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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 17. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17. 1917. $2.00 IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
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DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.
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Grand Union Hotel
HEDLEY, British Columbia
Rates—$1.50 a Day and Up
First-Class Accommodation.
Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars
A. WINKLER, Proprietor.

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Miss Eva Gibson visited last week with friends in Penticton.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong motored to Princeton on Sunday, returning Monday.

Mr. Chamberlain, customs inspector at Similkameen, was in town on Wednesday,

Mrs. A. F. Kirby left on Monday's train for a short visit in Seattle and Vancouver.

Mrs. Carmichael and daughters spent the weekend visiting with Mrs. Frith at Princeton.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong left on Sunday by motor to Princeton, going on to the coast on Monday.

Mr. D. M. G. Kerr left on Wednesday for Victoria, where he will join the Medical corps for overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Penticton and Mrs. Dighan of Princeton were in town for a few hours last Thursday.

Mr. French of Hedley was in town on Monday advertising the big sale that is on at the Hedley Trading Company's big store.

Mr. B. Burkes of Victoria, Turner, Beaton & Co., was in town over the weekend on business and was a guest at the Hotel Keremeos.

Mr. Minor left on Monday's train for his home in New Westminster. He has been in the valley for some time in the interests of the new company.

Coleman & Co's carload of flour arrived on Wednesday. If it keeps going up in price his many customers will soon have to be satisfied with having bread once a week.

Mr. Crooker of Similkameen was in town on Friday of last week and stated that he just had word from his sister at Armstrong, B. C., that another of her sons had given up his life for his country in the battle of Vimy Ridge. This is the second son that Mrs. Hunter has lost in the past six months.

Following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Keremeos Boy Scouts' concert, the publication of which was overlooked in last issue:

Receipts	$75 00
Coleman & Co, supplies	7 00
Hedley Gazette	2 00
Hibben Co	1 00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	32 50
Belgian Relief Fund	32 50
	$75 00

Rev. F. Stanton preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night to a fairly large congregation. Mr. Stanton will be very much missed by the people of the whole valley, especially by the younger boys in whom he has taken such an interest; as will also Mrs. Stanton, as she was always willing and ready to help where needed. They left on Wednesday, going by way of Penticton, as Mrs. Stanton will make a short visit in Kelowna and then go on to Victoria for some time, afterwards going to Montreal.

The monthly meeting of the Similkameen Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Armstrong on Thursday afternoon with thirty-five members present and also many visitors, as it was a patriotic tea. A very interesting program was rendered:

Solo by Miss Flo Daly "Your King and Country Needs You," and encore, "Are We Downhearted? No!"

Reading by Mrs. Percy Quant, "Lady Claire."

Debate, "Resolved that rearing a child in the country is preferable to rearing a child in the city." It was decided in favor of the negative.

Solo by Mrs. Tom Daly, "Its A Long, Long Trail." Encore, "Poor Butterfly."

The Merrill Cup.

In the golf competition for the I. L. Merrill Cup P. Murray captured the tinware. Wagner defaulted to Miss Jackson, who was defeated by Rolls. This left the finals between P. Murray, scratch, and L. C. Rolls, 6. After a closely contested game, Murray won, two up. Following is the complete score:

Mrs. Rotherham (10)	Brown (6)	Murray	Murray	Murray
C. A. Brown (6)				
W. J Cormack (6)	Murray (8)			
P. Murray (Scratch)				
H. D. Barnes (6)	Barnes (6)	Rolls	Rolls	
James Clarke (6)				
S. E. Hamilton (6)	Rolls (6)			
L. C. Rolls (6)				
Miss Jackson (12)	Miss Jackson 12	Jackson		
G. H. Sproule (6)				
B. W. Knowles (10)	Wagner (6)			
J. H. Wagner (6)				

The house was beautifully decorated with fruit, blossoms anp foliage. The amount of $12 was taken in. The afternoon was enjoyed by all and the meeting closed by singing the "National Anthem."

Hedley Gold Mining Co.

The annual report of I. L. Merrill, of Los Angeles, president of the Hedley Gold Mining company, is as follows:

During the past year everything at the mine and mill has gone along fairly well. I think we have opened about as much new ore as has been extracted, but am disappointed in the grade of this new ore. The average grade of our reserve is now about $9 per ton. We plan to do considerable development this year at the mine, and hope to open more higher grade ore. The mill construction is completed. The continuation of the war has kept our operating costs very high, and we will be forced to mine a little higher grade of ore than the mine average until supplies, etc., get back to about normal again.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gomer P. Jones, general superintendent, reports: For the year ending December 31, 1916, your mill at Hedley, B. C., has treated 73,491 tons of ore, all mined from the Nickel Plate property, but very little development work other than the opening up of ore bodies within already estimated boundaries has been done. This work was necesary so that a more aniform grade of ore could be maintained. In doing this it was proven that in some sections our estimate of reserve in 1915 report was below the actual tonnage available, while in other sections it was greater, consequently our estimate of tonnage in this report has been revised.

The main reason for the small amount of development shown was the excessive cost of material and labor due to war conditions, and should these conditions continue during 1917, the intention is to open up sections of the property where pay ore is known to exist, and by this means we hope to prove up the Sunnyside Nos. 1, 2 and 4 and the country adjacent to the Nickel Plate without interfering with the surplus, as these properties will produce enough ore to pay the development expense, while there is promise of other ore bodies being discovered.

The development for the year has proven payable ore to exist to the extreme limit of the workings, drifts and drill holes, and we see no indications of discontinuance of the main ore chutes.

The estimated tonnage of reserve ore is as follows: 311,400 tons of $9.41 ore; 87,650 tons of $6 ore. Of this 160,000 tons will mine better than $10.

Development for the year:

Drifting	355 ft.
Sinking	60 ft.
Raising	90 ft.
Crosscutting	535 ft.
Diamond drilling	3605 ft.

The mill has changed over, so that cyanide precedes concentration. This has been made necessary, as the freight and treatment cost per ton of ore milled was unusually high, due to the increased quantity of concentrate, high freight rate and loss on gold. By the new system the greater part of the gold will be paid for at $20.67—a gain of $1.17 per ounce over the former arrangement. The concentrate shipped will be of less value, consequently will take a lower freight rate.

The mill, as arranged is most modern, and will permit of a surplus being made with a lower grade ore than formerly, and a greater surplus with ore of the same grade as now; with normal conditions prevailing the advantage should be very noticeable.

The mill equipment and both hydro-electric plants, steam auxiliary, tramways and all other machinery and plant are in good working order and should need but little repair for some time to come.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Net profits for the year 1916, $248,617.58; dividends for year, $240,000, or 20 percent on issued capital. Undivided profits after all dividends were 443,687.98. The sum of $47,475.34 was expended in making changes in the mill, and it will take about $13,000 additional to complete the changes. There were 73,491 tons of ore treated during 1916, of an average value of $10.65 a ton, giving a recovery at the mill of $711,997.41, at an expenditure of $463,379.83, and net profits of $248,479.83.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

L. S. and Mrs. Morrison returned from the coast Monday last.

Ex-Mayor J. J. Malone of Nelson was a visitor in town this week.

A. McGibbon left yesterday for Nelson to attend the mining convention.

Dr. T. F. Robinson, dentist, will be in Hedley from the evening of May 21st to the morning of May 31st.

Now that the golf tournament is over the weather may become less jumpy, and the lurid flashes from the links less frequent.

The Similkameen river rose rapidly for a few days last week, but the cool nights have had a depressing effect on its efforts to make a record.

Mrs. R. S. Collin, who had been unwell for the past six months, passed away yesterday morning. Mr. Collin has the sympathy of many friends in Hedley in his bereavement.

Thos Roderick of Phoenix is in town this week. He intended doing work on his properties near the Nickel Plate, but the snow is late in leaving the hills this season, so the work will be done later on.

It is rumored that there will shortly be a number of changes at the Nickel Plate mine. W. Sampson, foreman, has resigned and after a trip east will settle in California. G. Prideaux, machinist, and the storekeeper are also leaving.

Norman Tucker of the Nickel Plate has been in the hospital for the past week.

Mrs. T. H. Rotherham will receive Friday, May 18th and not again until fall.

Mrs. Daly of Keremeos was a visitor in town this week the guest of Mrs. B. W. Knowles.

The big cash sale at the Hedley Trading company's store is drawing the crowds this week.

V. Zacherson left yesterday for Wenatchee to take medical examination before joining the U. S. marines.

Athol Stewart of Greenwood, district road engineer, was in town Friday last and went on to Princeton and Tulameen.

DIED—In Hedley, Wednesday, May 16th, Annie F. P. Collin, wife of R. S. Collin. Funeral will leve the home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

W. H. Atherton of Ashnola, who was invalided home from the front last fall, is now in the military hospital at Balfour on Kootenay lake, being treated for tuberculosis, the result of gassing.

Monday last the Board of Trade forwarded to Nelson samples of ore from a number of properties in this district. The ores are gold, copper, silver and lead and are representative of the district

Mrs. W. A. McLean went to the coast Friday to undergo an operation in a Vancouver hospital. Monday Mr. McLean received a wire calling him to Vancouver, as the surgeon would not operate before consulting with him.

Rod and Gun for April is on the news stands and its table of contents reveals much of interest to the devotee of rod and gun. Bonnycastle Dale writes in this issue of "Laddie the Boy Trapper;" A. H. Haines contributes a story, "The Big Buck of Bald Knolls," descriptive of a deer hunt under unusual circumstances in B. C.; and there are other tales of hunting, fishing and canoeing, equally interesting to the lover of out of doors.

Registered at the hotels: Gus Clerf, John Larson, John Long, Princeton; J. Jack; B. W. Hamilton, B. McDonald, Kelowna; Thos. Roderick, Phoenix; R. R. Johnson, Spokane; T. Tonabasket, Keremeos; W. A. Moody, A. M. Abbey, G. Gruqb, G. W. Hicks, Vancouver; Avel Olund, R. Anderson, T. Burd, N. Tucker, Ed. Malen, A. Snider, Nickel Plate; Jack Sepielich, Nels Johnson, A. Johnson, John Tokuleck Phoenix; D. Jennins, Penticton; J. J. Malone, Nelson; M. Richardson, Claremont.

For a few days last week Twenty-mile creek tried to be turbulent and a big noise, but a cool night put the noise out of business. The efforts of 20-mile to create a disturbance are much like those of Benny Hall to shatter the atmosphere of Rossland during the boom in that town. Benny sold a fraction for, it was said, $237, and proceeded to celebrate. He got outside of a few shots, some ham and a dozen over. Then he met the late Jack Kirkup and wanted to know how much it cost to yell in the town limits. Jack told him to produce a sample yell. Benny let loose a squeak, and then, anxiously, "How much?" Jack looked down into the anxious face and replied, "Turn it loose all over the town. I won't even set a mouse trap."

Attention of the land clearing theorists of British Columbia is invited to the success of the system in operation in Flanders for the past two and a half years.—Shell Hole Advance.

The Granby mines at Phoenix and smelter at Grand Forks are closed owing to coke shortage.

FOR
PINK EYE
DISTEMPER
CATARRHAL FEVER
AND ALL NOSE AND
THROAT DISEASES
Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. Sold by all druggists. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," Free.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

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DOMINION METAL EXPORTING COMPANY
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DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS. LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER. DISEASES. BLOOD POISON. PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS OR MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co 90 BECKMAN ST NEW YORK OF LYMAN BROS TORONTO WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

The Great American Desert

When the Utah prohibition law becomes effective one can go from ocean to ocean, 3,500 miles, without seeing a saloon. Starting from Wilmington, N. C, the traveller on this boozeless highway could traverse North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon.—American Issue.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT
DOESN'T HURT A BIT!
No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Home Truth

Henpeck (to son)—I can't understand you giving your mother so much impudence. I never dared talk back to my mother.

Son—No, and you wouldn't dare to talk back to my mother, either.

Miller's Worm Powders are par excellence the medicine for children who are found suffering from the ravages of worms. They immediately alter the stomachic conditions under which the worms subsist and drive them from the system, and, at the same time, they are tonical in their effect upon the digestive organs, restoring them to healthful operation and ensuring immunity from further disorders from such a cause.

If People Will Herd in Cities

It is unfortunate, of course, that more of the ultimate consumer's cash does not reach the producer, but if that individual will insist upon living in congested centres of population, remote from fields, gardens, orchards and feedlots, he need not expect cheap foodstuffs, vegetables, meats and fruits for the present at least. Those who live on the land certainly have the best of existing conditions, so far as the table is concerned, and that is the beginning of all creature comfort.—Breeders' Gazette.

Barn Fires

Lack of Windows an Incentive to Dangerous Practices

In any statement of buildings destroyed by fire, barns and stables occupy a prominent place. One of the chief reasons for this is the necessary use of lanterns and other lights. In many barns artificial light must be used at almost all hours, with the resultant element of danger.

There is nothing more dangerous than a lighted match in a barn, with, probably, loose straw or hay on the floor, and everything as dry as tinder.

Daylight is one of the cheapest of our natural resources, and it is easily transmitted. While making use of daylight, farmers will at the same time remove a very serious element of fire danger—a cause of fires in barns and stables which can only be charged to pure carelessness.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

The Lady Bank Clerk

The lady bank clerk had completed her first week, and a friend asked her how she liked the work. "Oh, it's beautiful!" said the girl. "I'm at a branch where nearly all the people we know have accounts, and it's so nice to see how little money some of your friends have in the bank.

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies, who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

Spain Provides For National Parks

The Spanish government has enacted a law providing for the creation of national parks. All exceptionally picturesque regions, forests or lands that the State may select for this purpose are to be considered part of the park system. Access to them will be facilitated by suitable means of communication. The natural beauty of the parks, their fauna and flora, as well as geological or water features of interest, will be protected from destruction, deterioration, or defacement.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Save and Lend"

To save and lend is a trifle when compared with what hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Empire are doing every day; that, however, at least we can do. If there cannot, in Mr. Lloyd George's fine sentence, be equality of sacrifice, there can be equality of service. Here is the opportunity; if we shrink from our responsibility we fail the Empire in its supreme moment.—The Times of India.

The Australian Rabbit

When the native Australian or the long-time resident hears the cry, "Rabbo, wild rabbo! Rabbo!" he knows that he can also get a cheap dinner that will also taste good, for the rabbit huckster is going by. But rabbits are not now nearly so cheap as they were before the war. The demand for meat of any kind has raised the price. The supply, however, is almost inexhaustible, and since refrigeration and canning have been undertaken on a large scale rabbit flesh has become an important item in the food supply of the world. One Australian firm last year canned 385,636 rabbits, and millions go to England and other countries in cold storage.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS
With
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by all Dealers
Douglas & Company, Napanee, Ont.

A Landmark in History

The revolution in Petrograd may easily prove one of the greatest incidents in the war, one of the decisive facts in determining German defeat, and one of the landmarks in human history, as it indicates bringing 180,000,000 of people within the frontiers of democracy. For Germany any uprising of the Russian people would be a defeat beyond all compare, because the national will of the Russian people at all times has been to drive the Germans out of Russia—both the German armies and the German influence. If Russia has at last awakened, if Russia has at last, through patriotic Russian leaders, taken charge of her government, her army and her resources, we are bound to see a recrudescence of Russian victory at the frontier and a complete change in the whole prospect of the war.—The Tribune.

MARCH WEATHER
RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G.T.R. at Peterboro, who says:—"In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could hardly walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

German Efficiency a Curse

Germany's efficiency is granted. That, from the beginning of its development, it was a mere appanage of German militarism has been the curse Bismarck accepted the Hohenzollern dynasty as a necessary evil. The Hohenzollern accepted Bismarck as a temporary means to an end. the efficiency ship was well under way the pilot was dropped. The entire economic system of Germany is pledged, perforce, to the spirit of aggrandizement and conquest. "My noble army!" has been the unbroken expression of the Kaiser. Chemists, inventors, herr professors, captains of finance have fallen meekly into the rear.—Washington Post.

Aunt—Won't you have some more cake, Willie?

Willie (on a visit)—No thank you.

Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Willie—It ain't that. I'm suffering from politeness.

W. N. U. 1152

LOWER PRICED
ONION SEED HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED AT ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 lbs. SEED PER ACRE. AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, black seed .....oz. 25c, lb. $2.10 5 lbs. $9.25.
Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seed .....oz. 25c, lb. $2.10 5 lbs. $9.25.
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seed .....oz. 25c, lb. $2.00, 5 lbs. $9.25.
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion, ..oz. 25c, lb. $2.10, 5 lbs. $9.25
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed .....oz. 20c, lb. $1.90, 5 lbs. $8.25.
Southport White Globe Onion, black seed .....oz. 40c, lb. $4.00,
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seed.....oz. 25c, lb. $2.10, 5 lbs. $9.25.
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts.....lb. 35c, 5 lbs. $1.70
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, fine smooth roots .....Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Detroit Dark Red Table Beet (round) ...Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
Chantenay Red Table Carrot .....Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beans .....lb. 50c, 5 lbs. $2.25
Early White Cory Sweet Table Corn .....lb. 35c, 5 lbs. $1.50
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper) .....Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c.
XXX Solid Head Lettuce .....Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
Improved Beefsteak Tomato .....Pkg. 10c, 1-2 oz. 35c, oz. 60c
XXX Scarlet Oval Radish (mild, crisp) Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c
Little Marvel Garden Bush Peas, very early ....4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c
Early Branching Asters, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed ..Pkg. 10c
Mammoth Fringed Cosmos, mixed colors .....Pkg. 10c
XXX Mammoth Verbenas, superb mixture of colors .....Pkg. 10c
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, all shades mixed .....Pkg. 15c oz. 35c.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the Yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.
Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada.
Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from
RENNIE'S SEEDS WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED
394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
ALSO AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER

An Aerial Battle

Airmen in Fleets Fought While Thousands Gazed

The Paris Liberte's correspondent on the Somme gives an account of an aerial battle which took place over the German lines near Baupaume, the fluctuations of which were followed by thousands of anxious spectators. The battle was joined at a height of 9,000 feet. The German fleet consisted of at least 38 Fokkers and Rumplers, while there were only 30 British machines.

The issue hung long in the balance. The first to be put out of action was a Fokker. It whirled giddily for a moment, burst into flames, and then crashed to the ground. Soon afterwards a British biplane was badly hit. Next two German aeroplanes came to grief at a short distance from their line. The British airmen displayed very great superiority and in the end remained masters of the air, pursuing the enemy with the utmost daring. The enemy squadrons were completely routed with losses considerably greater than those sustained by the British.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

The Very Best

"What's the best perfume you have?"

"Extract of potato, $6 an ounce," said the druggist.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc

In the Barber's Chair

A man stepped into a barber's shop the other day and as he was being shaved the following dialogue took place between him and the operator:

Barber—Have you ever been here for a shave before, sir?

Customer—Yes, once.

Barber—But I do not remember your face.

Customer—No, I suppose not; it's healed up.

This language is queer
That we speak beyond doubt,
When man's burning with rage
Then we say he's put out.

Chemically Self-Extinguishing!
What do these words mean to you?
They mean greater safety in the Home!
Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.
Safety First and Always—
USE EDDY'S SILENT "5's"

The Scot and His Bible

An English visitor was being escorted round the city and shown the historic spots by an industrious and philosophic cabman. "Stopping near to Greyfriars," the cabman said, gravely. "It was here where John Knox studied his discourses. Yonder is the place where John Knox sprained his knee hurrying up the hill to talk straight to Queen Mary," and a little later, "Up there is the place where John Knox made the jade tremble." The Englishman, not profoundly impressed, inquired, "But who is this John Knox, Sandy?" The Edinburgh cabman, stunned and indignant, cried, "Mon, do you nae read your Bible?"

Mrs. Hubb—Oh, John, you say that if you lost me you would take to drinking, neglect your personal appearance and go to the bad in every way.

Hubb (firmly)—Yes, my dear; you can bet I'd fix it so's I'd never be an inducement to a woman again.

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

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

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

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

WOMEN'S NERVES
Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.
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FORMULATING PLANS FOR PROPER CARE OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

LORD SHAUGHNESSY TELLS WHAT CANADA NEEDS

Suit the Work for the Man, and Give the Man Skill for his Work —Brains and Boldness Required in the Development Of the Problem of Placing the Returned Men

Lord Shaughnessy may be best known now as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When the inner history of the war comes to be written he will be still better known as one of the effective organizers of victory. From the beginning he threw his energy, and directed the energies of many of his staff, into the national cause.

When asked for a statement as to Canada's greatest needs at this critical time, especially in making arrangements for returned soldiers, Lord Shaughnessy said in part:

The return of our soldiers will be a tremendous opportunity for the country. Shall we seize it, or bungle and miss it? That will be the test of the quality of Canadian statesmanship.

We have always wanted men to develop the country. Well, there they are, or will be—ready to our hand. Immigration is desirable, but uncertain. These men of ours will come home as a matter of course.

They will not come back exactly the same as they were, but some people have an absurdly exaggerated idea of the change we may expect. The slacker has been improved by discipline, and the downright steady man has certainly not been turned into a slacker. Taken as a whole, the men who return able-bodied will be found better men than ever, physically and mentally—more hardy, self-reliant and enterprising; their minds widened by experience. Some of them will naturally take a litte time to settle down and get their bearings. But that will be only a passing phase.

I take for granted that the present system of getting ex-soldiers employment will be greatly improved and developed, for it is barely able to place the few thousands already with us. But even if the system is so improved that every man returning after the war gets some sort of a job, it does not follow that we shall have any great cause to boast. We shall have achieved a negative success; but we must aim at something higher, a more positive success.

There is too much haphazard employment, at the best of times; and with a flood of men having to be placed simultaneously there is a greatly increased danger of shoving them into places without enough regard to suitability. Putting round pegs into square holes does not pay.

Having still some time to prepare, there will be no excuse if we do not devise schemes of employment which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, instead of a low percentage.

The man and his employer and the country at large will all gain by this. The man can make most by work that he is interested in, and has skill for. The industry that he is engaged in prospers by his good work, and the country as a whole prospers or suffers according to the prosperity or depression of its various industries.

I am glad to hear that the National Service Commission is taking steps to discover the previous trade or calling of each man now under arms, and his intentions or capacities for his future career, at any rate in the matter of agriculture. This is the foundation industry of the whole country. Farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved, that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it.

But even when that is done, the great majority of the men will have to be provided for in other kinds of work. I should like to see thousands of them, not now highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack. I am sure it would pay the country to give it them.

We must use brains and ingenuity in forming our plans for doing the best that can be done for—and with—the returning men.

Good people often say to them, "Nothing is too good for you." It is easy to talk like that, in vague generalities. But we have got to come down to particulars, and find out in detail what is best for the men—yes, and for each particular man, with his individual capacities and aptitudes.

By doing that very thing for men returning disabled, the Military Hospitals Commission has given the country a splendid lead. This lead should be followed in dealing with the mass of men returning later on. The benefits of this system should finally be extended to our people generally, so that every boy on leaving school should be directed and helped into the occupation that he can do best in—and trained specially for it, whenever that is by any means possible. In some cases, of course, it is hard to tell what a boy will be most fit for, until long after he leaves school. But even in such a case a good deal can be done to keep him out of work that he is positively unfit for.

The Commission, I notice, gives men a good deal of occupation and instruction, while they are still under medical treatment. In fact, these occupations form part of the curative treatment—a really valuable part. But they also help to develop a man's technical skill. Often they reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed.

This skill is developed, and these talents are discovered and trained, as they never would have been if the men had not become hospital patients. It is a striking case of getting good out of evil.

I am not surprised to find that many returned soldiers, simply through the training they have had in hospitals, have gone out to take positions better than they ever occupied before.

An extra privilege is given to men who are so incapacitated that they cannot take up their old line of work. They are given special training for a new occupation, in technical colleges or otherwise. And they are helped to choose the occupation most suitable and profitable for them, by the advice of medical and vocational experts. The cost of the training is paid for them, and so is even their maintenance and that of their families, for as long as the training lasts—and a month longer.

It is an admirable system, and I should like to see every man seizing the opportunity who has it offered to him.

Air Comes High

It is inspiring in these hard times when the cost of living is so high to read that Andrew Carnegie has paid $2,000,000 for a corner lot 100 by 225 feet to prevent a building being put up on it. Thus he gets more fresh air, and that is said to be highly advisable, especially for those who have to live in big cities.—Hartford Courant.

Next Forward Move

The Woman on the Farm Deserves Conveniences and is Gradually Getting Them

Never in the history of The Farmers' Advocate have so many inquiries come to this office regarding water systems and sewage disposal contrivances for country homes. In this issue is published an article dealing with sewage disposal on the farm. Much of this information has been published in these columns on previous occasions, but we are pleased to meet the demand for more information on a subject which interests such a large percentage of our clientele. There is a hopeful sign in the inquiries. Conditions in the farm homes are improving. All too often the farmer has bought new machinery and implements to lighten his work, forgetting about the ceaseless toil of his wife. Too often, also, has the barn been a model of handiness while the house was anything but such. Many a man had running water in his pig pen while the only running water in the house, where his wife toiled without ceasing, was in the attic where the roof leaked and the water soaked through and spoiled the paper in the front room. The woman on the farm deserves conveniences and she is gradually getting them. Running water and sewage disposal are important in farm home comfort, and they are not costly beyond the reach of the farmer.—Farmers' Advocate.

The War's Nerve Centre

Vast Nitrate Deposits in Chile Available to Entente Allies

In an area of 350 miles of arid, barren desert in Chile lies the nerve centre of the great war. If an unfriendly power had held control of this desert tract, the war would have ended long ago with the crushing of the Entente Allies. It is the famous Chilean nitrate region.

Wiliam Howard Russell, a famous English war correspondent, wrote as long ago as 1889: "Without British control of the sodium nitrates of Chile the map of the world would be very different today."

Germany now does not need to depend upon the Chilean nitrate deposits, for the German chemists are making synthetic nitrogen. However, for six months before the outbreak of the war in 1914 Germany had been receiving enormous shipments of sodium nitrate from Chile. It is estimated, in fact, that Germany had on hand 1 million tons of nitrate in August, 1914.

Some engineers say there is enough nitrate in the Chilean desert to supply the world for two hundred years. There are about fifty thousand Chileans employed in the industry. Nothing grows in the region about the nitrate deposits; it is a dead land. To all appearances the Chilean nitrate towns are like the old time Western American mining camps. A great deal of liquor is consumed in the districts and consequently there is considerable lawlessness.

North and Harvey, two British adventurers, originally owned the nitrate concessions, but now the Chilean government controls most of the valuable tract. Chile fought a war with Peru for the northernmost part of the nitrate beds and won. The British, through their financial strength, exercise the greatest control of any foreign power over the fields, though three German brokerage houses were big producers before the war.

Count Reventlow's Language

Count Reventlow is irrespressible. This is what he says about the United States, "A great nation without an army to smash a highway robber, a great people who builds ships to run them on the rocks." In one of his most vituperative passages, in his latest personal appeal to the German nation to have confidence in the Divine Word of their War Lord, he adds: "The bluffing Briton always whines when he sees that he is to be beaten. He knows that we have struck terror into his heart by our daring submarine war ships." Fancy that!

"Now, if you have it in your head," said the professor, who had explained a theory to his students, "you have it all in a nutshell."

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DUMA BECAME A VITAL FACTOR IN SECURING POLITICAL FREEDOM

WAS ORIGINALLY A SOP FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Notwithstanding the Many Obstacles to Political Reform, the Members of Russian Duma Have Always Taken Advantage Of Freedom of Speech and Voiced the People's Views

The unpopularity of the Russo-Japanese war led to an insistent demand from the Liberal and Revolutionary leaders in Russia for a "Constituent Assembly," which should replace the hated bureaucratic regime by democratic institutions, and the Duma was the "sop to public opinion." It has had a checkered career, but, despite the continued opposition of the Czar and his followers, it has forced itself on the administration, until it has become a vital factor in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

Its short history has been characterized by imprisonments of its leaders of the more radical sections, and assassinations of leading bureaucrats.

The first Duma was opened in 1906. It lasted only a few days, when it was dissolved by M. Goremykin, the leader of the Czar's government. The house was opened again the following year, and, to soothe the demands of the members, Mr. Stolypin, the then leader of the government, promised all kinds of reforms; but minor revolutions were the sequence, of much disappointment on the part of the various parties composing the Duma.

The competence of the Russian Duma has been strictly limited. It shared with the Emperor the legislative power, including the discussion and sanctioning of the budget. All measures dealing with the army and the navy were outside its competence; these were not laws, but "administrative rules." The procedure of the house practically placed the control of the legislation in the hands of the ministers. Any member could suggest legislation, but its introduction was at the discretion of the ministers, though the ministers were not responsible to the Duma, but to the Emperor.

But, notwithstanding these obstacles to political reform, the members of Russia's "Popular House" have always taken advantage of freedom of speech, when it existed, and have at least voiced the views of the people.

It has been noticeably on the side of the allies since the war was declared, and has been closed more than once by an Imperial ukase for being "too pronouncedly pro-ally."

"I have never yet had a contribution rejected."
"Writer or churchgoer?"

Newfoundland Fisheries

Lack of Tonnage and Loss of Vessels Alarming Fish Exporters

Newfoundland's fish exporter's are disturbed over the difficulty of obtaining enough vessels to market their product this year. The fisheries constitute the main industry of the colony, and in normal times a large fleet of schooners and small steamers is engaged throughout the autumn and winter in carrying to Europe and South America fish caught in the spring and summer and cured by being pickled and dried in the sun. The vessels trading principally with Portugal and Spain, Italy and Greece, bring back cargoes of salt from Sicily and Spain.

Until recently the war has not seriously interfered with this trade except for a temporary shutting off of the Greek market by the Entente blockade. Since Jan. 1, however, six fish-carrying vessels have been torpedoed off the Portuguese coast and in the Mediterranean. Fishing agencies here have purchased all vessels at present available, but as the British admiralty has requisitioned many steamers formerly used in the trade there is a growing shortage of tonnage.

The trade will require at least 35,000 tons of salt to cure this year's catch of fish. Thus far only enough ships have been secured to bring in 9,000 tons.

Russia's Treatment of Her Prisoners

At the end of 1916 the prisoners employed in state and agricultural work in Russia numbered 1,138,000. Of these 545,000 were under the jurisdiction of the ministry of agriculture; 294,000 mines and factories, and 169,000 ways and communications. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to prisoners, including officers. Their food is passed by local boards, under instructions laid down by the minister of the interior. No discipline is meted out to prisoners without the consent of the commanding officers. The percentage of complaints by the prisoners has been so small that the American Ambassador at Petrograd was asked to make independent inquiries by Germany, and he reported that in all camps the conditions were most satisfactory.

"Who stood up for Jack when he married Miss Flirtleigh?"
"No one. Everybody called him a fool!"

Flying To-day Is Too Easy

Half of the Accidents are the Result of too Much Assurance

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace time everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to General U. S. Brancker, Director of Air Organization for the British army.

"Flying today is so easy," said General Brancker, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobiling or bicycling.

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an airplane. The only factor against general private use of airplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

General Brancker foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with the demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good airplane pilot, General Brancker said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocrity in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and women too, for that matter—can make a good, useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make the really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg.

"As for the best age for training in flying, I think they should begin as young as possible. Generally speaking, eighteen is rather young for the great strain of active service, and I prefer a man of twenty or twenty-five for army aviation work. A man of thirty-five to forty who has lived a hard life and is a good horseman will probably develop into a good pilot quicker than the man of 25 to 30 who has spent his life in an office or in doing nothing, but as a rule the older man will not stand the strain of active service as long as the young man.

"The quality of horsemanship is a useful one in any would-be airplainist. The requirements are just the same—good hands, a good head, steady nerves, and judgment. Flying is perhaps a little easier than riding, because one sits in a comfortable armchair in a quiet machine."

No national temperament is so well suited to flying as the British, in General Brancker's opinion. "The Englishman may be conservative," he remarked, "but he is certainly the finest airplane pilot in the world. The old British characteristics which made us masters of the sea are intensified in the air—and they will make us masters of the air, in spite of our politics and our system of government and all the many obstructions to progress, which will assuredly spring up as soon as peace is declared."

Turning to the question of casualties in airplane training he said: "A good many deaths are reported in the papers, but when compared with the numbers in training and the number of hours in the air accomplished every day, the price is not great, and in the present stage of aviation the fact must be fearlessly faced that no progress can be made without a certain cost in human life. The extraordinarily few cases of breakage in the air speak well for British construction and inspection. The most common cause of accidents is engine failure, followed by an effort to turn sharply into a possible landing place and losing speed on the turn, which results in a nose-dive. Even good and experienced pilots are prone to do this, and the only cure appears to be the avoidance of engine failures. This will come in peace, when we can devote more energy towards real reliability in the engine instead of extreme lightness and exaggerated performances."

A Despised Calling

A writer has been telling a story of the estimation in which learning was held, only twenty-five years ago, by a large part of the population. It was in Scotland, where Mr. Scott Skirving was enjoying a trip on one of the Clyde steamers. A man on the deck insisted on repeating, to a crowd of unresponsive passengers, "It's a sair world this, a sair world." I asked him, Mr. Skirving says, what he meant by it! Whereupon he replied, "Weel, it's aye a sair world tae a plumber," then suddenly adding, "What's yer trade?" A schoolmaster I replied. "Gie's yer hand," he answered, "I'm fu' o seempathy. We baith belang ta a puir despised calling."—London Morning Post.

Stormy Times in Abyssinia

Pro-Turkish Emperor of Abyssinia Dethroned in Favor of Menelik's Daughter

Abyssinia has been having a stormy time since the death of Emperor Menelik. In the past few months the new emperor has been deposed, civil war has broken out and several battles have been fought between the factions, in one of which 25,000 men were killed. The new ruler is Empress Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik.

The account of happenings in Abyssinia has just reached London from Europeans living in the capital, Adis Abeba. One letter says:

"Lidj Jeassu, the young emperor who succeeded his grandfather, Menelik, had gradually come under Turkish influence and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The legations of the Entente powers in September sent a joint protest and this was followed a few days later, by a meeting of the ministry which declared the emperor deposed and enthroned in his place the Princess Zauditu, with Ras Taffari as regent and help to the throne.

"Things were quiet for a few weeks while the deposed emperor's partisans were gathering. Then suddenly Mikael, ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favor of the deposed emperor and marched against Adis Abeda. The first battle was fought some distance outside the capital, where the government army of five thousand men, under Ras Sul-Seged, was virtually annihilated and Seged killed.

"There was a good deal of excitement in the capital, and the legations prepared for attack, but the enemy was slow in appearing and the new empress had time to mobilize a strong force which, under the personal command of the war minister, met the enemy on October 27. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in the enemy's complete rout. The empress's side had ten thousand killed out of sixty thousand engaged, while the enemy is said to have lost fifteen thousand killed.

"The manner of fighting was primitive. At first they fired with rifles, but, becoming tired of this, they threw these weapons aside and dashed at one another with scimitars and spears.

"There was great rejoicing in Adis Abeba over the outcome of the battle, and on the return of the victorious army a grand review was held by the empress in person.

"Each chief rode at the head of his men, and, as he approached the empress, he dismounted, drew his sword and danced about her, shouting the deeds he had done. This was kept up until the chief became exhausted when he prostrated himself and withdrew."

Another Literary Effort

Crown Prince Quits Fighting For Writing

The German Crown Prince has been invalided to Potsdam, according to the latest report from a neutral source, and is there employing his enforced leisure in composing a book on the war.

It appears that this is the Prince's third venture into authorship. The first was his "Hunting Diary" of 1912, in which he gave his experiences at shooting parties in Scotland, Germany, Austria, Italy, India and Ceylon. The second was his egregious "Germany in Arms," of 1913, in which, although the Kaiser personally read the proofs, he committed an indiscretion on almost every page.

In this book, the future boaster of the fall of Verdun, posed as the Apostle of the Sword, and his motto was: "The world does not rest more safely on the shoulders of Atlas than does Germany on her army and navy." It was a most dangerous book, for the whole tone of it was that Germany could satisfy her aspirations only by force of arms.

He repeatedly laid stress on the power and influence of the sword, and he declared that "though the whole world be full of devils, though all other nations rise in arms against us, we shall triumph over them." One of the problems of his book will be to explain "My Failure at Verdun."

Value of Farm Land

Census Office Issues Interesting Report on Farm Values

Statistics provided by the census office at Ottawa place the average value of farm lands held for agricultural purposes throughout the Dominion, and including the value of buildings, at $41 per acre, as compared with $40 last year.

British Columbia lands are valued highest at $118; land in Ontario and Quebec, $52; Saskatchewan, $23, and Alberta, $22; Manitoba, $32.

Average monthly wages for farm help, including board, were $43.23 for male help and $22.46 for female, as against $37.10 and $20.20 for 1915.

The average value of horses for Canada is about the same as 1915, with a substantial increase in the value of other animals. The total value of farm animals in Canada is $798,544,000, as compared with $746,246,000 in 1915.

She—Can a man tell when a woman loves him?

He—He can, but he ought not to.

Britain's Financial Achievements

What Counts in the Long Run More Than a Standing Army

More and more do the astounding financial operations of England stagger the human mind. Upon the dizzy top of a sixteen-billion-dollar national debt that country swiftly and with apparent ease places another three and a half billions. The world has witnessed nothing in the past like these stupendous loans. In a day Great Britain floats a larger debt than the total debt of the United States at the close of our four years' of civil war. In a day its people purchase as great a bulk of debt as England's debt was when its present awful war began. There seems to be no bottom to the British purse, and the mighty war loans doubly prove the Briton's boast in the past about his country's fathomless wealth.

England's navy and England's credit are today the two greatest factors which Germany's army has to fight. Whatever else has failed, the financing of the war for the Allies has been a triumph for British genius. This should be of particular encouragement to the United States. Our country has double the wealth of Great Britain, although we have not double the marketable wealth which she had at the outbreak of the war. England was fortified with an overpowering amount of securities of other countries, and these have been of immense value. She has been able to market billions in the United States besides having the ability to borrow more. But the United States has the world's fullest purse, the world's greatest granary, the world's vastest fuel and iron supplies, the world's biggest copper mines and two-thirds of the earth's cotton, plus more gold than any two other nations combined. And in the days when wars are fought with machinery these things count in the long run more than a standing army.—From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Cold Weather And Milk Output

If Cows are Well Fed They Can Stand Considerable Exposure to Weather

Experiments carried out in recent years show that the falling-off in milk supply from cows lying out is little or none as compared with those kept constantly tied up, provided the animals are well fed, and reasonable shelter is found. Animals which are allowed to exercise get up a healthy circulation which enables them to withstand chills, and if they can get rough shelter they adapt themselves to the winds. Animals tied up in undue warmth during part of the twenty-four hours, and standing in cold draughts, such as are found in most cowsheds, are in a more defenseless condition. Ventilation and draught practically always go together and do not work harmoniously for the animals.

Animals are able to stand great cold with impunity so long as they can get under shelter to keep their skins dry, and can lie dry. It is the evaporation of moisture from an animal that causes chill and consequently the necessity for sheltering hovels in yards and pastures. When topping up fattening cattle there is no doubt that meat is more quickly laid on when they are restricted in their movements; but in doing this the ultimate object is not in maintraining a healthy constitution for a lengthened period. It is not to be inferred from what has been said that animals should be left to face the full brunt of wet and wind, snow and frost, and the amount of shelter needed depends very much on the breed, and whether it is in its natural climate.

Food is the great defender from cold, and the colder it is the more is needed. A well-filled stomach, ever though it be of coarse food with little food material, seems to act as a protection against cold, the bulk of warm substance acting as an inner lining against loss of temperature but the increase of cold should be met by additional starchy or fatty matter which when assimilated, will generate heat. The well-known experiment on pigs carried out years ago by Sir John Lawes showed what a large proportion of the food consumed went to maintain respiration, to which starch and oils mainly contribute.

Alberta Exporting Timothy Seed

An important industry that has been developed in Alberta during the past two years is the production of timothy seed for export. Last year 75 cars of timothy seed were exported, the result being the securing of a revenue of $175,000 to the farmers of the province. Besides the seed, the straw was used locally for fodder.

Previously the Dominion has imported about 250 cars of seed, costing about $600,000, but it should not be long before this province will be supplying the entire demand, as the Alberta seed is of extra good quality.

Nurse—Oh, dear, ma'am, the baby has just swallowed that whole paper of tacks.

Mrs. Suffrage—How unfortunate! Now I will be obliged to put up all those suffrage posters with glue.—Puck.

Heirlooms of Drake

British Sailors and Soldiers Find an Inspiration in Name of Famous Sea Fighter

A great memory of a name illustrious "in great Eliza's days" is revived by the will of Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, Devon, who bequeathes as heirlooms two cups and two jewels given by Queen Elizabeth to the Admiral whose name he bore, together with the Bible and the sword of the doughty sea-fighter. When Drake's ship, "The Golden Hind," came back to Plymouth in September, 1580, after circumnavigating the globe laden with treasure-trove, Elizabeth decreed that the ship should be preserved for all time as a memorial of England's glory enhanced by the intrepid commander. But "envious time" rotted away the timbers, and only a chair wrought therefrom a century later remains. No tangible souvenir is needed for him who prayed when he first saw the Pacific that he "might sail once in an English ship in that sea," and fulfilled his dream; who sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and "singed the King of Spain's beard"; who finished a game of bowls with Lord Howard ere meeting and wrecking the Armada, saying, "There's plenty of time to win the game and thrash the Spaniards, too." The pages of Hakluyt preserve the story, but in the ears of the men of Devonshire the echoes of "Drake's drum" are reverberating still, and men in the far-flung battleline still find an inspiration in his name.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Better Farming Trains

Are Inspected by Large Number of the People in Saskatchewan

Some interesting facts and figures were brought to the attention of the Saskatchewan legislature when Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, made reply to questions asked by M. L. Leitch, M. L. A., Morse, with respect to the Better Farming trains.

Mr. Leitch asked the number of places visited by the Better Farming trains, the mileage covered, the number of men, women and children who visited the trains in the years 1914-16, the total cost of operating the trains during those years, the assistance received from the College of Agriculture in connection with the trains, and the assistance given by the railways in operating the trains.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell replied that 88 places were visited by the Better Farming train in 1914, 135 in 1915, and 56 in 1916. In 1914 the mileage covered was 1,344 miles.

The next year this increased to 1,946 miles, while last year the total was 810 miles. In 1914 the total attendance was approximately 36,000 In 1915 no less than 18,262 men, 13,392 women and 5,455 children attended, while last year the totals were 8,245 men, 5,210 women and 9,218 children.

Mr. Motherwell stated that the total cost of operating the trains in 1914 was $7,000.70; in 1915, $6,742.02, and in 1916, $4,787.22. The College of Agriculture, he stated further, furnished the livestock and many other exhibits including a car of mechanical appliances. The college also supplied several members of its regular staff who acted as lecturers and demonstrators.

Mr. Motherwell also stated that the railway companies interested supplied the rolling stock and operated the trains free of charge.

Submarines and the U. S.

Visit of Merchant Sub Now Believed to Have Had Ulterior Motive

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, may not the visit of the German submarine U-53 to Newport last October have had an ulterior motive behind the obvious one? Was this demonstration of the effectiveness of the submarine weapon three thousand miles from the German coasts intended as a menace? Did Germany wish us to realize the danger to ourselves if we interfered with her campaign of frightfulness? That may well be the case. Germany has done nothing in this war on impulse. The act which forced a break in diplomatic relations was deliberately planned, as every previous act had been. Thus the invasion of Belgium was an integral part of German strategy. All the cruelties perpetrated there and in other conquered regions were sanctioned by military orders. All the crimes at sea were committed in cold blood. The visit of the U-53 cannot be intelligibly explained as a mere attempt to extend the scope of submarine warfare, as was naturally assumed at first. It was an isolated episode. But if it be interpreted as a warning, it needs no explanation. It was more than a test to our patience; it was meant to give us a forecaste of the consequences of upholding our own rights and the rights of all neutrals. If so, it failed, as other German menaces have failed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Willis—I was at Bump's trial today.

Gillis—Bump arrested? Tell me the accusation.

Willis—He was accused of—what do you call it where a fellow lies for money?

Gillis—Politics, diplomacy, or war-corresponding?—Life.

Opening in Alberta For Pulp Industry

Market of Western States Presents Great Opportunity Says Edmonton Expert

"In Alberta the conditions are exceedingly favorable for the establishment of pulp mills," says A. J. Cantin, electrical engineer of Edmonton, in an article published in The Paper Trade Journal of New York. "The home trade is quite extensive and the neighboring provinces offer a good market, as we could compete favorably with eastern and British Columbia manufacturers. The freight rates are in our favor. Then, again, we have a market in the northwestern States which should prove worth while, as there are no pulp mills in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The total capacity of pulp mills is not over 150,000 tons per year west of the Mississippi river.

"We have the raw material in unlimited quantities. Our rivers offer sources of cheap power unequalled anywhere west of Winnipeg. The labor should offer no unusual problem, as there are a large number of immigrants coming to this western country who are from city and industrial centres who have no idea of farming, and who are looking for work of some kind. From this class of immigrants the pulp mills should draw their supply of laborers.

"Labor should be plentiful in this province, if we look at the population increase since 1901. At that date what is now Alberta had a population of 63,000, in 1911 the population had increased to over 360,000, and in the census taken in July, 1916, it is estimated that the population is over 550,000. In 1912 and 1913, it was estimated that over fifty per cent. of the population were living in cities and towns. This percentage is altogether too high for an agricultural province, and labor problems should be a minimum quanity in Alberta.

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers; of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe.

"The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Missippi river.

"According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year.

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta.

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta. This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

A Valuable Discovery

Magnet May Be Utilized to Locate Sunken Ships

A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water.

Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, 600,000 shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some $3,000,000.

It has been suggested that the magnet be used to extract the shell scraps from the soil of European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would amount to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded person. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."—Kansas City Star.

Good Seed Is Best

Some Remarkable Reports Regarding Farm Experiments in Saskatchewan

Most interesting facts regarding improvement in everything rural, from potatoes and poultry to barns and farm houses, were revealed at the fourth annual meeting of the agricultural society of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan.

This society is composed of the professors and graduates of the college and the work is in the nature of research and experiment. The hope and enthusiasm which was shown at the meeting points to excellent development. President H. Saville presided. The secretary was G. B. Bodman.

Prof. T. M. Willing outlined the possibilities for improving the wild fruit of the province. Under his direction, saskatoons, raspberries and strawberries will be cultivated and better varieties developed. In his report he called attention to the success with which apples, other than crabs, are raised in this region. His department is also doing much to help weed inspectors identify weeds. Prof. Willing is building up a fine museum at the university. Rare plants and Indian relics are being collected.

Prof. John Bracken reported on the work being done by the committee on field husbandry. Samples of grain are being distributed to students, with a view of developing better varieties and introducing better seeds.

E. A. Lloyd, a student in the College of Agriculture, has been carrying on experiments on the farm of W. B. Van Alstyne, McGee, Sask., which have brought some interesting results. In his report to the society, Mr. Lloyd emphasized the importance of selecting the very best grain for seed. By using seed selected with great care for a number of years by the university, Mr. Lloyd was able to increase his yield of wheat eight bushels per acre on the same ground under similar conditions. On summer-fallowed ground the selected Marquis yielded 45 bushels per acre, while the ordinary Marquis produced only 37 bushels per acre. Taylor's wonderful wheat fell somewhat below Marquis in yield last year, but yielded higher in 1914 and 1915.

Premost flax yielded 31 bushels per acre, while ordinary scrub flax yielded only 17 bushels on similar soil.

The student took six average size potatoes last spring and cut them each into as many sets as possible; that is, cutting a set for each eye. These were planted in similar soil and in the fall he lugged in two big sacks of potatoes from the six Rochester Rose tubers. The six potatoes yielded three bushels. Six Rural New Yorkers yielded two bushels; six Pingree one and three-quarters, six Irish Cobbler and New Brunswick potatoes each yielded a bushel and a half, while the six Early Ohio yielded one bushel.

In his alfalfa experiment he found that Cossack, a new variety of alfalfa did best. He also found that the soil could be successfully inoculated from old alfalfa fields.

Through a selected stock of Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, Mr. Lloyd found that a considerable increase in egg production had been effected. Several hens laid as many as 150 eggs per year. The average hen felt she had done well to lay 60 eggs a year, he said.

"There appears to be very few really good houses in the country," reads the report of P. Peters, of the agricultural engineering committee. "Many people are still living in the homestead houses, but many of them are planning to build new houses in the near future. This also applies to barns. In the poultry industry there seems to be considerable interest, as indicated by the number and size of poultry houses and the amount of money invested in them. In connection with the sheep industry there is no such outlay." This data was collected from replies to questions sent out. Most of the information was obtained from the students attending the gasoline short course.—Saskatoon Star.

Would Insist on That

He had proposed and been accepted. "I suggest," he said, "that we do without a lot of the fuss-and-feather business of marriage; we will go away somewhere by ourselves, dear; there will be no flourish, no cards, no ceremony——"

Whereupon the girl indignantly interrupted with the observation: "My dear, we may dispense with the flourish, but I shall certainly insist upon a ceremony."—Boston Transcript.

Bird Treaty Ratified

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

"Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

"I ought to have. I once cooked for a camping party." — Washington Star.

Water Powers of Western Provinces

Valuable Report Just Issued by Commissioner of Conservation

"Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta," a well-bound and attractively illustrated volume just issued by the Commission of Conservation, forms a valuable contribution to the authentic literature respecting the natural resources of Western Canada. This report, by Leo G. Denis and J. B. Challies, comprises the results of special surveys by the Commission of Conservation and a compilation of records from other reliable sources. As a compendium of all available data on the subject, it is particularly valuable for reference purposes.

While the Prairie Provinces, as a whole, are not lavishly endowed with water-powers, the report demonstrates that the utility of their rivers for power developments can be vastly enhanced through proper storage of flood waters. At present, in the absence of conservation dams, and of adequate natural regulations, the great volume of flow is lost during high water seasons. Methods of development to ensure the maximum utilization are now being carefully worked out on the Winnipeg, Bow and other large rivers. The more northerly regions possess numerous sites of great potential value for pulp, electro-chemical and other special industries.

The report just issued is the second in the series on water-powers in Canada to be published by the Commission of Conservation. The third volume, "Water Powers of British Columbia," which is now in press, will complete the Commission's general inventory of this item of the Dominion's natural wealth.

A Wonderful Watch

American Mechanical Engineer Has a Swiss Watch That Is a Wonder

What is unquestionably a great masterpiece of both mechanical construction and artistic workmanship is presented in the form of a watch recently finished by a well-known Swiss watchmaker for James W. Packard, an American mechanical engineer.

The watch is necessarily larger than the conventional timepiece. In fact it is intended to be kept in a highly-finished wooden box which is fastened to a wall. From the box extends a silken cord which can be pulled when the owner wishes to know the time by the striking of the hours, quarter-hours, and minutes.

Strictly speaking the watch is more of the nature of a clock, and is provided with a clock movement. Its mechanism automatically strikes the hours and the quarter-hours, while the repeater mechanism, which is released by a spring, strikes the hours and quarter-hours and exact minutes that are indicated on the dial by the hands. Aside from the usual hour, minute, and second hands, the watch contains a movement suitable for timing an event or an operation to the fraction of a second, in the form of a split-second hand and a fifth-second hand. Two additional dials are also inclined to indicate respectively the number of minutes and the number of hours which have elapsed during the actual use of the split-second mechanism.

Another interesting feature is the perpetual calendar which makes allowances for the 31, 30 and 28-day months, and even the 29 days of February each leap year. The phases of the moon can be instantly determined by referring to a crescent-shaped opening in the upper centre of the dial. Lastly, a most useful attachment is incorporated in the watch to indicate when the gong movement and the watch movement were last wound.

The gold used in the case of the watch is 18-carat and weights nearly seven ounces. Three separate mechanisms are required to perform the various functions of the watch; two of them are wound by turning the winding stem in one direction and the remaining movement wound by turning the winding stem in the opposite direction.

The Fleet Our "All in All"

Never before did an Empire such as ours exist, drawing its sustenance and martial strength from the seas, and that factor, unique in human annals, invests the new regime at the Admiralty and at sea, with an importance which cannot well be exaggerated. The fleet is our "all in all," and in the light of what it has done in the past two and a half years or so we have the forecast of what it can yet do to assist in gaining an overwhelming victory.—London Telegraph.

Canadian Soldiers Grow Vegetables

Canadian units in England have been ordered to turn their activities partially to vegetable growing this spring, with a view to augmentation of the supply of home-grown food. Suitable plots on camp districts are to be cultivated by the soldiers.

A Verbal Flood

"When I got home at 2 this morning my wife met me in the hall, and for a full minute she regarded me in silence."

"At length she spoke?"

"Yes, also she spoke at length."

What Edison Thinks About Music

Is Going to Make Some Real Music That Will Surprise Everybody

Apropos of Edison's seventieth birthday the other day:

"Were the age called upon to pay to Thomas A. Edison all it owes to him, the age would have to make an assignment," is the way that one of the earliest associates of the great inventor, who celebrates his seventieth birthday today, summed up a friend's opinion of Edison.

"We were sitting in front of a log fireplace while the snow fell silently without, and the talk drifted to old times. The story was told of how Mr. Edison in the days at Menlo Park, when the difficulties connected with perfecting the incandescent lamp seemed almost insurmountable, had said:

"Just wait a little while and we'll make electric light so cheap that only the wealthy can offord to buy candles."

One of his old associates found him working over the disk phonograph one day.

"I'm going to make some real music with that," Edison said to him. "You've only had approximate music up to now."

"I didn't know you were a musician Mr. Edison," said the visitor.

"Lots of things the musicians don't know," he replied. "Wagner couldn't sing—couldn't play a common waltz. But he could write music—wrote it out of his head. I'm studying the laws of music, laws of sound. You'll see. They laugh at me, but I'm getting there."

The late violinist Remenyi used to call at the old Edison office in New York. Some one asked Mr. Edison if he remembered the visits.

"I remember him well," Mr. Edison replied. "I was working on the phonograph. He used to come to No. 65 after his concerts and talk. He was a long-winded talker. I think he was a Socialist or something. He would sit there talking, and by-and-by start playing most beautiful music—wailing, soft music. He'd play two or three thousand dollars' worth every night."

"Didn't you get him to play once for the phonograph?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Yes, but the phonograph wasn't working well in those days, so it didn't do him justice. He stood on a soapbox and played for me one night, and when he finished tears were rolling down his cheeks. I asked him what the matter was, and he said it always made him cry to hear good music."

France to Use Manitoba Seed Wheat

Experiments Prove Quick Germination and This Seed Strongly Recommended

Manitoba wheat growing experiments have been extensively carried out under the patronage of the recognized municipal government syndicates in southern France, especially in the departments of Var, Vaucluse, Gard and Bassis Pyrenees,, and have met with such unqualified success that the southern and southwestern farming syndicates have, by means of the press, pamphlets and public meetings, strongly urged upon the farmers all over the district watered by the lower Rhine and Garonne and Gironde and comprising a most fertile district two-fifths the total area of France, to use Manitoba wheat for spring seeding purposes.

It has been found that Manitoba wheat in France germinates quicker, comes out stronger and ripens earlier than any other kind, and that consequently the farmer gets an earlier and better crop than by using other wheat seed.

Manitoba wheat seed has actually produced crops in France that could be garnered in three months after seeding.

It is certain that a great demand for Manitoba wheat for seeding purposes in southern France can be expected, as the recommendation of the French regional farmers' syndicates, which are entirely officered by competent, practical, scientific and well-to-do landowners and wealthy agriculturalists, are always acted upon by that keen and money-making class, the French farmer.

If the farmers of the Beauce district, which is the largest wheat producing region in France, follow, as is likely, the example of their more southern brethren, hundreds of thousands of bushels of Manitoba wheat will soon find their way to France for spring seeding purposes.

Mrs. Youngbride—If you have a nice fresh lamb, I'd like the chops please.

Butcher—We killed a lamb only yesterday, ma'm. How many chops would you like?

Mrs. Youngbride—How many? Why, I thought a lamb had only two.

"What was it your husband wanted to see me about?" Mrs Newlywed—"I think he wanted to borrow a couple of hundred dollars from you. The poor boy is anxious to get out of debt."—Boston Transcript.

She—They must be engaged. That's her fourth dance with him this evening.

He—That's no sign.

She—Isn't it? You don't know how he dances.

Earth May Go Up in Smoke

Scientist Thinks There Is Sufficient Radium Deposits to do Job

Nearly 1,900 years ago St. Peter wrote in the third chapter of his second epistle:

But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

And today, writing in the Electrical Experimenter, H. Gernsback says:

If we place a thermometer into a phial containing a minute quantity of radium bromide; the purest commercial radium, the mercury will indicate a temperature 2.7 degrees hotter than the temperature outside of the phial. The heat radiated from one speck of radium bromide does not grow less as the days and months, nay, years and centuries roll by.

In order better to comprehend what this means, let us compare it with coal. This is what we find:

According to Prof. Soddy, a gram of pure radium evolves 133 calories of heat an hour. In one year (8,760 hours) the same gram of radium evolves 1,160,000 calories. In 2,500 years—the length of time radium will evolve energy—2,900,000,000 calories will be developed, while a gram of coal evolves 2,200 calories of heat.

And radium is by no means as scarce as most people believe. Radium eminations have been found in springs, in the air, in rocks, etc., and this has given rise to an extraordinary theory regarding the evolution of the worlds.

When the famous Swiss-Italian Simpion tunnel was constructed some years ago, totally unforseen circumstances arose which made the work most difficut. Although this tunnel is far above sea level, the heat became unendurable as the work progressed. Artificial cooling had to be resorted to in order to allow the workmen to proceed with their work. Prof. Jolly then made the discovery that the rocks of the Simpion contained radium, which accounted for the unexpected high temperature within the mountain.

From this Joly has built up a new theory of evolution, and while revolutionary in the extreme it is most plausible and gains more adherents each year.

Lord Kelvin deduced that if the earth contained only two parts of radium per million million—and a great deal more is actually found in the rocks and crust of our globe—this minute quantity would raise the temperature of the earth's core 1,800 degrees C. in 100,000,000 years. There being no escape for the imprisoned heat—the earth's crust being an exceedingly bad heat conductor—Prof. Joly argues with us that as the ages roll by the interior of the earth must become hotter and hotter. Finally after the end of millions of years, the crust must give way to this tremendous heat from within and the bursting earth must go up in flames, becoming a burning gas ball, just as we see our sun today.

No Invisible Ink Messages Permitted

Rigid Regulations Provide Also For Examinations of Persons and Baggage

An order in council has been passed under the war measures act making it a criminal offence for any person to send from Canada by post or otherwise "any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is not visible or legible unless the medium in which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance in which any other means for secretly communicating information is used."

Other provisions of the order apply to falsification of passports, etc.

It is also provided that any person arriving in or departing from Canada may be required to make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages and the competent naval or military authority or person authorized by him, or immigration officer, customs officer, or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages. The authorized officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Some people get shot, some get shell. An actor and a retired army man were discussing the perils of their respective callings.

"How would you like to stand there with shells bursting round you?" the soldier demanded.

"Well," replied the other, "it depends upon the age of the egg!"

"Briggs seems to be a temperance crank of the extremest kind."

"I should say he is! Why, he won't have anything to do with stocks because they frequently take a drop."

Boy Scout Notes

A Proficiency Badge to be Known as the Starman's Badge of Merit

The annual meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association which is fixed by by-law for the third Saturday in February will not be held until April 21st. The annual meeting has always been held while Parliament was in session, but on account of Parliament adjourning, it was thought advisable to postpone the meeting until the legislators reassemble. The Council is representative of the movement at large throughout Canada and of the educational, religious, industrial and commercial life of the Dominion. Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council are held in Ottawa from time to time throughout the year for the disposal of urgent business.

There has been a time in every man's life when he has been seized with a desire to know something about the wonders of the skies. Our universe (as we call all the created things) is so wonderful, so awe-inspiring, that it almost seems too sacred to speak of. Certainly, words can only convey an infinitely small idea of the grandeur and majesty of the heavens. No more interesting or inspiring subject could be imagined. For this very reason it was included in the Boy Scouts' curriculum. It has been the aim of the movement to inspire boys to high and lofty ideals. An earnest study of such a subject could have no other effect. As an inducement to the pursuance of this subject the Association offers a proficiency badge, known as the Starman's Badge of Merit. To win one of these badges the contender must, among other things, have a general knowledge of the nature and movements of the stars. He must be able to point out and name six constellations. In addition, he is required to have a general knowledge of the positions and movements of the earth, sun and moon, and of tides, eclipses, meteors, comets, sun spots and planets.

In an effort to assist the boys in the study of this and many other subjects a book known as "Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them" was recently published in England. It is intended to explain how a Scout may set about passing his tests, and to give him all the theoretical knowledge required. A copy is already in the hands of many Canadian Scouts.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and author of numerous books, dealing with boy life, recently completed a new work known as the Wolf Cub's Handbook.

Written in a breezy and interesting manner, the book is devoted to a thorough study of the Wolf Cub movement. Its object seems to have been to explain in as simple language as possible the different tests, so that the Cubs might be able to read up the requirements of the various tests without having to wade through large books to get the information required.

Re-Writing World Law

Cyrus Townsend Brady in the New York Times

Do we wish Germany or England and France to draw up the new code? We know perfectly well what Germany's views are upon international law. They are based upon the principle of expediency. Their watchword is "might makes right." The working out of this principle is seen in invaded, outraged, ravaged, deported Belgium; in the wreck-strewn sea; in the brutal and cynical disregard of neutral right and non-combatant privilege; in devastated Serbia; in the persecution of Christian Armenia by Mohammendan Turkey; in the death in every circumstance of horror and shame of 600,000 peaceful, orderly people in Asia Minor, with the concentration of as many more in pestilential camps where they starve, contract disease and die. Do we wish international law written in these terms?

The victory of England and France and their allies will mean a new international law in which every prescription, merciful and humane, of the old law will be re-written and many more added. In the rewriting of this new law, should it be devolved upon these powers, we will have a part. To have international law re-written in terms of civilization and humanity and the righteousness which is of God would almost be worth the awful expenditure of blood and treasure. For such a code of law it would be possible, I think, to organize an international police force which could compel would-be recalcitrant nations to respect it.

Which group of powers do we desire to see re-write international law? There can be but one answer to that question. Fully appreciating, then, the importance to us of this issue of the war, can we under any conditions sit calmly by and see England and France and Italy starved to death by an utterly immoral blockade? We cannot. We must not.

Mrs. Maloney—"How do ye loike the new kitchen cabinet that your Moike bought yez? Is it helpful?"

Mrs. Casey—"'Tis not 'tis the most helpliss piece of furniture Oi ivir owned. Shure, whin ye want to throw something at yure ould man yez hov got to look through a bally card index an hour before yez foind out where ye kape the rollin' pin."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

A Matter of Protection

Actor—I say, old man, I wish you'd advance me $5 and take it out of my first week's salary.

Manager—But my dear fellow, suppose it happened that I couldn't pay your first week's salary, where would I be?

In every home Sloan's Liniment has earned its place in the medicine chest as a relief from pains and aches.

Quickly *penetrates without rubbing* and soothes the soreness.

Cleaner and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains and strains use Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

Mabin was thinking quickly. She had got over her first horror and dismay, and set herself the task of listening and replying quietly to this most unexpected attack.

"You can set your mind at rest, and his too," she said when Mrs. Lowndes paused for breath. "I certainly never dreamed of marrying Mr. Ciprian. I don't deny that I was touched by his story—I suppose any girl would have been. It was romantic, and it was odd, and I dare say I've thought more about him and about his troubles, than about anything else. I dare say, too, I showed that," she grew very red as she made this confession, "when I went into the room and saw him lying ill. But I did what I did, and took care of the boy, not only for the father's sake, but the son's, and so you can tell Mr. Ciprian." She rose to her feet. "And I don't want ever to see him again," she said steadily.

Mrs. Lowndes breathed a sigh of relief, unconsciously perhaps.

"That's well," she said. "For marriage between equals is the best, and Lord and Lady Moorhampton could never have got on with you for their son's wife, after all the trouble you've raised about Mr. Wright."

A fresh spasm of amazement seized the girl.

"Mr. Wright!" echoed she indignantly. "Do you mean to say that they will remain good friends with him when once they hear all that he did to Lord Moorhampton's son—from his own lips!"

Mrs. Lowndes threw at her a peculiar look, and Mabin suddenly realized for the first time that her own account of what happened at the City office was discredited, and that Joe Wright had given a version of the story which had been accepted by the family.

But then there was Ciprian himself! Would not he have told the housekeeper his opinion of Wright? Would he not have confirmed Mabin's account of the attack in the office?

A sudden spasm of doubt assailed her. Had she indeed herself made a ghastly mistake? She had heard the voice of the assailant, but had not seen him. Was it some person other than Wright who had tried to murder Ciprian?

Confused, bewildered and doubtful, the girl stood turning over these things in her mind, and the housekeeper, not at all anxious to answer the question she had put, watched her furtively.

At last Mabin walked to the door.

"Well," she said, "I don't understand you, Mrs. Lowndes. You began by being as anxious as I was to keep Mr. Ciprian hidden until he was well. And you didn't deny it was because you didn't trust Mr. Wright. If you have changed your mind about him, and if you think it doesn't matter that he should know where Mr. Ciprian is, I can't say anything more. I only hope you won't leave off watching him, even if you think he is safe."

"He's safe enough—as long as he's ill," said the housekeeper significantly.

Mabin understood that this was another aspersion upon her own supposed designs, and she burst into tears.

The housekeeper appeared to relent a little at that, and went towards her with vague words of consolation on her lips. But Mabin would have none of them. Sobbing still, she went out of the room without any more words and stole upstairs to the schoolroom, where, in spite of the housekeeper's fulminations, she thought it wise to keep the door ajar, that she might hear if there were any new attempt on the part of Joe Wright to get into the sick room in the dark wing.

It was about half an hour later that Lady Moorhampton's maid came to ask her if she would go to the boudoir, as her ladyship wanted to speak to her.

If she had not already been prepared for the worst, the expression of stealthy interest on the maid's face would have told Mabin to expect a stormy interview. As it was, the girl had just undergone such an unexpectedly trying ordeal at the hands of Mrs. Lowndes, that she felt as if she could bear no more. Nevertheless, she could not choose, and she had to obey the summons.

She rose from her chair by the fire, and followed the maid without a word, white, tremulous, miserable, agitated, wondering what the verdict upon her conduct was going to be.

Would she be sent away? If she were, Mabin felt certain that she would not now be allowed to carry out her threat of taking Ciprian's child with her. Now that the boy's father was known to be in the house—for that Wright knew all about it she was sure—had she any excuse for insisting upon taking the boy away?

She knew that it was hopeless for her to try to see Ciprian again, to ask his permission to take the boy with her, and without it she now felt powerless.

It seemed to her that the walls were dancing round her as she entered the large, handsome apartment, hung with tapestries of pale blue, silver and fawn color, where Lady Moorhampton, wrapped in a beautiful gown of grey silk which flowed loose over a petticoat of purple velvet, was sitting by the fire, playing with her lap-dog.

Standing by one of the long windows was her brother, looking out into the grounds, with his hands behind him. He was humming an air to himself, and was evidently trying to appear as if the forthcoming proceedings had no interest for him.

Mabin guessed that it was by Lady Moorhampton's wish that he stayed in the room, and decidedly against his own.

"Come here, if you please, Miss Wrest," said Lady Moorhampton in a very acid tone, holding her head very high, and looking at the poor little secretary with an expression which was insulting as well as eloquent of her dislike.

Mabin, who had lingered near the door, advanced into the room, which she had never been in before. The atmosphere of luxury and the charm of harmony and taste—not that of Lady Moorhampton, but of the upholsterer and dressmaker—were conspicuous and striking and Mabin understood, as she had failed to do before, the sort of charm which this woman, who knew so well how to set off her personal gifts to advantage, could exercise over her too easy-going husband.

This room seemed to open to the girl a new world, of beauty, and luxury, and the softer side of life.

Lady Moorhampton knew how to fit herself to her surroundings, and looked, so Mabin thought, like a queen, as she sat, in her handsome dress, among the cushions of the sofa.

"I hear you have been insulting my brother," she said coldly, scarcely condescending to turn her head away from the dog, and in the direction of the secretary.

"I don't think so."

Lady Moorhampton moved impatiently. Mabin was beneath her attention, and could not expect to carry on a discussion with her superiors.

"Oh, but you did. He says so. And he is worthy of credit, while you are not. You have proved yourself unworthy of belief. For this is not the first time you have shown your paltry, mean spite against him. Why I'm sure I don't know."

"I have no spite against Mr. Wright."

"You told him to leave the house," cried Lady Moorhampton sharply. "An unheard of act of presumption on your part."

"It was for a reason, a strong reason," said Mabin.

Lady Moorhampton made an impatient movement with her right hand.

"Oh, pray don't enter into all that absurd rigmarole again. I know that you are a person of defective intelligence, that you take wild fancies into your head, and that you think yourself at liberty to be insolent to your superiors on the strength of them. We are all accustomed to them now, Lord Moorhampton as well as the rest of us. We put up with you and your insolence as long as we could, because you brought the child here, the boy Julius. But really, you have gone too far now, and we can't stand it any longer. I am sorry, but you must leave the house. And at once, please. I have ordered a fly to be sent for, and that your box is to be put on it. You understand? Your salary will be paid you, of course. What is owing? You can reckon it up to a month from now, and I will give it you."

Mabin, who had listened quietly, though a red spot of color had come into each of her pale cheeks, raised her head quickly.

"I will take no money from you, Lady Moorhampton," she said in a tone quite as haughty as that of the older woman. "There was no question of salary, at any time. I came with Julius because I love him, and—"

"Oh, yes, yes. Very good of you, of course, and devoted, and all that. But it's not quite what we want for the boy. So you must go. Good-bye. I will say all that is necessary to Lord Moorhampton."

Mabin almost staggered. So she was to be discharged not like a disgraced servant, but like an intruder, an unwelcome and distasteful person who has forced his way into respectable circles and who must be got rid of at all costs.

(To Be Continued.)

Tasty and

Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

Som-Mor Biscuit

It is quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor; as well as in price—In Packages only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

Vanilla Wafers

Packages only.

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

W. N. U. 1152

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of praper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture 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 the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

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 COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Money Spent By Tourists

C. P. R. Formulating Plans to Induce Tourists to Visit Western Canada

According to figures compiled by Canadian Pacific Railway officials, 10 per cent. of the money spent by tourof the various boards of trade in Western Canada wil co-operate with the railway officials to bring this additional revenue to the west. Plans to induce American tourists to visit the various tourists resorts in Canada are now nearing completion. Board of trade members will distribute literature, which is now being prepared, relating to their respective cities at all Canadian pleasure resorts.

All tourists travelling through Western Canada will be taken over lines which go through the most attractive districts. An effort will be made to impress upon the tourists the advantages Western Canada offers to settlers. The officials hope to induce tourists to urge their friends ists in Europe would amount to $500,000,000, a sum equal to the value of the Canadian wheat crop in 1916. This money spent annually in the west would develop a record era of prosperity, officials assert. Officers at home to visit Western Canada and see for themselves the opportunities that await settlers. C.E. McPherson, assistant traffic manager of western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway has returned from a trip to California, where 10,000 American tourists are spending the winter and early spring. Many of these tourists will return to their homes in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston and other eastern cities over the Canadian Pacific through Western Canada, Mr. McPherson asserted.

Passenger officials are receiving many inquiries from American tourists regarding traffic accommodations to Alaska, where extra efforts are being made this year to attract tourists who before the war visited Europe.

These visitors will pass through the grain districts of Western Canada and the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

The unusually interesting attractions at Skagway, Alaska, 1,000 miles from Vancouver, and the health-producing climate at Atlin, one of the greatest summer health resorts in the world, are making a strong appeal to tourists.

An Anti-Climax

"If any man here," shouted the temperance lecturer, "can name an honest business that has been helped by the saloon I will spend the rest of my life working for the liquor people."

A man in the audience arose.

"I consider my business honest," he said, "and it has been helped by the saloon."

"What is your business?" yelled the orator.

"I am an undertaker."

"My wife is like George Washington; I don't believe she could tell a lie to save her life."

"You're lucky! Mine can tell a lie the minute I get it out of my mouth."

Good Going

A Northumberland county (Ontario) man says in part: "One of our good old cooks said the other day, in reply to a query about the nature of the forthcoming dinner. 'Men' he said, 'you don't seem to understand army cooking. We just throw everything into the pot and offer up a prayer. If it burns you'll have a roast, and if it boils you'll have a stew, and there you are.'"

Do You Play Any Outdoor Game?

If you don't you should—that is if you're physically fit. Our

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 62 T

includes every requisite for every Outdoor Summer Game played in Canada. Copies mailed on request.

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO. Ltd.
Main St.
Winnipeg

Trade Mark

20,000,000 Casualties

A German who became a millionaire from making war profits has founded a Frankfort institute for the study of the consequences of war, and is now publishing a monthly journal in the German and English language. In the last issue the total losses of men in killed, wounded and sick in all theatres of war is estimated at about 20,000,000.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not

eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without feeling all tired-out. I took different medicines but did not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back and I gained in flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss Thelma Parker, 141 E. King St.

Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I found them to be all that is recommended of them; *they are good.*"—Mrs. Wm. Weese, Cor. Taylor & Grand Ave., E., Chatham, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

A War Innovation

The war has produced the lady chimney-sweep. In Camberwell, London, England, Mr. G. Gould's daughter, whose husband joined the army in the early days of the war, has bravely cast aside all feminine prejudice against smeary work and assists her father on his daily round. She is only twenty, and not only does she push the barrow, but she can push the brushes and carry the bags on occasion. She starts out fresh and neat in the early morning, and arrives back tired and sooty—but always happy.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

"I have been for the last two years a cripple with Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I tried almost everything known to medical science to relieve me of the intense pain and inflammation. I sought change of climate in Kentucky and other Southern points without relief. Your manager in this city recommended GIN PILLS and I have since taken eight boxes and am now cured. I consider

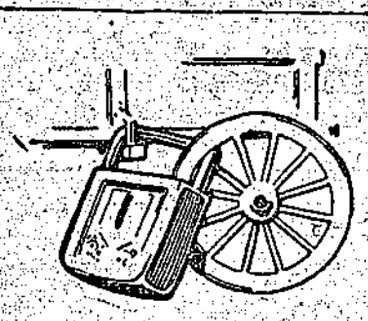
Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

the conqueror of Rheumatism and Kidney Diseases.

G. D. Reid."

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. 78



Prevent locked wheels and hot boxes by the use of

MICA AXLE GREASE

Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle—keeps it cool and well lubricated.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Their Dangerous Enemy

Germans Admit That England's Strength Was Underestimated

The Leipziger Neuste Nachricten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before then we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

Grape-Nuts

contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley.

Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks.

And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1152

The Growth of Canada

The Immense Strides Made by the Dominion During the Past Fifty Years

Mr. Frank Yeigh's 5,000 facts about Canada, always a valuable publication, seems particularly timely in the year of the jubilee anniversary of confederation. Our progress in fifty years may be illustrated by a few figures. Population has increased from less than three and a half millions to eight millions, as estimated. Postoffice savings deposits have increased from less than a quarter of a million to forty millions. Trade is more than ten times as great as at confederation. Railway mileage is sixteen times as great. Wheat exports have increased sixty times. manufactures have increased five times. All this, of course, refers to material growth. Many things cannot be expressed in figures.

Yet without this material growth Canada might have been a source of weakness and anxiety to the rest of the empire, instead of a source of confidence and strength. Education, political development, all the signs of a high civilization will be observed by those who read the history of half a century of United Canada.—From the Toronto Star.

Says She Suffered For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES

Mrs. Felix Ascah Found no Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que. (Special)—Mrs. Felix Ascah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Ascah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness in the joints, I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Proved

"Is your wife economical?"

"Very. Look at the clothes that she makes me wear."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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

His Bit

Small Boy (to wounded Tommy in street)—"If you ever feel that a little excitement would buck you up, my scooter is always at your service."—Windsor Magazine.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

No Doubt About That

"What! Paid $50 for a hat. Woman, are you mad?"

"No; but it's plain to be seen that you are."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Horse's Shoulders

When the spring work begins it is high time to give the horse's shoulders proper attention. To work a horse with a sore shoulder is barbarous. The collar should fit so that one can easily get the hand between the bottom of it and the horse's throat. If it is too large it will be sure to make the neck sore, and if too small it will choke when the horse pulls. Never use a pad under a collar so as to make it fit; a pad keeps all air out from under the collar and the shoulders soon scald in hot weather. The first thing to do when going to work a colt is to see whether there is a collar to fit him. If not, go and buy one.

Pa's Interpretation

"Pa, what does it mean about riches having wings?"

"It means beware of taking fliers in the stock market, my son."

May Soon Be Wearing Codfish Shoes

The United States government experiments to develop leather from shark and other fish skins are erported to be progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the skins of sharks experiments were made with the skins of such fish as cod, hakegrouper and stingray.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomach and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well—can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Wilfrid Damons, Val Brilliant, Que., writes:—"Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Careless Hero

The Morning Caller—Vos you ze man vot safe mine little boy from drowning yesterday?

The Rescuer—Yes, I am.

The Morning Caller—Zen vhere's his cap?—London Sketch.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

Never Can Tell

He—Do you think your father would consent to my marrying you?

She—He might. Father's so eccentric.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

No Peace for Him

Willie was out walking with his mother when she thought she saw a boy on the other side of the street making faces at her darling.

"Willie," asked mother, "is that horrid boy making faces at you?"

"He is," replied Willie, giving his coat a tug. "Now, mother, don't start any peace talk—you just hold my coat for about five minutes."—Exchange.

Canning Whale Meat

Flesh of the Whale Now Being Introduced to the American Table

Fresh whale meat is being sold in the markets at Los Angeles, while at Long Beach a fish cannery is preparing and packing it for general consumption. This is the first time, so far as can be learned, that the flesh of the whale has been introduced for the American table. In Japan, however, it forms an important part of the diet for the poorer classes, and in New Zealand large quantities of it are canned for South Sea islanders. A humpback whale will yield as much as 80,000 lbs. of meat, in addition to blubber, oil, and bone. The flesh is of coarse grain, and when prepared has a distinctive flavor that is somewhat similar to that of venison. But besides being palatable, 98 per cent. of the material it contains is digestible, a ratio that is 7 per cent higher than ordinary beef. The adversion which persons in this country usually manifest when attempts are made to encourage the consumption of things known domestically but not popularly looked upon as foods, has not been experienced in California with whale meat. A few weeks ago five tons of the meat was retailed in Los Angeles at 14 cents a pound.

No Asthma Remedy Like It. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were this not so it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

Newly Wed, Apparently

Doctor—You must give up all sweet things.

Patient—Good heavens, doctor. Must I divorce my wife?

TO STOP BAD COUGH

Soothe Dry, Irritated Throat With Parmint Syrup. Says This Old-Fashioned Cough Medicine Is the Best

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicine than those which are in use today. This being so, undoubtedly the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmint (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parmint syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c, postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antonie St., Montreal, Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine,

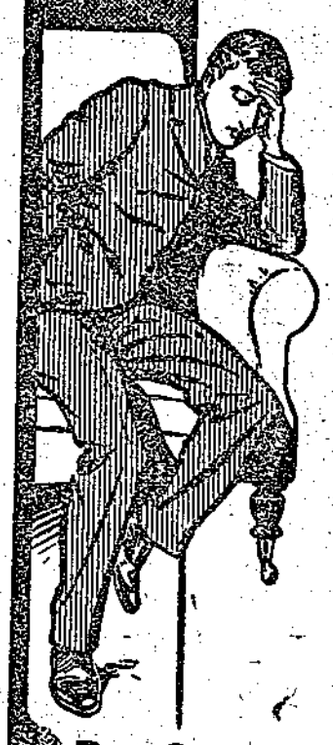
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists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

Large Lumber Exports From British Columbia

Over thirty million feet of lumber board measure, were exported from the province of British Columbia during the year 1916, according to the Industrial Progress and Commercial Record. Of this, 1,800,000 feet went to Australia, 124,000 feet to New Zealand, 10,000,000 feet to Great Britain, 11,360,000 feet to South Africa, 2,600,000 feet to Japan, 62,899,000 feet to China, 40,000 feet to Siberia, 948,000 feet to Fiji, and 627,000 feet to Peru.

Instant Relief when

"OFF-COLOUR"



Dull and Depressed.

When off colour suspect your liver. But—and it is a very big but—don't weaken your system by taking strong purgatives or blood-chilling salts. Follow the nature-way. Strengthen your liver and bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, and bright health will follow natural action of the reinvigorated organs.

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

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Price 50 Cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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

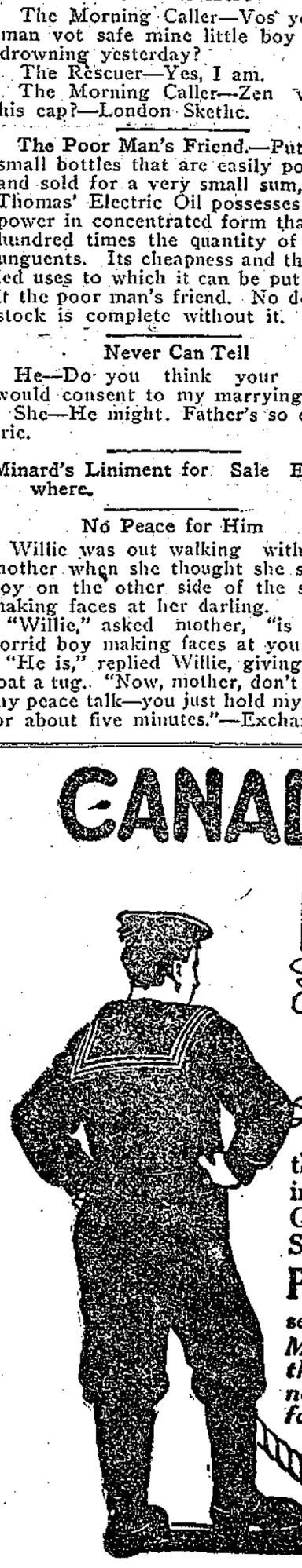
Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

CANADIANS WANTED FOR NAVAL SERVICE



For Duty off the Coast of Canada.

Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.

PAY Officers from $2.50 per day and $30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from $1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45.

Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. *Pay $1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.*

APPLY TO THE NEAREST NAVAL RECRUITING STATION

or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary, 305 Wellington St., Ottawa.

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., May 17, 1917.

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

This and That.

THE "up-country" candidates might take tne common people into their confidence in reference to the manner in which that $14,950 was squandered.

There is so much war news that isn't war news, and so little that isn't lies, that we have decided not to publish anything in future about the Italians "hurling" themselves on the Austrians, the Russing advancing three versts west and administering a "crushing blow" and afterwards finding themselves 6 versts east of the starting point. The real fighting has, is, and will be done on the western front, and unless the British and French smash the Germans it will never be done by the opera bouffe soldiers of the bohunk nations of southeastern and eastern Europe.

IT may have been, and probably was, a plant, but the consensus of opinion will be that the man whose aim is to be a a prize goat is not a safe representative of the people. A cabinet minister's reputation is not an individual possession to be bartered at the will of the guardian of it at any particular time. Every one, Grit and Tory, will regret that one of the most brilliant of the province's young men has been "caught" by the coast and railroad and land gang. Mr. Macdonald is the goat. The gang were out to get him, and got him. He had his eyes open. The rest of the cabinet will not be caught. They are halter-broke.

STRANGE that the publisher of the Gazette missed all of that $14,050. During the campaign Premier Brewster, M. A. Macdonald and G. McEachern were in The Gazette office for about half an hour and not one of them leaked a shilling. Later on Edgar Dynes spent a couple of hours in the print shop, but a careful search of the premises after he left failed to disclose a dime, a nickel or a postage stamp. Conklin never got into the printing office, but he had been in the Bible business for years and probably was accustomed to taking his Henry Stege and a clove on the run. It may be that the politicians of this district have had peculiar previous experiences. Even Shatford appeared nervous and jumpy and left the door open when he called. We never could get around the counter to close and lock that door before he had remembered a very pressing engagement. They are, indeed, a strange bunch of politicians in this district.

Summer School.

Arrangements are now being completed by the education department for the holding of a summer school in Victoria. The school will open Tuesday morning, July 3rd, and close on Friday, August 3rd. All teachers actively engaged in teaching in the provincial schools are eligible for admission without fees.

The cources include Rural Science, Art, Household Science, Vocal Music and Manual Training, and will be presented by a large staff of trained specialists.

Circulars giving full information as to the courses, traveling arrangements, etc., will be sent out at an early date to teachers throughout the province.

Gard of Thanks.

We wish to thank the many friends for their kind sympathy in our great trouble; also the L. O. B. A.—MR. AND MRS. WM. ROBERTSON AND FAMILY.

Hedley, B. C., May 15, 1917.

People who want to run the government ought to read the story of St. Peter, who asked the Lord to let him manage the world. The Lord gave him a goat to manage one day, as a tryout, and at the end of the day Peter not only did not want to manage the world, but wanted the goat taken off his hands.—Eye Opener.

WATER NOTICE
(STORAGE.)

TAKE NOTICE that The Daly Reduction Co., Ltd., whose address is Hedley, B. C., Canada, will apply for a licence for the storage of 50 cubic feet per second of water out of Summers Creek, which flows south and drains into One Mile Creek and Similkameen River, about one mile below Princeton, B. C. The storage dam will be located at the natural outlet of Missezula Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 4500 acre feet, and it will flood no additional land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about one-half mile from Hedlly, B. C., and will be used for power purposes upon the land described as Hedley Townsite and area within 20-mile radius. The licence applied for is to supplement a right to take and use water as per licence number 3185. This notice was posted on the ground on the 26th day of April, 1917. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Princeton, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The petition for the approval of the undertaking will be held in the office of the Board at a date to be fixed by the Comptroller or the Water Recorder of the District. The territory within which the powers in respect of this undertaking are to be exercised is described as Hedley Townsite and area within a radius of 20 miles. The date of the first publication of this notice is May 4th, 1917.

THE DALY REDUCTION CO., LTD.
Applicant.
By Gomer P. Jones, Agent.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 17 6m

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Feb. If your name does not appear your subscription has not been received during the month. In some cases subscriptions are paid in advance and have previously been acknowledged. If you are in arrears please hand your subscription to the Treasurer. Collections made as per list, month of Feb., $935.05. Of this amount $154.65 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $780.40, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

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

Remitted	$10028 95
January, 1917	812 55
February, 1917	780 40
	$11621 90

C. P. DALTON,
Sec.-Treas.

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

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

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, FEB. 1917.

R. Anderson	4.50
G R Allen	4.50
A Amey	4.25
A Appleton	3.75
L Barlow	4.25
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
L. Basso	4.00
P. Basso	3.75
J. R. Brown	4.25
E. Berg	4.25
T C Bevan	3.75
C. A. Brown	4.50
R. Boyd	3.75
T Baird	2.00
G G Bowerman	4.00
B Bowerman	3.75
A. Clare	5.00
R. S. Collin	5.00
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
D. Curry	3.50
J. Coulthard	4.25
T P Corrigan	3.50
Richard Clare	3.75
F. C. Chapman	3.75
T. Carras	3.75
F. Decario	3.75
J DeGroe	4.25
S Dogadin	3.75
C E Ericson	4.25
Dr R Elliot	7.00
T Eleuk	3.75
O Franzen	3.75
J Fife	2.00
Friend	8.00
G. E. French	3.50
M. L. Gezon	5.00
J. Gnaie	3.75
W. T. Grieves	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.25
M. Gillis	4.25
P Garich	3.75
R. Hambly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.00
J. Hossack	3.75
H. E. Hanson	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
A. W. Harper	3.50
T. Henderson	4.00
D Henderson	4.00
E Hossack	3.75
M C Hill	4.50
P. Johnson	4.25
P. R. Johnson	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
H. F. Jones	5.00
R. L. Jones	3.50
J. Jamieson	3.50
K Jackson	4,25
Otto Johnson	4.25
H. I. Jones	3.75
R. Kellogg	3.50
B. W. Knowles	6.00
S. C. Knowles	4.00
A. J. King	4.00
W. Knowles	5.00
G. Knowles	5.00
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
A. F. Loomer	3.75
G. Leaf	3.75
O. Lindgren	4.25
A E Lobb	3.75
W. Mathew	4.00
M C Malm	3.50
L. S. Morrison	5.00
G. Malm	4.00
J. Martin	3.75
D Miner	4.00
A Macdonald	3.75
Angus Macdonald	1.85
G. E. McClure	4.00
J McNulty	4.25
M. McLeod	4.50
D. J. McLeod	4.25
A. Nyborg	3.75
J Naff	4.00
O T Norman	3.75
C Nelson	2.10
T. Olson	3.75
C Olson	3.75
O Peterson	3.75
R Porritt	4.25
T. C. Porteous	4.50
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	5.00
Fred Pearce	4.25
J Pearson	3.75
L S Petree	4.00
L. C. Rolls	3.75
H. T. Rainbow	4.50
A. Rawnsley	4.00
B. Rescorl	4.25
Geo. Ransom	4.25
C. Rause	4.75
D Rankin	2.00
W. Robertson	3.75
W. Sampson	6.00
S. L. Smith	4.00
John Smith	4.50
W. J. Stewait	2.50
Casper Steen	3.75
N. Stechishin	4.25
W Snyder	4.25
Geo. Stevens	4.75
A Springhetti	3.75
A Smith	4.25
J. Y. H. Taylor	4.50
W. Trezona	4.25
J Thomas	4.25
W Tims	4.00
N Tucker	4.25
C VanBuren	1.85
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	4.00
F Williams	4.00
P. G. Wright	4.00
J. W. Wirth	4.50
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5,00
K F Webster	3.50
G Walker	3.75
V. Zackerson	4.50

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

Miss M Beale	2.00
J. D. Brass	5.00
E D Boeing	5.00
H. D. Barnes	5.00
W. T. Butler	3.00
C. Barnum	1.00
E E Burr	5.00
Miss Borden	2.00
Miss E. Clare	2.00
James Clarke	2.50
James Critchley	2.00
W. J. Cormack	3.50
R. J. Corrigan	4.00
J E Craig	2.00
The Daly Reduction Co.	200.00
R. J. Edmond	3.00
F. H. French	5.00
J. K. Fraser	5.00
W J Forbes	4.50
F. M. Gillespie	10.00
S E Hamilton	10.00
A. T. Horswell	3.00
P Heldstab	4.50
Miss Herkins	3.00
Miss Inkman	2.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
J. Jackson	5.00
F Lyon	3.00
Geo Lyon	5.00
John Mairhofer	5.00
J Murdoch	2.50
A. J. McGibbon	2.50
W. A. McLean	5.00
Miss Roche	3.00
T. H. Rotherham	5.00
G. A. Riddle	3.00
Bruce Rolls	2.50
Geo Shelder	3.75
Jas. Stewart	2.00
J M Sandusky	6.00
A. Winkler	5.00

Hedley Trading Co, Ltd

5-BIG-5 SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

12 Tins Myer Baking Powder, 5's
Regular $1.25 for $1.10
100 lbs Curlew Butter, reg. 60c., for 52 1-2
100 lbs. Cheese, regular 40c., for 35c.
5 cases White Swan Soap,
$6.25 a case for $5.35
50 lbs. Barrington Hall Coffee
Regular 60c., for 53c.

Positively no more than the above quantities will be sold at these prices.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

THE CANDY SHOP

NEILSON'S. the Chocolates that are different.
In Bulk and Boxes.
NELSON'S LUXURY TOFEE, a delicious confection. This is worth trying.
Ice Cream, Sodas, Cones, Buttermilk.

T. H. ROTHERHAM

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 1744 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. ARE, V. C. — J. SMITH, Clerk.