certain that Germany after the war would lay a heavy export dirty on her potash. But a supply was to be found in the seaweed. At one time potash making from kelp on the west coast of Scotland thrived until it was killed by free trade. If the matter were taken up in the proper way Newfoundland would be able to start a new industry of the greatest value and supply all the potash she required, and more besides.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

When Germany Fails

The French government reports that during the year 1916 no less than 900 enemy airplanes have been shot down or otherwise destroyed, in addition to eighty-one capive balloons. Nothing more clearly shows the allies' definite mastery of all the forms of warfare now being practiced. The result is not unexpected, because aerial fighting is first, last and all the time a question of personal and individual initiative. In that quality the Germans are notoriously deficient.—Montreal News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Elderly Sister—So, Mr. Goodcatch said I had teeth like pearls. And what did you say?

Kid Brother—Oh, nothin, 'cept that you were gradually getting used to 'em.

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgement in the stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines, and if not interfered with work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds, and while expelling them from the system serve to repair the damage they have caused.

Willie: I guess my dad must have been a pretty bad boy.

Tommie: What makes you think that?

Willie: Because he knows exactly what questions to ask me when he wants to know what I have been doing.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tab- W. Hopkins, general sales and advertha will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Brisk Trade

A shy young man had been calling for months on the sweetest girl in the world, but, being bashful, his suit languished. Finally she decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called she pointed to the carnation in his buttonhole and said:

"I'll give you a kiss for that carnation."

The young man's color outdid the carnation in brilliancy, but the exchange was made. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise.

"To the florist's for more carnations," he called from the front door. —New York Times.

An intoxicated man staggering along the street grasped the arm of a passer-by to steady himself.

"Well what do you want?" asked the sober one brusquely.

"Nuzzin! Nuzzin! 'tall," was the reply. "Got all I c'n carry now."

Wonderful Revival Of Canadian Business

Business Much Greater During Period of Stress Than Before the War

Like the great nations of Europe which are deep in the war, Canada excites wonder by the volume of business being done and the extent and expansion of commerce which is carried on without the help of more than 200,000 Canadian soldiers in service in France and on other battle fronts, and notwithstanding the losses sustained in the tremendous struggle to which the Dominion has given 400,000 of its citizens. With fewer men to do the work more traffic is carried on than in time of peace. Now the foreign commerce of Canada is going on at a rate equal to about two and one-half times that of the United States in proportion to the population, although the foreign trade of this country has become the marvel of the world. Canada's exports and imports, month by month, are nearly fifty per cent. as large as the figures which were considered normal in the United States a year before the war began in Europe. It is a demonstration of Canadian possibilities worthy of careful consideration as evidence of the value of Canadian trade to this country after the great conflict ends. —Cleveland Leader.

FROST BITES

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Matchless London

We are not at all surprised to read that a great match making firm has been circularizing its shareholders to the effect that the home trade sales of matches have fallen off more than 50 per cent. We should not have been astonished if the disproportion had been greater. Evrybody who uses matches has only too good reason to know how precious this useful and bright little friend has become. No longer can you ask the casual stranger in train or tube for a match. You might as well request him to give you his gold watch.—London Globe.

EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

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

If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Which is your choice? Dreary, unproductive stump lands, the taxes on which eat into your profits? Or rich, cultivated fields that yield bountiful crops, and put money into the bank for you? You can transform your barren stump lands into profitable cultivated fields with a

The Kirstin Method clears land ready for the plow 10% to 50% cheaper than any other

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

Money Back Bond 15 Year Guarantee 10 Day Try-out

Send for Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," it proves a Kirstin often pays for itself in a single day; that it provides the quickest, cheapest and best way to clear land. It contains photographs of stumps which the Kirstin has pulled, and letters from men who pulled them. Big money to early purchasers in each locality through our Profit Sharing Plan. Write now—don't wait.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co., 9126 Dennis St., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

Taken Down a Peg

Miss Beauty Chorus (returning to her native village and anxious to impress her fiance)—I say, portah, isn't it possible to get a taxi or something for all our luggage in this one-eyed old place?

Porter—Ye'll no need one, Maggie. Yer father's just comin' down the street wi' his wheelbarrow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

No Man Either

No woman ever reaches her high efficiency until she loves her work more than her pay envelope.

"I can't abide to see a man throw away his tools the minute the clock begins to strike, as if he ook no pleasure in his work or was afraid of doing a stroke too much. The very grindstone 'ull go on doin' a bit after you loose it."—Adam Bede.

Jealous

First Girl: Mr. Dauber said my face was classic. What is classic?

Second Girl: Oh, most anything old.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is nc untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Hostess: Doesn't it seem a shame, Mr. Jones, that this poor little lamb should have to die for us?

Mr. Jones: Ah, yes, indeed! It is rather tough.

Nervous Headache

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

Pain is a blessing in disguise.

It is Nature's danger signal to warn you that there is something wrong in the system.

While headache may result from a variety of causes, it most frequently denotes a starved condition of the nerves.

The brain is the headquarters or "central" of the nervous system. Here nerve force is consumed at an enormous rate. If there is any lack of rich, red blood from which to form new nervous energy the brain is first to feel it and the head aches.

Headaches may be stopped by powerful drugs, but that is like breaking the semaphore which warns the engineer of danger.

The only wise way is to increase the amount of rich, red blood in the human body by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and thereby feed the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

Not only will the headaches disappear, but you will sleep well, feel well and gradually regain strength and confidence. The Nerve Food will sharpen the appetite, improve digestion and build up the whole system.

In this way the headache will prove a blessing. It has warned you of approaching nervous collapse while yet there is a foundation on which to build good health.

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

629

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

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

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

The Hedley Gazette

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., March 29, 1917.

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

Just a word or two in reference to the inquest held here Tuesday afternoon. No one has a right in cross-examination to to contradict a witness while giving evidence. This applies to the mine inspector as well as others present at the inquest. If it was thought that a witness had made a mistake, the proper course for the person thinking so would be to take the stand and under oath offer rebuttal evidence. Then, the coroner could, quite easily in Tuesday's investigation, take the jury to the place where the accident occurred and settle the point in dispute.

Lord Shaugnetsy wants the people of Canada to make greater efforts and greater sacrifices during the war. While the people of Canada fully appreciate his efforts, they would take his advice in a more kindly spirit were the C. P. R. to give better train service, more equitable freight rates, and decent meals at reasonable prices on dining cars. And, by the way, there is a little matter of $60 transportation owed us for advertising in the Slocan Record, contracted by an understrapper in Nelson and which he refused to make good on the ground that the paper had ceased publication, although the advertising space had been used.

The Russian revolution, although it may be considered a start along the lines of progress and responsible government, a marked advancement may not be expected for fifty or seventy-five years. Russia has a vast illiterate population, who must be educated before they are in a position to think clearly and govern themselves intelligently. Two and possibly three or four generations will be required before they reach the stage of intelligence of the average American or Canadian voter—electing windmills, adventurers, loafers and crooks. In the meantime Russia will be governed by successive autocracies, and more often misgoverned. France had, after the revolution, Napoleon I, Louis XVIII and Napoleon III, at intervals in its evolution. Russia is likely to have czars and revolutions and dictators for a hundred years to come, and possibly before that time the country will be split up into a dozen different nations.

The unbusinesslike announcement that the Pacific Syndicate, Ltd., has bonded the Voigt properties in the Similkameen for $3,000,000, if correct, suggests the desirability of an investigation by the department of mines before it is allowed to acquire title from the crown to mineral claims, water powers, and lands for which it has made application. This company has already been the subject of one of the worst wildcat promotions organized in the States in connection with mining in British Columbia and it is not in the interest of the mineral industry here that a similar promotion should be repeated.—Mining and Engineering Record.

Why throw cold water on the old game of bonding and rebonding until the owner has about as much interest in the property as a jack rabbit. Every time the property is bonded the owner is put to considerable expense, and unless Mr. Voigt is a very astute person there will come a time when he will be compelled to sell on the capitalist's terms in order to save something out of the wreck. This bonding and throwing up and rebonding again has been done hundreds of times with the same results. To swing a three million dollar property it will require at least ten millions in capital for development and reduction works, and sufficient ore for an annual output of at least two and a half million dollars worth of ore, with reasonable mining and treatment charges, before a dividend is in the list of possibilities. There appears to be ore in sufficient quantity on Copper mountain, and the metallurgical difficulties have probably been overcome by the B. C. Copper Co.

The Parliamentary Commission that has fixed the blame on Kitchener for the failure of the Dardanelles expedition will not add greatly to its popularity by the report of its findings. It will occur to many that the commission waited long enough to feel assured that Kitchener was really dead before it attempted to filch from him his good name. The name of the man who did more than any other to lay the sure foundation for British victory will be honored just as long as the British Empire lasts.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

The action of the czar in handing over the imperial office to his younger brother is a crushing blow to the hopes of Nicholas II that he would be succeeded by his own son. It will be recalled that as one daughter followed another, the czar and the czarina were gravely disappointed. All kinds of experts and alleged experts and alleged experts were called upon to advise as to what might be done to secure an heir, and when the little czarovitch was born there were many people who refused to believe that he was a royal child, claiming that he had been substituted for a daughter. The little fellow's life was precarious in his infancy, and he was the victim of an assault, the nature of which has never been made known, and which seemed likely to prove fatal. Months of anxiety followed before the little fellow was pronounced strong again, and from that time onward nothing that skill and parental love could devise to make him fit for the duties he was one day to discharge was left undone. And now the crown will pass to another, that is if it is allowed to pass to anyone.—Colonist.

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

We are glad to report Mr. Percy Quant doing nicely at the Oroville hospital.

Mr. Carle motored to Princeton on Tuesday with Mr. Innis.

Mr. Carle motored to Hedley on Thursday with Dr. Elliot on business.

Judge and Mrs. Gibson visited Oroville Monday and Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Mr. Coleman is moving this week into Mr. Frith's house, which will be much more pleasant for him.

Keremeos is much in need of a butcher shop, as most all the Keremeosites have to send to Hedley for their meat.

We are glad to see Mrs. Hardy able to be out again. She is not altogether better, but is improving nicely.

Mr. Norcross, superintendent of the B. C. Copper at Copper mountain, left on Friday's train for a trip to New York.

On April 1st, Palm Sunday, Rev. Frank Stanton will conduct morning service at Keremeos, and evening service in Hedley.

Mr. D. J. Innis made a flying trip to Hedley on Saturday, accompanied by Arthur Mattice, who went to be examined for the Forestry battalion.

Mr. James Riordan came down from Princeton on Friday's train and will leave shortly for his claim on Riordan mountain, where he will spend the summer.

A bridal party passed through town on Thursday from Princeton on their way to Penticton. The happy couples were Mr. and Mrs. McPherson and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.

The dance held in the town hall Friday night was not very well attended on account of the very good weather, although those that were present report a very delightful time.

Miss Ring of Crystal City, Manitoba, who is visiting with her sisters, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Newton of Cawston, spent the week end with the Misses Gibson, Riverside Lodge.

No word has yet been received from Pte. W. Christie as to how badly he had been wounded. His many friends await anxiously, hoping to hear that he is not seriously injured.

Mr. Conditt of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, was in town Monday. They are having very bad luck trying to get their car loaded as the roads are almost impassable for an auto truck.

Dr. Elliot of Hedley was called down again on Sunday to examine more recruits for the Forestry battalion. He was accompanied by his wife and family and one of the teachers of the Hedley school.

Owing to the weather there was a very small attendance at the Literary society on Monday night. Next Monday night will be the last meeting of the society for the season. A good programme will be given and at the close refreshments will be served.

Mr. and Mrs. Carle entertained at dinner Friday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Stanton and Mr. Kerr, who will be leaving shortly, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Kerr going overseas and Mrs. Stanton is planning on going to her old home in Montreal. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Misses Eva and Kay Gibson, Messrs. Kerr, Colman and Clifton.

There will be a dance at Keremeos Center in the Richter hall on Easter Monday for the Belgian relief fund. A good time is being looked forward to. Good music and a good supper is promised. The patronesses for the evening will be Mesdames Tweddle, Bowen, and Loudon. Tickets will be $1.00 and extra ladies 50c. Come one come all to the Richter hall and have a good time.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

Spring Cleaning

O CEDAR MOPS
75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
O CEDAR POLISH--LIQUID VENEER
25c. and 50c. Bottle.
Old English Floorwax, $1.00
Bannister Brushes, 60c. and 75c.
Feather Dusters, 35c.-60c.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushhs
CURTAIN STRETCHERS, $3.75.

Big Display
New Goods
JUST IN

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

EASTER

Watch Our Window Next Week for Big Display.

T. H. ROTHERHAM

The latest recruits for the Forestry battalion are as follows: Messrs. R. C. Clarke, R. H. Carmichael, Arthur Mattice, L. Huchings, F. B. Gibson, C. Cotterall, T. Prescott, J. Barbour, John Pearson J. Brewer, Ole Nystrum, and Lee Hampie. There must surely be younger men to enlist and larger places for the recruiting officers to visit without coming to such small places and draining it of all the men that are left to till the soil and produce more foodstuffs, which is being advocated so much in all the papers. Keremeos, a small place, has an honor roll of forty-five men who have enlisted from this little district. It is strange that if some of these young-looking recruiting officers wish to serve their country as much as they say they do, they would do the recruiting in larger places. The writer is as patriotic as anyone can be, but thinks that if all these men are needed why not visit the pool rooms of some of the larger places and secure the men who have no ties and nothing to do. We hear there are four more men ready to join on Thursday. They are Messrs. Young, Bowen and the Gillander brothers.

CAN YOU FACE EASTER

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

DEFECTS IN YOUR TEETH?

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

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

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE

I have a new stock of Coast Fir Finish, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, Doors and Windows. Prices reasonable.

F. M. WRIGHT - - CAWSTON, 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.

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

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1714 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Tuesdays. Visiting brethern are cordially invited.

W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. F. JONES, Sec't.

Nickel Plate Camp
No. 15662
Modern Woodmen of America

Meets in Fraternity Hall the Third Thursday in each month at 8 p. m.

A. CLARE, V. C. — J. SMITH, Clerk.